

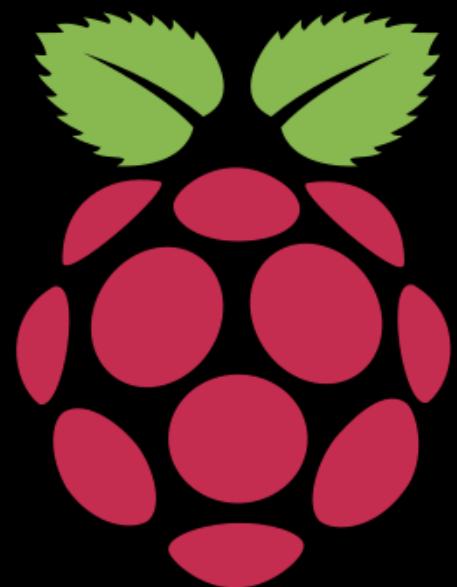


Projeto 06 + 07

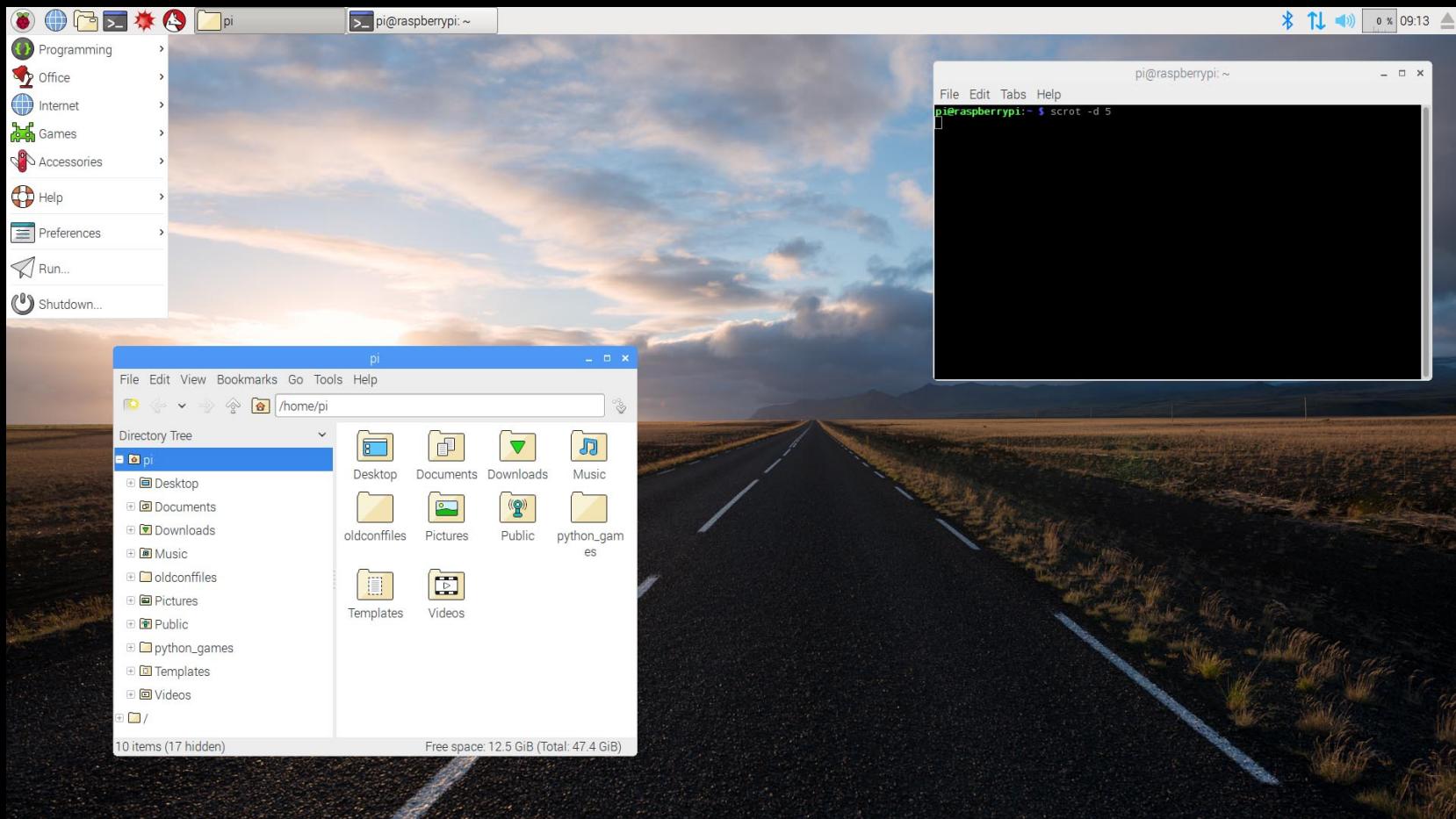
Controle de Tempo – Teoria

Jan K. S. – janks@puc-rio.br

ENG1419 – Programação de Microcontroladores



PC + microcontrolador



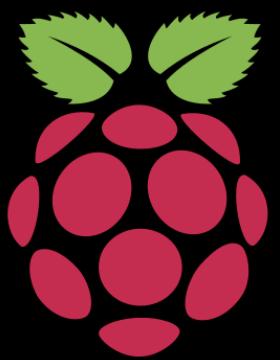
microcontrolador

A screenshot of the Arduino IDE. The title bar says 'Timer | Arduino 1.6.13'. The code editor shows a C++ program named 'Timer' with tabs for 'CharacterEncoding.h', 'ShiftDisplay.cpp', and 'ShiftDisplay.h'. The code itself is as follows:

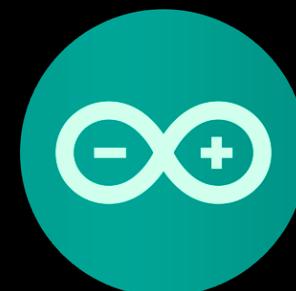
```
/*
1 ShiftDisplay example
2 by MiguelPynto
3 One minute clock timer, pausable with button
4 https://miguelpynto.github.io/ShiftDisplay/
5
6 */
8 #include "ShiftDisplay.h"
9
10 const int DISPLAY_TYPE = COMMON_CATHODE; // COMMON_CATHODE or COMMON_ANODE
11 const int DISPLAY_SIZE = 4; // number of digits on display
12 const int BUTTON_PIN = A1; // connect one end of button to pin 2 and other to ground
13
14 volatile bool buttonPressed;
15
16 ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);
17
18 void debounce() {
19   display.show(100); // execution will delay for 100ms
20 }
21
22 void buttonPressInterrupt() {
23   buttonPressed = true;
24 }
```

37 Arduino/Genuino Mega or Mega 2560, ATmega2560 (Mega 2560) em /dev/cu.usbmodem1441

Diferença Básica entre Raspberry Pi e Arduino



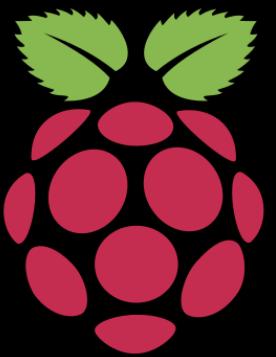
Raspberry Pi 4B



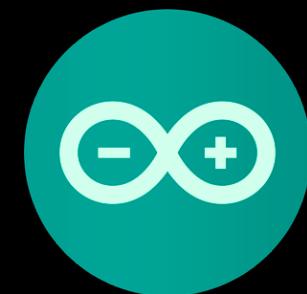
Arduino Mega 2560

Preço (China)	R\$ 300,00	R\$ 55,00
Pinos Bem Identificados	não	sim
Pinos Digitais	26 (1 para PWM)	54 (15 para PWM)
Entradas Analógicas	0	16
Acessórios Shield	poucos	muitos
Potência em Repouso	1.5 W	0.425 W
Complexidade de Software	instalar e configurar Linux	nenhuma
Tempo de Inicialização	≈ 1 minuto	0s

Vantagens do Arduino



Raspberry Pi 4B

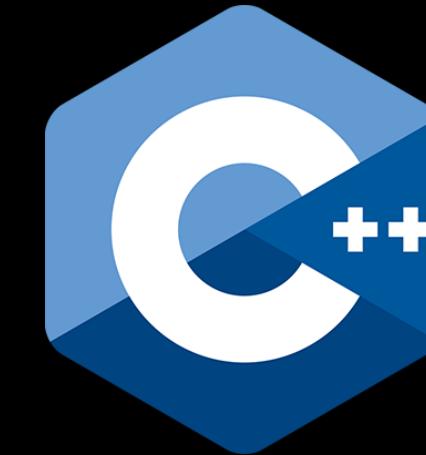


Arduino Mega 2560

Processador	4 núcleos de 1.8GHz	1 núcleo de 16 MHz
Memória RAM	1 GB – 8 GB	8 kB
Armazenamento	cartão SD até 128 GB	256 kB + 4 kB
WiFi e Bluetooth	incluídos na placa	só com acessórios extras
Sistema Operacional	Linux	(nenhum)
Precisa de computador?	não	sim
Linguagem de Programação	Python e muitas outras	C / C++
Roda Crysis?	não	não

Vantagens do Raspberry Pi

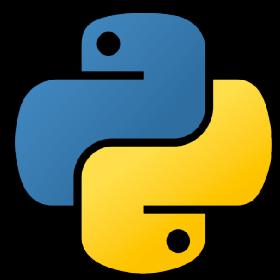
Revisão de C/C++



- operações
- variáveis
- listas
- textos
- funções
- condicionais
- loops



- operações
- variáveis
- listas
- textos
- funções
- condicionais
- loops



python

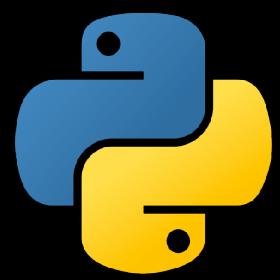


```
inteiro = 15  
decimal = 4.5  
lista = [1, 2, 3]  
texto = "Texto"  
booleano = True
```

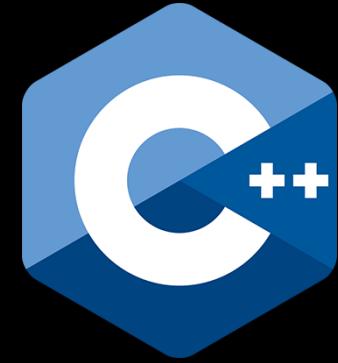
tipo de variável

```
int inteiro = 15;  
float decimal = 4.5;  
int lista[] = {1, 2, 3};  
char texto[] = "Texto";  
bool booleano = true;
```

ponto-e-vírgula

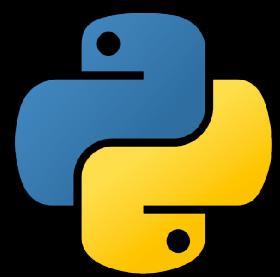


python

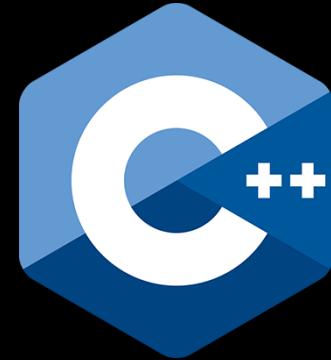


```
lista = [1, 2, 3]  
x = lista[0]  
lista[1] = -99
```

```
int lista[] = {1, 2, 3};  
int x = lista[0];  
lista[1] = -99;
```



python

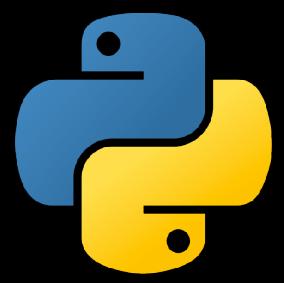


```
texto = "Texto"  
letra = texto[0]  
x = (letra == "T")
```

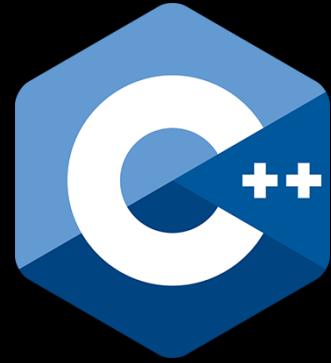
```
char texto[] = "Texto";  
char letra = texto[0];  
bool x = (letra == 'T');
```

aspas DUPLAS
para texto

aspas SIMPLES
para caracteres

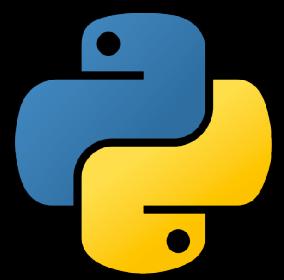


python



```
# linha de comentário  
from threading import Timer
```

```
// linha de comentário  
#include <TimerOne.h>
```



python

```
def soma2(x):  
    return x + 2  
  
y = soma2(4.5)
```

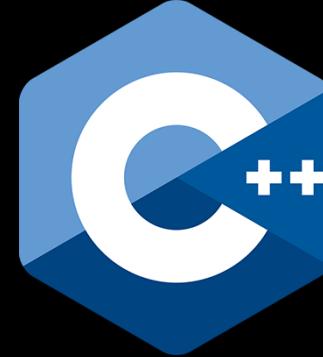
```
def imprime_oi():  
    print("oi!")
```

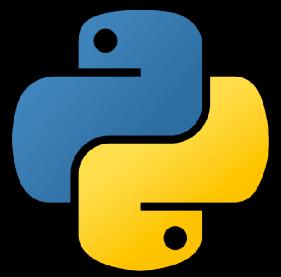
**tipo da variável
de RETORNO**

```
float soma2 (float x) {  
    return x + 2;  
}
```

```
float y = soma2(4.5);
```

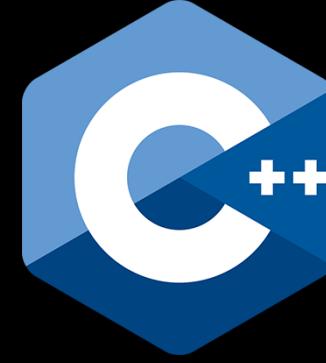
retorna "vazio"
void imprime0i () {
 Serial.print("oi!");
}





python

```
if x > 0 and y > 0:  
    z = 1  
elif x < 0 or y < 0:  
    z = 2  
elif x != 0:  
    z = 3  
else:  
    z = 4
```



```
if (x > 0 && y > 0) {  
    z = 1;  
}  
else if (x < 0 || y < 0) {  
    z = 2;  
}  
else if (x != 0) {  
    z = 3;  
}  
else {  
    z = 4;  
}
```



python

```
x = 50
while x > 0:
    x = x / 5
```

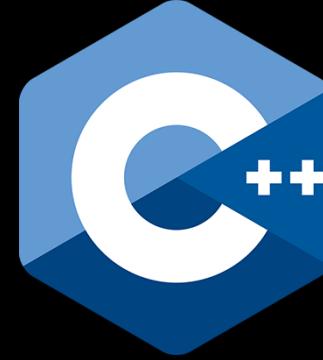
```
for i in range(0, 5):
    print(i)
```

```
float x = 50;
while (x > 0)
{
    x = x / 5;
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++)
{
    Serial.println(i);
}
```

inicie i como 0;
a cada ciclo, enquanto i < 5,
faça i aumentar em 1 unidade

Loops



Hardware

pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arduino

Não autenticado Discussão Contribuições Criar uma conta Entrar

Artigo Discussão Ler Editar Editar código-fonte Ver histórico Pesquisar na Wikipédia

Participe do concurso cultural Wiki Loves Earth Brasil 2018 Confira o regulamento do concurso!

Arduino

Origem: Wikipédia, a enciclopédia livre.

Nota: Para outros significados, veja [Arduino \(desambiguação\)](#).

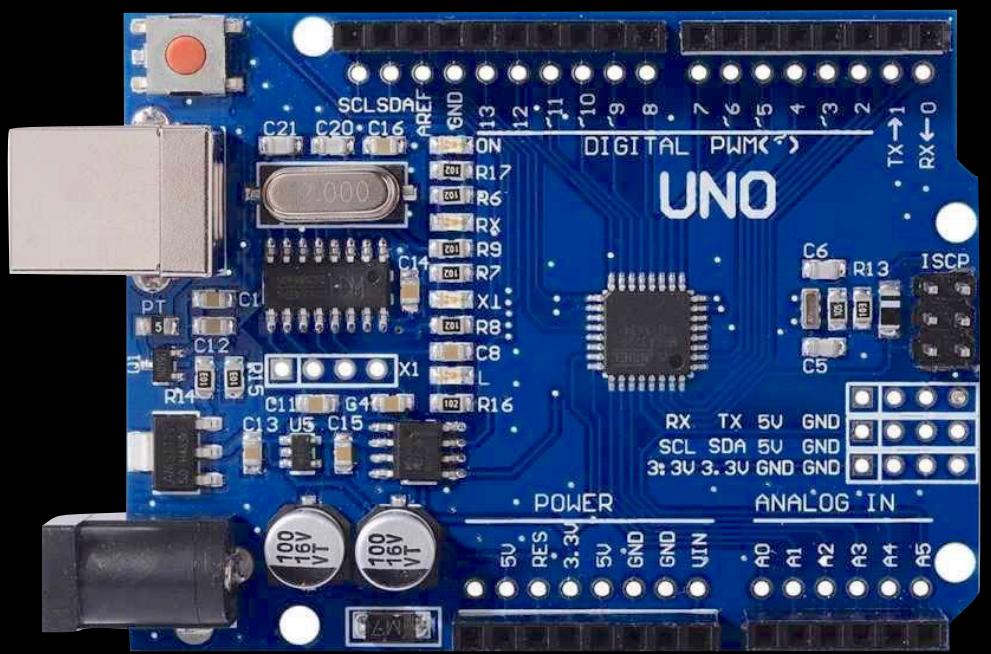
Arduino^{[2][4][5]} é uma plataforma de prototipagem eletrônica de hardware livre e de placa única,^[6] projetada com um microcontrolador Atmel AVR com suporte de entrada/saída embutido, uma linguagem de programação padrão,^[7] a qual tem origem em [Wiring](#), e é essencialmente C/C++.^[8] O objetivo do projeto é criar ferramentas que são acessíveis, com baixo custo, flexíveis e fáceis de se usar por novatos e profissionais. Principalmente para aqueles que não teriam alcance aos controladores mais sofisticados e de ferramentas mais complicadas.^[9]

Pode ser usado para o desenvolvimento de objetos interativos independentes, ou ainda para ser conectado a um computador hospedeiro. Uma típica placa Arduino é composta por um controlador, algumas linhas de E/S digital e analógica, além de uma interface serial ou USB, para interligar-se ao hospedeiro, que é usado para programá-la e interagi-la em tempo real. Ela em si não possui qualquer recurso de rede, porém é comum combinar um ou mais Arduinos deste modo, usando extensões apropriadas chamadas de shields^[10]. A interface do hospedeiro é simples, podendo ser escrita em várias linguagens. A mais popular é a Processing, mas outras que podem comunicar-se com a conexão serial são: Max/MSP,^[11] Pure Data,^[12] SuperCollider,^[13] ActionScript^[14] e Java.^[15] Em 2010 foi realizado um documentário sobre a plataforma chamado [Arduino: The Documentary](#).

