8266入门教程

arduino + esp8266配置环境

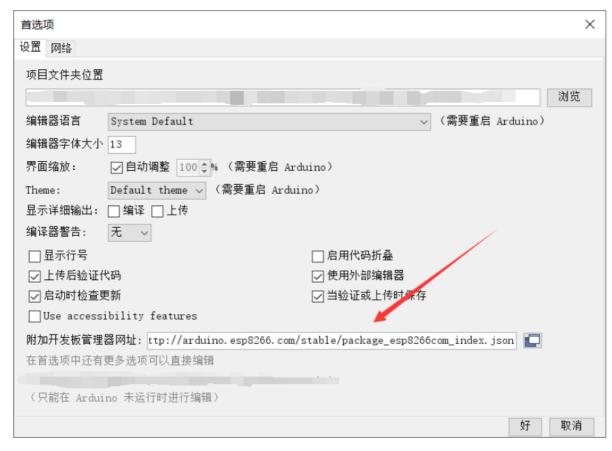
- 1. 下载arduino
- 2. 在arduino中配置8266开发板资源

打开首选项

owriteAllEsp8266 | Arduino 1.8.11

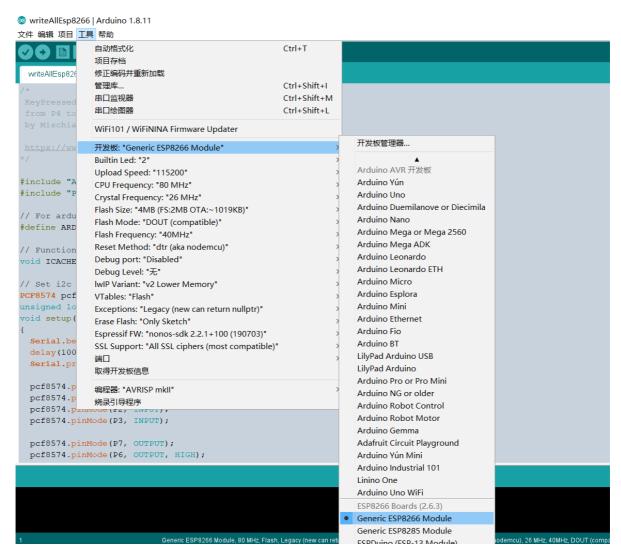
```
文件 编辑 项目 工具 帮助
   新建
          Ctrl+N
  打开...
          Ctrl+O
   打开最近的
  项目文件夹
                    rupt and digital write all
  关闭 Ctrl+W
   保存 Ctrl+S
  另存为... Ctrl+Shift+S
   页面设置 Ctrl+Shift+P
   打印 Ctrl+P
   首选项 Ctrl+逗号
// For arduino uno only pin 1 and 2 are interrupted
#define ARDUINO_UNO_INTERRUPTED_PIN D3
// Function interrupt
void ICACHE_RAM_ATTR keyPressedOnPCF8574();
// Set i2c address
PCF8574 pcf8574(0x38, ARDUINO_UNO_INTERRUPTED_PIN, keyPressedOnPCF8574);
unsigned long timeElapsed;
void setup()
  Serial.begin(115200);
  delay(1000);
  Serial.println("INIT");
  pcf8574.pinMode(P0, INPUT);
  pcf8574.pinMode(P1, INPUT_PULLUP);
```

