
pylibftdi Documentation

Release 0.13

Ben Bass

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Contents

pylibftdi is a simple library interacting with FTDI devices to provide serial and parallel IO from Python.

The two main use cases it serves are:

- the need to control or monitor external equipment, for which a FTDI module may be a cheap and reliable starting point.
- the need to interact with existing devices which are known to contain FTDI chipsets for their USB interface.

FTDI (<http://www.ftdichip.com>) create devices (chipsets, modules, cables etc) to interface devices to the USB port of your computer.

libftdi (<http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/>) is an open source driver to communicate with these devices, and runs on top of libusb. It works on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X, and likely other systems too.

pylibftdi is a pure Python module which interfaces (via ctypes) to libftdi, exposing a simple file-like API to connected devices. It supports serial and parallel IO in a straight-forward way, and aims to be one of the simplest ways of interacting with the world outside your PC.

Contents

1.1 Introduction

`pylibftdi` is a minimal Pythonic interface to FTDI devices using `libftdi`¹.

Features

- Supports Python 2 and Python 3
- Supports parallel and serial devices
- Support for multiple devices
- File-like interface wherever appropriate
- Cross-platform

Limitations

- The API might change prior to reaching a 1.0 release.

1.1.1 Usage

The primary interface is the `Device` class in the `pylibftdi` package; this gives serial access on relevant FTDI devices (e.g. the UM232R), providing a file-like interface (read, write). Baudrate is controlled with the `baudrate` property.

If a `Device` instance is created with `mode='t'` (text mode) then `read()` and `write()` can use the given `encoding` (defaulting to latin-1). This doesn't make a lot of difference on Python 2 (and can be omitted), but allows easier integration with passing unicode strings between devices in Python 3.

Multiple devices are supported by passing the desired device serial number (as a string) in the `device_id` parameter - this is the first parameter in both `Device()` and `BitBangDevice()` constructors. Alternatively the device 'description' can be given, and an attempt will be made to match this if matching by serial number fails.

¹<http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/>

1.1.2 History & Motivation

This package is the result of various bits of work using FTDI's devices, primarily for controlling external devices. Some of this is documented on the codedstructure blog, codedstructure.blogspot.com

At least two other open-source Python FTDI wrappers exist, and each of these may be best for some projects.

- [ftd2xx](#)² - ctypes binding to FTDI's own D2XX driver
- [pyftdi](#)³ - a C extension libftdi binding

pylibftdi exists in the gap between these two projects; ftd2xx uses the (closed-source) D2XX driver, but provides a high-level Python interface, while pyftdi works with libftdi but is very low-level. The aim for pylibftdi is to work with the libftdi, but to provide a high-level Pythonic interface. Various wrappers and utility functions are also part of the distribution; following Python's batteries included approach, there are various interesting devices supported out-of-the-box - or at least there will be soon!

1.1.3 Plans

- Add more examples: SPI devices, knight-rider effects, input devices, MIDI...
- Perhaps add support for D2XX driver, though the name then becomes a slight liability ;)

1.1.4 License

Copyright (c) 2010-2013 Ben Bass <benbass@codedstructure.net⁴>

pylibftdi is released under the MIT licence; see the file "LICENSE.txt" for information.

All trademarks referenced herein are property of their respective holders. libFTDI itself is developed by Intra2net AG. No association with Intra2net is claimed or implied, but I have found their library helpful and had fun with it...

1.2 Quick Start

1.2.1 Install pylibftdi

See the installation instructions for more detailed requirements, but hopefully things will work by just running the following:

```
$ pip install pylibftdi
```

1.2.2 Connect and enumerate FTDI devices

Connect the FTDI device to a free USB port. Run the `list_devices` example to enumerate connected FTDI devices:

²<http://pypi.python.org/pypi/ftd2xx>

³<http://git.marcansoft.com/?p=pyftdi.git>

⁴benbass@codedstructure.net


```
$ python -m pylibftdi.examples.list_devices
```

For each connected device, this will show manufacturer, model identifier, and serial number. With a single device connected, the output maybe something like the following:

```
FTDI:UM232H:FTUBIOWF
```

Though hopefully with a different serial number, or else you've either stolen mine, or you are me...

1.2.3 Test some actual IO

Output example

Connect an LED between D0 of your bit-bang capable device and ground, via a 330 - 1K ohm resistor as appropriate.

Test the installation and functioning of pylibftdi with the following:

```
$ python -m pylibftdi.examples.led_flash
```

The LED should now flash at approximately 1Hz.

Input example

To test some input, remove any connections from the port lines initially, then run the following, which reads and prints the status of the input lines regularly:

```
$ python -m pylibftdi.examples.pin_read
```

The `pin_read` example is a complete command line application which can be used to monitor for particular values on the attached device pins, and output an appropriate error code on match. Repeat the above with a trailing `--help` for info.

