



## Welcome to the JCZN Workshop!

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# Getting Started

## Introduction

The objective of this post is to explain how to upload an Arduino program to the ESP32-2432S032 module, from JCZN .

<http://www.jczn1688.com/zlxz>

The ESP32 WiFi and Bluetooth chip is the latest generation of Espressif products. It has a dual-core 32-bit MCU, which integrates WiFi HT40 and Bluetooth/BLE 4.2 technology inside.

ESP wroom 32 has a significant performance improvement. It is equipped with a high-performance dual-core Tensilica LX6 MCU. One core handles high speed connection and the other for standalone application development. The dual-core MCU has a 240 MHz frequency and a computing power of 600 DMIPS.

In addition, it supports Wi-Fi HT40, Classic Bluetooth/BLE 4.2, and more GPIO resources.

## Installing using Arduino IDE

Programming the ESP32

An easy way to get started is by using the familiar Arduino IDE. While this is not necessarily the best environment for working with the ESP32, it has the advantage of being a familiar application, so the learning curve is flattened.

We will be using the Arduino IDE for our experiments.

### 1, Installing using Arduino IDE

we first need to install version 1.8.19 of the Arduino IDE (or greater),for example, the Arduino installation was in “C/Programs(x86)/Arduino”.

download release link:

<https://downloads.arduino.cc/arduino-1.8.19-windows.exe>

### 2, This is the way to install Arduino-ESP32 directly from the Arduino IDE.

Add Boards Manager Entry

Here is what you need to do to install the ESP32 boards into the Arduino IDE:

- (1) Open the Arduino IDE.



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** 3\_4\_TFT\_Rainbow | Arduino 1.8.19
- Menu Bar:** File Edit Sketch Tools Help
- Toolbar:** Standard icons for file operations.
- Code Editor:** The code for the `3_4_TFT_Rainbow` sketch. It includes comments explaining the purpose of the sketch, instructions for font setup, and notes about watchdog triggering. It also includes the necessary library includes and variable declarations.
- Output Window:** Shows two error messages indicating invalid libraries found in the Touch\_test library directory.
- Bottom Status Bar:** Shows the ESP32 Dev Module is connected, with the following details: Disabled, Default 4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5MB SPIFFS), 240MHz (WiFi/BT), DIO, 80MHz, 4MB (32Mb), 921600, Core 1, Core 1, None on COM6.

- (2) Click on the File menu on the top menu bar.
- (3) Click on the Preferences menu item. This will open a Preferences dialog box.



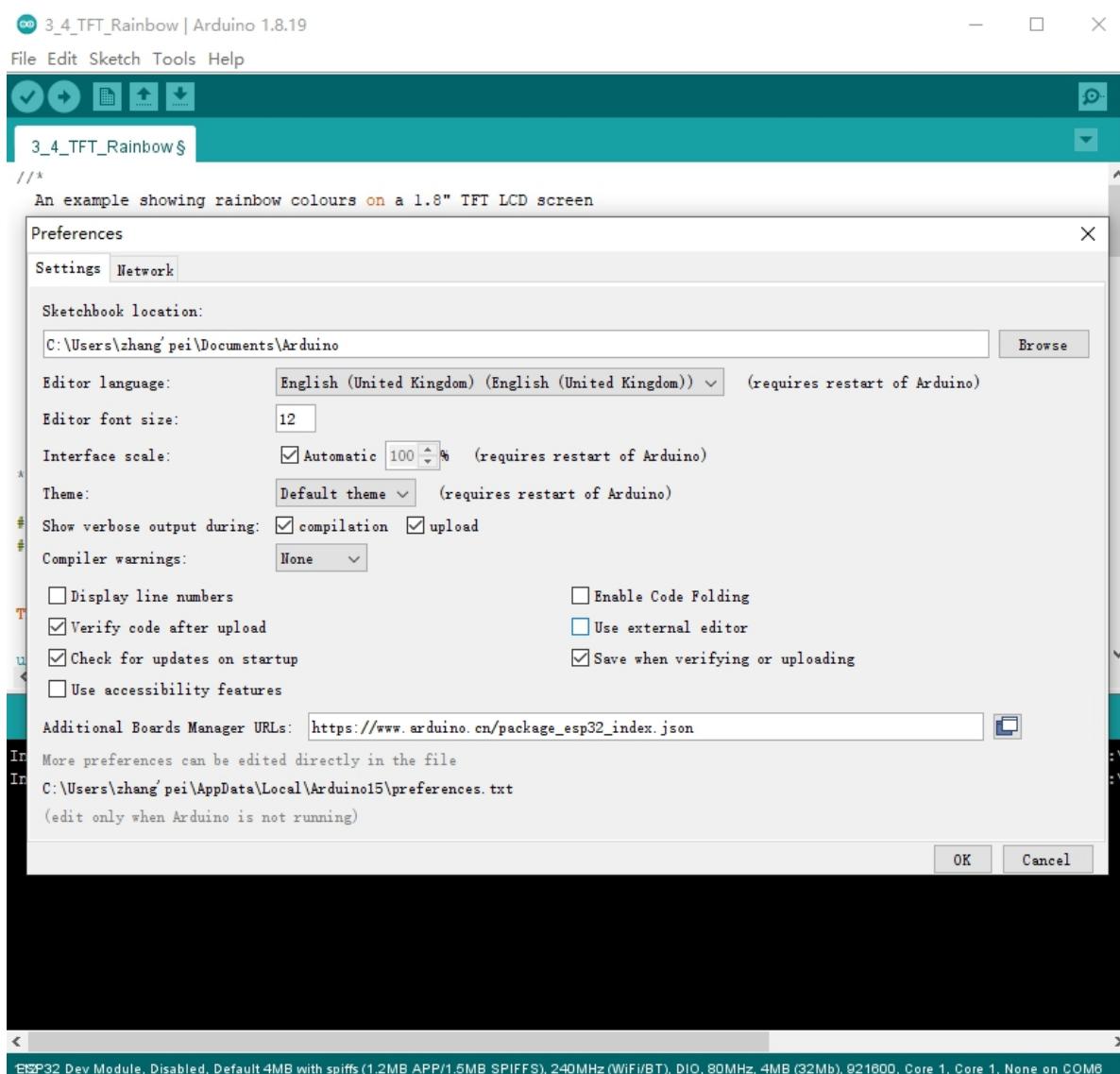
The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface with the title bar "3\_4\_TFT\_Rainbow | Arduino 1.8.19". The menu bar includes File, Edit, Sketch, Tools, and Help. A context menu is open over some code, with options like New, Open..., Open Recent, Sketchbook, Examples, Close, Save, Save As..., Page Setup, Print, Preferences (which is highlighted in blue), and Quit. The main code area contains several lines of TFT library code, including `tft.drawString("Font size 2", 80, 14, 2);` and `tft.drawString("Font size 4", 80, 30, 4);`. Below the code, a message box displays two error messages: "Invalid library found in C:\Users\zhang'pei\Documents\Arduino\libraries\Touch\_test: no headers files (.h) found in C:\U" repeated twice. At the bottom of the screen, the status bar shows "ESP32 Dev Module, Disabled, Default 4MB with spiffs (1.2MB APP/1.5MB SPIFFS), 240MHz (WiFi/BT), DIO, 80MHz, 4MB (32Mb), 921600, Core 1, Core 1, None on COM6".

