

A decorative graphic of a green pipe network with various fittings, elbows, and valves, framing the central text.

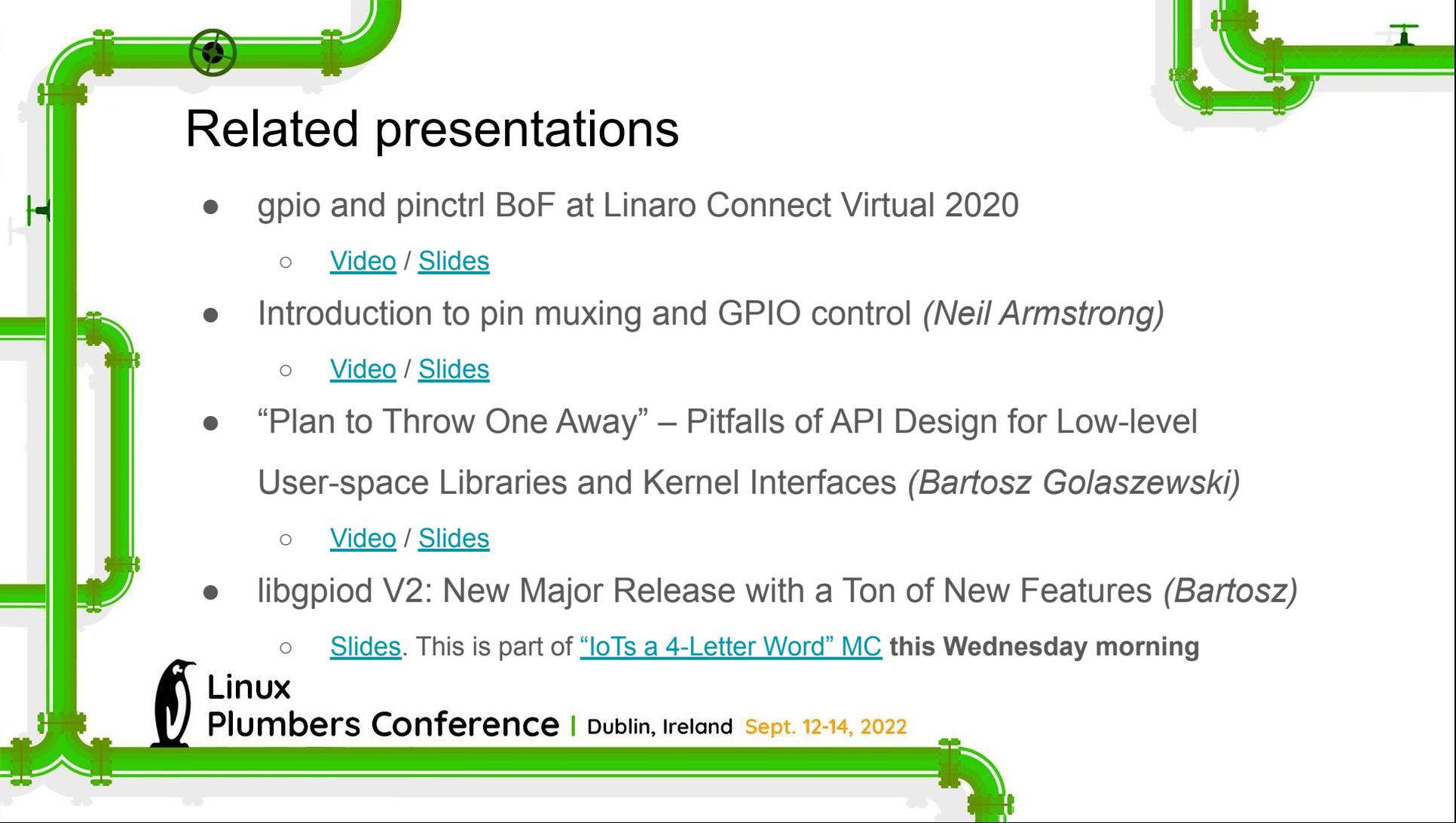
# gpio & pinctrl BoF

Slides: [tinyurl.com/lpc22-gpio](https://tinyurl.com/lpc22-gpio)

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Linux  
Plumbers Conference | Dublin, Ireland Sept. 12-14, 2022

A decorative graphic of a green pipe network with various fittings, valves, and elbows, running along the top, left, and bottom edges of the slide.