在附加开发板管理网址中输入http://arduino.esp8266.com/stable/package_esp8266com_index.json_



保存之后, 重启arduino IDE

如果安装成功,你可以在开发板管理器中看到8266的开发板,选择图中的选项

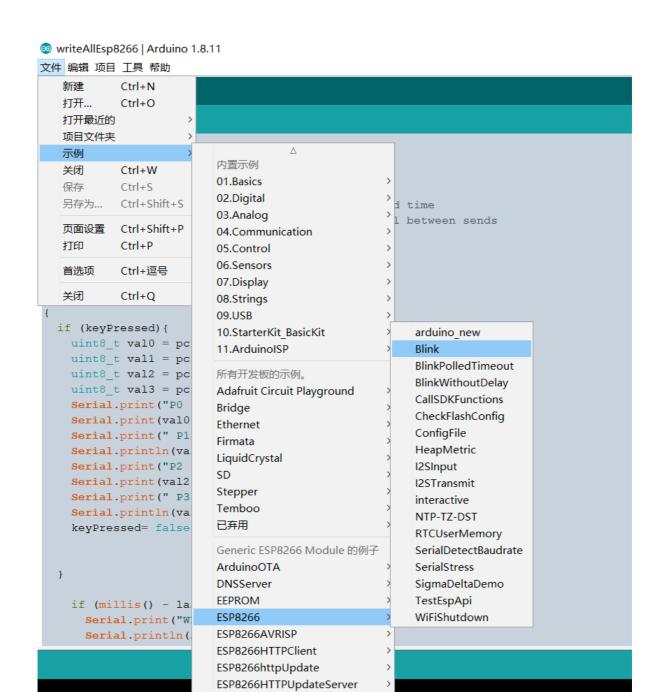


开发板: "Generic ESP8266 Module" Builtin Led: "2" Upload Speed: "115200" CPU Frequency: "80 MHz" Crystal Frequency: "26 MHz" Flash Size: "4MB (FS:2MB OTA:~1019KB)" Flash Mode: "DOUT (compatible)" Flash Frequency: "40MHz" Reset Method: "dtr (aka nodemcu)" Debug port: "Disabled" Debug Level: "无" lwIP Variant: "v2 Lower Memory" VTables: "Flash" Exceptions: "Legacy (new can return nullptr)" Erase Flash: "Only Sketch" Espressif FW: "nonos-sdk 2.2.1+100 (190703)" SSL Support: "All SSL ciphers (most compatible)"

如果没有安装CH340G驱动,就需要安装驱动。驱动安装包单独发你 到这里,我们的开发环境就配好了。

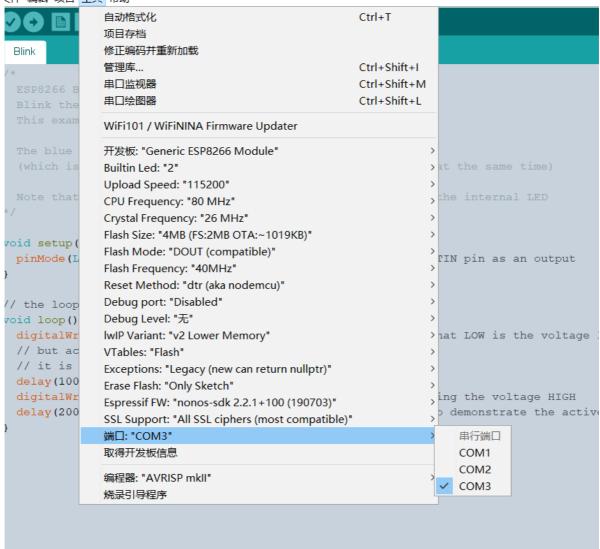
烧写第一个程序

打开一个例程,这个例程会让板子上的小灯不停闪烁



在工具栏选择esp8266端口

次件 编辑 项目 工具 帮助



然后点击烧写,等待上传

```
◎ Blink | Arduino 1.8.11文件 编辑 项目 工具 帮助
```

```
Blink
          blue LED on the ESP-01 module
              on the ESP-01 module is connected to GPI01
                 etch uses LED_BUILTIN to find the pin with the internal LED
void setup() {
 pinMode (LED_BUILTIN, QUTPUT); // Initialize the LED_BUILTIN pin as an output
// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {
 digitalWrite (LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // Turn the LED on (Note that LOW is the voltage level
 // but actually the LED is on; this is because
 // it is active low on the ESP-01)
                                  // Wait for a second
 delay(1000);
 digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // Turn the LED off by making the voltage HIGH
 delay(2000);
                                  // Wait for two seconds (to demonstrate the active low LED)
```

上传完成后断电重启或者按rst重启esp8266,可以看到板载小灯不停闪烁

```
### With the LED con the ESP-01 module
This example code is in the public domain

The blue LED on the ESP-01 module is connected to GPI01
(which is also the TKD pin; so we cannot use Serial.print() at the same time)

Note that this sketch uses LED_BUILTIN to find the pin with the internal LED

*/

void setup() {
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT); // Initialize the LED_BUILTIN pin as an output
}

// the loop function runs over and over again forever

void loop() []

digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // Tourn the LED on (Note that LOW is the voltage level
    // but actually the LED is on; this is because
    // it is active low on the ESP-01)
delay(1000); // Wait for a second
delay(1000); // Wait for two seconds (to demonstrate the active low LED)
}

**Letting**.**

*Letting**.**

*Letting**.*

*Letting**.**

*Letting**.*

*L
```