

# Functional and Technical Specification for python3-libgpiod-rpi 1.0 Revision 1

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## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 Purpose

This document specifies the functional requirements and technical implementation of python3-libgpiod-rpi. Upon completion and ratification by our group, our development and quality engineering efforts will follow from this document. We will consider this document the upstream authority with respect to our implementation and as such all future changes shall be first specified here and subsequently integrated into our codebase.

### 1.2 Scope

This document specifies the requirements for version 1.0 of python3-libgpiod-rpi. We may release minor versions in the form of 0.x that partially satisfy this spec. This document does *not* specify features that extend the `RPi.GPIO` interface, in fact, we discourage extensions to the existing API in version 1.0 unless absolutely necessary.

### 1.3 Overview

We begin with a discussion of the problem and our proposed solution. Then, we define first the high-level functional requirements for version 1.0 and then what each API function should do and not do. Finally, we give a high-level description of the data structures and algorithms used to implement the system.

### 1.4 Definitions and Acronyms

A glossary of terminology and shorthand used in this document can be found in table 1.

Term	Definition
Functional Specification	A precise specification of the functional requirements that the software must conform to
The library	python3-libgpod-rpi
Raspbian	A popular Linux distribution designed for the Raspberry Pi device by the Raspberry Pi Foundation
Raspberry Pi OS	The new name for Raspbian announced in 2020
GPIO	General Purpose Input Output, simple binary digital logic pins. For more information, search Google.
libgpod	A generic GPIO library exposing standard Linux kernel GPIO functionality
<code>RPi.GPIO</code>	A popular python library for manipulating GPIO pins on the Raspberry Pi using obsolete kernel interfaces
python3-libgpod	Fedora package that provides bindings for libgpod use via <code>import gpod</code>
gpiozero	A beginner-friendly zero-boilerplate python library to interface with GPIO devices on the Raspberry Pi
GPIO channel or pin	The number that maps to some GPIO line in terms of either of BCM or BOARD
GPIO line	The object containing data needed to manipulate a physical GPIO output
GPIO event	A change in the voltage on some GPIO pin from either high to low or low to high

Table 1: Definitions and Acronyms used in this document

## 2 Functional Overview

This project implements a compatibility layer between `RPi.GPIO` syntax and libgpod semantics.

**Problem:** `RPi.GPIO` requires non-standard kernel patches that expose the GPIO registers to userspace via a character device `/dev/gpiomem` [3]. As this is not supported by the mainline Linux kernel, any distribution targeting Raspberry Pi devices running the mainline kernel will not be compatible with the `RPi.GPIO` library. As a large number of tutorials, especially those targeted at beginners, demonstrate use of the RPi’s GPIO pins by including `RPi.GPIO` syntax, this incompatibility limits users to distributions build on a special downstream kernel maintained by the Raspberry Pi foundation. We would like to enable beginners on any Linux distribution by allowing them to follow easily available tutorials.

**Solution:** Using the provided module, one will be able to write python code to use the Raspberry Pi’s GPIO pins as if they were using the API implemented by `RPi.GPIO`, but instead using libgpod’s python bindings. libgpod provides a straightforward interface for interacting with GPIO pins on supported devices via the mainline Linux kernel interface [2]. The name python3-libgpod-rpi comes from simple concatenation of “-rpi” onto the end of the name of the Fedora package that provides the python bindings for libgpod, python3-libgpod.

## 3 Functional Requirements for 1.0

At a high level, our list of functional requirements for 1.0 is relatively short:

- API-equivalence and feature-equivalence with `RPi.GPIO` 0.7.0
- Configurationless compatibility with `gpiozero` [1]

## 4 API Functional Specification

In this section, we define the behavior of our API by careful inspection and interpretation of the `RPi.GPIO` source code [3]. First, we define the core API functions that are accessible via the `RPi.GPIO` module. Then, we describe the Object Oriented Pulse-width Modulation interface accessible via the `RPi.PWM` module. Finally, we describe some static data fields and debug functions.