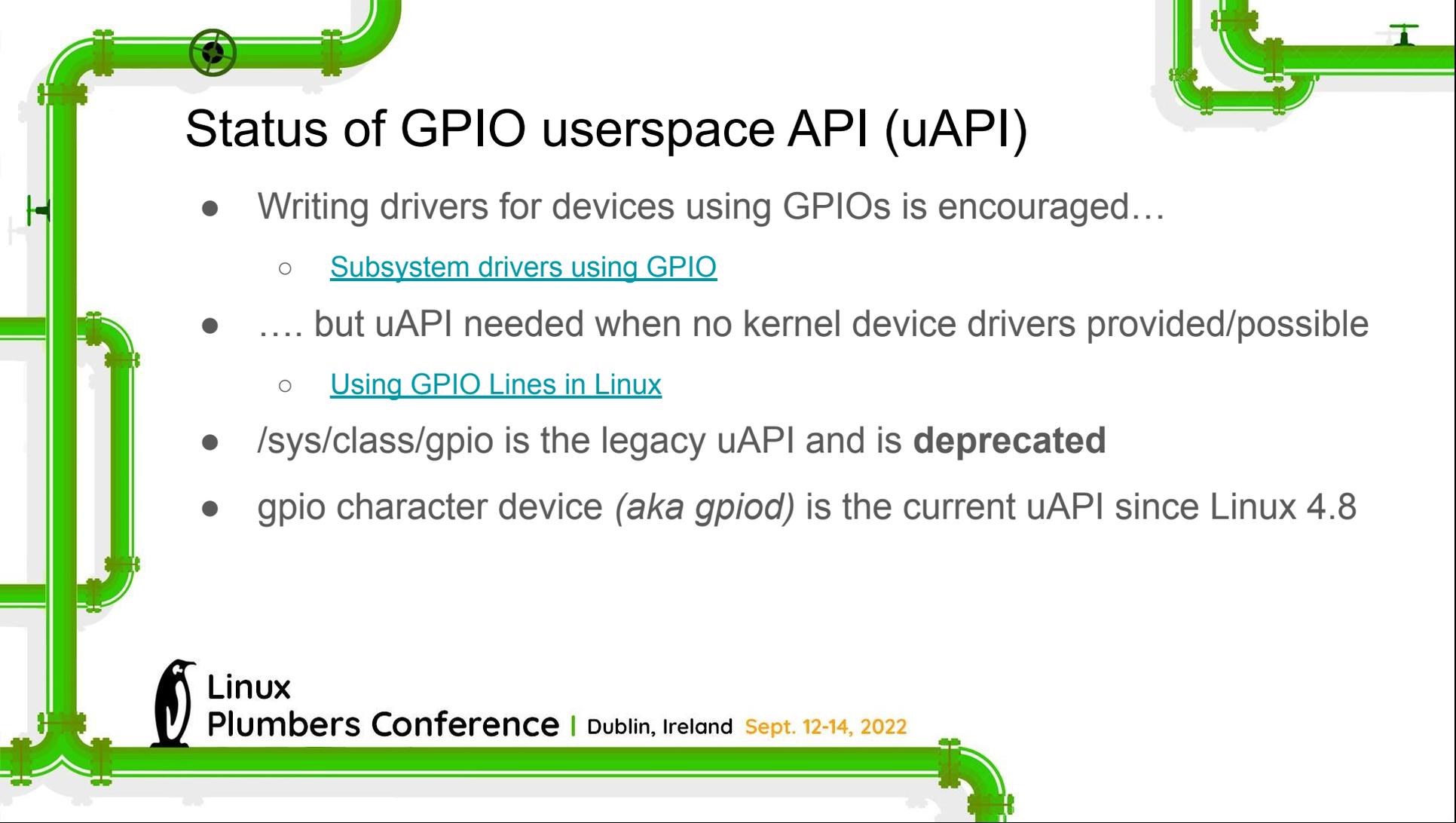
## Related presentations

- gpio and pinctrl BoF at Linaro Connect Virtual 2020
  - [Video](#) / [Slides](#)
- Introduction to pin muxing and GPIO control (*Neil Armstrong*)
  - [Video](#) / [Slides](#)
- “Plan to Throw One Away” – Pitfalls of API Design for Low-level User-space Libraries and Kernel Interfaces (*Bartosz Golaszewski*)
  - [Video](#) / [Slides](#)
- libgpiod V2: New Major Release with a Ton of New Features (*Bartosz*)
  - [Slides](#). This is part of [“IoTs a 4-Letter Word” MC](#) this Wednesday morning