- (4) You should be on the Settings tab in the Preferences dialog box by default.
- (5) Look for the textbox labeled “Additional Boards Manager URLs”.
- (6) If there is already text in this box add a coma at the end of it, then follow the next step.
- (7) Paste the following link into the text box :  
Stable release link:  
[https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package\\_esp32\\_index.json](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_index.json)  
Development release link:

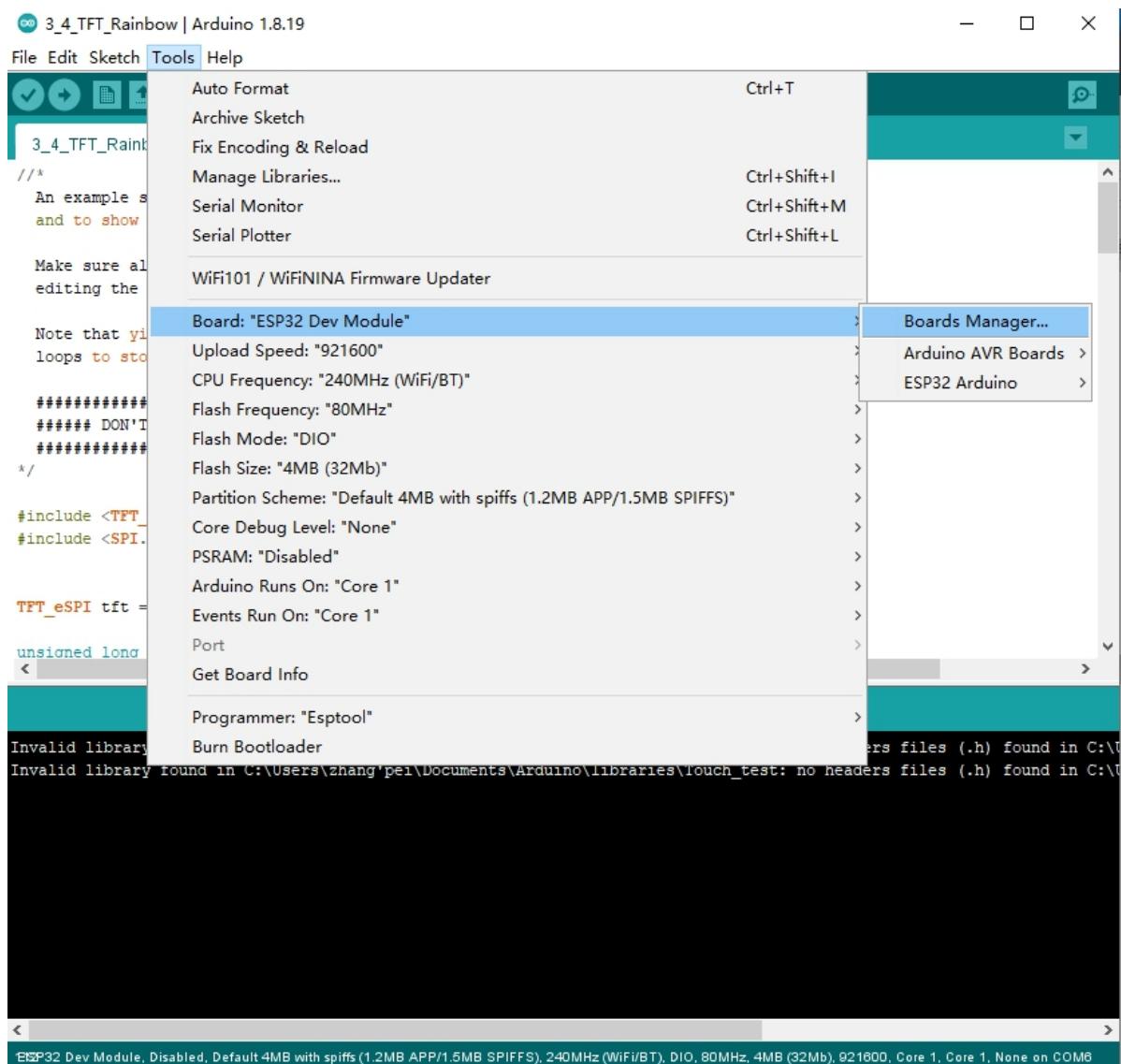
[https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package\\_esp32\\_dev\\_index.json](https://raw.githubusercontent.com/espressif/arduino-esp32/gh-pages/package_esp32_dev_index.json)