1.3 Installation

Unsurprisingly, *pylibftdi* depends on *libftdi*, and installing this varies according to your operating system. Chances are that following one of the following instructions will install the required prerequisites. If not, be aware that *libftdi* in turn relies on *libusb*.

Installing pylibftdi itself is straightforward - it is a pure Python package (using *ctypes* for bindings), and has no dependencies outside the Python standard library for installation. Don't expect it to work happily without *libftdi* installed though :-)

```
$ pip install pylibftdi
```

Depending on your environment, you may want to use either the `--user` flag, or prefix the command with `sudo` to gain root privileges.

1.3.1 Windows

I've not tested pylibftdi on Windows, but recent libftdi binaries seem to be available from the [picusb](http://code.google.com/p/picusb)⁵ project on google code.

Things:

- installing it in the first place, e.g. via `ez_setup.py` etc.

1.3.2 Mac OS X

I suggest using [homebrew](http://mxcl.github.com/homebrew/)⁶ to install libftdi:

```
$ brew install libftdi
```

On OS X Mavericks (and presumably future versions) Apple include a driver for FTDI devices. This needs unloading before libftdi can access FTDI devices directly. See the Troubleshooting section for instructions.

1.3.3 Linux

There are two steps in getting a sensible installation in Linux systems:

1. Getting libftdi and its dependencies installed
2. Ensuring permissions allow access to the device without requiring root privileges. Symptoms of this not being done are programs only working properly when run with `sudo`, giving '-4' or '-8' error codes in other cases.

Each of these steps will be slightly different depending on the distribution in use. I've tested pylibftdi on Debian Wheezy (on a Raspberry Pi), Ubuntu (various versions, running on a fairly standard ThinkPad laptop), and Arch Linux (running on a PogoPlug - one of the early pink ones).

Debian (Raspberry Pi) / Ubuntu etc

On Debian like systems (including Ubuntu, Mint, Debian, etc), the package *libftdi-dev* should give you what you need as far as the libftdi library is concerned:

```
$ sudo apt-get install libftdi-dev
```

The following works for both a Raspberry Pi (Debian Wheezy) and Ubuntu 12.04, getting ordinary users (e.g. 'pi' on the RPi) access to the FTDI device without needing root permissions:

1. Create a file `/etc/udev/rules.d/99-libftdi.rules`. You will need sudo access to create this file.
2. Put the following in the file:

```
SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", ATTRS{idVendor}=="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}=="6001", GROUP="dialou  
SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", ATTRS{idVendor}=="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}=="6014", GROUP="dialou
```

⁵<http://code.google.com/p/picusb>

⁶<http://mxcl.github.com/homebrew/>

Some FTDI devices may use other USB PIDs. You could try removing the match on *idProduct* altogether, just matching on the FTDI vendor ID. Or Use *lsusb* or similar to determine the exact values to use (or try checking *dmesg* output on device insertion / removal). *udevadm monitor --environment* is also helpful, but note that the environment ‘keys’ it gives are different to the attributes (filenames within */sys/devices/...*) which the ATTRS will match. Perhaps *ENV{}* matches work just as well, though I’ve only tried matching on ATTRS.

Note that changed udev rules files will be picked up automatically by the udev daemon, but will only be acted upon on device actions, so unplug/plug in the device to check whether you’re latest rules iteration actually works :-)

See <http://wiki.debian.org/udev> for more on writing udev rules.

Arch Linux

The *libftdi* package (sensibly enough) provides the *libftdi* library:

```
$ sudo pacman -S libftdi
```

Similar udev rules to those above for Debian should be included (again in */etc/udev/rules.d/99-libftdi.rules* or similar), though the GROUP directive should be changed to set the group to ‘users’:

```
SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", ATTRS{idVendor}=="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}=="6001", GROUP="users", MOD
SUBSYSTEMS=="usb", ATTRS{idVendor}=="0403", ATTRS{idProduct}=="6014", GROUP="users", MOD
```

1.3.4 Testing installation

Connect your device, and run the following (as a regular user):

```
$ python -m pylibftdi.examples.list_devices
```

If all goes well, the program should report information about each connected device. If no information is printed, but it is when run with *sudo*, a possibility is permissions problems - see the section under Linux above regarding udev rules.

If the above works correctly, then try the following:

```
$ python -m pylibftdi.examples.led_flash
```

Even without any LED connected, this should ‘work’ without any error - quit with Ctrl-C. Likely errors at this point are either permissions problems (e.g. udev rules not working), or not finding the device at all - although the earlier stage is likely to have failed if this were the case.

Feel free to contact me (@codedstructure) if you have any issues with installation, though be aware I don’t have much in the way of Windows systems to test.