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# Status of GPIO userspace API (uAPI)

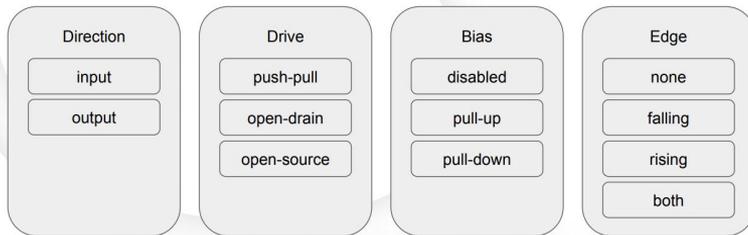
- Writing drivers for devices using GPIOs is encouraged...
  - [Subsystem drivers using GPIO](#)
- .... but uAPI needed when no kernel device drivers provided/possible
  - [Using GPIO Lines in Linux](#)
- `/sys/class/gpio` is the legacy uAPI and is **deprecated**
- gpio character device (*aka gpiod*) is the current uAPI since Linux 4.8



# GPIO character device uAPI v2

- [gpio cdev uAPI v2](#) by Kent Gibson was merged in [Linux 5.10](#)
  - line handle and event requests are merged into a single request, the line request
  - allows for multiple lines producing edge events on the same line handle.
  - only two types of file handle to be concerned with, the chip and the line, and it is clearer which ioctls apply to which type of handle
  - Flag fields are collapsed to one filed: `gpio_v2_line_flag`

GPIO chardev v2 - rework flags



# Export GPIO consumer's PID to userspace

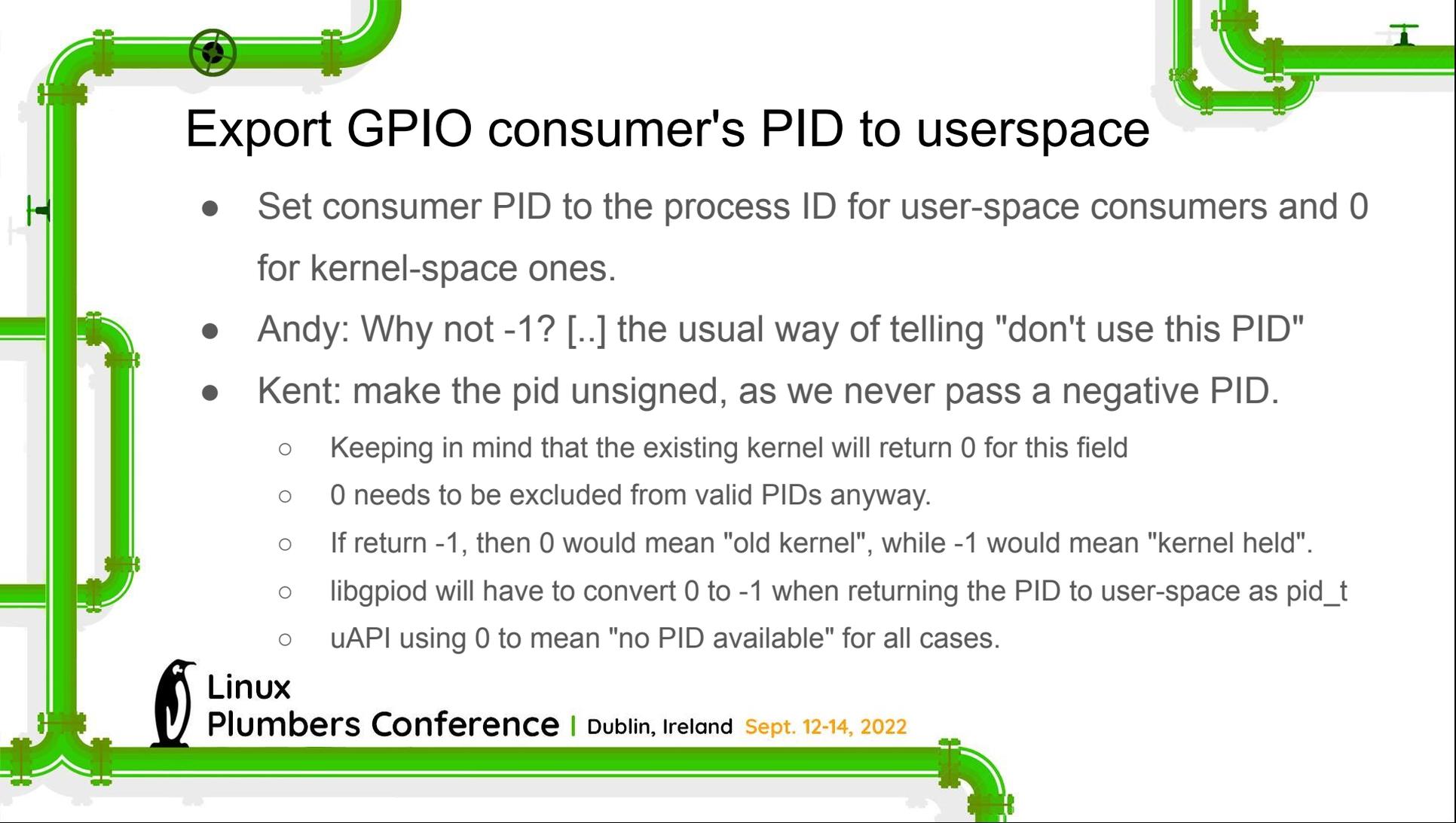
- New [patch series](#) by Bartosz to allow userspace to know the PID of a process holding GPIO lines in case they have the permissions and need to kill them.

```
struct gpio_v2_line_info {
    __u32 num_attrs;
    __aligned_u64 flags;
    struct gpio_v2_line_attribute attrs[GPIO_V2_LINE_NUM_ATTRS_MAX];
+   s32 consumer_pid;
    /* Space reserved for future use. */
-   u32 padding[4];
+   u32 padding[3];
};
```