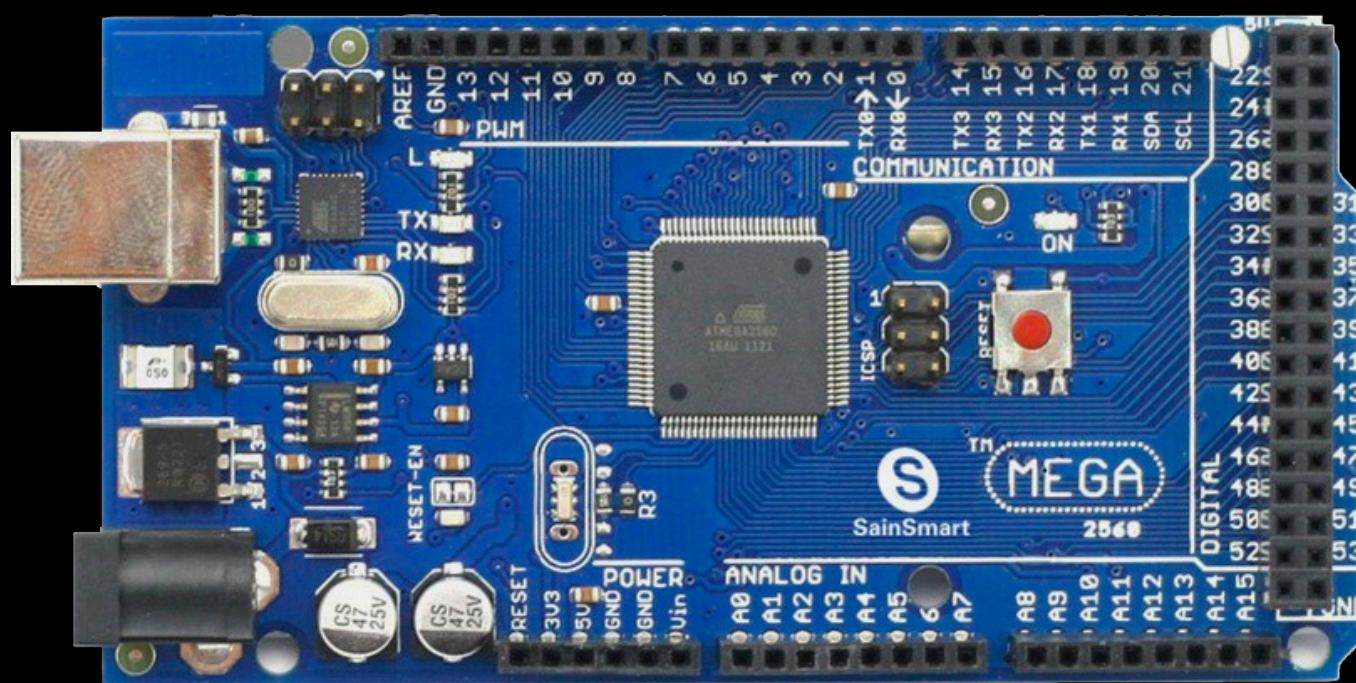


Dados sobre o Arduino

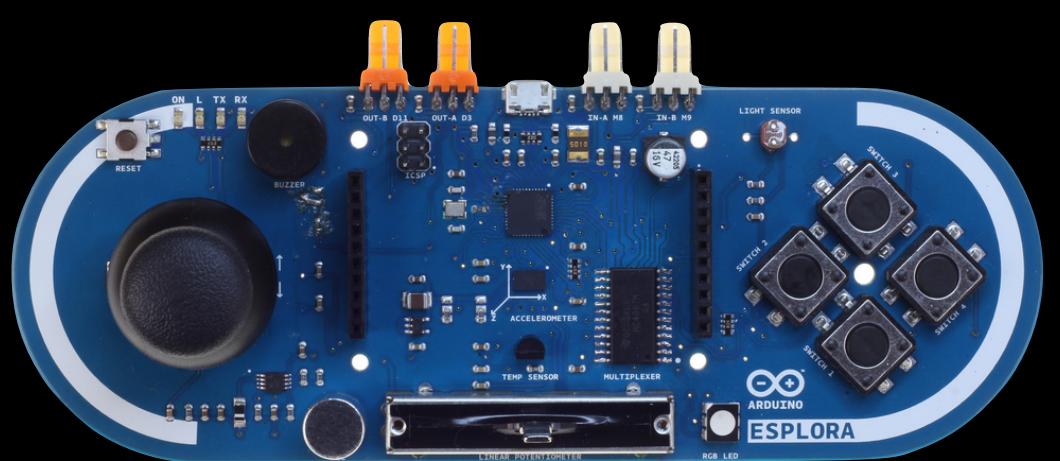
Arduino Uno



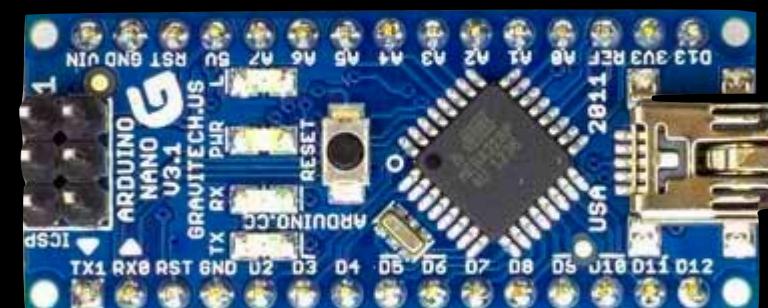
Arduino Mega 2560



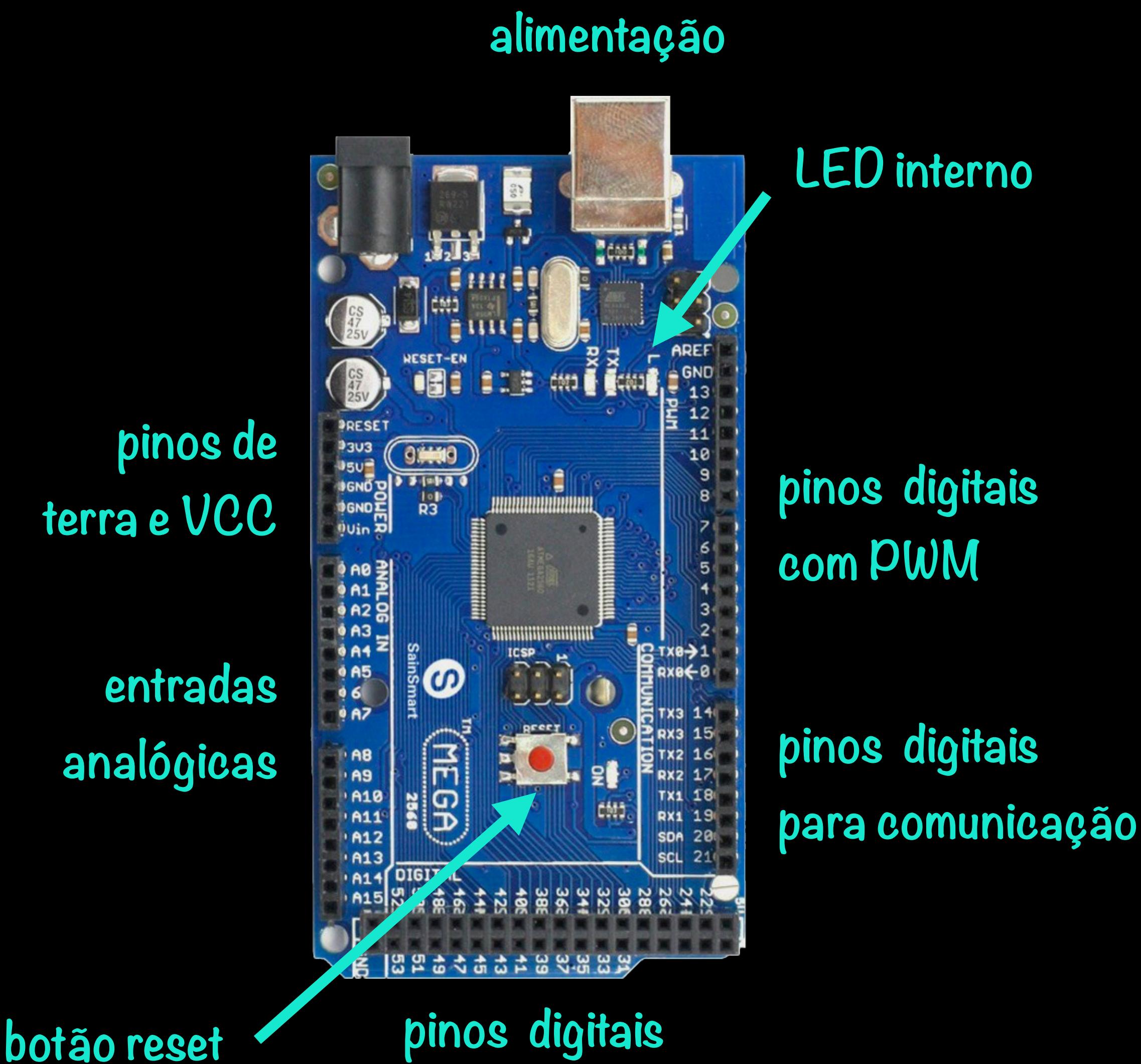
Arduino Esplora



Arduino Nano

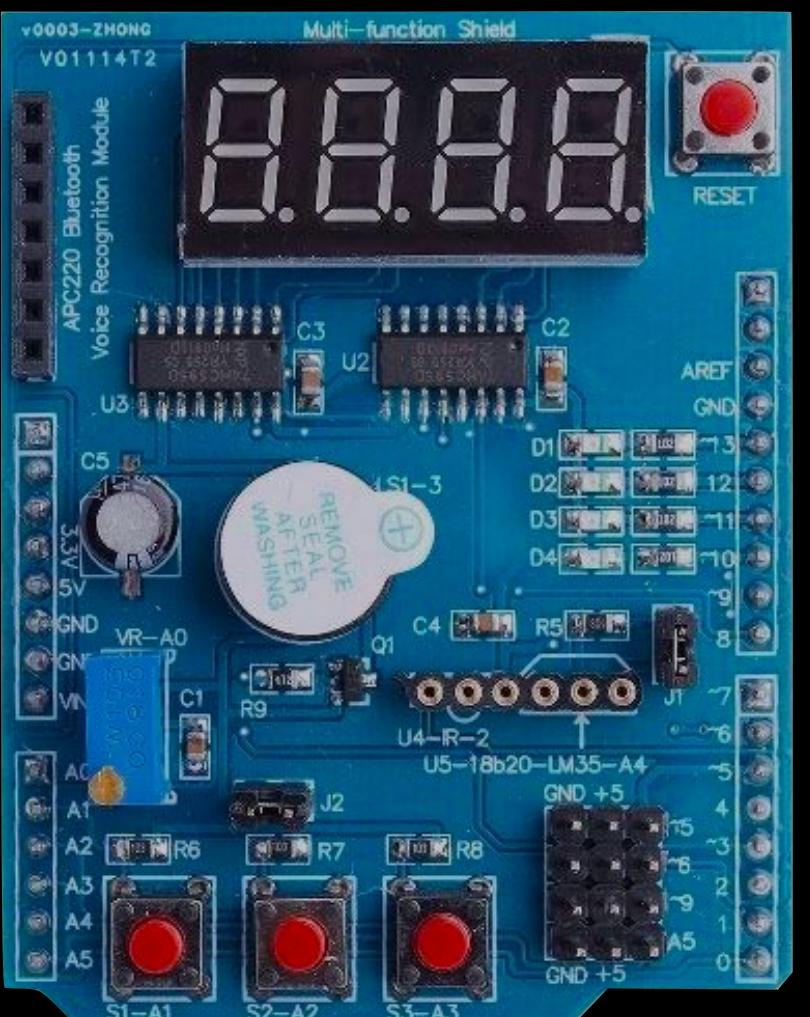


Exemplos de Modelos de Arduino

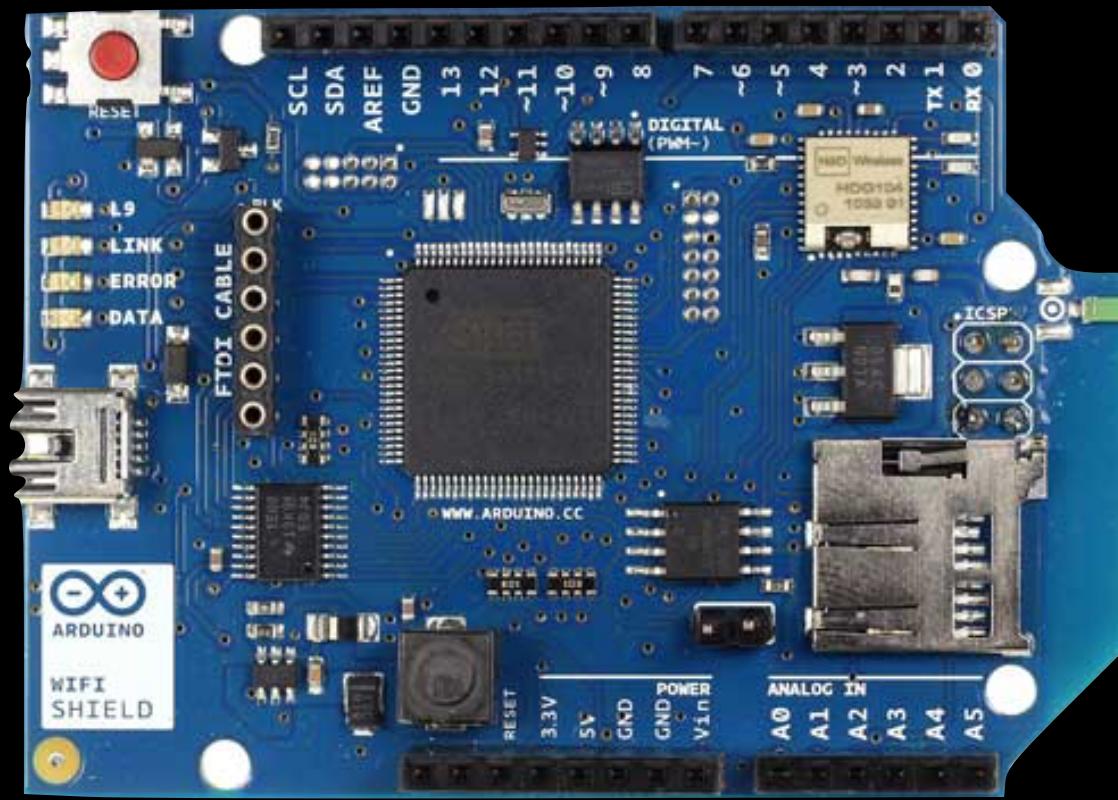


Arduino Mega 2560

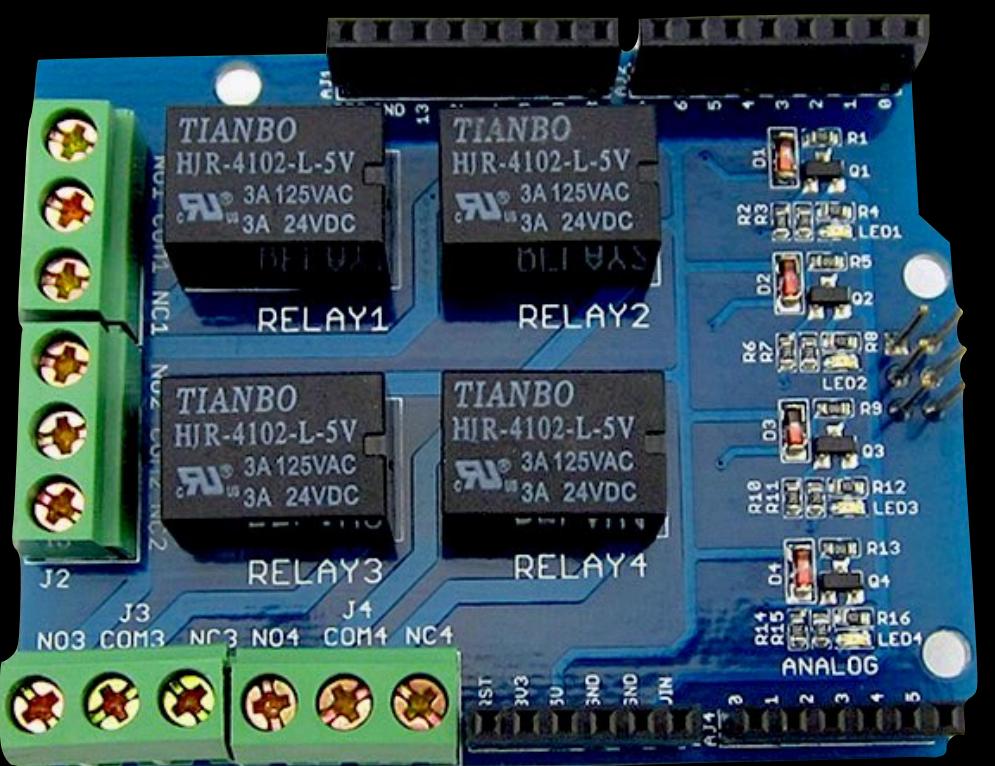
Shield Multifunção



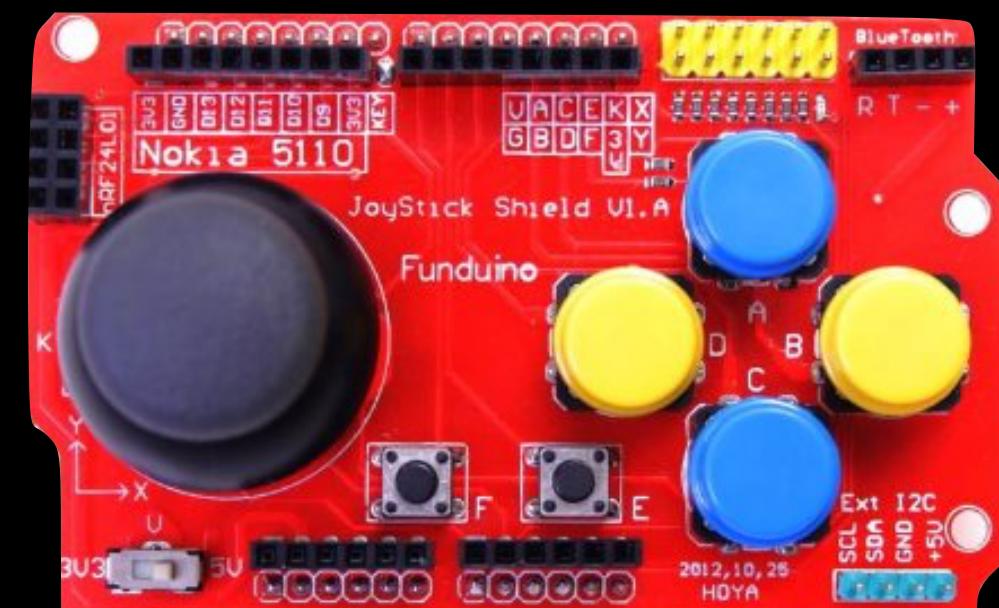
Shield com WiFi



Shield com Relés

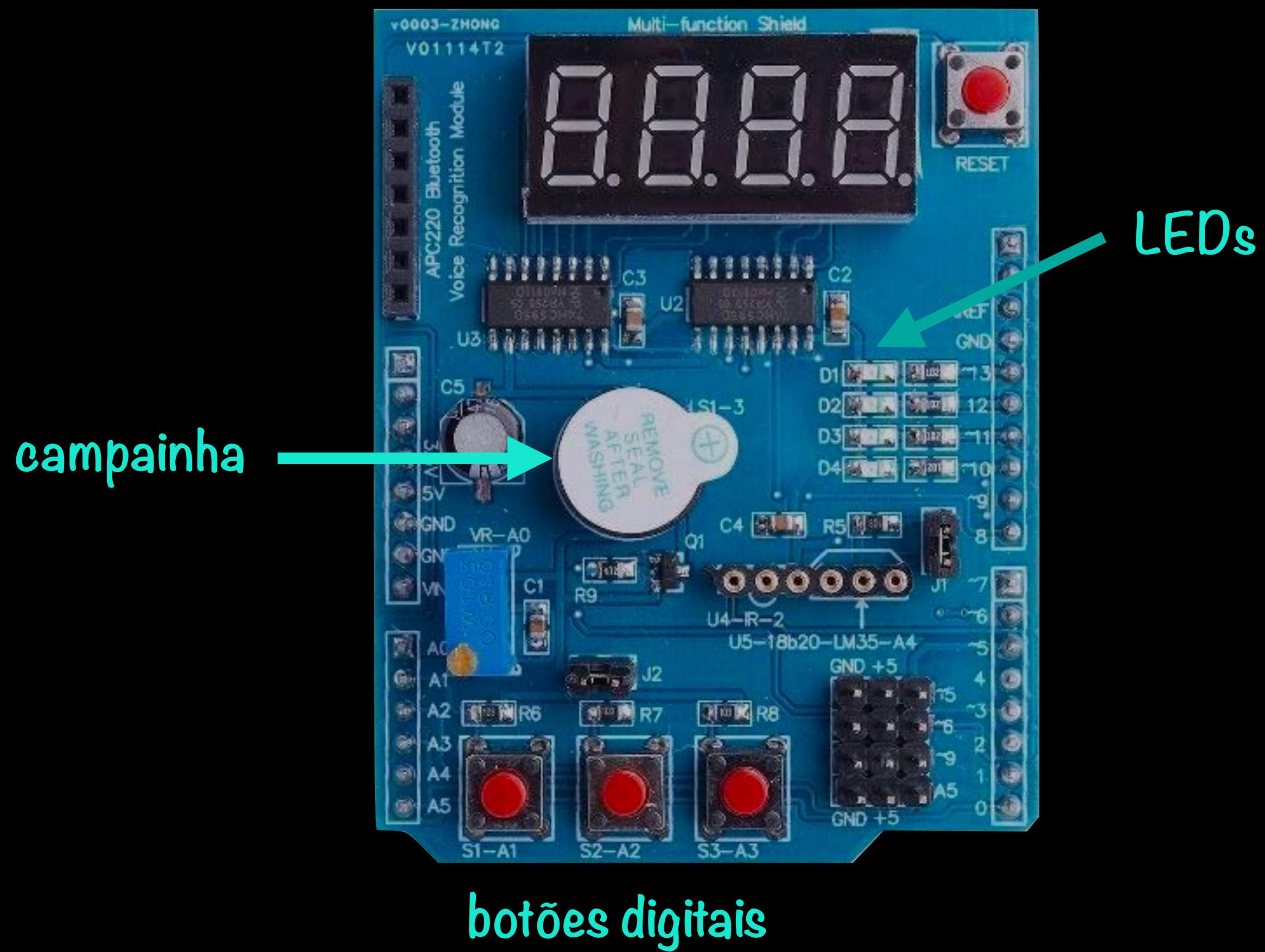


Shield com Joystick



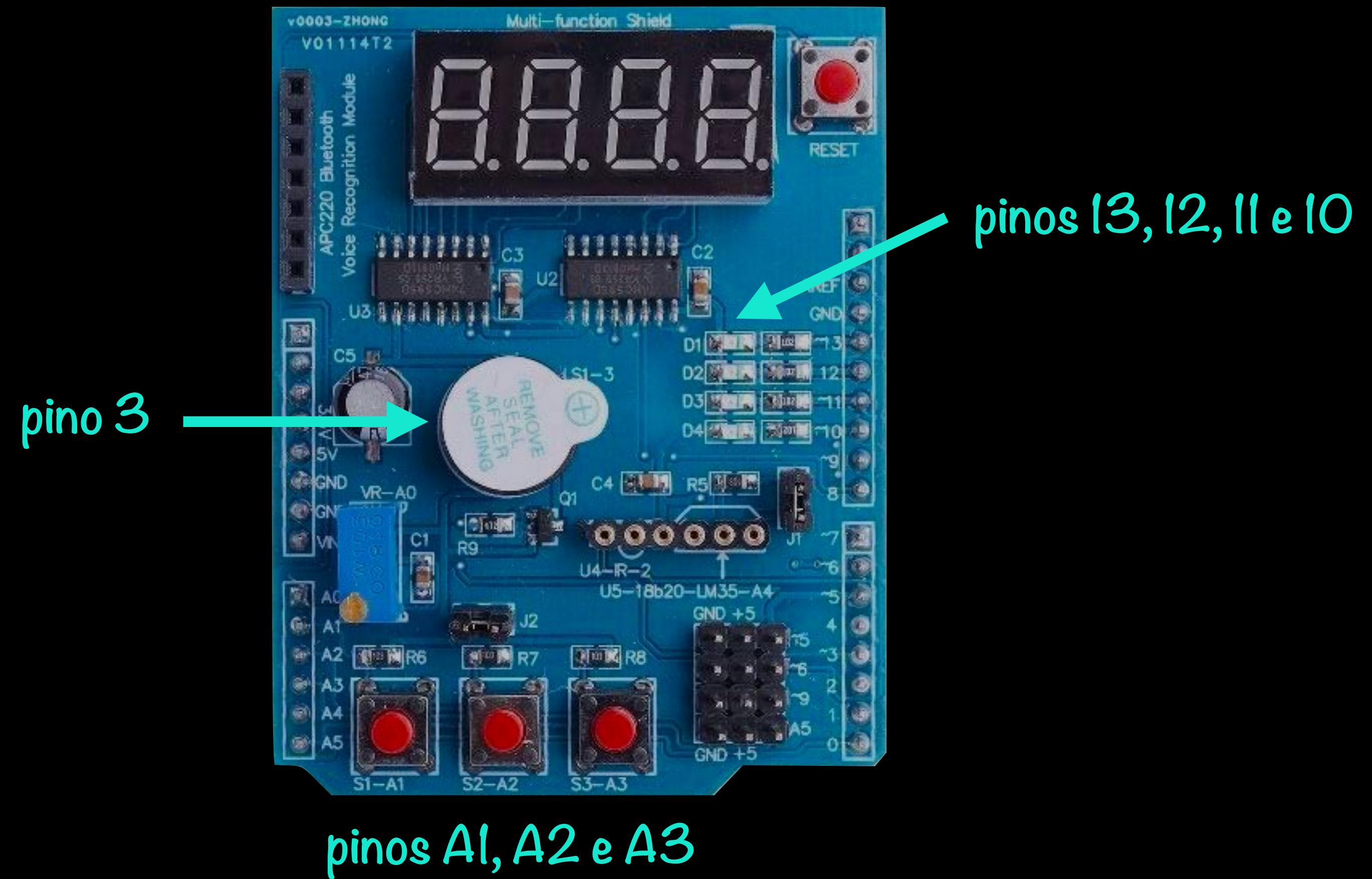
Exemplos de Shields para Arduino

displays de 7 segmentos



Shield Multifunção

pinos 4, 7 e 8



Pinos Usados pelo Shield Multifunção



Blink | Arduino 1.8.5

Carregar usando programador

Blink

modified 8 May 2014
by Scott Fitzgerald
modified 2 Sep 2016
by Arturo Guadalupi
modified 8 Sep 2016
by Colby Newman

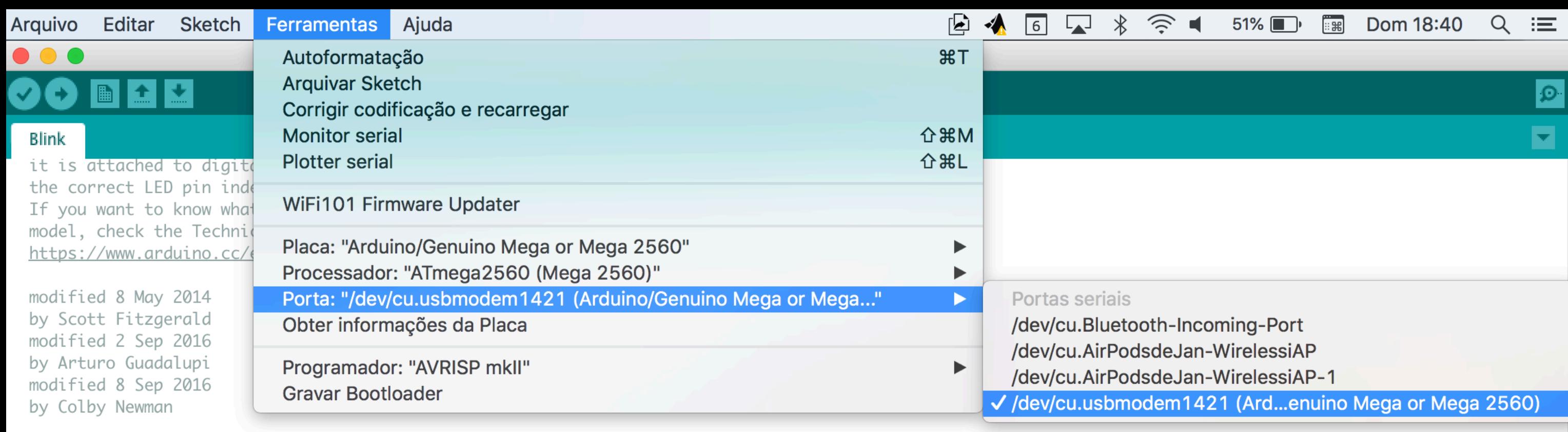
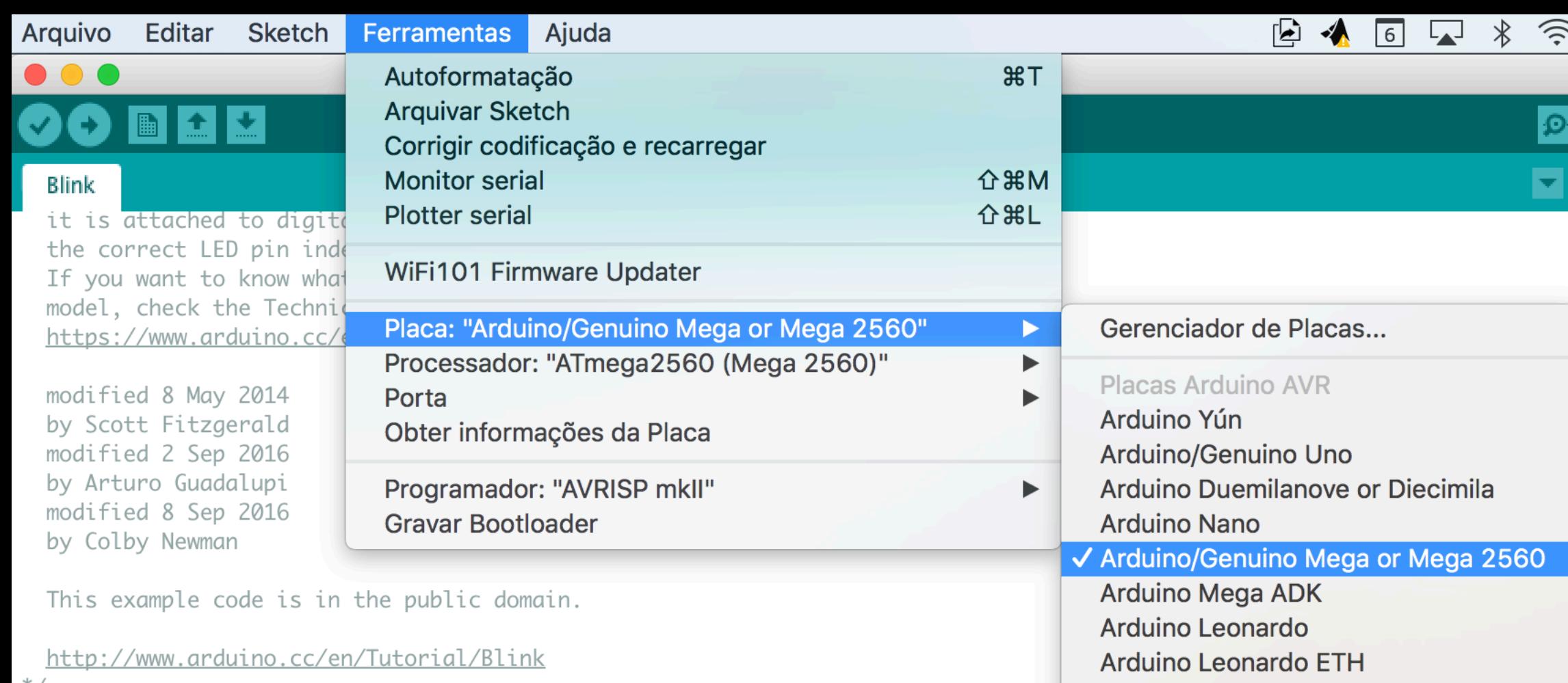
This example code is in the public domain.

<http://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Blink>

```
/*
 * the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
    // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

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

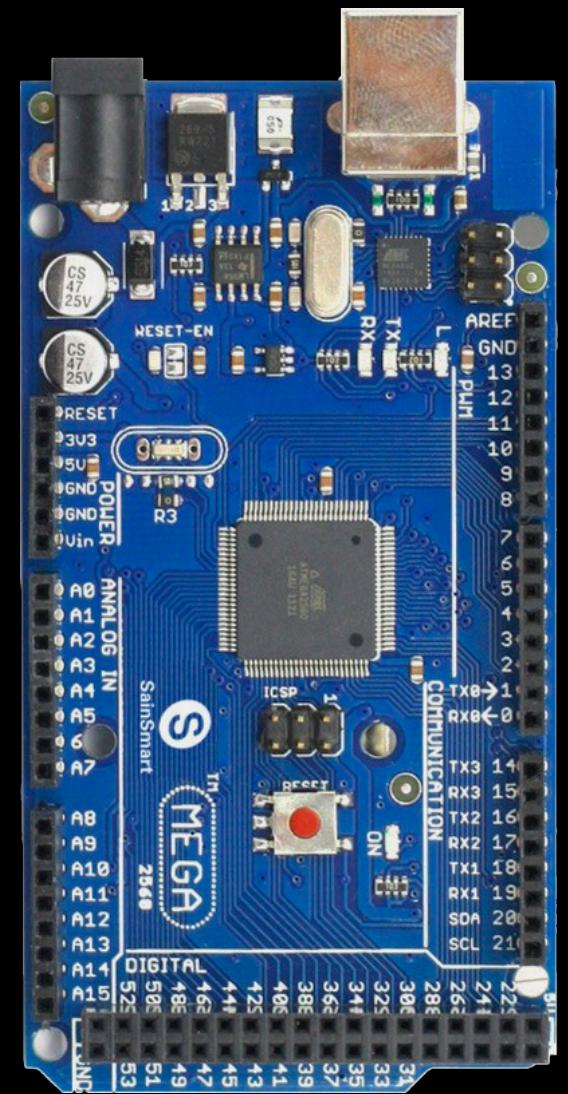
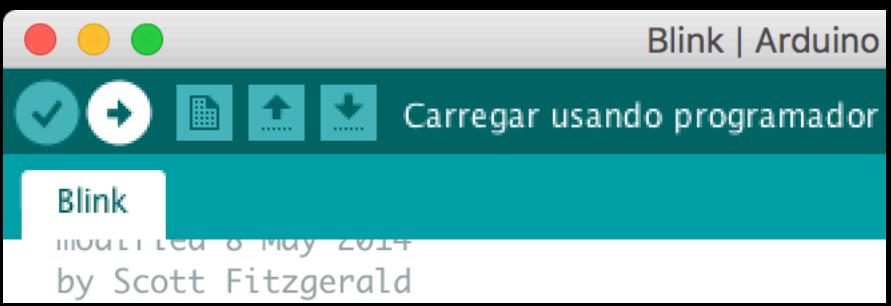
Arduino/Genuino Uno em COM1



Configuração de Comunicação com o Arduino

```
// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
  // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

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



escreve programa
no computador

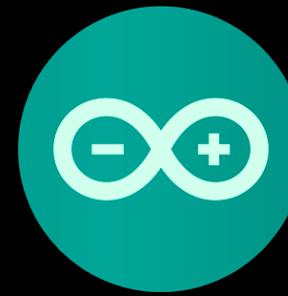
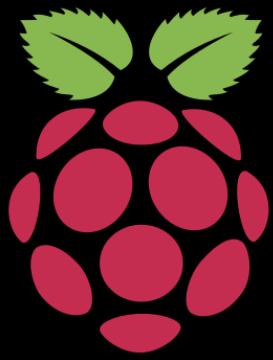