1.4 Basic Usage

pylibftdi is a minimal Pythonic interface to FTDI devices using [libftdi](http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/)⁷. Rather than simply expose all the methods of the underlying library directly, it aims to provide a simpler API for the main use-cases of serial and parallel IO, while still allowing the use of the more advanced functions of the library.

⁷<http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/>

1.4.1 General

The primary interface is the `Device` class in the `pylibftdi` package; this gives serial access on relevant FTDI devices (e.g. the UM232R), providing a file-like interface (read, write). Baudrate is controlled with the `baudrate` property.

If a `Device` instance is created with `mode='t'` (text mode) then `read()` and `write()` can use the given encoding (defaulting to latin-1). This doesn't make a lot of difference on Python 2 (and can be omitted), but allows easier integration with passing unicode strings between devices in Python 3.

Multiple devices are supported by passing the desired device serial number (as a string) in the `device_id` parameter - this is the first parameter in both `Device()` and `BitBangDevice()` constructors. Alternatively the device 'description' can be given, and an attempt will be made to match this if matching by serial number fails.

Examples

```
>>> from pylibftdi import Device
>>>
>>> with Device(mode='t') as dev:
...     dev.baudrate = 115200
...     dev.write('Hello World')
```

The `pylibftdi.BitBangDevice` wrapper provides access to the parallel IO mode of operation through the `port` and `direction` properties. These provide an 8 bit IO port including all the relevant bit operations to make things simple.

```
>>> from pylibftdi import BitBangDevice
>>>
>>> with BitBangDevice('FTE00P4L') as bb:
...     bb.direction = 0x0F  # four LSB are output(1), four MSB are input(0)
...     bb.port |= 2         # set bit 1
...     bb.port &= 0xFE      # clear bit 0
```

There is support for a number of external devices and protocols, specifically for interfacing with HD44780 LCDs using the 4-bit interface.

1.5 Advanced Usage

1.5.1 libftdi function access

Three attributes of `Device` instances are documented which allow direct access to the underlying `libftdi` functionality.

1. `fdll` - this is a reference to the loaded `libftdi` library, loaded via `ctypes`. This should be used with the normal `ctypes` protocols.
2. `ctx` - this is a reference to the context of the current device context. It is managed as a raw `ctypes` byte-string, so can be modified if required at the byte-level using appropriate `ctypes` methods.
3. `ftdi_fn` - a convenience function wrapper, this is the preferred method for accessing library functions for a specific device instance. This is a function forwarder to the local `fdll` attribute, but also wraps the device context and passes it as the first argument. In this way, using

`device.ftdi_fn.ft_xyz` is more like the D2XX driver provided by FTDI, in which the device context is passed in at initialisation time and then the client no longer needs to care about it. A call to:

```
>>> device.ftdi_fn.ft_xyz(1, 2, 3)
```

is equivalent to the following:

```
>>> device.ftdi_fn.ft_xyz(ctypes.byref(device.ctx), 1, 2, 3)
```

but has the advantages of being shorter and not requiring `ctypes` to be in scope.

incorrect operations using any of these attributes of devices are liable to crash the Python interpreter

Examples

The following example shows opening a device in serial mode, switching temporarily to bit-bang mode, then back to serial and writing a string. Why this would be wanted is anyone's guess ;-)

```
>>> from pylibftdi import Device
>>>
>>> with Device() as dev:
>>>     dev.ftdi_fn.ftdi_set_bitmode(1, 0x01)
>>>     dev.write('\x00\x01\x00')
>>>     dev.ftdi_fn.ftdi_set_bitmode(0, 0x00)
>>>     dev.write('Hello World!!!')
```

The [libftdi](#)⁸ documentation should be consulted in conjunction with the [ctypes](#)⁹ reference for guidance on using these features.

1.6 pylibftdi questions

None of these are yet frequently asked, and perhaps they never will be... But they are still questions, and they relate to pylibftdi.

1.6.1 Using pylibftdi - General

Can I use pylibftdi with device XYZ?

If the device XYZ is (or uses as it's) an FTDI device, then possibly. A large number of devices *will* work, but won't be recognised due to the limited USB Vendor and Product IDs which pylibftdi checks for.

To see the vendor / product IDs which are supported, run the following:

```
>>> from pylibftdi import USB_VID_LIST, USB_PID_LIST
>>> print(map(hex, USB_VID_LIST))
['0x403']
>>> print(map(hex, USB_PID_LIST))
['0x6001', '0x6010', '0x6011', '0x6014']
```

⁸<http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/documentation/>

⁹<http://docs.python.org/library/ctypes.html>

If a FTDI device with a VID / PID not matching the above is required, then the device's values should be appended to the appropriate list after import:

```
>>> from pylibftdi import USB_PID_LIST, USB_VID_LIST, Device
>>> USB_PID_LIST.append(0x1234)
>>>
>>> dev = Device()  # will now recognise a device with PID 0x1234.
```

Which devices are recommended?