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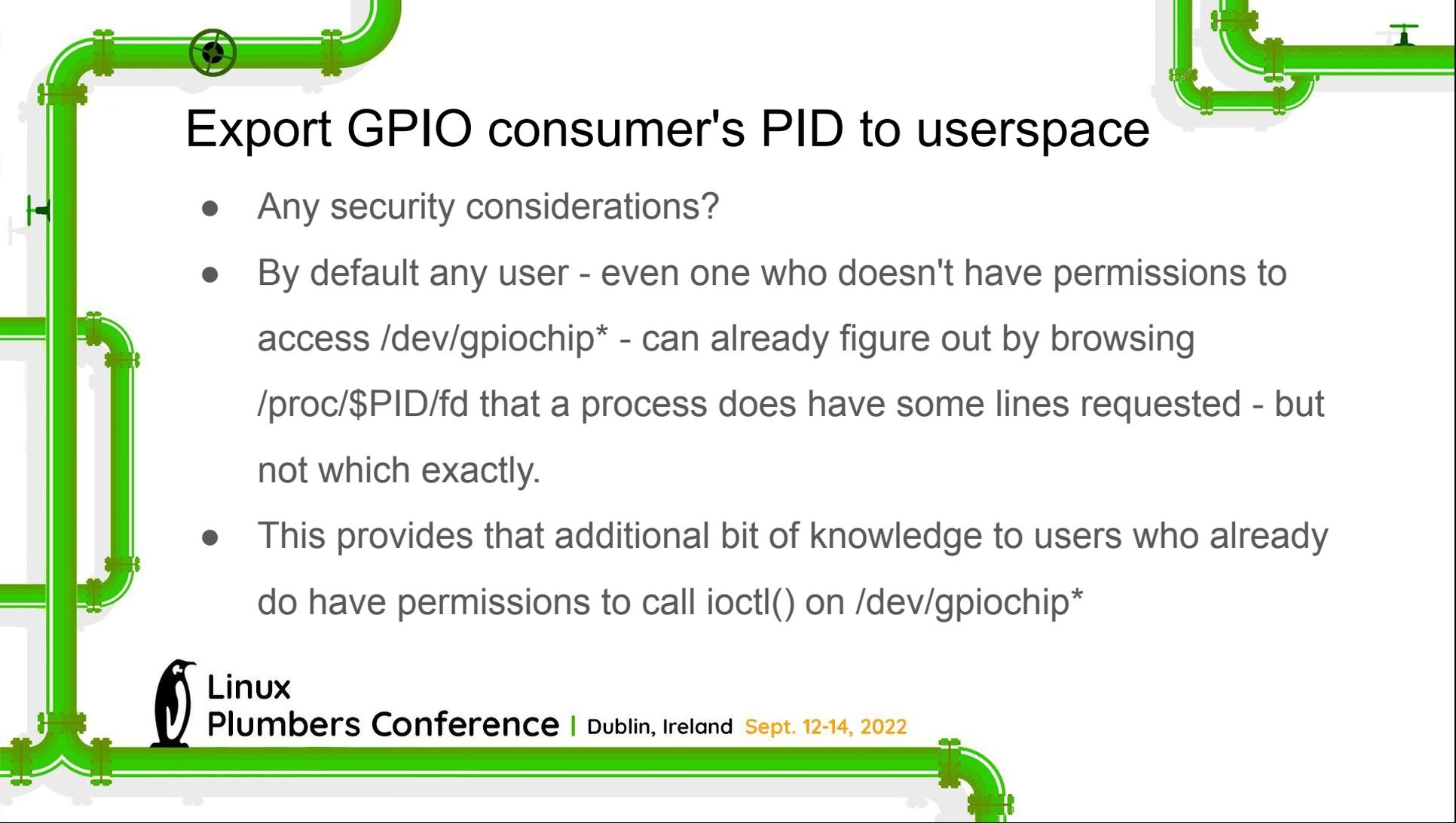
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A decorative background of green pipes and valves, resembling a plumbing system, framing the slide content.

