

牛艾科技

电子日历

Python base program

■ 认识RTC

- RTC (Real-Time Clock) 即实时时钟
- PC主板上的晶振及相关电路组成的时钟电路的生成脉冲,RTC经过8254电路的变频产生一个频率较低一点的OS(系统)时钟TSC,系统时钟每一个cpu周期加一,每次系统时钟在系统初起时通过RTC初始化
- 提供稳定的时钟信号给后续电路用。主要功能有:时钟,日历,闹钟,周期性中断输出,32KHz时钟输出。

■ 认识RTC

- RTC类中有四个方法:
- RTC.datetime([datetimetuple]): 设置RTC的日期与时间,其中 datetimetuple的格式为: (year, month, day, weekday, hours, minutes, seconds, subseconds)
- Reout, callback=None):唤醒函数,第一个参数为时间长度,单位为微TC.wakeup(tim秒,第二个参数为函数入口
- RTC.info(): 获取关于启动时间以及重置源的信息
- RTC.calibration(cal): 校准RTC

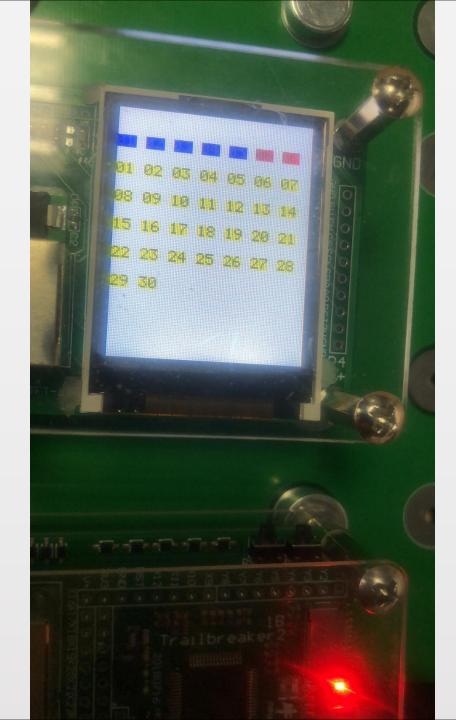
■日历界面设计

```
disp.clr(disp.WHITE)#清屏
disp.putstr_back(0,2,"01",disp.BLACK,disp.BLUE)#用蓝色显示周一到周五
disp.putstr_back(3,2,"02",disp.BLACK,disp.BLUE)
disp.putstr_back(6,2,"03",disp.BLACK,disp.BLUE)
disp.putstr_back(9,2,"04",disp.BLACK,disp.BLUE)
disp.putstr_back(12,2,"05",disp.BLACK,disp.BLUE)
disp.putstr_back(15,2,"06",disp.BLACK,disp.RED)#红色显示周六周日
disp.putstr_back(18,2,"07",disp.BLACK,disp.RED)
```



■日历界面设计

```
disp.putstr back(0,4,"01",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)#黄色显示日期 1-30
disp.putstr back(3,4,"02",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(6,4,"03",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back (9,4,"04", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(12,4,"05",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(15,4,"06",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(18,4,"07",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(0,6,"08",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(3,6,"09",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(6,6,"10",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back (9,6,"11", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(12,6,"12",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back (15,6,"13", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(18,6,"14",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(0,8,"15",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(3,8,"16",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(6,8,"17",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(9,8,"18",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(12,8,"19",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back (15,8,"20", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(18,8,"21",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(0,10,"22",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(3,10,"23",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(6,10,"24",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(9,10,"25", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(12,10,"26",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(15,10,"27", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(18,10,"28", disp.BLACK, disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(0,12,"29",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
disp.putstr back(3,12,"30",disp.BLACK,disp.YELLOW)
```



■日历界面设计

```
disp.put hline (0,13,121, disp.BLACK) #黑色线画网格
disp.put hline (0,31,121, disp.BLACK)
disp.put hline (0,49,121, disp.BLACK)
disp.put hline (0,67,121, disp.BLACK)
disp.put hline (0,85,121, disp.BLACK)
disp.put hline(0,103,121,disp.BLACK)
disp.put hline (0,121,121, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (15,13,108, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (33,13,108, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (51,13,108, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (69,13,108, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (87,13,108, disp.BLACK)
disp.put vline (105, 13, 108, disp. BLACK)
```



- 通过RTC类的datetime () 方法对RTC进行时间的设定
- 实例化一个RTC对象,之后对齐进行设计,方法变量为一个数组,按照年、月、日、 星期、小时、分、秒、亚秒(1/255秒)进行赋值

```
rtc = pyb.RTC()
rtc.datetime((2014, 5, 1, 4, 13, 0, 0, 0))
print(rtc.datetime())
```