While I used to do a lot of soldering, I prefer the cleaner way of breadboarding nowadays. As such I can strongly recommend the FTDI DIP modules which plug into a breadboard nice and easy, can be self-powered from USB, and can be re-used for dozens of different projects.

I've used (and test against) the following, all of which have 0.1" pin spacing in two rows 0.5" or 0.6" apart, so will sit across the central divide of any breadboard:

UB232R a small 8 pin device with mini-USB port; serial and CBUS bit-bang.

UM245R a 24-pin device with parallel FIFO modes. Full-size USB type B socket.

UM232R a 24-pin device with serial and bit-bang modes. Full-size USB type B socket.

UM232H this contains a more modern FT232H device, and libftdi support is fairly recent (requires 0.20 or later). Supports USB 2.0 Hi-Speed mode though, and lots of interesting modes (I2C, SPI, JTAG...) which I've not looked at yet. Mini-USB socket.

Personally I'd go with the UM232R device for compatibility. It works great with both UART and bit-bang IO, which I target as the two main use-cases for pylibftdi. The UM232H is certainly feature-packed though, and I hope to support some of the more interesting modes in future.

1.6.2 Using pylibftdi - Programming

How do I set the baudrate?

In both serial and parallel mode, the internal baudrate generator (BRG) is set using the `baudrate` property of the `Device` instance. Reading this will show the current baudrate (which defaults to 9600); writing to it will attempt to set the BRG to that value.

On failure to set the baudrate, it will remain at its previous setting.

In parallel mode, the actual bytes-per-second rate of parallel data is 16x the programmed BRG value. This is an effect of the FTDI devices themselves, and is not hidden by pylibftdi.

How do I send unicode over a serial connection?

If a `Device` instance is created with `mode='t'`, then text-mode is activated. This is analogous to opening files; after all, the API is intentionally modelled on file objects wherever possible.

When text-mode is used, an encoding can be specified. The default is `latin-1` for the very practical reason that it is transparent to 8-bit binary data; by default a text-mode serial connection looks just like a binary mode one.

An alternative encoding can be used provided in the same constructor call used to instantiate the `Device` class, e.g.:

```
>>> dev = Device(mode='t', encoding='utf-8')
```

Read and write operations will then return / take unicode values.

Whether it is sensible to try and send unicode over a ftdi connection is a separate issue... At least consider doing codec operations at a higher level in your application.

How do I use multiple-interface devices?

Some FTDI devices have multiple interfaces, for example the FT2232H has 2 and the FT4232H has four. In terms of accessing them, they can be considered as independent devices; once a connection is established to one of them, it is isolated from the other interfaces.

To select which interface to use when opening a connection to a specific interface on a multiple-interface device, use the `interface_select` parameter of the `Device` (or `BitBangDevice`) class constructor. The value should be one of the following values. Symbolic constants are provided in the `pylibftdi` namespace.

<code>interface_select</code>	Meaning
<code>INTERFACE_ANY (0)</code>	Any interface
<code>INTERFACE_A (1)</code>	INTERFACE A
<code>INTERFACE_B (2)</code>	INTERFACE B
<code>INTERFACE_C (3)</code>	INTERFACE C
<code>INTERFACE_D (4)</code>	INTERFACE D

You should be able to open multiple `Devices` with different `interface_select` settings. *Thanks to Daniel Forer for testing multiple device support.*

What is the difference between the `port` and `latch` `BitBangDevice` properties?

`latch` reflects the current state of the output latch (i.e. the last value written to the port), while `port` reflects input states as well. Writing to either `port` or `latch` has an identical effect, so when `pylibftdi` is used only for output, there is no effective difference, and `port` is recommended for simplicity and consistency.

The place where it does make a difference is during read-modify-write operations. Consider the following:

```
>>> dev = BitBangDevice()    # 1
>>> dev.direction = 0x81    # 2  # set bits 0 and 7 are output
>>> dev.port = 0             # 3
>>> for _ in range(255):    # 4
>>>     dev.port += 1       # 5  # read-modify-write operation
```

In this (admittedly contrived!) scenario, if one of the input lines D1..D6 were held low, then they would cause the counter to effectively ‘stop’. The `+= 1` operation would never actually set the bit as required (because it is an input at 0), and the highest output bit would never get set.

Using `dev.latch` in lines 3 and 5 above would resolve this, as the read-modify-write operation on line 5 is simply working on the in-memory latch value, rather than reading the inputs, and it would simply count up from 0 to 255 in steps of one, writing the value to the device (which would be ignored in the case of input lines).