### 4.1 Core `RPi.GPIO` API

`RPi.GPIO.add_event_callback(channel, callback)`

Add a callback function to a channel previously setup for event detection by `add_event_detect()`. When an event is detected by the library, `callback` will be called after all previously registered callback functions are called first.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `callback` — 0-ary callable python object

*exceptions:*

- `RuntimeError` — Channel not previously setup with `add_event_detect` since last Reset
- `TypeError` — Parameter `callback` not callable
- `ValueError` — Invalid channel

`RPi.GPIO.add_event_detect(channel, edge, [callback], [bouncetime])`

Enable detection of edge events for some GPIO channel.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `edge` — any one of `RISING`, `FALLING`, or `BOTH` to specify types of events to detect
3. `callback` (optional) — 0-ary callable python object

*Default value:* No callback function added

4. `bouncetime` (optional) — Cooldown time in milliseconds for callbacks

*Default value:* No bouncetime enforced

*exceptions:*

- `TypeError` — Parameter `callback` not callable
- `ValueError` — Invalid channel, edge is not one of `RISING`, `FALLING`, or `BOTH`, or a negative bouncetime is specified

`RPi.GPIO.cleanup([channel])`

Cleans up library state. Resets all GPIO lines that have been used by this program to `INPUT` with neither `PUD_UP` or `PUD_DOWN` set nor event detection enabled on the line. When called with no arguments, this function targets every channel, otherwise, it targets only the channels specified. Subsequent to the actions of `cleanup()` on a channel, one must pass it to `setup()` to use it again.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` (optional) — individual GPIO channel or list/tuple of GPIO channels  
*Default value:* All channels

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel

`RPi.GPIO.event_detected(channel)`

Returns `True` if an edge has occurred on a given GPIO at the time of call. Otherwise, returns `False`. This function does not block and will always return `False` unless `add_event_detect()` is called on `channel` first.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel

`RPi.GPIO.getmode()`

Get the numbering mode in use for GPIO channels. Returns one of `BOARD`, `BCM` or `None`

*exceptions:*

- `RuntimeError` — Module was not imported correctly

`RPi.GPIO.gpio_function(channel)`

Get the GPIO function constant corresponding to `channel`. Returns one of `IN`, `OUT`, `PWM`, `SERIAL`, `I2C`, or `SPI`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel

`RPi.GPIO.input(channel)`

Get the current value of the GPIO line specified by `channel`. Returns one of `HIGH=1` or `LOW=0`. Direction of `channel` must be one of `INPUT` or `OUTPUT`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel
- `RuntimeError` — direction of `channel` not one of INPUT or OUTPUT

**`RPi.GPIO.output(channel)`**

Set the value of an individual GPIO channel or a list/tuple of GPIO channels with an individual value or a list/tuple of values respectively.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — Individual GPIO channel or list/tuple of GPIO channels
2. `value` — Individual value or list/tuple of values that are one of LOW=0 or HIGH=1

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel(s) or invalid values(s)
- `RuntimeError` — Number of channels specified differs from number of values provided or the GPIO channel has not been setup as an output

**`RPi.GPIO.remove_event_detect(channel)`**

Disable and clean up edge event detection configured on a particular GPIO channel. This removes all callback functions saved for that channel.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel

**`RPi.GPIO.setmode(mode)`**

Set up numbering mode to use for channels. Mode is one of BOARD or BCM, where BOARD specifies use of Raspberry Pi board numbers and BCM specifies use of Broadcom GPIO 00..nn numbers

*parameters:*

1. `mode` — One of BOARD or BCM

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid mode or `setmode()` already called once since last call to `Reset`
- `RuntimeError` — Module was not imported correctly

**`RPi.GPIO.setup(channel)`**

Set up an individual GPIO channel or list/tuple of GPIO channels given a direction and (optionally) a bias (e.g. PUD\_UP/PUD\_DOWN)

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `direction` — One of IN or OUT
3. `pull_up_down` (optional) — Either the default value PUD\_OFF or one of PUD\_UP, PUD\_DOWN, or PUD\_DISABLE
4. `initial` (optional) — Initial channel value (only allowed for output)

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel(s), direction not one of IN or OUT, bias specified for OUT direction, initial pin value specified for IN direction
- `RuntimeError` — Module was not imported correctly

`RPi.GPIO.setwarnings(value)`

Enable or disable warning messages. Use True to enable and False to disable.