• 调用datetime () 方法查看RTC时间,该方法会返回一个长度为8的数组

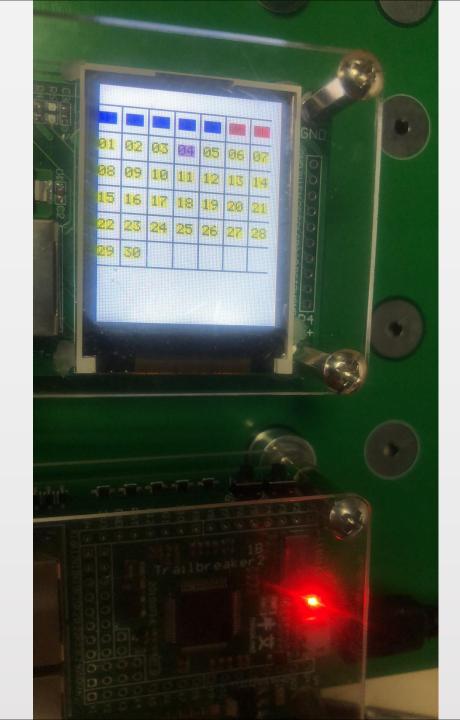
```
>>> rtc.datetime()
(2014, 5, 1, 4, 13, 3, 28, 142)
>>> rtc.datetime()
(2014, 5, 1, 4, 13, 3, 29, 82)
>>> rtc.datetime()
(2014, 5, 1, 4, 13, 3, 30, 192)
>>> rtc.datetime()
(2014, 5, 1, 4, 13, 3, 30, 83)
```

计算当前日期的行列,并用粉色标记出来 (先将原位置用白色写,再用粉色标记)

```
x=(a[3]-1)%7*3
y=((a[3]-1)//7+2)*2

if a[3]>=10:#将当前日期用粉色标记出来
    disp.putstr_back(x,y,str(a[3]),disp.WHITE,disp.WHITE)
    disp.putstr_back(x,y,str(a[3]),disp.BLACK,disp.PINK)

else:
    disp.putstr_back(x,y,'0'+str(a[3]),disp.WHITE,disp.WHITE)
    disp.putstr_back(x,y,'0'+str(a[3]),disp.BLACK,disp.PINK)
```



显示时间信息



更新时间变化信息: 若时间有变化,在变化时间的对应位置 用白色重写原信息,达到清除效果 再用黑色写入更新后的信息,达到更新效果



```
□while True:#显示时间变化
     print(rtc.datetime())
     a=rtc.datetime()
     if t1!=a[0]:
         disp.putstr(0,14,s1,disp.WHITE)
         t1=a[0]
         s1='year:'+str(a[0])
         disp.putstr(0,14,s1,disp.BLACK)
     if t2!=a[1]:
         disp.putstr(11,14,s2,disp.WHITE)
         t2=a[1]
         s2='month: '+str(a[1])
         disp.putstr(11,14,s2,disp.BLACK)
     if t3!=a[2]:
         disp.putstr(0,15,s3,disp.WHITE)
         t3=a[2]
         s3='day:'+str(a[2])
         disp.putstr(0,15,s3,disp.BLACK)
     if t4!=a[3]:
         disp.putstr(11,15,s4,disp.WHITE)
         t4=a[3]
         s4='weekday:'+str(a[3])
         disp.putstr(11,15,s4,disp.BLACK)
     if t5!=a[4]:
         if t5>=10:
             disp.putstr(5,16,str(t5),disp.WHITE)
         else:
             disp.putstr(5,16,' '+str(t5),disp.WHITE)
         t5=a[4]
         if t5>=10:
             disp.putstr(5,16,str(a[4]),disp.BLACK)
         else:
             disp.putstr(5,16,' '+str(a[4]),disp.BLACK)
     if t6!=a[5]:
         if t6>=10:
             disp.putstr(8,16,str(t6),disp.WHITE)
         else:
             disp.putstr(8,16,' '+str(t6),disp.WHITE)
         t6=a[5]
         if t6>=10:
             disp.putstr(8,16,str(a[5]),disp.BLACK)
         else:
             disp.putstr(8,16,' '+str(a[5]),disp.BLACK)
     if t7!=a[6]:
         disp.putstr(11,16,str(t7),disp.WHITE)
         t7=a[6]
         disp.putstr(11,16,str(a[6]),disp.BLACK)
```