# Export GPIO consumer's PID to userspace

- Set consumer PID to the process ID for user-space consumers and 0 for kernel-space ones.
- Andy: Why not -1? [...] the usual way of telling "don't use this PID"
- Kent: make the pid unsigned, as we never pass a negative PID.
  - Keeping in mind that the existing kernel will return 0 for this field
  - 0 needs to be excluded from valid PIDs anyway.
  - If return -1, then 0 would mean "old kernel", while -1 would mean "kernel held".
  - libgpiod will have to convert 0 to -1 when returning the PID to user-space as pid\_t
  - uAPI using 0 to mean "no PID available" for all cases.



A decorative graphic of a green pipe network with various fittings, valves, and elbows, set against a white background. The pipes are arranged in a complex, interconnected pattern, with some sections being vertical, horizontal, or curved. The pipes have a metallic texture and are connected by various types of fittings, including flanges and valves.

# Export GPIO consumer's PID to userspace

- Any security considerations?
- By default any user - even one who doesn't have permissions to access `/dev/gpiochip*` - can already figure out by browsing `/proc/$PID/fd` that a process does have some lines requested - but not which exactly.
- This provides that additional bit of knowledge to users who already do have permissions to call `ioctl()` on `/dev/gpiochip*`

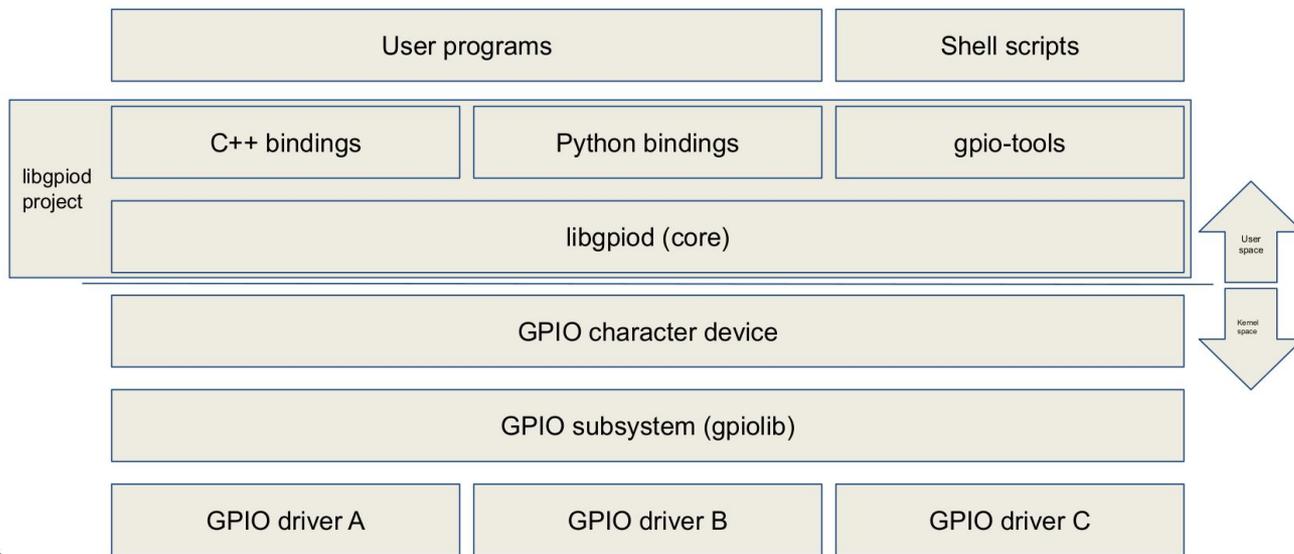


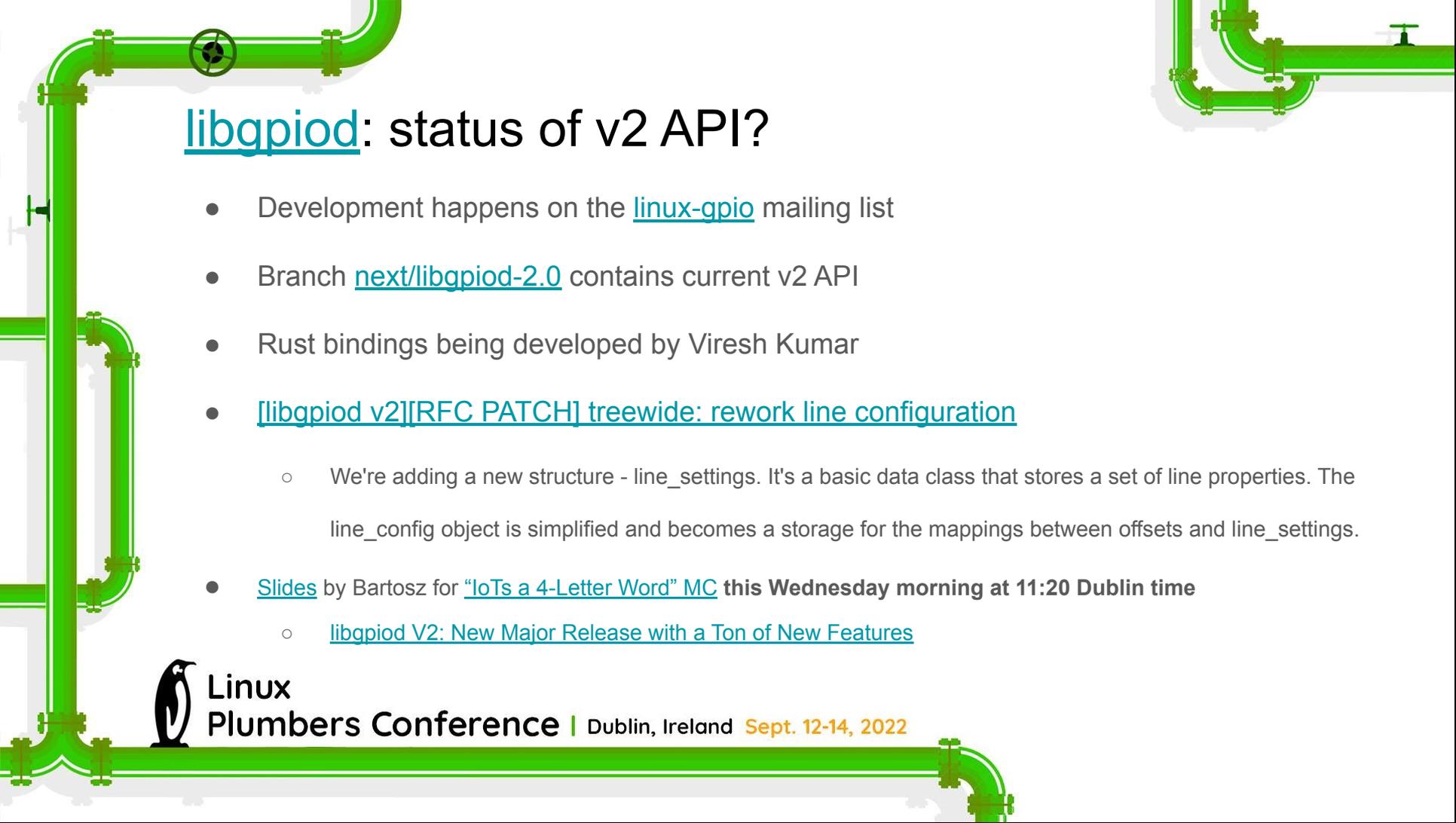
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# libgpiod: library and tools for GPIO cdev