*parameters:*

1. `value` — A boolean

*exceptions:*

- `RuntimeError` — Module was not imported correctly

`RPi.GPIO.wait_for_edge(channel, edge, [bouncetime], [timeout])`

[BLOCKS] Wait for an edge event of type `edge` to take place on `channel`. Disables python's Global Interpreter Lock while blocking. A negative timeout value will cause the program to block indefinitely waiting for an edge event. A timeout value of zero will prevent the program from blocking entirely.

If an event is detected and if the implication holds that a bouncetime is specified implies that any one of the following is true:

1. The difference between the current time and the time at which this event previously occurred
2. This function, `line_event_wait` has never been called before on this channel
3. The time at which this event last occurred is later than the current time <sup>1</sup>.

Then, the 0-ary callable objects stored in the list `_State.lines[channel].callbacks` will be serially invoked. If one subsequently invokes `event_dected(channel)`, the event detected by this function will *not* be reported.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `edge` — any one of RISING, FALLING, or BOTH to specify types of events to wait for

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<sup>1</sup>Yeah I don't really understand this one either, for more information refer to [The RPi.GPIO 0.7.0 Source Code, source/event\\_gpio.c:579\[3\]](#)

3. `bouncetime` (optional) — Cooldown time in milliseconds for callbacks

*Default value:* No bouncetime enforced

4. `timeout` (optional) — time in milliseconds to wait before quitting

*Default value:* The call will block indefinitely

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel, invalid edge, non-positive bouncetime, or non-positive timeout specified

## 4.2 Class `RPi.PWM`

`RPi.PWM` is a Pulse-width Modulation (PwM) class. Object methods follow.

`RPi.PWM.ChangeDutyCycle(dutycycle)`

Change the duty cycle of the PwM channel to `dutycycle`

*parameters:*

1. `dutycycle` — A value between 0.0 and 100.0

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid duty cycle

`RPi.PWM.ChangeFrequency(frequency)`

Change the frequency the PwM channel to `frequency`

*parameters:*

1. `frequency` — A positive float value

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid frequency value

`RPi.PWM.__init__(channel, frequency)`

Initialize a new PwM object. Commonly invoked via: `RPi.PWM(channel, frequency)`

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `frequency` — A positive float value

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid frequency value
- `RuntimeError` — PwM already setup on `channel`

`RPi.PWM.start(dutycycle)`

Start software PwM on the channel specified in `__init__`.

*parameters:*

1. `dutycycle` — A value between 0.0 and 100.0

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid duty cycle

`RPi.PWM.stop()`

Stop software PwM on the channel specified in `__init__`.

## 4.3 Data

### **RPi.GPIO.BCM**

Some constant representing BCM chip numbering mode, the numbering of the channels according to the Broadcom specification

### **RPi.GPIO.BOARD**

Some constant representing BOARD chip numbering mode, the numbering of the channels according to the Raspberry Pi specification

### **RPi.GPIO.BOTH**

Some constant representing edge event detection of both rising edge and falling edge events

### **RPi.GPIO.FALLING**

Some constant representing falling edge event detection only

### **RPi.GPIO.HARD\_PWM**

Some constant representing that a GPIO channel is capable of supporting hardware PWM

### **RPi.GPIO.HIGH**

Some nonzero constant representing a high-power state on a GPIO channel. Can be used to specify active state of a channel.

### **RPi.GPIO.I2C**

Some constant representing that a GPIO channel is capable of supporting the i2c protocol

### **RPi.GPIO.IN**

Some constant representing the input direction of a GPIO channel

### **RPi.GPIO.LOW**

A constant zero representing a low-power state on a GPIO channel. Can be used to specify active state of a channel.

### **RPi.GPIO.OUT**

Some constant representing the output direction of a GPIO channel

### **RPi.GPIO.PUD\_DISABLE**

Some constant representing the explicit choice to disable pull-up or pull-down resistors.

### **RPi.GPIO.PUD\_DOWN**

Some constant representing a pull-down resistor on a GPIO channel.

### **RPi.GPIO.PUD\_OFF**

Some constant representing the lack of a pull-up or pull-down resistor on a GPIO channel.

### **RPi.GPIO.PUD\_UP**

Some constant representing a pull-up resistor on a GPIO channel.

### **RPi.GPIO.RISING**

Some constant representing rising edge event detection only

### **RPi.GPIO.RPI\_INFO**

A dictionary of the following key/value pair structure:

- “MANUFACTURER”: Board manufacturer
- “P1\_REVISION”: Secondary revision number
- “PROCESSOR”: CPU information



- “RAM”: Total system RAM
- “REVISION”: Primary revision number
- “TYPE”: Board model name string

#### **RPi.GPIO.RPI\_REVISION**

The major version of this Raspberry Pi device.