Similar concepts exist in many microcontrollers, for example see <http://stackoverflow.com/a/2623498> for a possibly better explanation, though in a slightly different context :)

If you aren't using read-modify-write operations (e.g. augmented assignment), or you have a direction on the port of either ALL_INPUTS (0) or ALL_OUTPUTS (1), then just ignore this section and use `port` :)

What is the purpose of the `chunk_size` parameter?

While libftdi is performing I/O to the device, it is not really running Python code at all, but C library code via ctypes. If there is a significant amount of data, especially at low baud-rates, this can be a significant delay during which no Python bytecode is executed. The most obvious result of this is that no signals are delivered to the Python process during this time, and interrupt signals (Ctrl-C) will be ignored.

Try the following:

```
>>> dev = Device()
>>> dev.baudrate = 120 # nice and slow!
>>> dev.write('helloworld' * 1000)
```

This should take approximately 10 seconds prior to returning, and crucially, Ctrl-C interruptions will be deferred for all that time. By setting `chunk_size` on the device (which may be set either as a keyword parameter during `Device` instantiation, or at a later point as an attribute of the `Device` instance), the I/O operations are performed in chunks of at most the specified number of bytes. Setting it to 0, the default value, disables this chunking.

Repeat the above command but prior to the write operation, set `dev.chunk_size = 10`. A Ctrl-C interruption should now kick-in almost instantly. There is a performance trade-off however; if using `chunk_size` is required, set it as high as is reasonable for your application.

1.6.3 Using pylibftdi - Interfacing

How do I control an LED?

pylibftdi devices generally have sufficient output current to sink or source the 10mA or so which a low(ish) current LED will need. A series resistor is essential to protect both the LED and the FTDI device itself; a value between 220 and 470 ohms should be sufficient depending on required brightness / LED efficiency.

How do I control a higher current device?

FTDI devices will typically provide a few tens of milli-amps, but beyond that things either just won't work, or the device could be damaged. For medium current operation, a standard bipolar transistor switch will suffice; for larger loads a MOSFET or relay should be used. (Note a relay will require a low-power transistor switch anyway). Search online for something like 'mosfet logic switch' or 'transistor relay switch' for more details.

What is the state of an unconnected input pin?

This depends on the device and the EEPROM configuration values. Most devices will have weak (typ. 200Kohm) pull-ups on input pins, so there is no harm leaving them floating. Consult the datasheet for

your device for definitive information, but you can always just leave an (unconnected) device and read it's pins when set as inputs; chances are they will read 255 / 0xFF:

```
>>> dev = BitBangDevice(direction=0)
>>> dev.port
255
```

While not recommended for anything serious, this does allow the possibility of reading a input switch state by simply connecting a switch between an input pin and ground (possibly with a low value - e.g. 100 ohm - series resistor to prevent accidents should it be set to an output and set high...). Note that with a normal push-to-make switch, the value will read '1' when the switch is not pressed; pressing it will set the input line value to '0'.

1.6.4 Developing pylibftdi

How do I checkout and use the latest development version?

pylibftdi is currently developed with a Mercurial repository on bitbucket. To use / develop on that version, it must first be cloned locally, after which it can be 'installed'. Clone the repository to a local directory and install (with the 'develop' target ideally) as follows:

```
$ hg clone http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi
$ cd pylibftdi
$ python setup.py develop
```

If permission-related issues occur, then consider using the `--user` flag to `setup.py` to install for only the local user, or try prefixing the above command with `sudo`.

Note for now there is only the master branch, so need to worry about which branch is required.

How do I run the tests?

Tests aren't included in the distutils distribution, so clone the repository and run from there. pylibftdi supports Python 2.6/2.7 as well as Python 3.2+, so these tests can be run for each Python version:

```
$ hg clone http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi
<various output stuff>
$ cd pylibftdi
$ python2.7 -m unittest discover
.....
-----
Ran 17 tests in 0.011s

OK
$ python3.3 -m unittest discover
.....
-----
Ran 17 tests in 0.015s

OK
$
```

How can I determine and select the underlying libftdi library?

Since pylibftdi 0.12, the Driver exposes a `libftdi_version` method, which returns a tuple whose first three entries correspond to major, minor, and micro versions of the libftdi driver being used.

With the recent (early 2013) release of libftdi1 - which can coexist with the earlier 0.x versions - it is now possible to select which library to load when instantiating the Driver:

```
Python 2.7.2 (default, Jun 20 2012, 16:23:33)
[GCC 4.2.1 Compatible Apple Clang 4.0 (tags/Apple/clang-418.0.60)] on darwin
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>> from pylibftdi import Driver
>>> Driver().libftdi_version()
(1, 0, 0, '1.0', 'v1.0-6-gafb9082')
>>> Driver('ftdi').libftdi_version()
(0, 99, 0, '0.99', 'v0.17-305-g50d77f8')
>>> Driver('libftdi1').libftdi_version()
(1, 0, 0, '1.0', 'v1.0-6-gafb9082')
>>> Driver(('libftdi1', 'libftdi')).libftdi_version()
(1, 0, 0, '1.0', 'v1.0-6-gafb9082')
>>> Driver(('libftdi', 'libftdi1')).libftdi_version()
(0, 99, 0, '0.99', 'v0.17-305-g50d77f8')
>>> Driver(('libftdi', 'libftdi1')).libftdi_version()
```

pylibftdi now prefers libftdi1 over libftdi, if both are installed. Since different OSs require different parameters to be given to find a library, the default search list given to `ctypes.util.find_library` is as follows:

```
Driver._dll_list = ('ftdi1', 'libftdi1', 'ftdi', 'libftdi')
```