envia programa
pela USB



executa programa

Programação do Arduino



```
# bibliotecas
from gpiozero import LED, Button

# funções
def funcao1(x):
    return x + 2

# inicialização de componentes
led = LED(21)
botao = Button(11)
botao.when_pressed = funcao1

# loop infinito
while True:
    ...
```

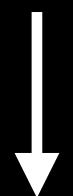
```
// bibliotecas
#include <GButton.h>

// funções
int funcao1(int x) {
    return x + 2;
}

// inicialização de componentes
int led = 21;
GButton botao(11);
void setup () {
    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
    botao.setPressHandler(funcao1);
}

// loop infinito
void loop () {
    ...
}
```

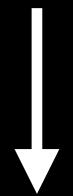
Início do Programa



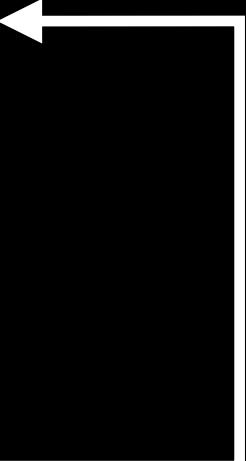
```
void setup () {  
    ...  
}
```

É possível reiniciar um programa no Arduino (RESET), mas não pará-lo.

Para remover um programa, é preciso inserir outro (ex: um em branco).



```
void loop () {  
    ...  
}
```



```
void setup () {  
    // inicia comunicação com taxa de 9600 bit/s  
    Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void loop () {  
    Serial.println("Hey, listen!");  
  
    // aguarda tempo em MILISSEGUNDOS  
    delay(1000);  
}
```

Exemplo Básico de Setup/Loop para Imprimir Texto

teste | Arduino 1.8.5

```
teste
1 void setup () {
2     Serial.begin(9600);
3 }
4
5 void loop () {
6     Serial.println("Hey, listen!");
7     delay(1000); // aguarda tempo em MILISSEGUNDOS
8 }
9
10
```

Carregado.

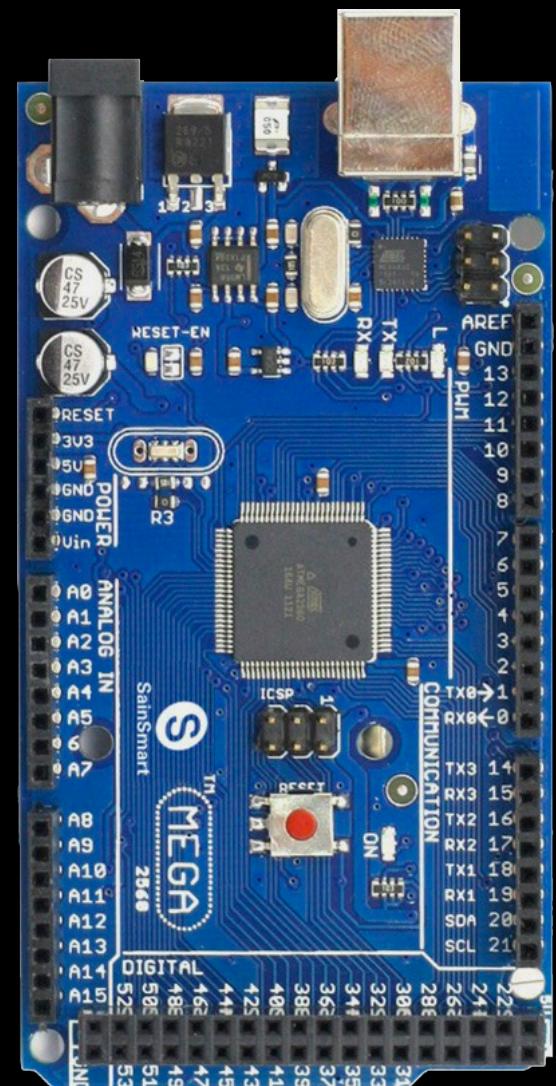
/dev/cu.usbmodem1421 (Arduino/Genuino Mega or Mega 2560)

Enviar

0 sketch usa Hey, listen!
Variáveis glo Hey, listen!
Hey, listen!

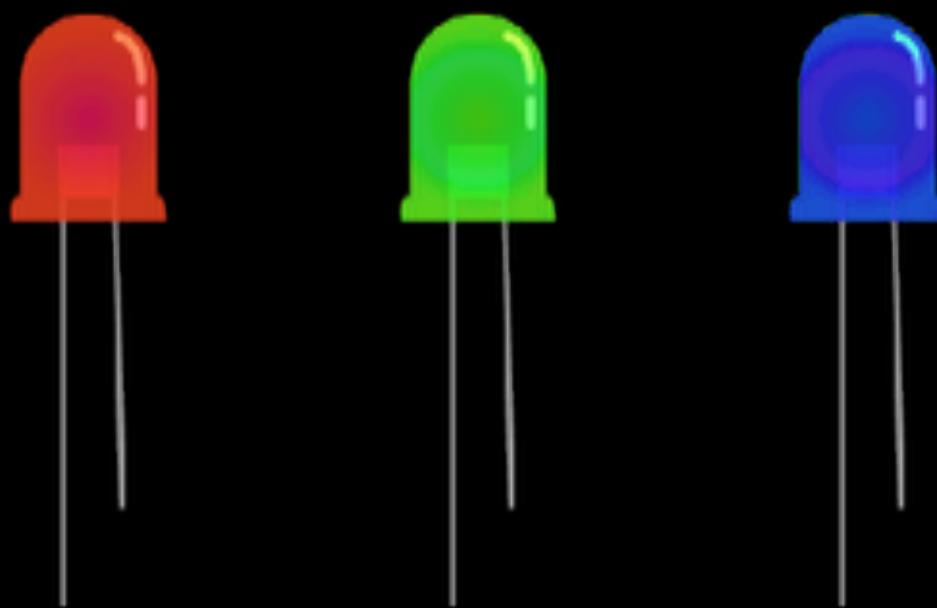
10 Arduino/G...