#### **RPi.GPIO.SERIAL**

Some constant representing that a GPIO channel is capable of supporting the serial protocol

#### **RPi.GPIO.SPI**

Some constant representing that a GPIO channel is capable of supporting the spi protocol

#### **RPi.GPIO.UNKNOWN**

Some constant representing unknown information

#### **RPi.GPIO.VERSION**

The version of this library.

## 4.4 Debug

What follows are a few functions that may be useful for debugging this library.

#### **RPi.GPIO.DEVEL.Reset()**

Cleanup and re-initialize the library as if it was just imported.

#### **RPi.GPIO.DEVEL.setdebuginfo(value)**

Enable or disable verbose debug messages. Use True to enable and False to disable.

*parameters:*

1. value — A boolean

*exceptions:*

- RuntimeError — Module was not imported correctly

## 5 High Level Technical Specification

In this section, we discuss the implementation design of python3-libgpiod-rpi. In contrast to the style of the functional specification where data and procedures were listed in alphabetical order, we will organize lists in this section in order to best reflect the underlying design.

### 5.1 Architecture Overview

We aim to translate RPi.GPIO API calls to their libgpiod equivalents. In general, the way this library modulates the user’s request for an RPi.GPIO action is through a shared state object containing a python `gpiod.Chip` object and a list of the 54 `gpiod.Line` objects. The user makes calls to our API functions which handle input validation and these functions make calls to our internal interface functions, those

modifying the `Chip` object being prefixed by `chip_` and those modifying `Line` objects being prefixed by `line_`. These internal interface functions modularize the library by separating API call validation from internal state changes and associated locking.

As much as possible, we try to transparently manipulate channel state as specified by the `RPi.GPIO` source code, but due to a lack of exact correspondence, we introduce line mode constants that represent the states that a particular GPIO channel can be in. We specify the meaning of these constants below.

Software Pulse-width Modulation is implemented on top of the core API. We essentially make repeated calls to `GPIO.output(channel)` corresponding appropriately to the period and duty cycle.

Event detection is done by running a poll thread using python's built-in threading class, `threading.Thread`. Since multiple active threads may try to write to the library state, we implement mutual exclusion for critical sections on a per-GPIO channel basis, with each `gpiod.Line` object having an associated lock of type `threading.lock`. These locks are intended to be used via the `{begin,end}_critical_section(channel, msg)` interface primitives. Some internal interface functions have locking and non-locking versions. This is indicated via a `_lock` suffix appended to the function identifier.

## 5.2 Data Design: Class `_State`

The top-level container for the internal state of the library. Intended to be accessed at the class level as a global shared state as if one were accessing a C struct at global scope.

### `_State.mode`

One of UNKNOWN, BCM, or BOARD. Represents the current line numbering mode.

*Default value:* UNKNOWN

### `_State.warnings`

Either True or False. Determines whether warning messages are printed to `stdout` or suppressed.

*Default value:* True

### `_State.debuginfo`

Either True or False. Determines whether debug messages unique to this library are printed to `stdout` or suppressed.

*Default value:* False

### `_State.chip`

The instance of class `gpiod.Chip` containing the GPIO channels provided by the `RPi.GPIO` API.

*Default value:* `gpiod.Chip("gpiochip0")`

### `_State.event_ls`

A list of the channels on which events have recently occurred. Will be invariantly empty until event detection is setup on one or more channels.

*Default value:* Empty List

### `_State.lines`

A list of `_Line` objects corresponding to each GPIO channel. `_Line` objects are internal to this library and contain corresponding `gpiod.Line` objects and associated data.

*Default value:* [`Line(channel)` for `channel` in `range(chip_get_num_lines())`]

### 5.3 Data Design: Class `_Line`

The internal representation of a GPIO line corresponding to a particular GPIO channel.

`_Line.__init__(channel)`

Initialize a new `_Line` object. Invoked by `Reset`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`_Line.cleanup()`

Reset the internal state of the object to initial state. Kills the channel's poll thread if one is running. Clears the list of callbacks. Sets line mode to `_line_mode_none`.