This covers Windows (which requires the 'lib' prefix), Linux (which requires its absence), and Mac OS X, which is happy with either.

1.7 pylibftdi troubleshooting

Once up-and-running, pylibftdi is designed to be very simple, but sometimes getting it working in the first place can be more difficult.

1.7.1 Error messages

FtdiError: unable to claim usb device. Make sure the default FTDI driver is not in use (-5)

This indicates a conflict with FTDI's own drivers, and is (as far as I know) mainly a problem on Mac OS X, where they can be disabled (until reboot) by unloading the appropriate kernel module.

OS X Mountain Lion and earlier

Unload the kernel driver:

```
sudo kextunload /System/Library/Extensions/FTDIUSBSerialDriver.kext
```

To reload the kernel driver, do the following:

```
sudo kextload /System/Library/Extensions/FTDIUSBSerialDriver.kext
```

To permanently remove the driver, just delete it:

```
sudo rm /System/Library/Extensions/FTDIUSBSerialDriver.kext
```

OS X Mavericks

Whereas earlier versions of OS X didn't include an FTDI driver directly - it would typically be installed as part of some other program - Mavericks includes this in the operating system itself. For this reason, it's probably a bad idea to delete it, but it can be unloaded as follows:

```
sudo kextunload -bundle-id com.apple.driver.AppleUSBFTDI
```

Similarly to reload it:

```
sudo kextload -bundle-id com.apple.driver.AppleUSBFTDI
```

1.7.2 Diagnosis

Getting a list of USB devices

Mac OS X

Start 'System Information', then select Hardware > USB, and look for your device. On the command line, `system_profiler SPUSBDataType` can be used. In the following example I've piped it into `grep -C 7 FTDI`, to print 7 lines either side of a match on the string 'FTDI':

```
ben$ system_profiler SPUSBDataType | grep -C 7 FTDI
UM232H:

    Product ID: 0x6014
    Vendor ID: 0x0403  (Future Technology Devices International Limited)
    Version: 9.00
    Serial Number: FTUBIOWF
    Speed: Up to 480 Mb/sec
    Manufacturer: FTDI
    Location ID: 0x24710000 / 7
    Current Available (mA): 500
    Current Required (mA): 90

USB Reader:

    Product ID: 0x4082
```

Linux

Use `lsusb`. Example from my laptop:

```
ben@ben-laptop:~$ lsusb
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 002 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 003 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 004 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 005 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 006 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 007 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 008 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0001 Linux Foundation 1.1 root hub
Bus 008 Device 011: ID 0a5c:217f Broadcom Corp. Bluetooth Controller
Bus 002 Device 009: ID 17ef:481d Lenovo
Bus 002 Device 016: ID 0403:6014 Future Technology Devices International, Ltd FT232H Serial
```

1.8 pylibftdi Package

1.8.1 pylibftdi Package

pylibftdi - python wrapper for libftdi

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pylibftdi: <http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi>

libftdi can be found at: <http://www.intra2net.com/en/developer/libftdi/>

Neither libftdi nor Intra2net are associated with this project; if something goes wrong here, it's almost definitely my fault rather than a problem with the libftdi library.

1.8.2 _base Module

pylibftdi - python wrapper for libftdi

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pylibftdi: <http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi>

exception `pylibftdi._base.FtdiError`

Bases: `exceptions.Exception`

1.8.3 bitbang Module

pylibftdi - python wrapper for libftdi

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pylibftdi: <http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi>

¹⁰benbass@codedstructure.net

¹¹benbass@codedstructure.net

¹²benbass@codedstructure.net

```
class pylibftdi.bitbang.BitBangDevice (device_id=None,          direction=255,
                                         lazy_open=False,        sync=True,    bit-
                                         bang_mode=1,             interface_select=None,
                                         **kwargs)
```

Bases: `pylibftdi.driver.Device` (page ??)

simple subclass to support bit-bang mode

Internally uses async mode at the moment, but provides a 'sync' flag (defaulting to True) which controls the behaviour of port reading and writing - if set, the FIFOs are ignored (read) or cleared (write) so operations will appear synchronous

Adds two read/write properties to the base class: `direction`: 8 bit input(0)/output(1) direction control. `port`: 8 bit IO port, as defined by direction.

direction

get or set the direction of each of the IO lines. LSB=D0, MSB=D7 1 for output, 0 for input

latch

latch property - the output latch (in-memory representation of output pin state)

Note `_latch` is not masked by direction (except on initialisation), as otherwise a loop incrementing a mixed input/output port would not work, as it would 'stop' on input pins. This is the primary use case for 'latch'. It's basically a *port* which ignores input.