Auto-rolagem Nenhum final-de-linha 9600 velocidade Deleta a saída

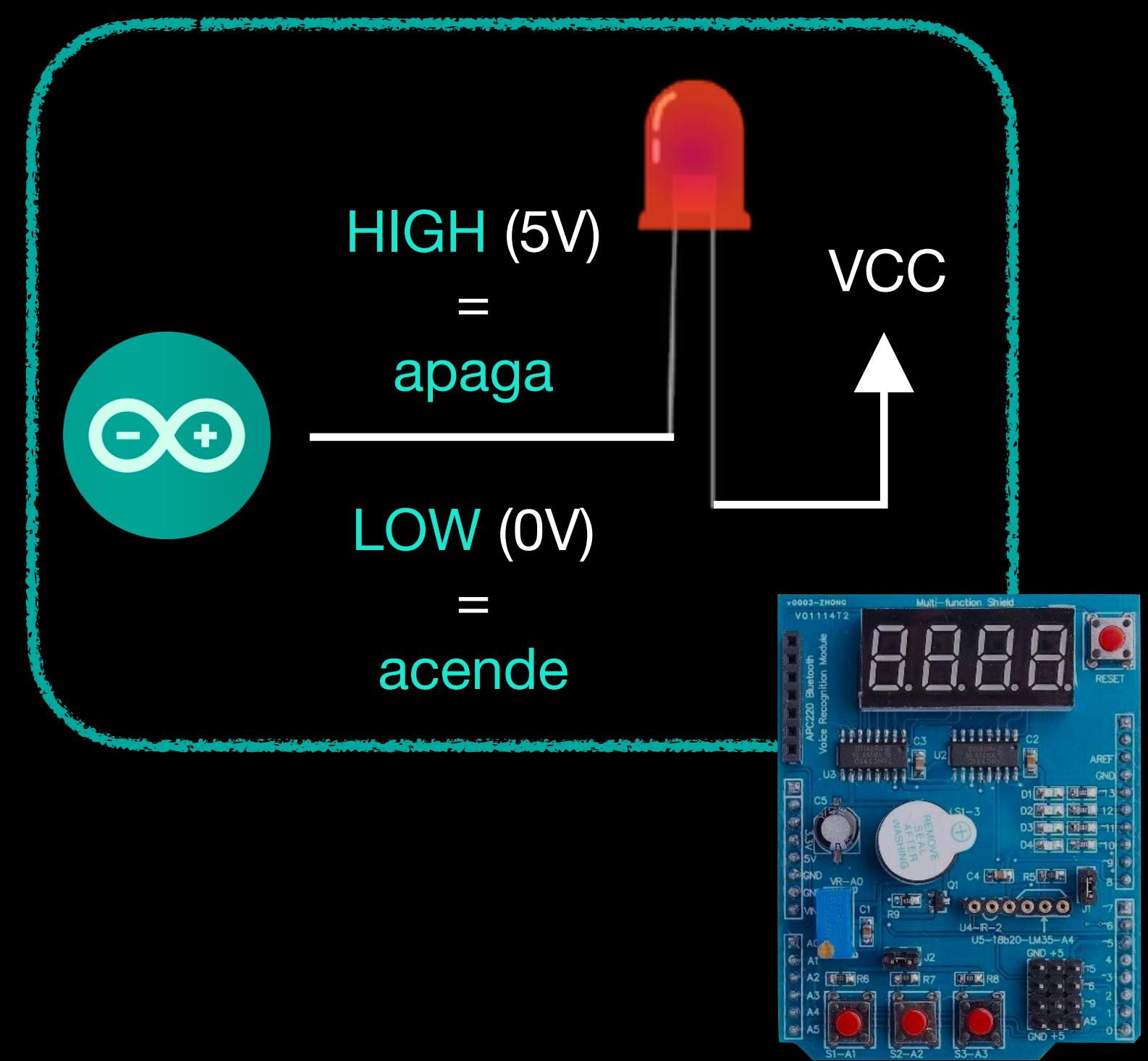
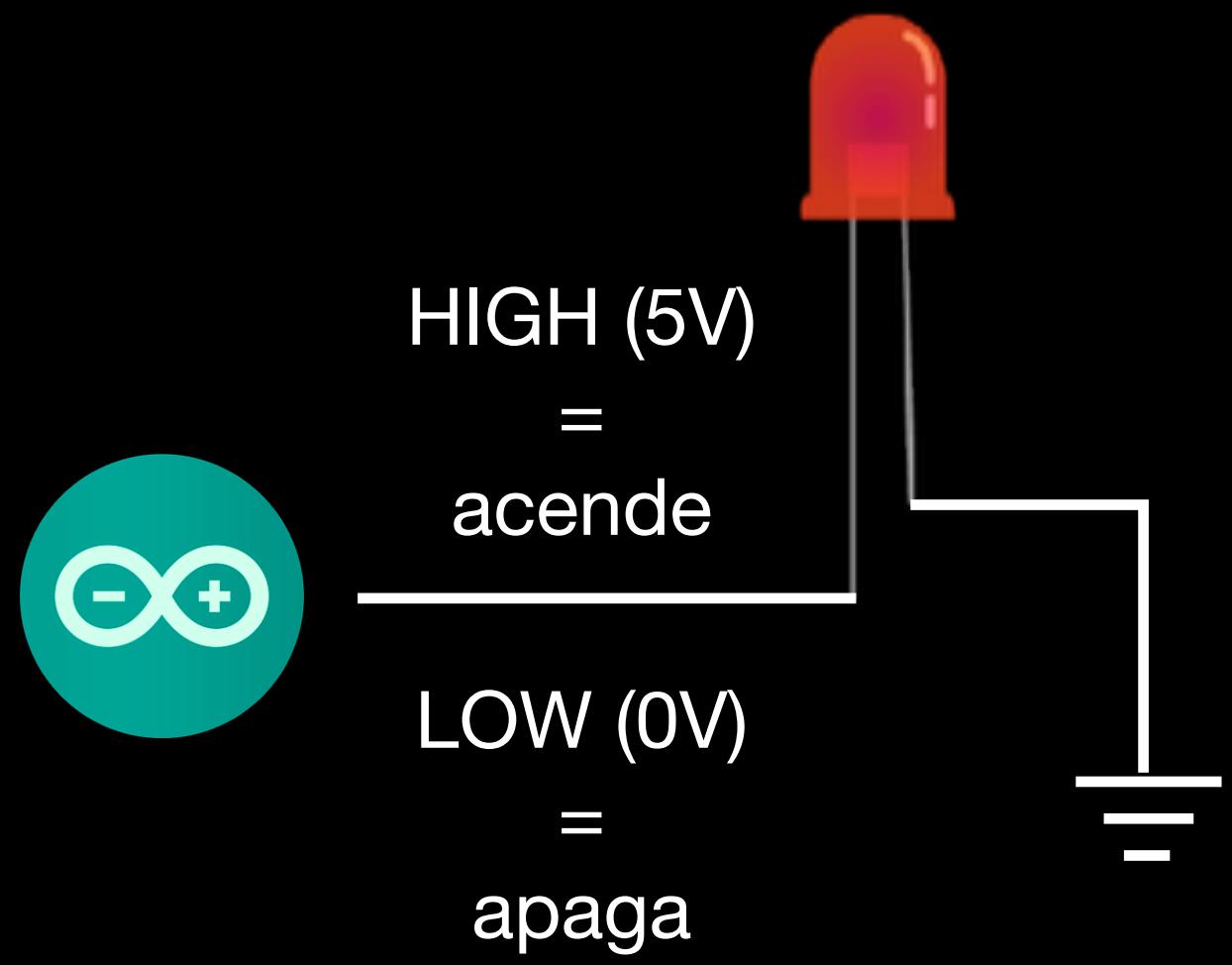


envio de textos
via USB (serial)

Impressão de Textos via Comunicação Serial



LEDs



Duas Formas de Usar um LED

```
int led = 13; // LED 1 está no pino 13
```

```
void setup () {  
    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);  
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH);  
}
```

```
void loop () {  
    digitalWrite(led, LOW);  
}
```



o primeiro digitalWrite não é necessário neste caso, mas é uma boa prática para casos gerais (por padrão, o pino começa com LOW)

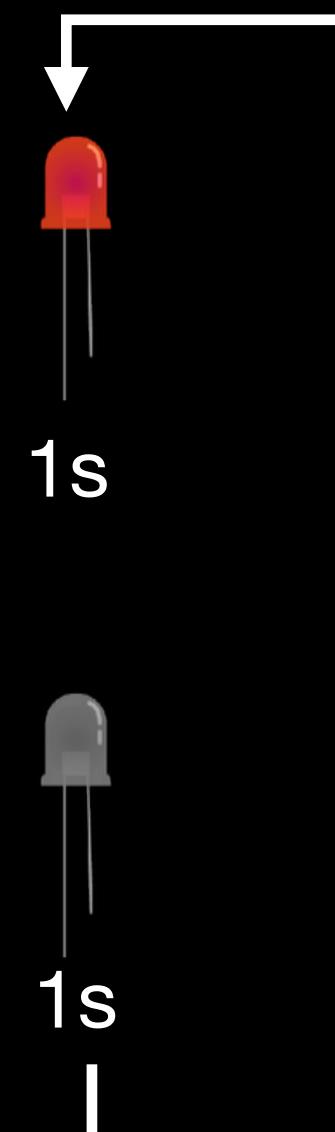


```
int led = 13;

void setup () {
    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
}

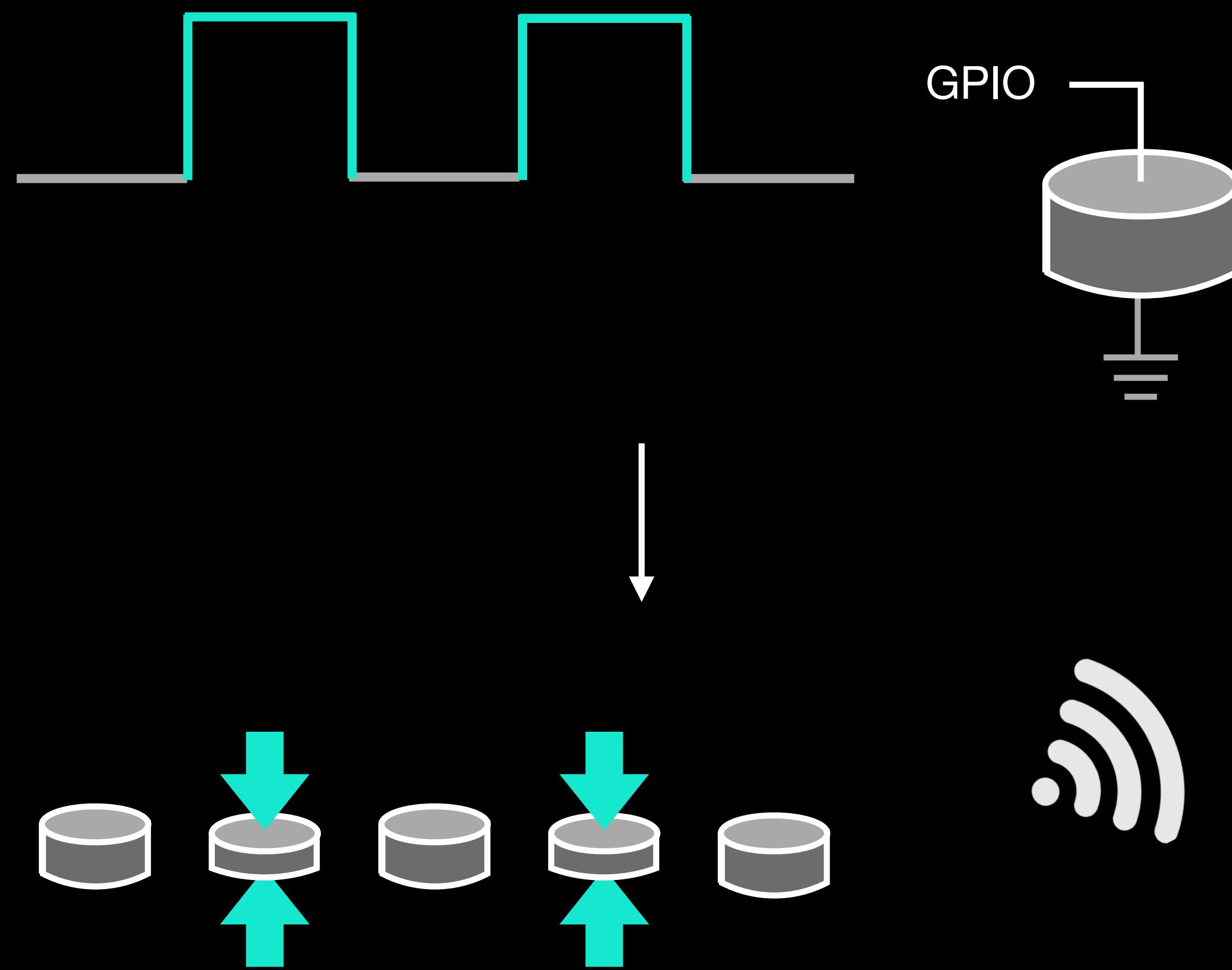
void loop () {
    digitalWrite(led, LOW);
    delay(1000);

    digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
    delay(1000);
}
```

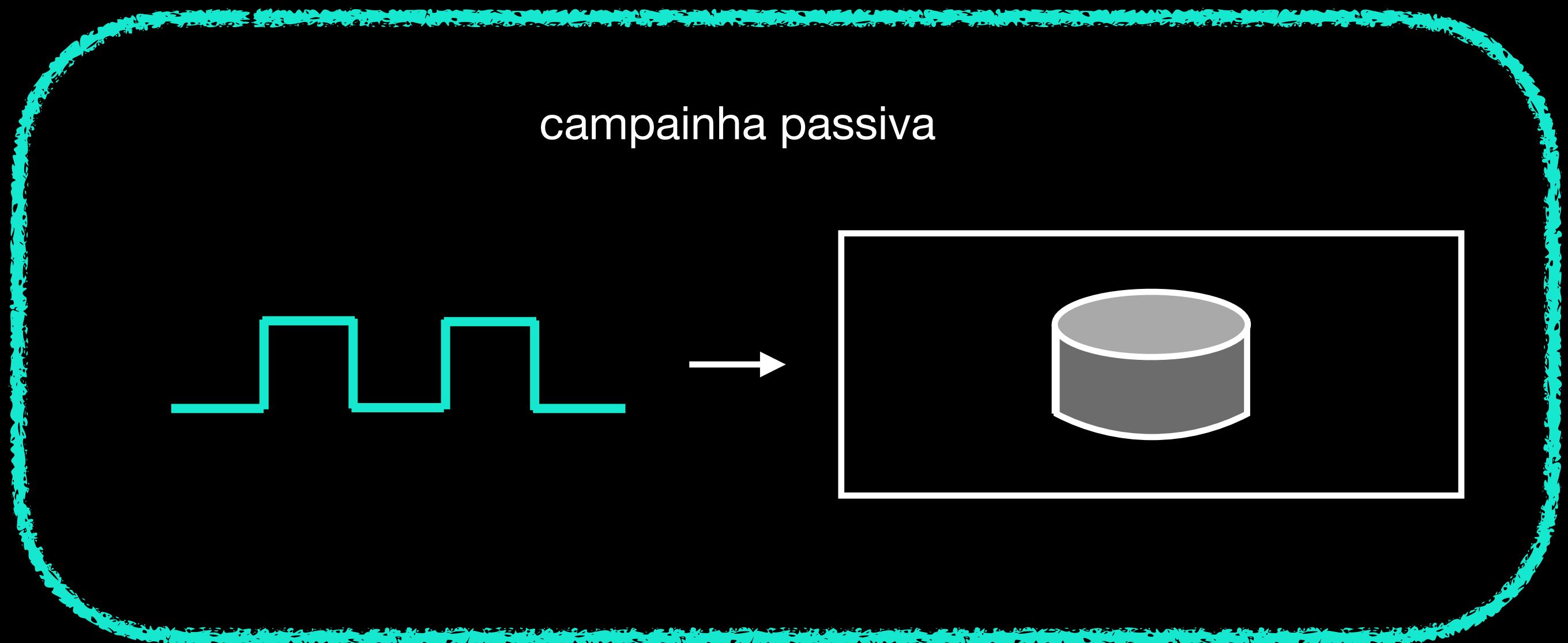




Campainha Passiva



Geração de Som por Pulso

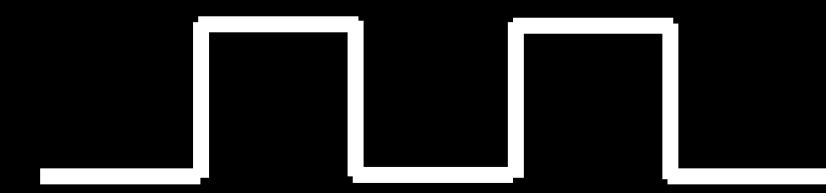
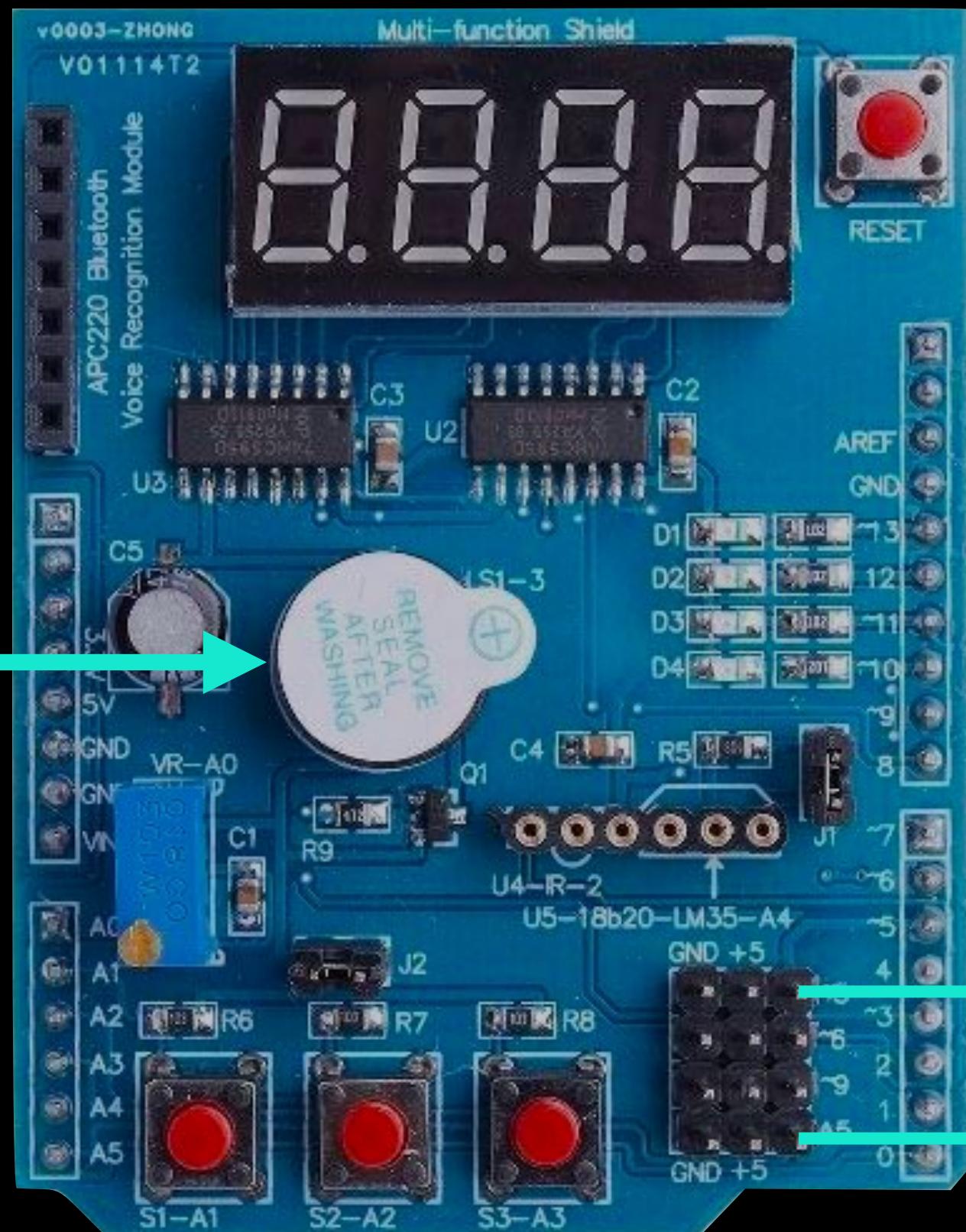


campainha ativa



Campainhas Ativas e Passivas

campainha
ativa



campainha
passiva

5

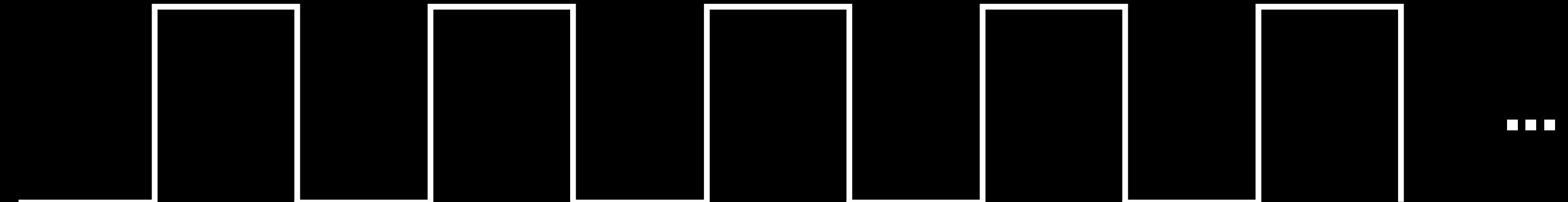
A5

LOW

Campainha Passiva Conectada a Duas Portas de Uso Geral

pino →
frequência em Hz →
tone(5, 440);

som agudo



noTone(5)
(silêncio)

som grave



tone(5, 220, 500);

duração em ms (opcional) →

Frequencia do Sinal para a Campainha

```
int terra = A5;
int campainha = 5;

void setup () {
    pinMode(terra, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(terra, LOW);

    pinMode(campainha, OUTPUT);

    // sinal de 220 Hz durante 500 milissegundos
    tone(campainha, 220.0, 500);
}
```

```
int terra = A5;  
int campainha = 5;  
  
void setup () {  
    pinMode(terra, OUTPUT);  
    digitalWrite(terra, LOW);  
  
    pinMode(campainha, OUTPUT);  
  
    tone(campainha, 220.0, 500);  
    tone(campainha, 440.0, 500);  
}
```