`_Line.mode_request(mode, flags)`

Request for `libgpiod` to execute the syscall to get permissions to access `self.channel`.

*parameters:*

1. `mode` — the desired `libgpiod` mode
2. `flags` — flags specified configuration (e.g. pull up/pull down resistors)

`_Line.channel`

The GPIO channel corresponding to this line.

*Default value:* An integer passed to `__init__` via `Reset()`. See `_State.lines` in section 5.2.

`_Line.line`

The `gpiod.Line` object corresponding to this channel

*Default value:* `gpiod.Chip.get_line(self.channel)`

`_Line.mode`

The current line mode of the GPIO channel. See section 5.7 for more on line modes.

*Default value:* `_line_mode_none`

`_Line.lock`

A locking primitive of type `threading.Lock`. Used internally by the locking interface primitives `{begin,end}_critical_section(channel, msg)`.

*Default value:* `threading.Lock()`

`_Line.thread`

An entry of type `_PollThread` used to represent a poll thread that checks for edge events on a pin.

*Default value:* `None`

`_Line.callbacks`

A list of callable objects that are sequentially invoked upon edge event detection on `self.channel`.

*Default value:* Empty List

`_Line.timestamp`

A timestamp (from `time.time()`) of the last edge event detected on that channel. Used to enforce bounce timeout for callbacks on a channel.

*Default value:* `None`

## 5.4 Data Design: Class `_PollThread`

A subclass of `threading.Thread` with basic stopability.

`_PollThread.__init__(channel, target, args)`

Create a new instance of this class on `channel` that will call `target(*args)` when the poll thread is started via `line_start_poll`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `target` — the callable entry point to the poll thread
3. `args` — arguments that will be passed to `target` at invocation

`_PollThread.kill()`

[LOCK REQUIRED] Stop a poll thread by setting the stop event and joining the thread until completion. The lock is dropped temporarily during the call to `join()` to allow the poll thread to finish its last iteration.

## 5.5 The `channel_` and `chip_` interfaces

This section defines the internal interface functions used to implement operations at the `gpiod.Chip` level and validation of channel numbers. External exposure of these functions is undefined behavior.

`channel_fix_and_validate(channel)`

`channel_valid_or_die(channel)`

Validate `channel` using the current numbering mode. See `getmode()/setmode()` in section 4.1 for more information about numbering modes. The first name is used internally while the latter name is currently not called within the library but may be specified in a future version of the core API. Exposure of this functionality is undefined in version 1.0

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

*exceptions:*

- `ValueError` — Invalid channel in current numbering mode

`chip_close()`

`chip_close_if_open()`

Close the file descriptor associated with the internal `gpiod.Chip` object and remove references to the object from `_State`. The former name will always attempt these operations. The latter name will perform these operations only if `_State.chip` is not `None`. Internally, we only call the latter except from the latter itself.

`chip_destroy`

[LOCKS ALL CHANNELS] Acquire a lock on every channel and then call `chip_close_if_open()`.

`chip_get_num_lines()`

Returns the number of GPIO lines on the chip. Used to initialize the list of `_Line` objects held by `_State`. See section 5.2 for more information.

`chip_init()`

`chip_init_if_needed()`

Initialize the `gpiod.Chip` object held by `_State.chip`. The former name performs these operations directly. The latter name performs these operations only if `_State.chip` is not `None`.

*exceptions:*

- `PermissionError` — Unable to open file “/dev/gpiochip0”, perhaps because script was not run as root.

## 5.6 The `line_` interface

This section defines the internal interface functions used to implement operations at the `gpiod.Line` level. External exposure of these functions is undefined behavior.

`line_add_callback(channel, callback)`

[LOCKS channel] Append a callable function to the list of callable python objects stored in `_State.lines[channel].callbacks`. Upon the next edge event detected on this channel, `callback` will be invoked after the other callback functions are invoked.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `callback` — A 0-ary callable object

`line_do_poll(channel, bouncetime, timeout)`

[LOCKS channel] Execute the main loop of a poll thread while the thread has not been killed. Guaranteed to drop the lock for at least ten milliseconds per iteration.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `bouncetime` — cooldown time in milliseconds for invoking the callback functions
3. `timeout` — time in milliseconds to wait per loop before giving up

`line_event_wait(channel, bouncetime, timeout, track)`

`line_event_wait_lock(channel, bouncetime, track)`

[first: LOCK REQUIRED, second: LOCKS channel] Wait for an edge event of type previously specified in edge event detection setup. Calls `gpiod.Line.event_wait()`. Returns the event returned by `gpiod.Line.event_read()` if one occurred and returns `None` otherwise.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `bouncetime` — cooldown time in milliseconds for invoking the callback functions
3. `timeout` — time in milliseconds to wait per loop before giving up

4. `track` — Boolean value, the truth of which determines whether the event will subsequently be reported by `RPi.GPIO.event_detected(channel)`.