Returns the state of the output latch

open()

open connection to a FTDI device

port

get or set the state of the IO lines. The value of output lines is persisted in this object for the purposes of reading, so read-modify-write operations (e.g. `drv.port+=1`) are valid.

read_pins()

read the current 'actual' state of the pins

Returns 8-bit binary representation of pin state

Return type int

1.8.4 driver Module

pylibftdi - python wrapper for libftdi

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pylibftdi: <http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi>

```
class pylibftdi.driver.Device (device_id=None,    mode='b',    encoding='latin1',
                                lazy_open=False,    chunk_size=0,    inter-
                                face_select=None, **kwargs)
```

Bases: `object`

Represents a connection to a single FTDI device

¹³benbass@codedstructure.net

baudrate

get or set the baudrate of the FTDI device. Re-read after setting to ensure baudrate was accepted by the driver.

close()

close our connection, free resources

closed

The Python file API defines a read-only ‘closed’ attribute

flush (*flush_what=1*)

Instruct the FTDI device to flush its FIFO buffers

By default both the input and output buffers will be flushed, but the caller can selectively chose to only flush the input or output buffers using *flush_what*:

FLUSH_BOTH - (default) FLUSH_INPUT - (just the rx buffer)
FLUSH_OUTPUT - (just the tx buffer)

flush_input()

flush the device input buffer

flush_output()

flush the device output buffer

ftdi_fn

this allows the vast majority of libftdi functions which are called with a pointer to a ftdi_context struct as the first parameter to be called here preventing the need to leak self.ctx into the user code (and import byref from ctypes):

```
>>> with Device() as dev:
...     # set 8 bit data, 2 stop bits, no parity
...     dev.ftdi_fn.ftdi_set_line_property(8, 2, 0)
... 
```

get_error_string()

Returns error string from libftdi driver

next()**open()**

open connection to a FTDI device

read (*length*) → bytes/string of up to ‘length’ bytes.

read upto *length* bytes from the FTDI device :param length: maximum number of bytes to read :return: value read from device :rtype: bytes if self.mode is ‘b’, else decode with self.encoding

readline (*size=0*)

readline() for file-like compatibility.

Parameters *size* – maximum amount of data to read looking for a line

Returns a line of text, or size bytes if no line-ending found

This only works for mode=‘t’ on Python3

readlines (*sizehint=None*)

readlines() for file-like compatibility.

write (*data*) → count of bytes actually written
write given *data* string to the FTDI device

Parameters *data* (*string or bytes*) – string to be written

Returns count of bytes written, which may be less than *len(data)*

writelines (*lines*)
writelines for file-like compatibility.

class `pylibftdi.driver.Driver` (*libftdi_search=None*)
Bases: `object`

This is where it all happens... We load the libftdi library, and use it.

libftdi_version ()
return the version of the underlying library being used

list_devices ()
return a list of triples (manufacturer, description, serial#) for each attached device, e.g.:
[(‘FTDI’, ‘UM232R USB <-> Serial’, ‘FTE4FFVQ’),
(‘FTDI’, ‘UM245R’, ‘FTE00P4L’)]
the serial number can be used to open specific devices

class `pylibftdi.driver.ftdi_device_list`
Bases: `_ctypes.Structure`

dev
Structure/Union member

next
Structure/Union member

class `pylibftdi.driver.ftdi_version_info`
Bases: `_ctypes.Structure`

major
Structure/Union member

micro
Structure/Union member

minor
Structure/Union member

snapshot_str
Structure/Union member

version_str
Structure/Union member

1.8.5 util Module

pylibftdi - python wrapper for libftdi

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¹⁴benbass@codedstructure.net

pylibftdi: <http://bitbucket.org/codedstructure/pylibftdi>

pylibftdi.util.**Bus**

This class is a descriptor for a bus of a given width starting at a given offset (0 = LSB). The device which does the actual reading and writing is assumed to be a BitBangDevice instance in the 'device' attribute of the object to which this is attached.