A função tone **não trava**
a execução do programa

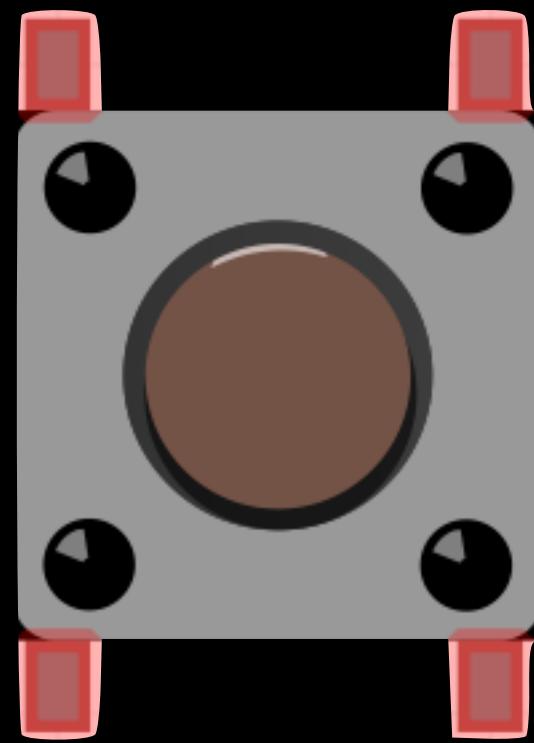


```
int terra = A5;
int campainha = 5;

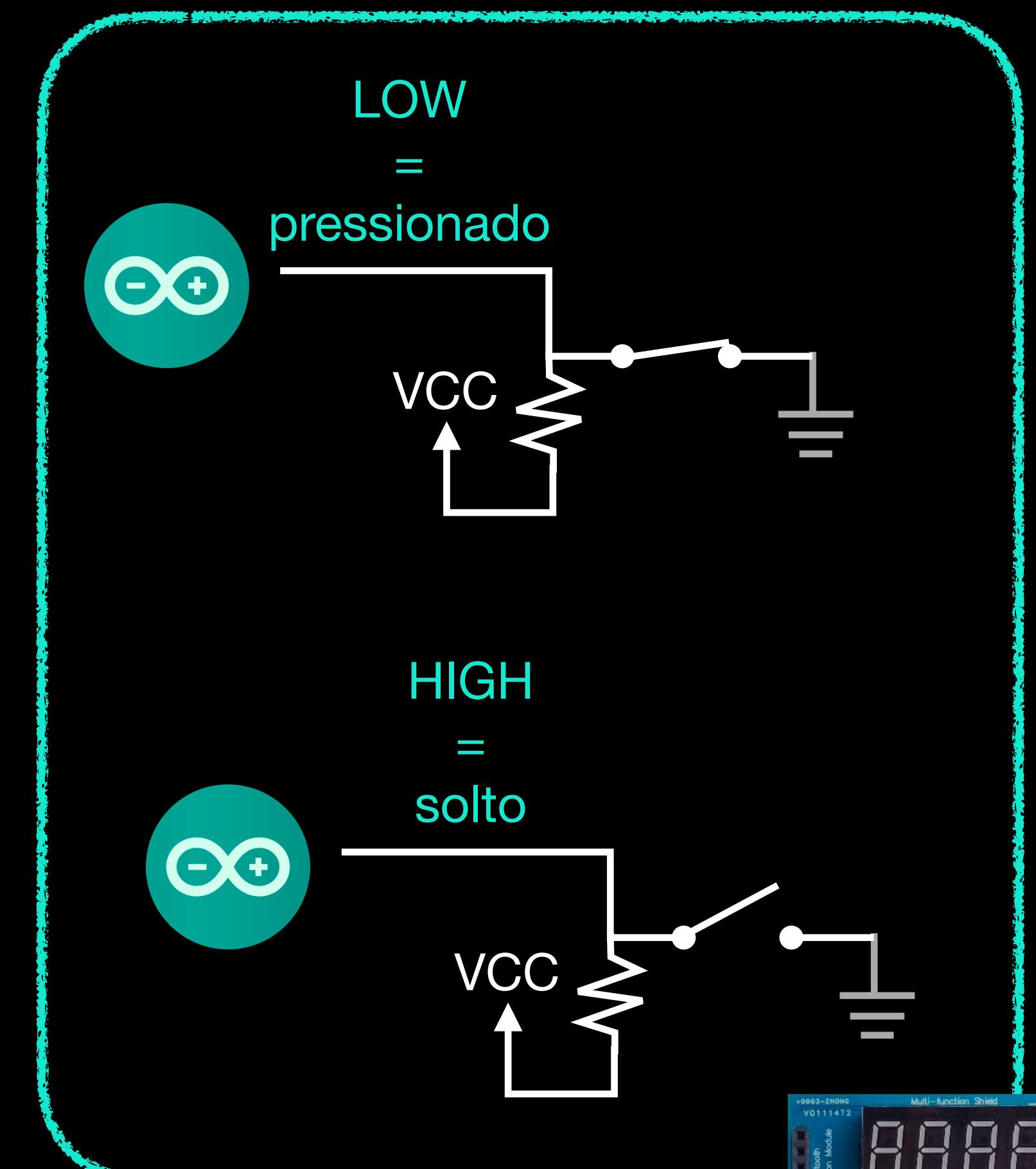
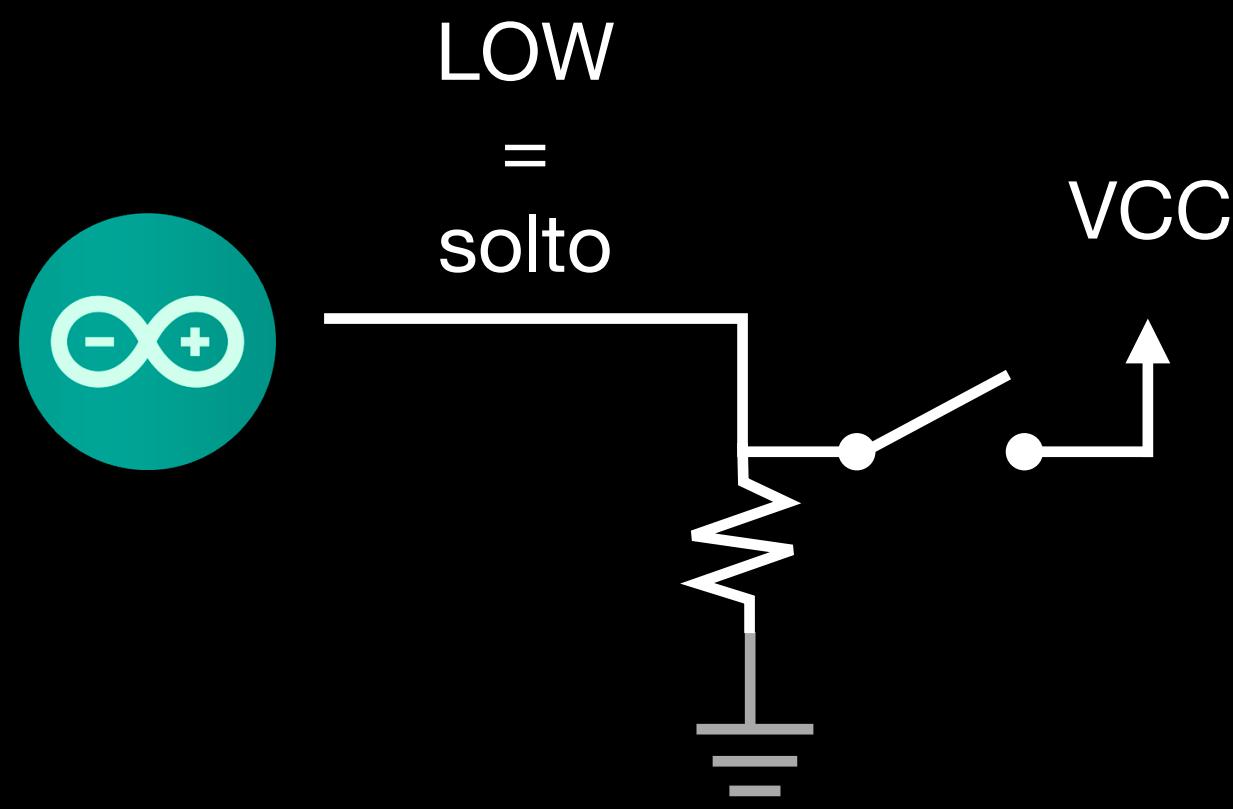
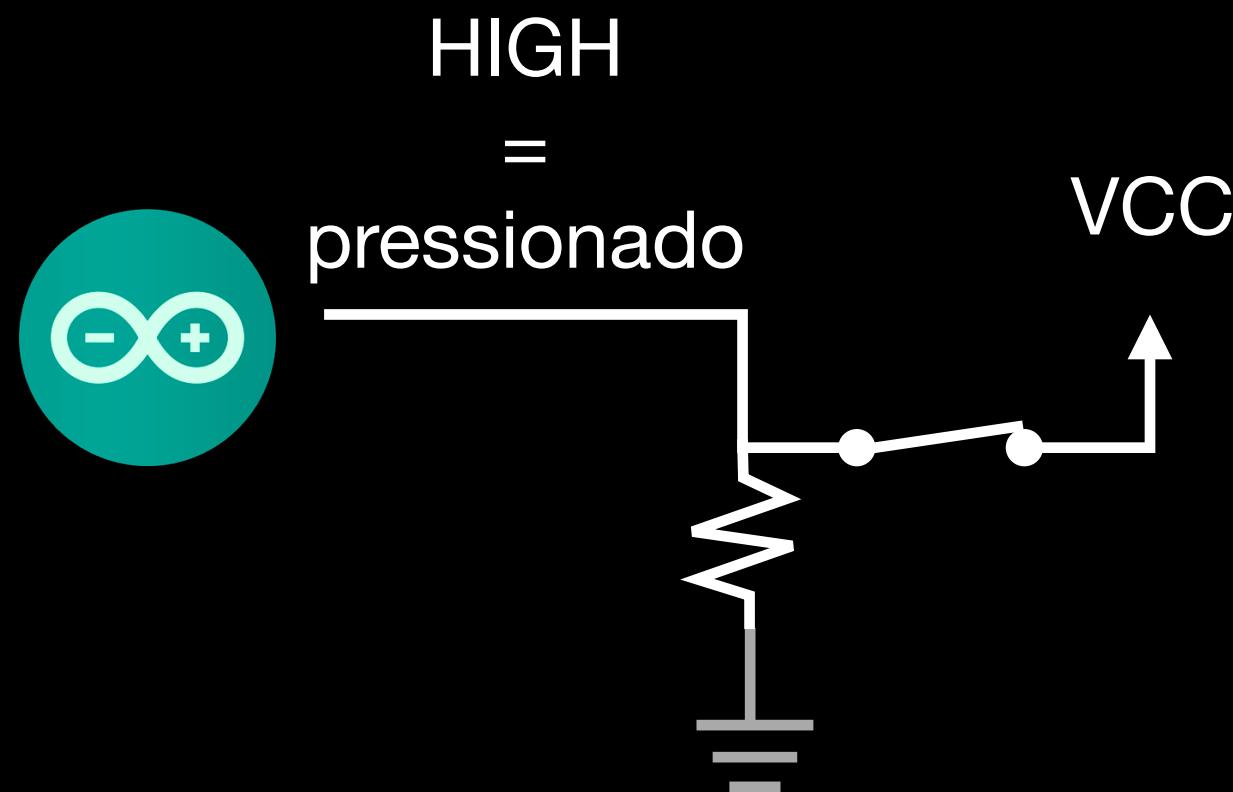
void setup () {
    pinMode(terra, OUTPUT);
    digitalWrite(terra, LOW);

    pinMode(campainha, OUTPUT);

    // tone não trava a execução do programa
    tone(campainha, 220.0, 500);
    // portanto, temos que esperar um pouco...
    delay(500);
    // ... antes de tocar a próxima frequência
    tone(campainha, 440.0, 500);
}
```



Botão



Duas Formas de Usar um Botão

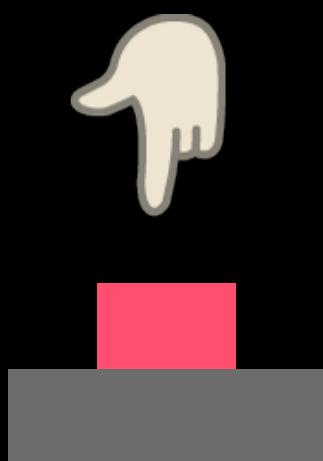
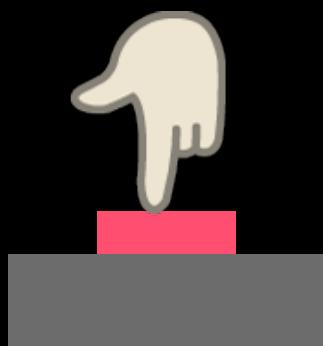
pinos analógicos também podem ser usadas como portas digitais

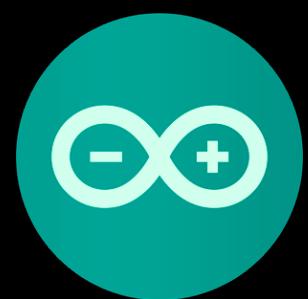
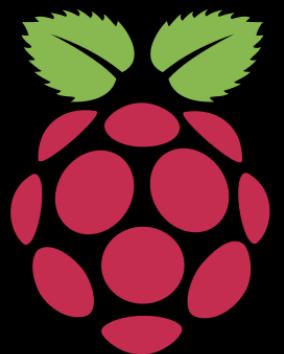
```
int led = 13;  
int botao = A1; // botão 1 está no pino Analógico 1
```



```
void setup () {  
    pinMode(led, OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(botao, INPUT);  
}
```

```
void loop () {  
    if ( digitalRead(botao) == LOW ) {  
        digitalWrite(led, LOW);  
    }  
    else {  
        digitalWrite(led, HIGH);  
    }  
}
```





```
# bibliotecas
from gpiozero import Button

# inicialização de componentes
botao = Button(11)
botao.when_pressed = funcao1
botao.when_released = funcao2
botao.when_held = funcao3
```



?

Eventos de Botão no Arduino?

Atlassian, Inc. bitbucket.org/geekfactory/gfbutton/overview

GFButton Library

Arduino library to easily manage buttons and keys as objects on the arduino sketch. The GFButton class provides methods for polling and event based programming styles.

The objective of this library is to move the button logic outside of the arduino sketch in order to keep the code organized.

Basic library usage

The following example illustrates the library usage. One button is used to turn on the led and other button is used to turn it off. When this example runs, pressing the ON button will print the message to the serial monitor many times, whereas the OFF button will print a message only once. See src/GFButton.h for full member documentation.

```
/**  
 * GeekFactory - "INNOVATING TOGETHER"  
 * Distribucion de materiales para el desarrollo e innovacion  
 * www.geekfactory.mx  
  
 * Basic example for the GFButton library. This example shows how to use  
 * the polling (synchronous) API. This is the easiest way to use the library.  
 */  
  
#include "GFButton.h"  
  
// Create two button instances on pins 2 & 3  
GFButton buttonOn(2);  
GFButton buttonOff(3);
```

Jesus Ruben Santa Anna Zamudio · 2017-11-05

1 commit
Pushed to geekfactory/gfbutton
6967241 README.md edited online with ...

Jesus Ruben Santa Anna Zamudio · 2017-11-05

1 commit
Pushed to geekfactory/gfbutton
1abb33e Change version number

Jesus Ruben Santa Anna Zamudio · 2017-11-05

1 commit
Pushed to geekfactory/gfbutton
949c58f Added license information

Jesus Ruben Santa Anna Zamudio · 2017-11-05

2 commits
Pushed to geekfactory/gfbutton
a045beb Merge branch 'master' of https://bitbucket.org/geekfactory/gfbutton
bc00663 Improve library description

Jesus Ruben Santa Anna Zamudio · 2017-11-05

1 commit
Pushed to geekfactory/gfbutton
f42e116 README.md edited online with ...

```
#include <GButton.h>

GButton botao(A1);

void setup () {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    botao.setPressHandler(botaoPressionado);
    botao.setReleaseHandler(botaoSolto);
}

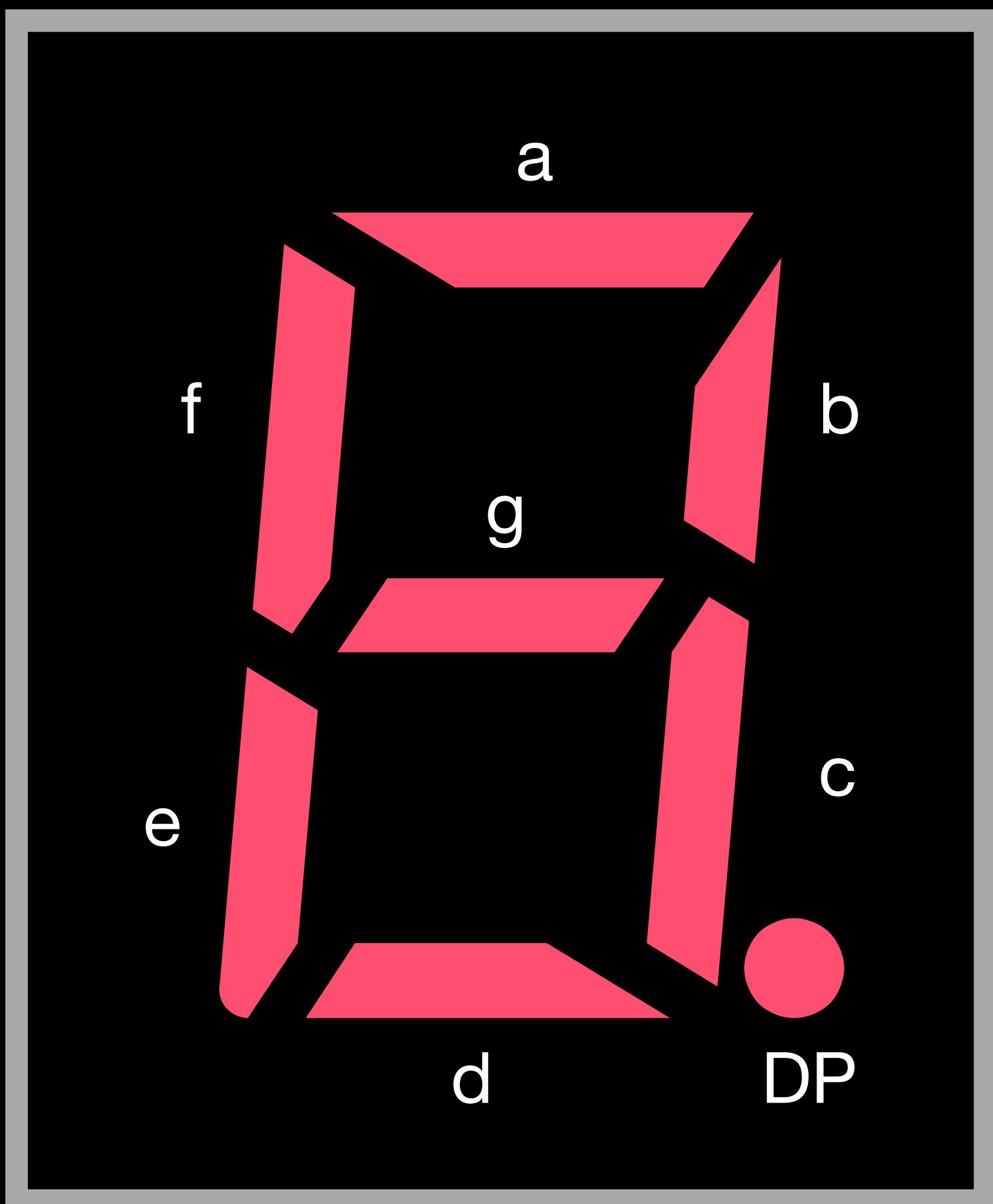
void loop () {
    botao.process(); ← ATENÇÃO! Não esqueça desta chamada!
}

void botaoPressionado (GButton& botaoDoEvento) {
    Serial.println("Botão foi pressionado!");
}

void botaoSolto (GButton& botaoDoEvento) {
    Serial.println("Botão foi solto!");
}
```