`line_get_active_state(channel)`

Returns `gpiood.Line.active_state(channel)`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_get_bias(channel)`

Returns `gpiood.Line.bias(channel)`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_get_flags(channel)`

Returns a bitwise-and of all return values of functions that get libgpio request flags.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_get_mode(channel)`

Returns `_State.lines[channel].mode`

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_get_unique_name(channel)`

Returns some string such that no other call to this function with a different value of `channel` will produce this string.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_get_value(channel)`

Calls `gpiood.Line.get_value()` on `channel`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_is_active(channel)`

This functions returns a Boolean that represents the authority on whether a channel is in use by this library. A channel is defined to be active if it has line mode other than `_line_mode_none`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_kill_poll(channel)`

`line_kill_poll_lock(channel)`

[first: LOCK REQUIRED, second: LOCKS channel] Stops poll thread running on `channel` by calling `_PollThread.kill()`. Remove the reference to that `_PollThread` object from the parent `_Line`. Do not return until the operation is complete.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_poll_should_die(channel)`

Return the value `_State.lines[channel].thread.killswitch.is_set()`. Used by a poll thread when it considers suicide.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel

`line_set_flags(channel, flags)`

[LOCKS `channel`] Set the flags on `channel` to `flags` via `gpiod.Line.set_flags()`. Used to set line bias and line active\_state.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `flags` — the new flags value to set

`line_set_mode(channel, mode, flags)`

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `mode` — A valid line mode. See section 5.7.
3. `flags` (optional) — the new flags value to set.

*Default value:* 0

`line_set_value(channel, value)`

Calls `gpiod.Line.set_value(value)` on `channel`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `value` — new value for GPIO channel

`line_start_poll(channel, edge, callback, bouncetime)`

[LOCKS `channel`] Kick off a new poll thread from the main thread. Creates and starts new `_PollThread`. Adds any specified callbacks to `_State.lines[channel].callbacks`.

*parameters:*

1. `channel` — GPIO channel
2. `edge` — any one of `RISING`, `FALLING`, or `BOTH` to specify types of events poll for
3. `callback` — A 0-ary callable object
4. `bouncetime` — cooldown time in milliseconds for invoking the callback functions

## 5.7 Data Design: Line Modes

The following constants are internal to the library and their external exposure is undefined. The reason for the distinction between “Values” and “Events” mode types is that the underlying `ioctl(2)` syscalls made by `libgpiod` actually request different access permissions for that GPIO channel depending on this choice.

### `_line_mode_none`

The default line mode. This line is not accessible and should not be used in this mode.

### `_line_mode_in`

Values input mode. This line is setup to get the value of the pin as input.

### `_line_mode_out`

Values output mode. This line is setup to set the value of the pin as output.

### `_line_mode_falling`

Events mode for rising edge events.

### `_line_mode_rising`

Events mode for rising edge events.

### `_line_mode_both`

Events mode for both rising and falling edge events. Detects all events.

### `_line_mode_as_is`

Events as-is mode. As of yet undefined.

## 6 Requirements Summary for version 1.0

### Functional:

- API-equivalence and feature-equivalence with `RPi.GPIO` 0.7.0 [3]
- Configurationless compatibility with `gpiozero` [1]

### Business:

- `RPi.GPIO` API support on Fedora Linux

## 7 References

### References

- [1] “gpiozero mainline repository,” <https://github.com/gpiozero/gpiozero>, accessed: 2020-05-19.
- [2] “libgpiod mainline repository,” <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/libs/libgpiod/libgpiod.git/>, accessed: 2020-05-14.
- [3] “Rpi.gpio pypi project page,” <https://pypi.org/project/RPi.GPIO/>, accessed: 2020-05-14.