

**Arduino Programming Part 1**

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ME 120: Arduino Programming

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**Overview**

Arduino Environment  
Basic code components

- ◆ Two required functions: startup() and loop()
- ◆ Variables
- ◆ Calling built-in functions

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**References**

These notes borrow from

- ◆ Arduino web site
  - <http://arduino.cc/en/Guide/Environment>
  - <http://arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/HomePage>
- ◆ Adafruit tutorial #1 and 2
  - <http://www.ladyada.net/learn/arduino/lesson2.html>
- ◆ Leah Buechley's Introduction to Arduino
  - [http://web.media.mit.edu/~leah/LilyPad/03\\_arduino\\_intro.html](http://web.media.mit.edu/~leah/LilyPad/03_arduino_intro.html)

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### Arduino Web Site References

- Overview of the development environment
  - ◆ <http://www.arduino.cc/en/Guide/Environment>
- Language reference
  - ◆ <http://arduino.cc/en/Reference/HomePage>
- Code tutorials
  - ◆ <http://arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/HomePage>

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### Basic Process

- Design the circuit:
  - ◆ What are electrical requirements of the sensors or actuators?
  - ◆ Identify analog inputs (sensors)
  - ◆ Identify digital inputs & outputs (buttons, LEDs, relays)
- Write the code
  - ◆ Build incrementally
    - Get the simplest piece to work first
    - Add complexity and test at each stage
    - Save and Backup frequently
  - ◆ Use variables, not constants
  - ◆ Comment liberally

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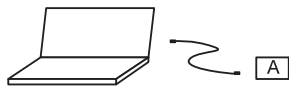
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### Writing and Downloading Code

Write sketch on PC



Download sketch to Arduino



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### Running Code While Tethered

Run sketch on Arduino and send data back to PC

Arduino interacts with its environment



Serial communication back to host

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### Running Code Stand-Alone

Run Arduino in stand alone mode



Arduino interacts with its environment and runs on battery power

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### Open the example sketch, blink.ino

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### Code Structure: Header

```
1 // Blink
2 // Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
3 // This example code is in the public domain.
4 //
5 // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
6 // Give it a name:
7 int led = 13;
8
9 // The setup routine runs once when you press reset:
10 void setup() {
11   // Initialize the digital pin as an output.
12   pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
13 }
14
15 // The loop routine runs over and over again forever:
16 void loop() {
17   digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
18   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
19   digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
20   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
21 }
```

Header provides information.  
Can also contain code

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### Code Structure: setup function

```
1 // Blink
2 // Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
3 // This example code is in the public domain.
4 //
5 // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
6 // Give it a name:
7 int led = 13;
8
9 // The setup routine runs once when you press reset:
10 void setup() {
11   // Initialize the digital pin as an output.
12   pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
13 }
14
15 // The loop routine runs over and over again forever:
16 void loop() {
17   digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
18   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
19   digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
20   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
21 }
```

setup function is executed  
only once at the start

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### Code Structure: loop function

```
1 // Blink
2 // Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
3 // This example code is in the public domain.
4 //
5 // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
6 // Give it a name:
7 int led = 13;
8
9 // The setup routine runs once when you press reset:
10 void setup() {
11   // Initialize the digital pin as an output.
12   pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
13 }
14
15 // The loop routine runs over and over again forever:
16 void loop() {
17   digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
18   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
19   digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
20   delay(1000);            // wait for a second
21 }
```

loop function is  
repeated indefinitely

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## Details of the Blink Code

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### Code

```

Blink | Arduino 1.0.5
Blink
Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
This example code is in the public domain.
*/
// Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
// give it a name:
int led = 13;

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever!
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);            // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);            // wait for a second
}
  
```

`int led = 13;`  
creates a variable named "led"  
and stores 13 in that variable

`pinMode(led, Output)`  
prepare pin number "led"  
for outputs of voltage  
"led" is a variable

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### Code

```

Blink | Arduino 1.0.5
Blink
Turns on an LED on for one second, then off for one second, repeatedly.
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// Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
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int led = 13;

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output:
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever!
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);            // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);            // wait for a second
}
  
```

`digitalWrite(led, HIGH)`  
Sets pin "led" to a value that  
means the voltage is "on"

`delay(1000);`  
tells microcontroller to do  
nothing for 1000 ms = 1 s

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### Code

```
Sketch
Blink
// Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.
// Give it a name:
int led = 13;

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  // initialize the digital pin as an output.
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // sets the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
  delay(1000);             // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(led, LOW); // sets the LED off by making the voltage LOW
  delay(1000);            // wait for a second
}
```

`digitalWrite(led, LOW)`  
Sets pin "led" to a value that means the voltage is "off"

`delay(1000);`  
tells microcontroller to do nothing for 1000 ms = 1 s

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