Displays de 7 Segmentos

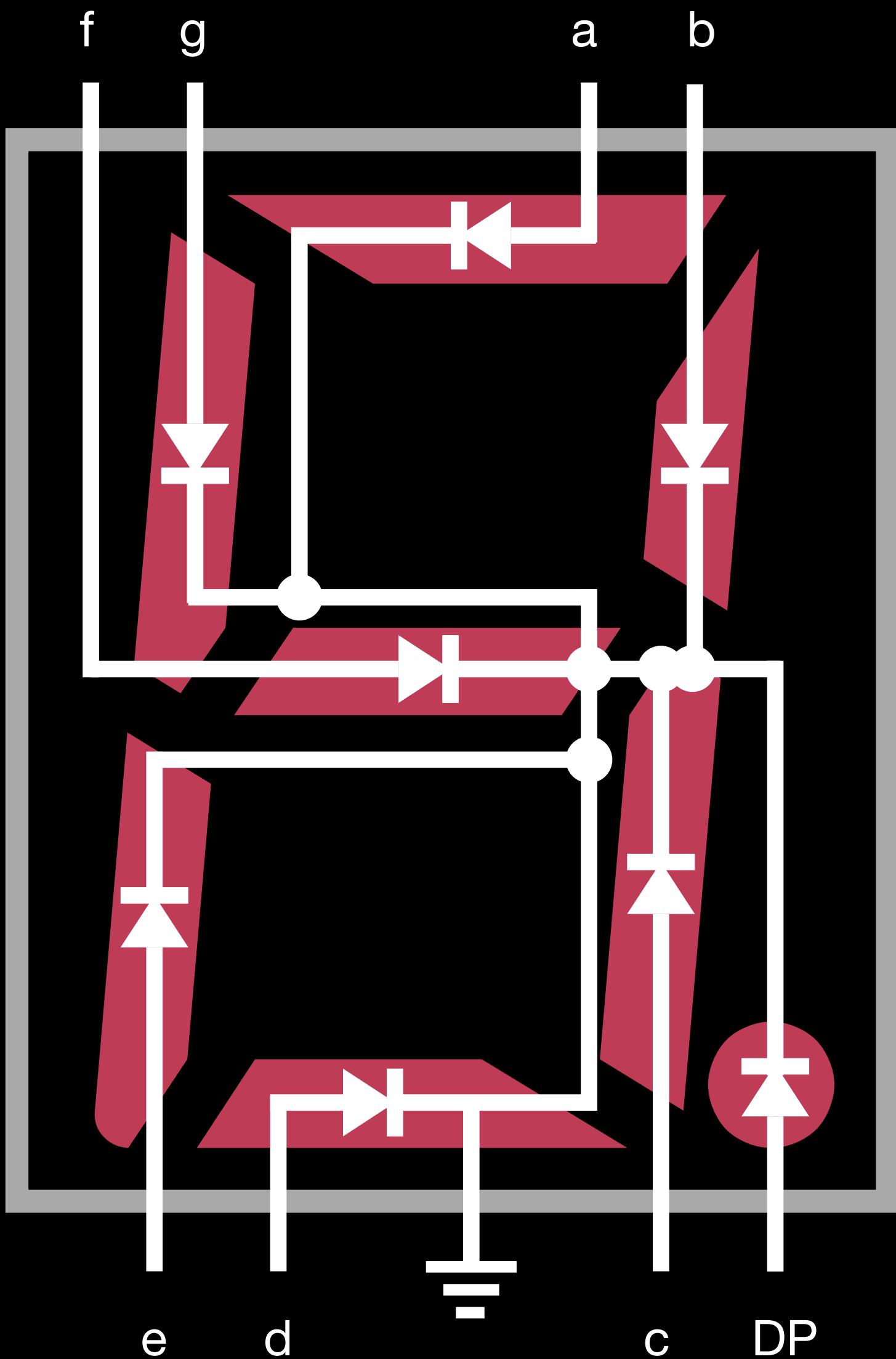


a	b	c	d	e	f	g	DP	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

Elementos de um Display de 7 Segmentos

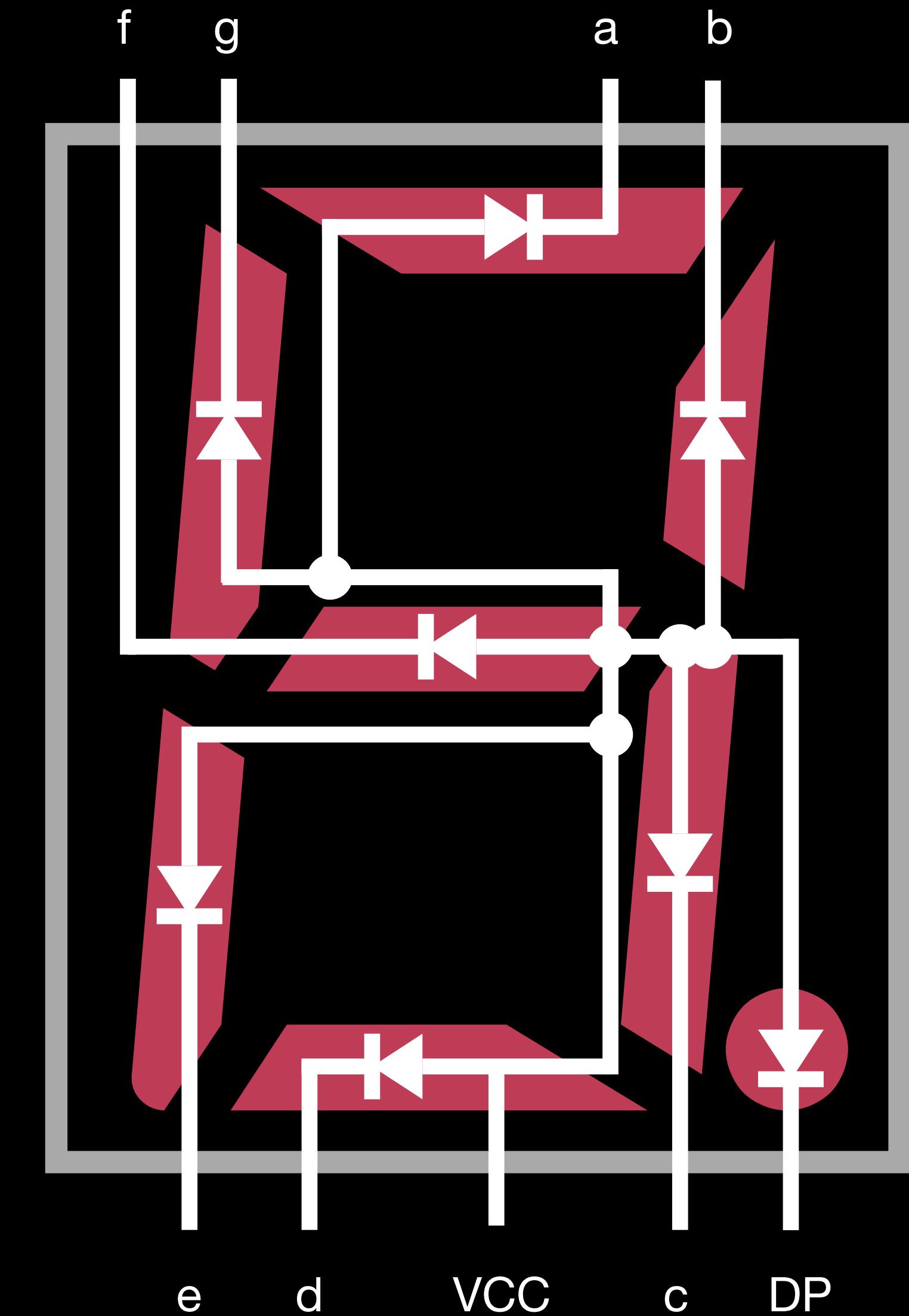
catodo comum

acende segmentos com HIGH (3.3V)

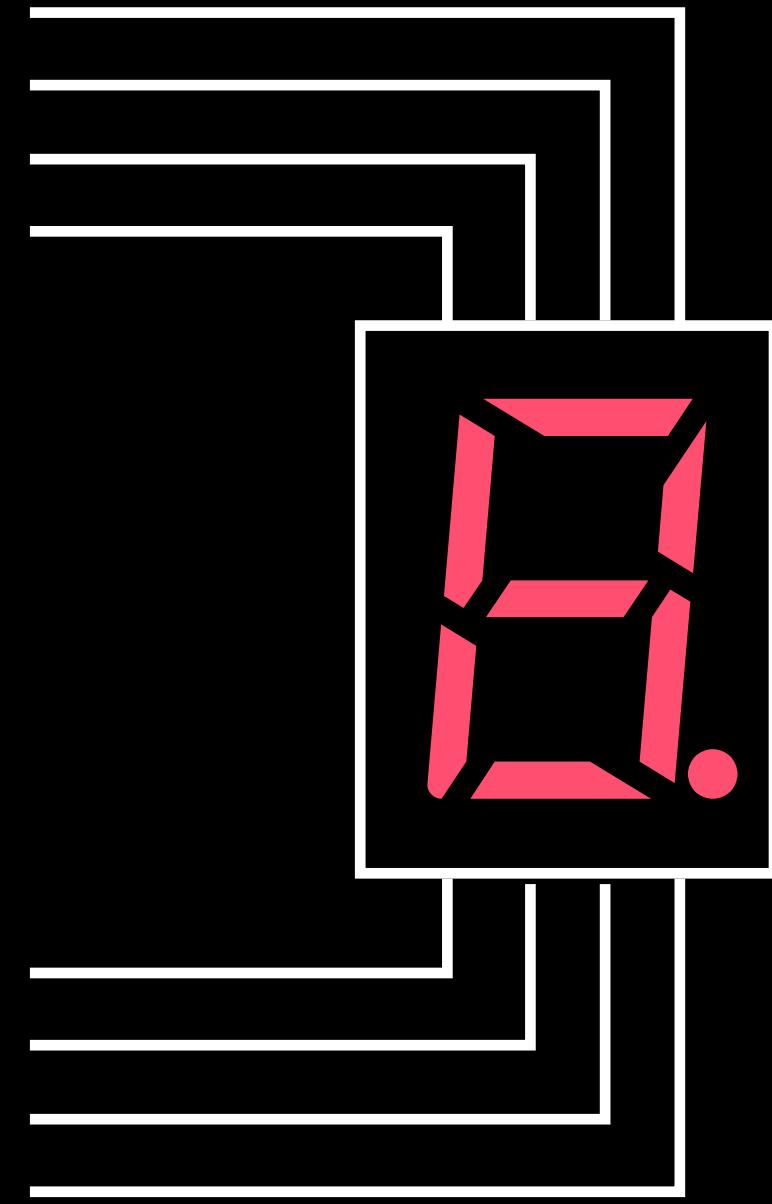
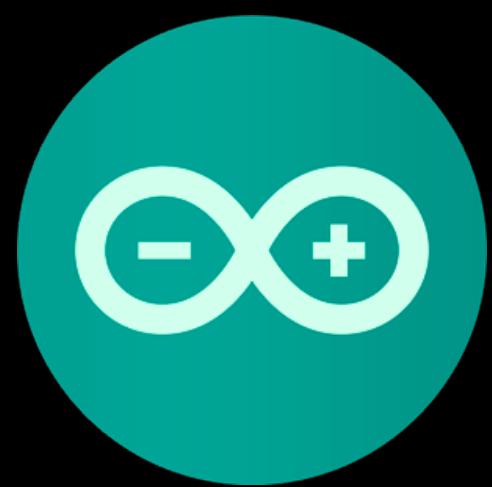


anodo comum

acende segmentos com LOW (0V)

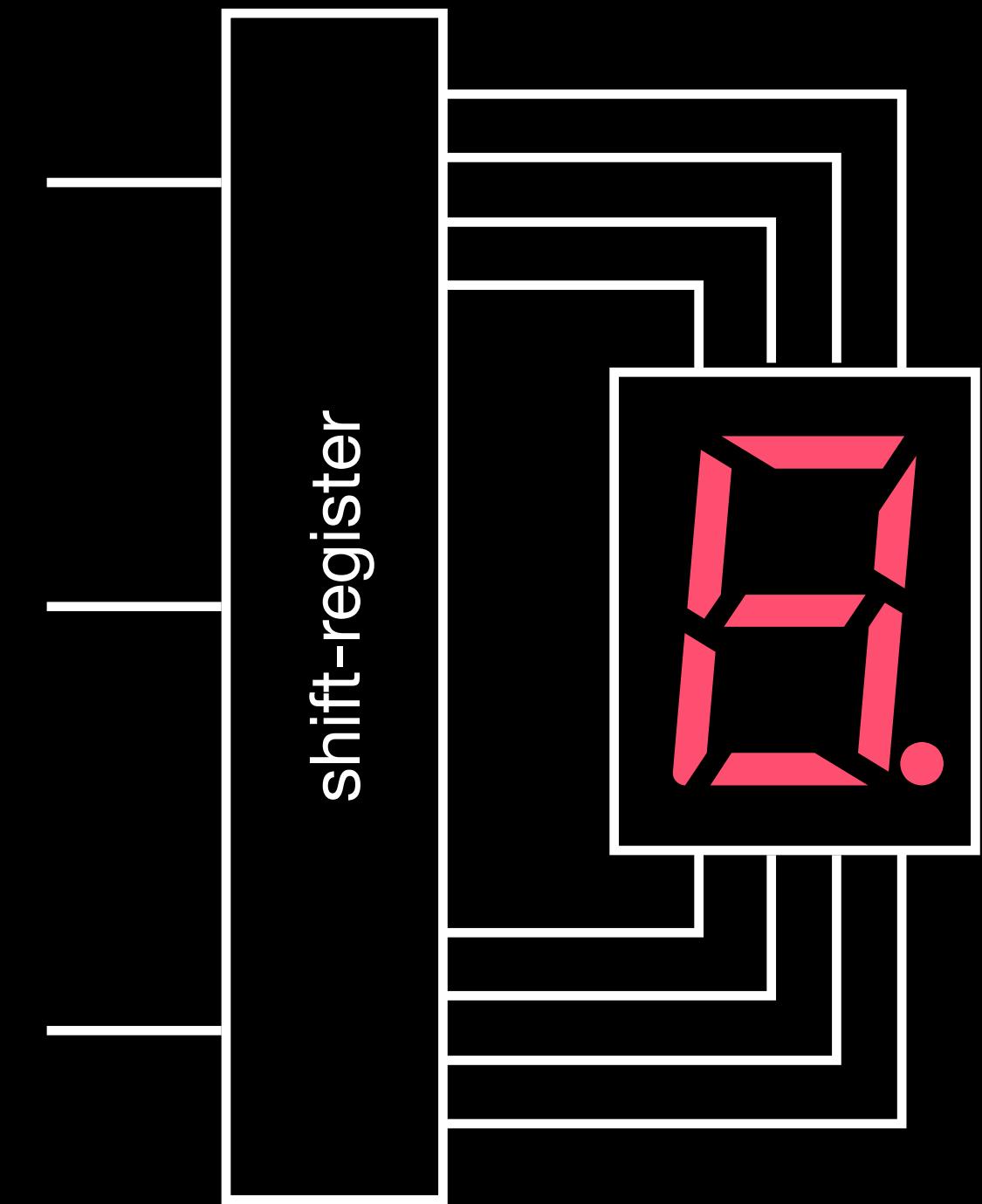
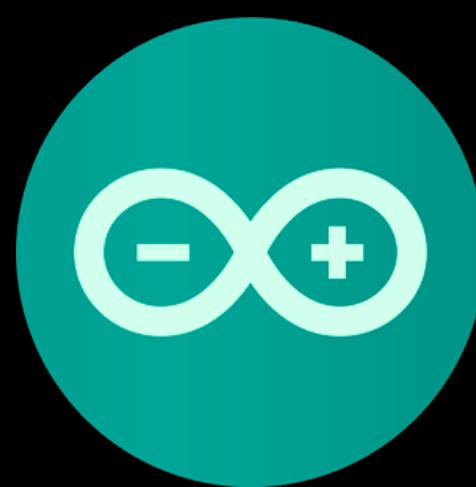


LEDs Dentro de um Display de 7 Segmentos



controle paralelo

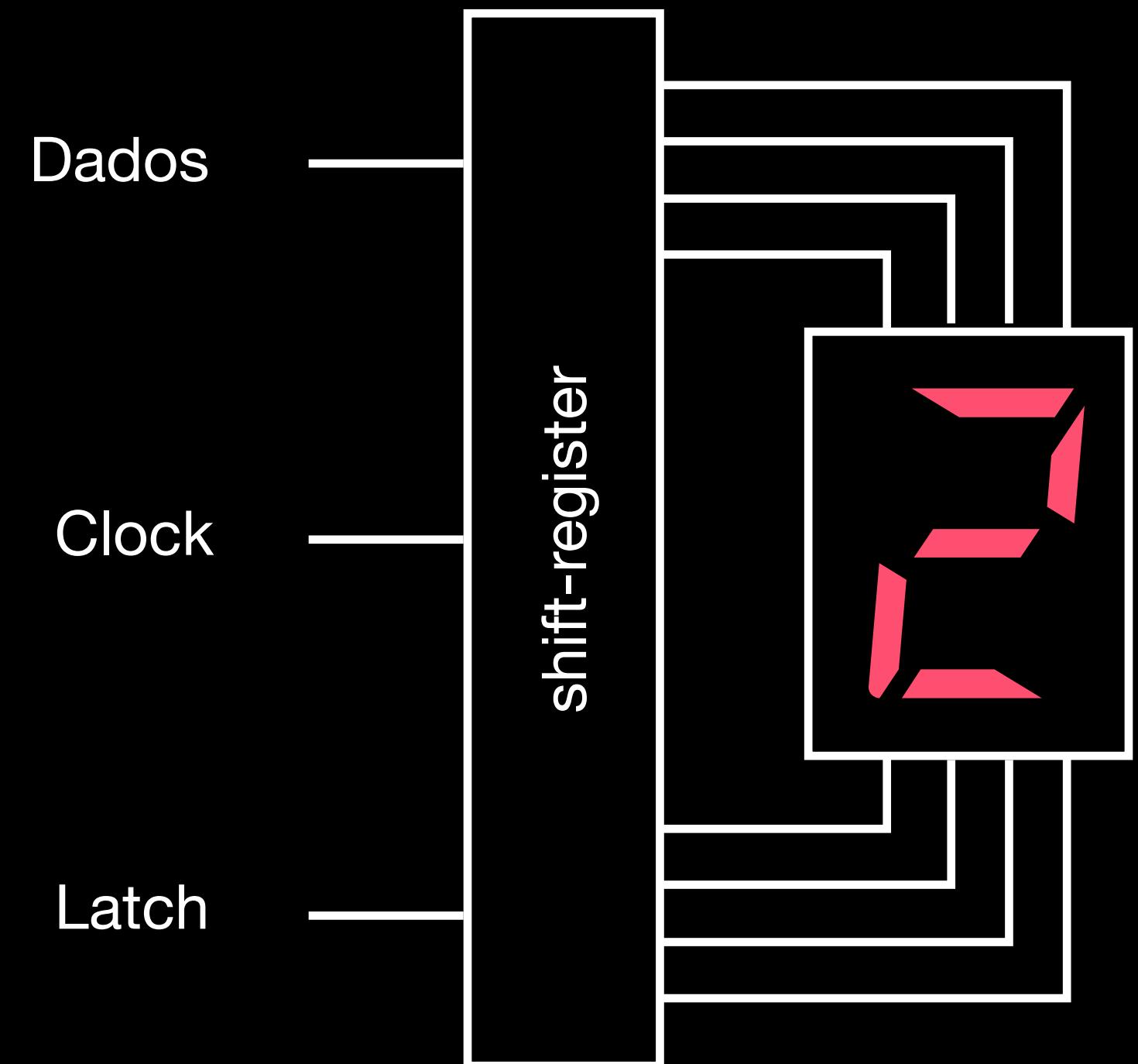
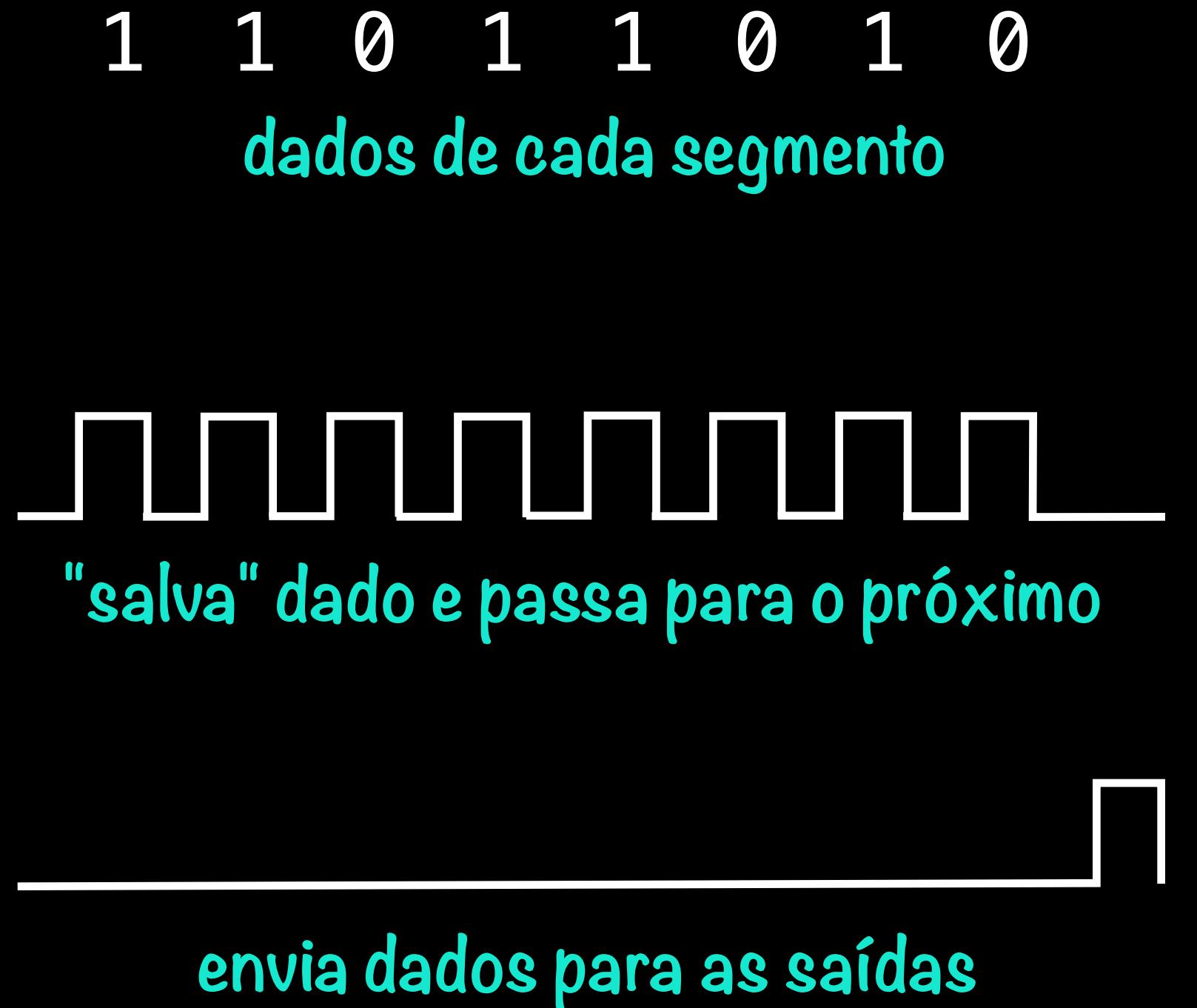
8 conexões + terra/VCC