- Created and maintained by [Bartosz](#)



A decorative graphic of a green pipe network with various fittings, valves, and elbows, set against a white background. The pipes are arranged in a grid-like pattern with some curves and T-junctions.

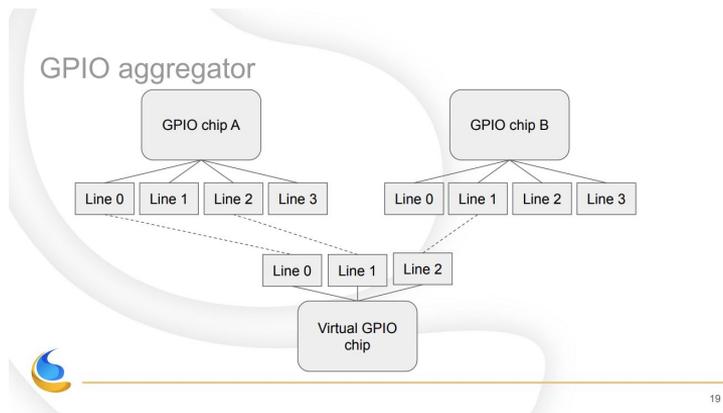
## libgpiod: status of v2 API?

- Development happens on the [linux-gpio](#) mailing list
- Branch [next/libgpiod-2.0](#) contains current v2 API
- Rust bindings being developed by Viresh Kumar
- [\[libgpiod v2\]\[RFC PATCH\] treewide: rework line configuration](#)
  - We're adding a new structure - line\_settings. It's a basic data class that stores a set of line properties. The line\_config object is simplified and becomes a storage for the mappings between offsets and line\_settings.
- [Slides](#) by Bartosz for "[IoT's a 4-Letter Word](#)" MC **this Wednesday morning at 11:20 Dublin time**
  - [libgpiod V2: New Major Release with a Ton of New Features](#)



# GPIO Aggregator

- Provides a mechanism to aggregate GPIOs, and expose them as a new `gpio_chip`
- **Anyone have problems or ideas to discuss?**



# pinctrl topic: [pinmux-select](#)

- Drew Fustini added pinmux-select added to [pinctrl debugfs](#) files in [Linux 5.13](#)
- Motivation: allow userspace to change pinmux for BeagleBone headers pin when prototyping (e.g. breadboarding)

Add "pinmux-select" to debugfs which will activate a pin function for a given pin group:

```
echo "<group-name function-name>" > pinmux-select
```

The write operation pinmux\_select() handles this by checking that the names map to valid selectors and then calling ops->set\_mux().

The existing "pinmux-functions" debugfs file lists the pin functions registered for the pin controller. For example:

```
function: pinmux-uart0, groups = [ pinmux-uart0-pins ]
function: pinmux-mmc0, groups = [ pinmux-mmc0-pins ]
function: pinmux-mmcl, groups = [ pinmux-mmcl-pins ]
function: pinmux-i2c0, groups = [ pinmux-i2c0-pins ]
function: pinmux-i2c1, groups = [ pinmux-i2c1-pins ]
function: pinmux-spi1, groups = [ pinmux-spi1-pins ]
```

To activate function pinmux-i2c1 on group pinmux-i2c1-pins:

```
echo "pinmux-i2c1-pins pinmux-i2c1" > pinmux-select
```