1.8.6 Subpackages

examples Package

examples Package

pylibftdi examples

bit_server Module

bit_server.py - remote HTTP interface to bit-banged FTDI port This runs as a web server, connect to port 8008

Change HTTP_PORT for different port number or supply alternate as args[1]

Requires:

- pylibftdi

```
class pylibftdi.examples.bit_server.ReqHandler (request,          client_address,
                                                server)
    Bases: BaseHTTPServer.BaseHTTPRequestHandler
    do_GET ()
    do_POST ()
    send_head ()

class pylibftdi.examples.bit_server.ThreadingServer (server_address, Re-
                                                questHandlerClass,
                                                bind_and_activate=True)
    Bases: SocketServer.ThreadingMixIn, BaseHTTPServer.HTTPServer

pylibftdi.examples.bit_server.get_page ()
pylibftdi.examples.bit_server.runserver (port=8008)
```

lcd Module

Write a string (argv[1] if run from command line) to a HD44780 LCD module connected via a FTDI UM232R/245R module using pylibftdi

example usage:

```
# while true; > do python lcd.py $( awk '{print $1}' /proc/loadavg); > sleep 5; > done
```

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```
class pylibftdi.examples.lcd.LCD (device)
```

```
    Bases: object
```

The UM232R/245R is wired to the LCD as follows: DB0..3 to LCD D4..D7 (pin 11..pin 14)
DB6 to LCD 'RS' (pin 4) DB7 to LCD 'E' (pin 6)

```
    init_four_bit ()
```

set the LCD's 4 bit mode, since we only have 8 data lines and need at least 2 to strobe data into the module and select between data and commands.

```
    write_cmd (x)
```

```
    write_data (x)
```

```
pylibftdi.examples.lcd.display (string, device_id=None)
```

Display the given string on an attached LCD an optional *device_id* can be given.

led_flash Module

Flash an LED connected via a FTDI UM232R/245R module using pylibftdi

Optionally supply a flash rate (in Hz, default 1) as an argument

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```
pylibftdi.examples.led_flash.flash_forever (rate)
```

toggle bit zero at rate Hz

```
pylibftdi.examples.led_flash.main ()
```

list_devices Module

Report connected FTDI devices. This may be useful in obtaining serial numbers to use as the *device_id* parameter of the Device() constructor to communicate with a specific device when more than one is present.

example usage:

```
$ python pylibftdi/examples/list_devices.py FTDI:UB232R:FTAS1UN5 FTDI:UM232R
USB <-> Serial:FTE4FFVQ
```

To open a device specifically to communicate with the second of these devices, the following would be used:

```
>>> from pylibftdi import Device
>>> dev = Device(device_id="FTE4FFVQ")
>>>
```

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```
pylibftdi.examples.list_devices.get_ftdi_device_list ()
```

return a list of lines, each a colon-separated vendor:product:serial summary of detected devices

¹⁶benbass@codedstructure.net

¹⁷benbass@codedstructure.net

`magic_candle` Module

Magic Candle - light falling on the LDR turns on the LED, which due to arrangement keeps the LED on until LDR/LED path is blocked

LDR (via a transistor switch - dark = '1') - D0 LED (via series resistor) - D1

pylibftdi - codedstructure 2013

```
class pylibftdi.examples.magic_candle.Candle
    Bases: object

    run()
```

`pin_read` Module

Display values on input pins of a BitBangDevice.

TODO:

- ANSI colours / display differences in bold

example - beep on pin 1 going high: \$ pylibftdi/examples/pin_read.py -n 0.01 -m 1 -k 1 && beep

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```
pylibftdi.examples.pin_read.display_loop(interval=1, count=0, match=None,
                                          mask=255)
    display and compare the value

    @param interval - polling interval in seconds @param count - number of polls to do, or infinite
    if 0 @param match - value to look for to exit early @param mask - mask of read value before
    comparing to match @return bool - 'ok'. either a match was made or none was requested

pylibftdi.examples.pin_read.display_value(value)
    display the given value

pylibftdi.examples.pin_read.get_value()
    get the value of the pins

pylibftdi.examples.pin_read.main(args=None)
```

`serial_loopback` Module

test serial loopback; assumes Rx and Tx are connected

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```
class pylibftdi.examples.serial_loopback.LoopbackTester
    Bases: object

    main()

    test_loopback(lengths)

pylibftdi.examples.serial_loopback.test_string(length)
```

¹⁸benbass@codedstructure.net

¹⁹benbass@codedstructure.net

Indices and tables

- *genindex*
- *modindex*
- *search*

Python Module Index

p

pylibftdi.__init__, ??
pylibftdi._base, ??
pylibftdi.bitbang, ??
pylibftdi.driver, ??
pylibftdi.examples, ??
pylibftdi.examples.bit_server, ??
pylibftdi.examples.lcd, ??
pylibftdi.examples.led_flash, ??
pylibftdi.examples.list_devices, ??
pylibftdi.examples.magic_candle, ??
pylibftdi.examples.pin_read, ??
pylibftdi.examples.serial_loopback, ??
pylibftdi.util, ??