controle serial

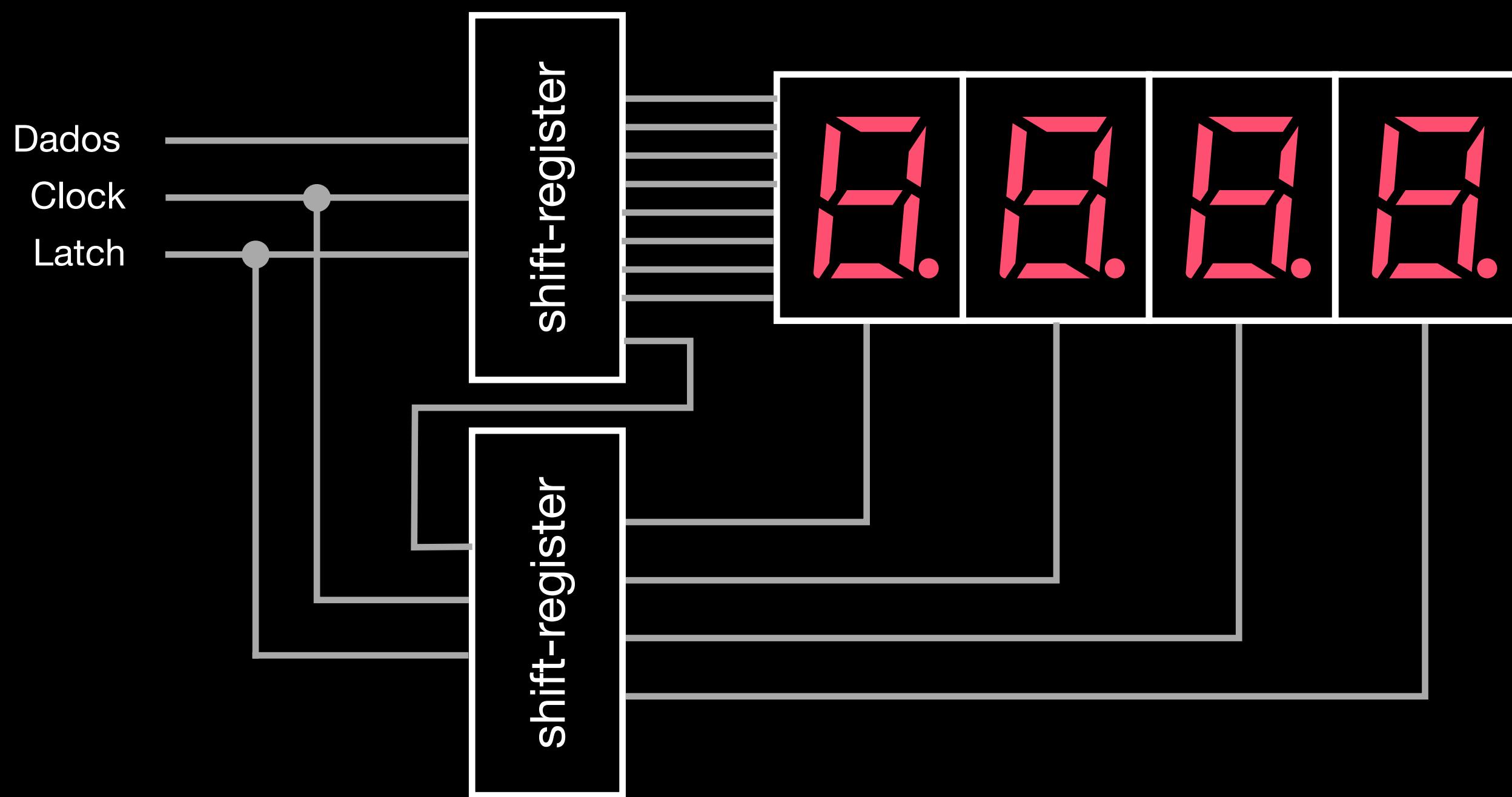
3 conexões + terra/VCC

Controle Paralelo vs Serial



Envio Serial de Dados para o Display

envia os segmentos



escolhe um display de cada vez

Controle Serial de Vários Displays



≈

7906

Alternância Rápida de Displays para Exibir os Dígitos

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the `miguelpynto.github.io/ShiftDisplay/` page. The browser has a dark theme with light-colored icons. At the top right, there is a blue button labeled "View on GitHub" with the GitHub logo. Below the header, the title "ShiftDisplay" is prominently displayed in large white font. A subtitle below it reads "Arduino library for driving 7-segment displays using shift registers". In the main content area, there is a URL "https://miguelpynto.github.io/ShiftDisplay/" followed by a large "ShiftDisplay" title, the author's name "by MiguelPynto", a brief description, and a bulleted list of features.

<https://miguelpynto.github.io/ShiftDisplay/>

ShiftDisplay

by *MiguelPynto*

Arduino library for driving 7-segment displays using 74HC595 shift registers

- Show numbers and text
- Concatenate multiple displays as one, for a maximum of 8 digits
- Compatible with common cathode and common anode
- Only 3 pins used on Arduino

```
ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8,  
                    COMMON_ANODE  
                    ou  
                    COMMON_CATHODE  
                    , 4, true);
```

pino do latch

pino do dados

quantidade de displays

pino do clock

tipo de display de 7 segmentos

*envie os bits do display antes
de selecionar o display*

Inicialização do ShiftDisplay

```
// apenas salva o que será exibido  
display.set(1234);
```

8888

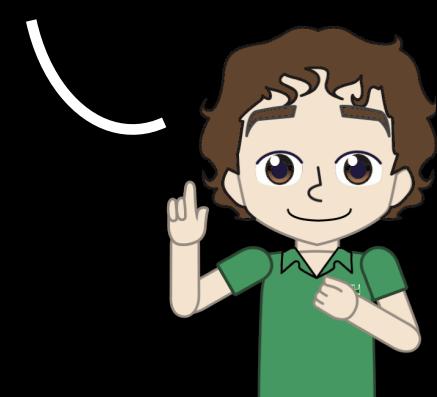
```
// alterna uma vez os dígitos  
display.update();
```

1888 → 8288 → 8838 → 8884

```
// alterna dígitos durante 1000 ms  
display.show(1000);
```

1888 → 8288 → 8838 → 8884

ATENÇÃO: a função show trava
a execução do programa!



```
#include <ShiftDisplay.h>

ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);

void setup () {
    display.set(1234);
```

```
}

void loop () {
    display.update();
```

8888

1888 → 8288 → 8838 → 8884

≈

1234

```
#include <ShiftDisplay.h>

ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);

void setup () {
    display.set(1234);
    display.show(1000);                                1234
}
                                         (exibe 1 vez durante 1000 ms)

void loop () {
    display.set(4321);
    display.update();                                 4321
}

```

```
display.set(4321);
```

4321

```
display.changeDot(0, true); // ponto no índice 0
```

4.321

```
display.set(4.56);
```

0046

```
display.set(4.56, 2); // 2 casas decimais
```

0456

```
display.set(4.56, 2, true); // zeros à esquerda
```

0456

```
display.set("ERRO");
```

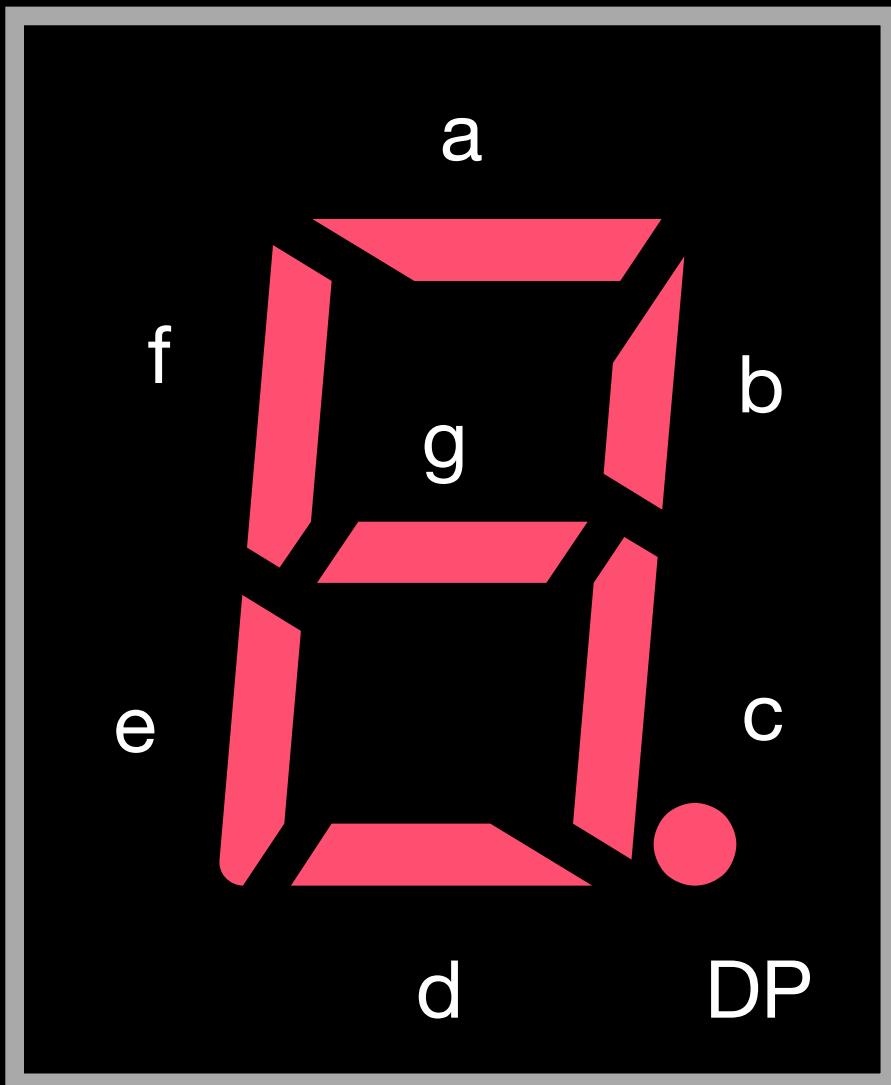
Erro

```
display.set("oi");
```

0000

```
display.set("oi", ALIGN_CENTER);
```

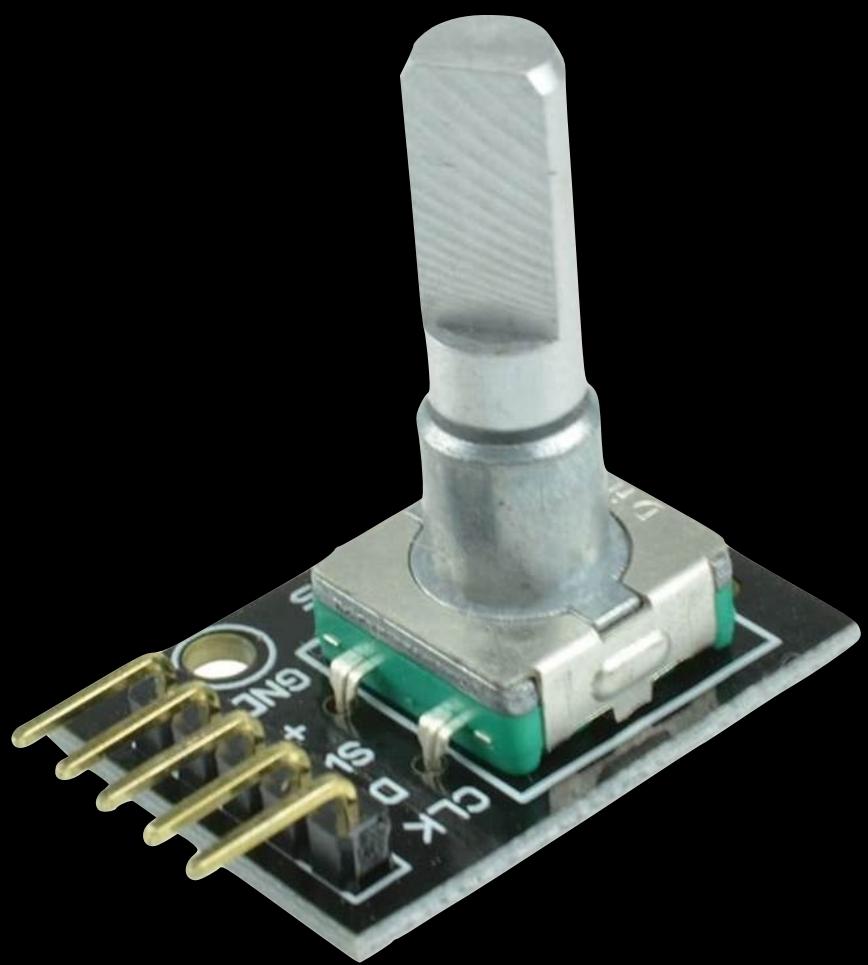
0000



a	b	c	d	e	f	g	DP	
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8.
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2.
0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1

```
byte x[] = {0b11111111, 0b00000000, 0b01101111, 0b01111000};  
display.set(x);  
...
```

8.02.1

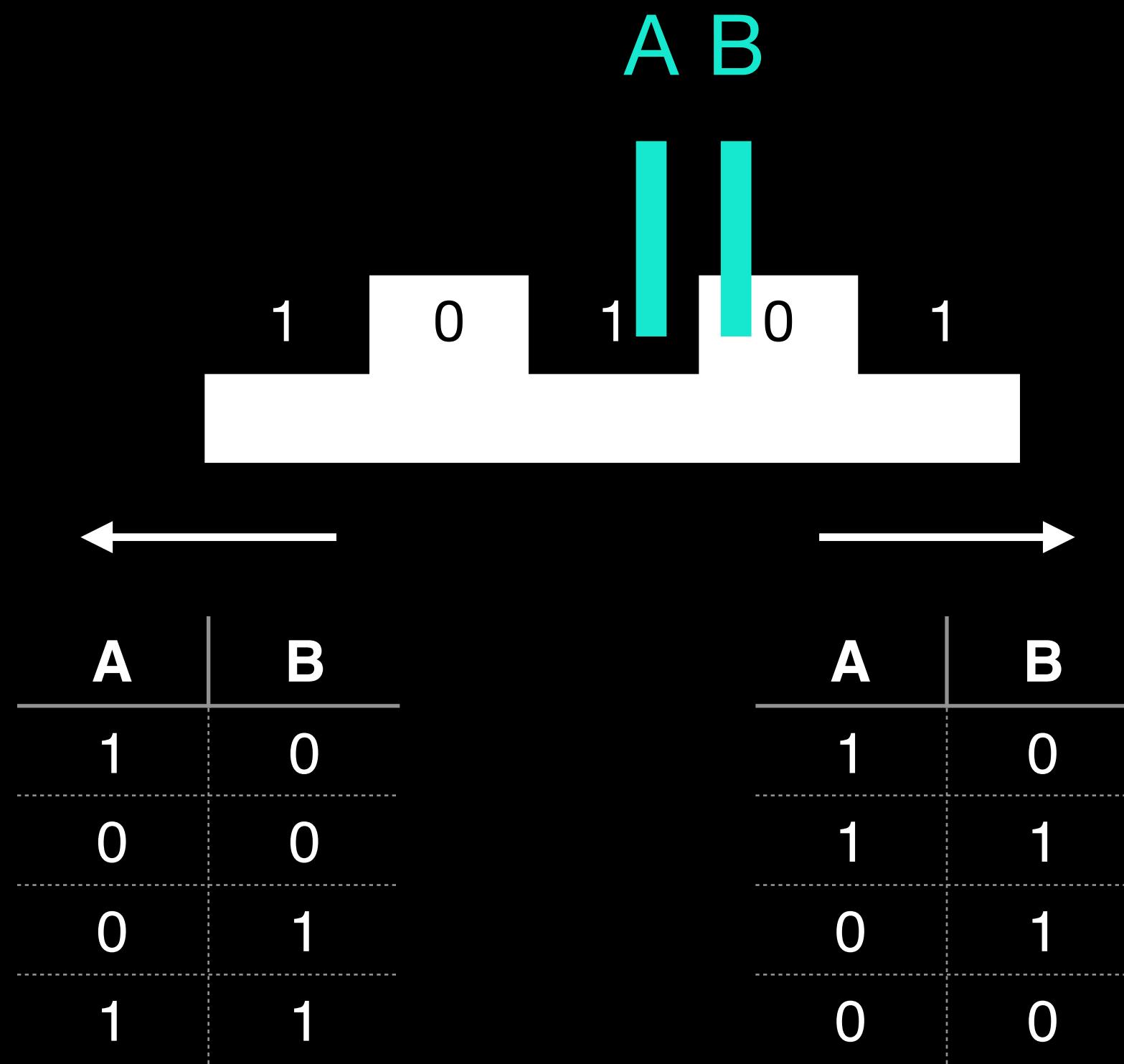
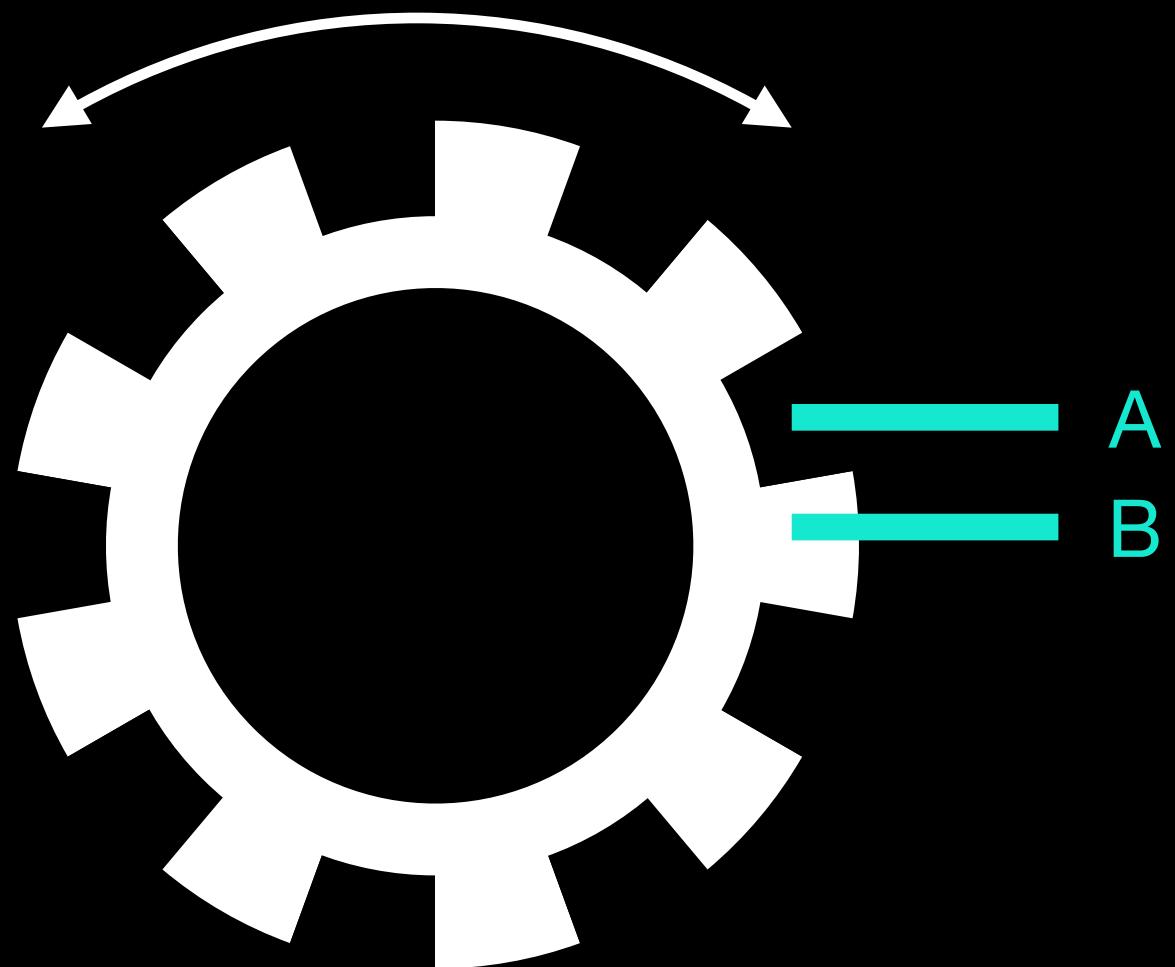


Encoder Rotativo

Gira Infinitamente



Exemplo de Encoder Rotativo para Controle Sonoro



Funcionamento Interno de um Encoder

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Address Bar:** www.mathertel.de/Arduino/RotaryEncoderLibrary.aspx
- Page Header:** mathertel.de
- Page Navigation:** Arduino (highlighted in blue), Diff (highlighted in yellow), AJAXEngine, OpenAjax
- Breadcrumbs:** www.mathertel.de > Arduino Projects > Arduino Rotary Encoder Library
- Main Content:**
 - # A Library for the Arduino environment for using a rotary encoder as an input.
 - Here you can find an Arduino compatible library for using rotary encoders. I was searching a library for using a rotary encoder in my latest project and found a lot of information on this topic but none of the existing libraries did immediately match my expectations so I finally built my own. This article likes to explain the software mechanisms used in detail so you can understand the coding and might be able to adjust it to your needs if you like. There are various aspects when writing a library for rotary encoders and you can also find a lot of the sources I analyzed at the bottom of this article.
 - ## Download

You can download the library and examples directly from the github repository that you can find at:

 - <https://github.com/mathertel/RotaryEncoder>

Use the "Download zip file" button to get all the files and put them into your Sketches /libraries folder.
- Page Footer:** Sitemap, Impressum, License, Agreement

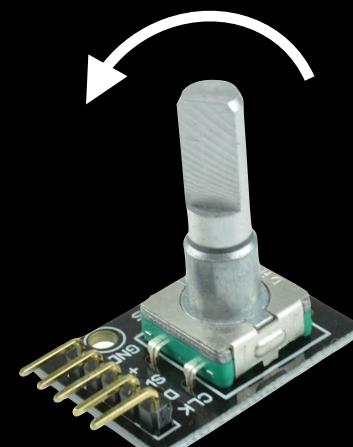
verifica estado das saídas, para contar os giros
encoder.tick()

retorna a posição atual de giro

int x = encoder.getPosition()



0 → 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → ...

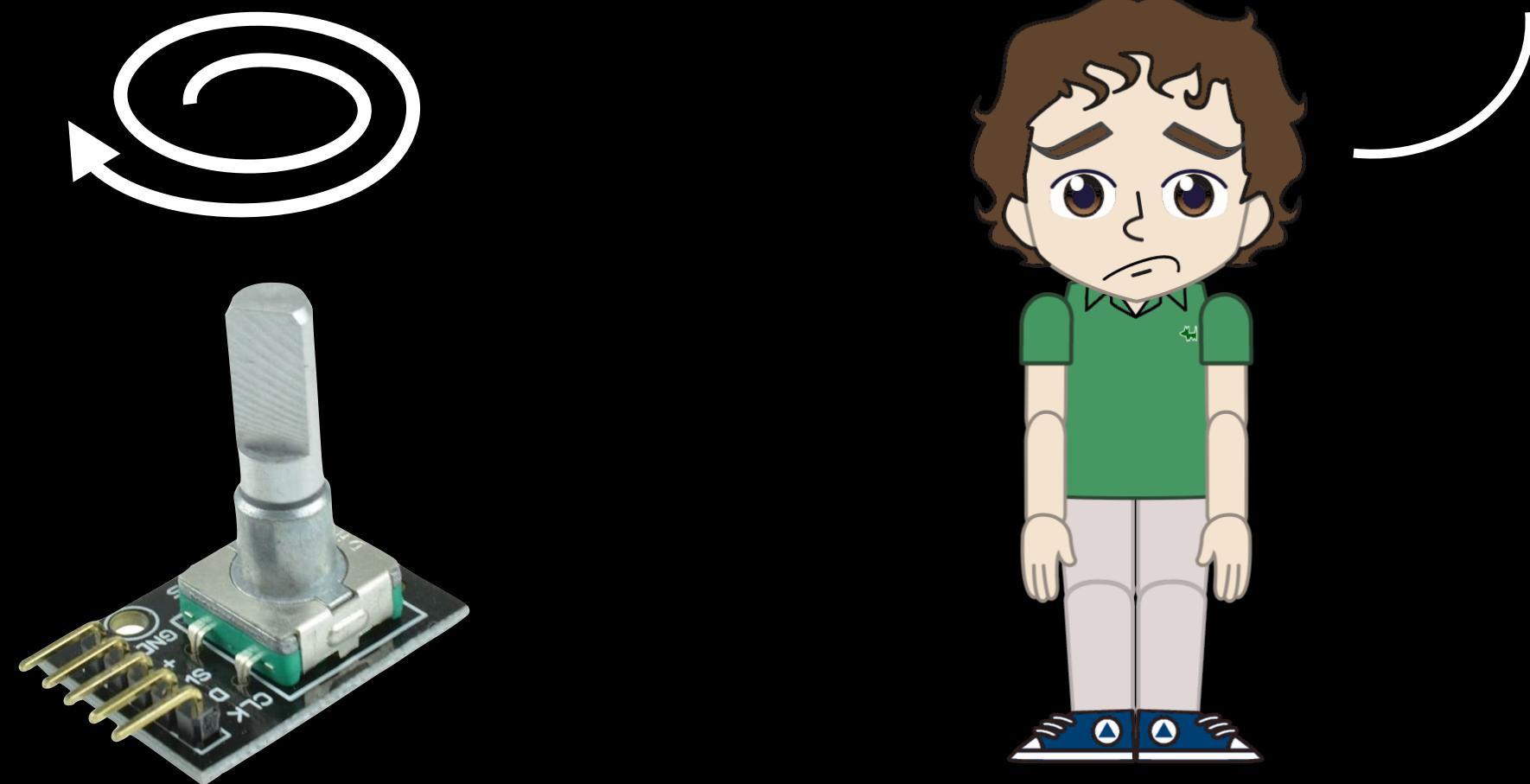


3 → 2 → 1 → 0 → -1 → ...

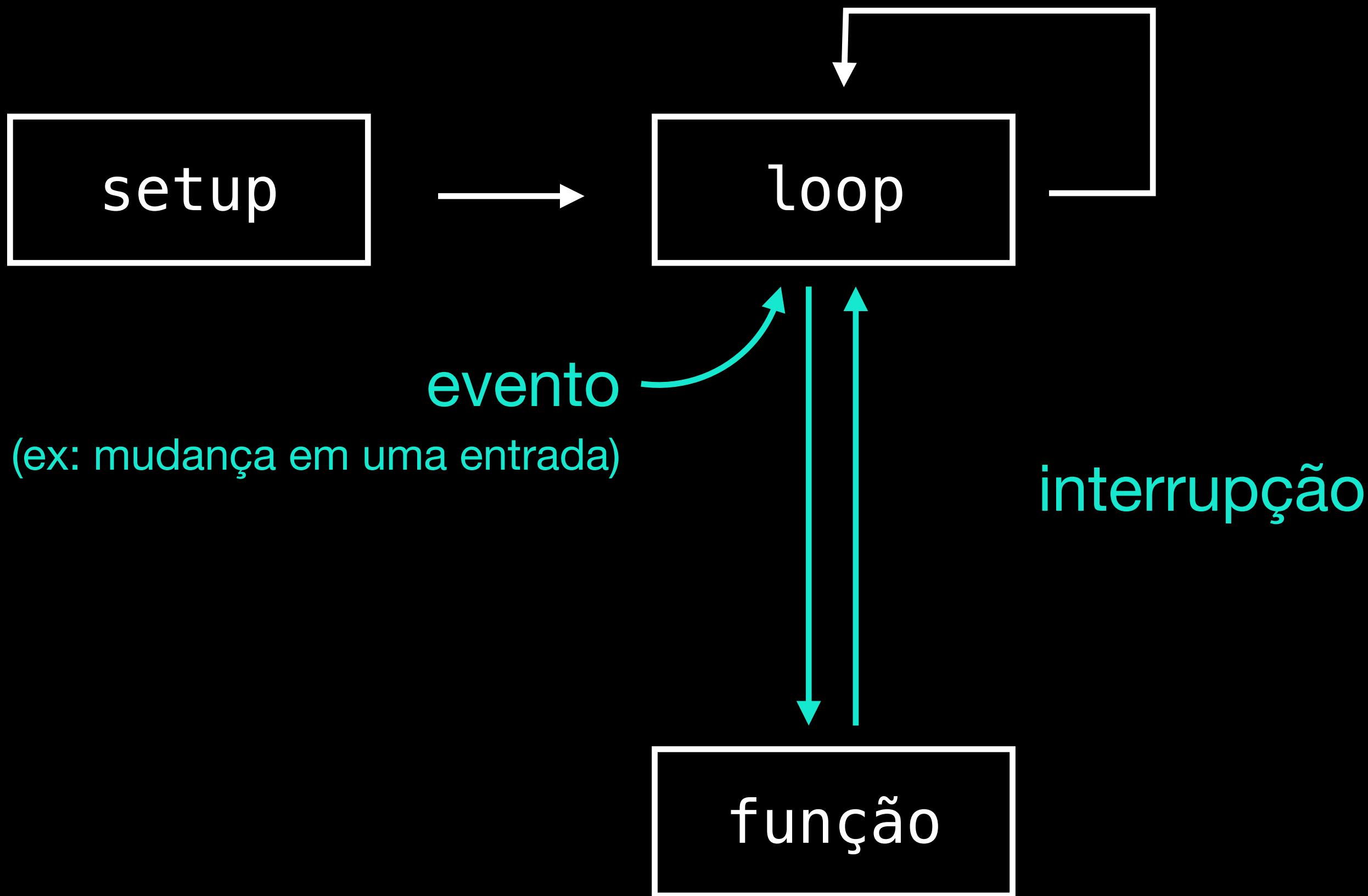
```
void loop() {  
    display.update();  
    encoder.tick();  
}
```

demora 4 milissegundos

O giro rápido não vai
funcionar assim...



Ideia Geral da Biblioteca RotaryEncoder



Interrupção do Loop

Modelo de Arduíno	Pinos
Uno, Nano, Mini	2, 3
Mega, Mega2560, MegaADK	2, 3, 18, 19, 20, 21
Micro, Leonardo	0, 1, 2, 3, 7
Zero	all digital pins, except 4
MKR1000 Rev.1	0, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A1, A2
Due, 101	todos

Pinos com Recurso de Interrupção

```
int origem = digitalPinToInterrupt(pino);  
attachInterrupt(origem, funcaoParaChamar, TIPO);
```

Tipo	Evento
RISING	entrada passa de LOW para HIGH
FALLING	entrada passa de HIGH para LOW
CHANGE	qualquer mudança na entrada

Função para Configurar Interrupção

```

#include <RotaryEncoder.h>

RotaryEncoder encoder(20, 21);
int posicaoAnterior = 0;
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    int origem1 = digitalPinToInterrupt(20);
    attachInterrupt(origem1, tickDoEncoder, CHANGE);
    int origem2 = digitalPinToInterrupt(21);
    attachInterrupt(origem2, tickDoEncoder, CHANGE);
}

void tickDoEncoder() {
    encoder.tick();
}

void loop() {
    int posicao = encoder.getPosition();
    if (posicao != posicaoAnterior) {
        Serial.println(posicao);
    }
    posicaoAnterior = posicao;
}

```



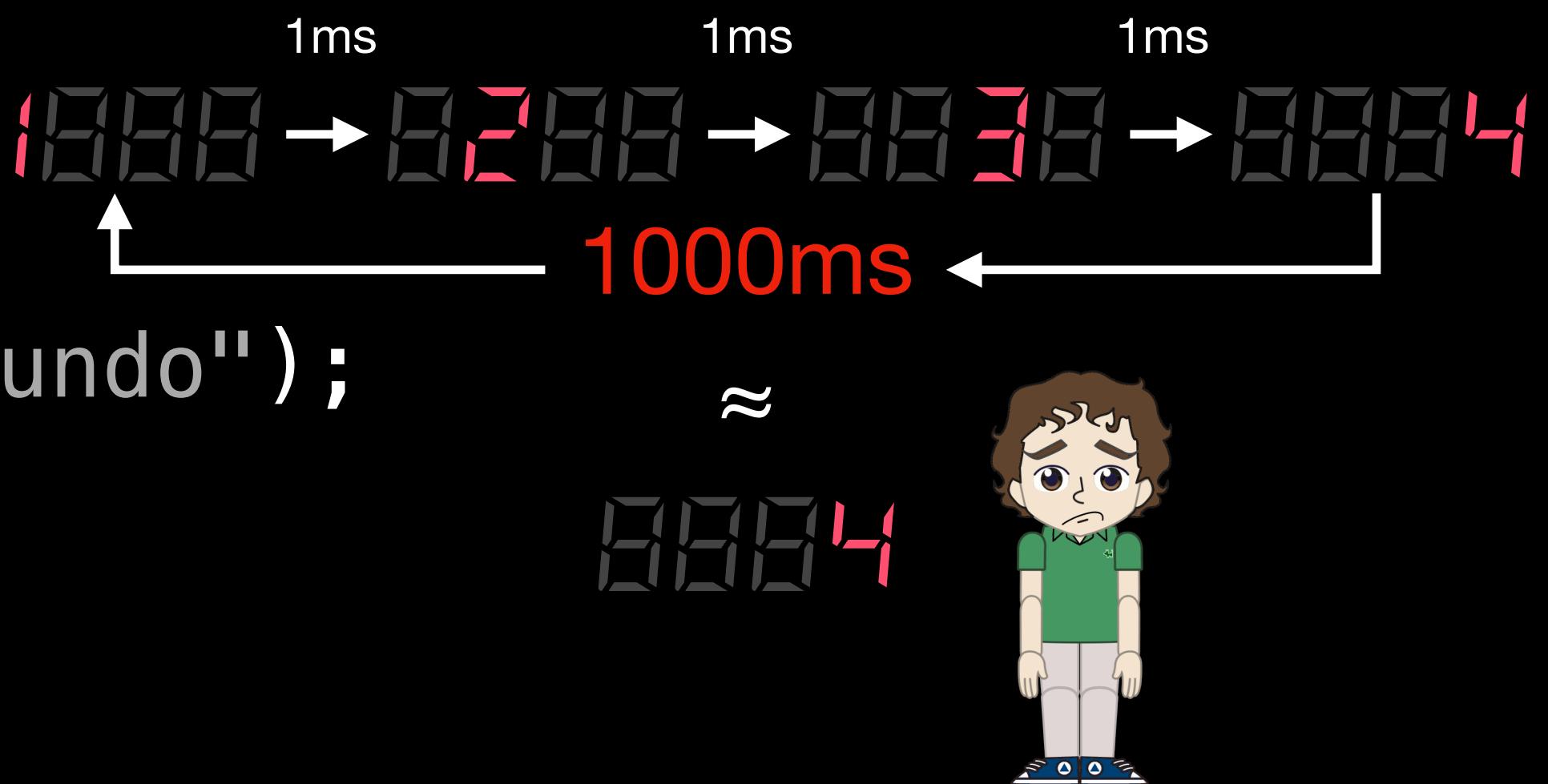
Exemplo da RotaryEncoder com Interrupção

"Software"

```
#include <ShiftDisplay.h>
```

```
ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);
void setup () {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    display.set(1234);
}

void loop () {
    display.update();
    delay(1000);
    Serial.println("+1 segundo");
}
```



Exemplo de Problema com a Função Delay

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the following details:

- Address Bar:** www.arduino.cc/reference/en/language/functions/time/millis
- Title Bar:** Arduino Reference
- Page Content:**
 - Path:** Reference > Language > Functions > Time > Millis
 - Section Header:** millis()
 - Category:** [Time]
 - Description:** Returns the number of milliseconds passed since the Arduino board began running the current program. This number will overflow (go back to zero), after approximately 50 days.
 - Syntax:** time = millis()

Início do Programa



1.5s

`millis()` → 1500



20s

`millis()` → 21500



150s

`millis()` → 171500

Exemplo de Contagem de Milissegundos com a Millis

ion index

Arduino reference lists these datatypes:

Datatype	RAM usage
void keyword	N/A
boolean	1 byte
char	1 byte
unsigned char	1 byte
int	2 byte
unsigned int	2 byte
word	2 byte
long	4 byte
unsigned long	4 byte
float	4 byte

máximo = 32767

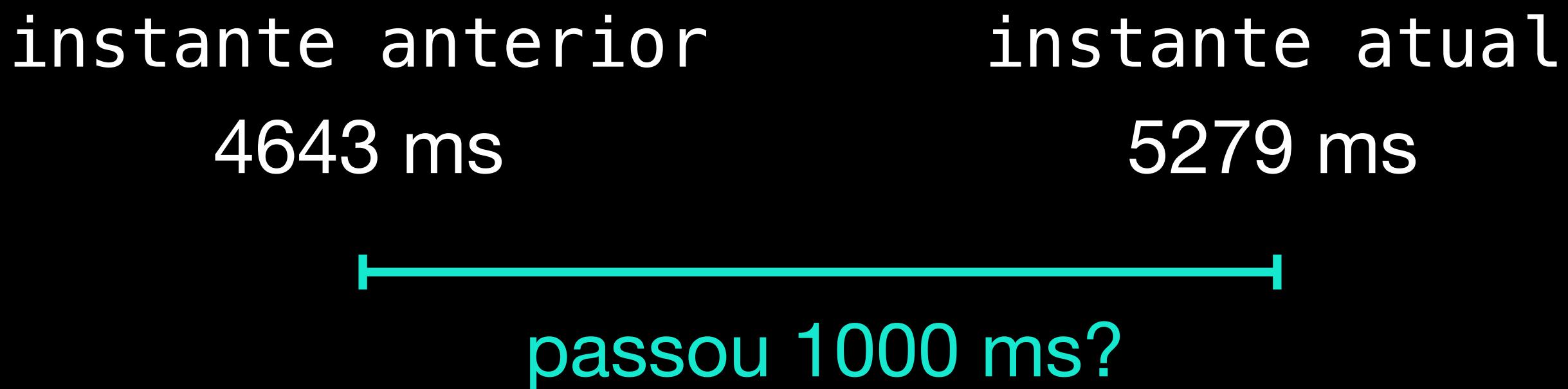
máximo = 65535

máximo = 4294967295



A cartoon illustration of a young boy with brown hair, wearing a green polo shirt. He is pointing his right index finger upwards towards the text "máximo = 4294967295". A black curved line connects the boy's arm to the text.

Usamos unsigned long para poder contar tempo sem esbarrar no limite de 2 bytes.



loop:

se tiver passado 1 segundo **desde o instante anterior**:
imprime texto na serial
salva instante de tempo atual

```
#include <ShiftDisplay.h>

ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);
unsigned long instanteAnterior = 0;

void setup () {
    Serial.begin(9600);
    display.set(1234);
}

void loop () {
    display.update();

    unsigned long instanteAtual = millis();
    if (instanteAtual > instanteAnterior + 1000) {
        Serial.println("+1 segundo");
        instanteAnterior = instanteAtual;
    }
}
```

```
unsigned long instanteDaContagem1 = 0;
unsigned long instanteDaContagem2 = 0;
unsigned long instanteDaContagem3 = 0;

void loop () {
    unsigned long instanteAtual = millis();
    if (instanteAtual > instanteDaContagem1 + 1000) {
        ...
    }

    if (instanteAtual > instanteDaContagem2 + 200) {
        ...
    }

    if (instanteAtual > instanteDaContagem3 + 8000) {
        ...
    }

    ...
}
```

Várias Contagens de Tempo com a Função Millis

Resumo da Ópera

Funcionalidad

Revisão de C++

```
int inteiro = 2; float decimal = 4.5; bool booleano = true;  
char texto[] = "Olá"; int listaDeInteiros[] = {1, 2, 3, 4};  
  
if (x > 0 && y > 0) {  
    z = 1;  
}  
else if (x < 0 || y < 0) {  
    z = 2;  
}
```

```
for (int i = 0; i < 5; i++) {  
    Serial.println(i);  
}  
float soma (float x) {  
    return x + 2;  
}
```

Print Serial

```
Serial.begin(9600); Serial.println("Olá"); Serial.println(2);
```

LEDs documentação

```
int led = 13; pinMode(led, OUTPUT);  
digitalWrite(led, LOW); digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
```

GFButton documentação

```
#include <GFButton.h>  
GFButton botao(A1); botao.isPressed(); botao.process();  
botao.setPressHandler(funcao); botao.setReleaseHandler(funcao);
```

ShiftDisplay documentação

```
#include <ShiftDisplay.h>  
ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_ANODE, 4, true);  
ShiftDisplay display(4, 7, 8, COMMON_CATHODE, 4, true);  
display.set(1234); display.set(4.21, 2); display.set("Erro");  
display.update(); display.show(1000); display.changeDot(0, true)
```

Comandos

Funcionalidade

Campainha Passiva
[documentação](#)

Contagem
de Tempo
[documentação](#)

Encoder Rotativo
[documentação](#)

Comandos

```
int campainhaPassiva = 5;  
pinMode(campainhaPassiva, OUTPUT);  
int frequencia = 220; int duracaoEmMs = 500;  
tone(campainhaPassiva, frequencia);  
tone(campainhaPassiva, frequencia, duracaoEmMs);  
noTone(campainhaPassiva);
```

```
unsigned long instanteAnteriorDeDeteccao = 0;  
  
if (millis() > instanteAnteriorDeDeteccao + 10) {  
    instanteAnteriorDeDeteccao = millis();  
}
```

```
#include <RotaryEncoder.h>  
RotaryEncoder encoder(20, 21);  
int origem1 = digitalPinToInterrupt(20);  
attachInterrupt(origem1, tickDoEncoder, CHANGE);  
int origem2 = digitalPinToInterrupt(21);  
attachInterrupt(origem2, tickDoEncoder, CHANGE);  
encoder.tick(); int posicao = encoder.getPosition();  
encoder.setPosition(posicao);
```