- (8) Click the OK button to save the setting.

The textbox with the JSON link in it is illustrated here:

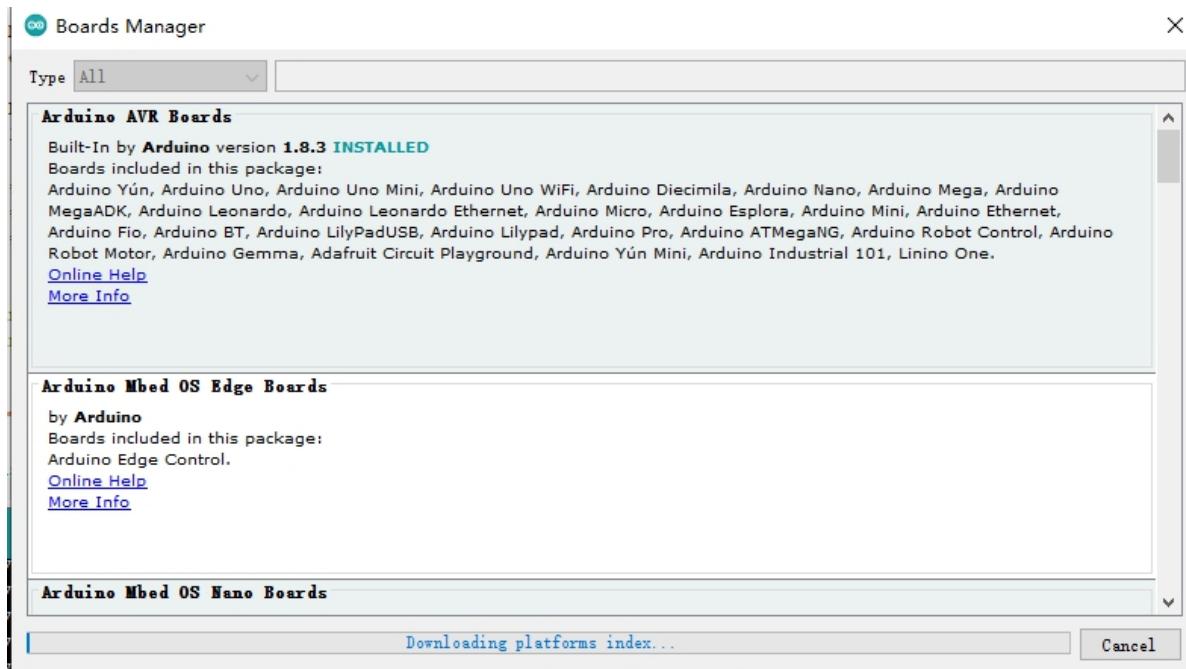


- (9) In the Arduino IDE click on the Tools menu on the top menu bar.
- (10) Scroll down to the Board: entry
- (11) A submenu will open when you highlight the Board: entry.
- (12) At the top of the submenu is Boards Manager. Click on it to open the Boards Manager dialog box.
- (13) In the search box in the Boards Manager enter "esp32".

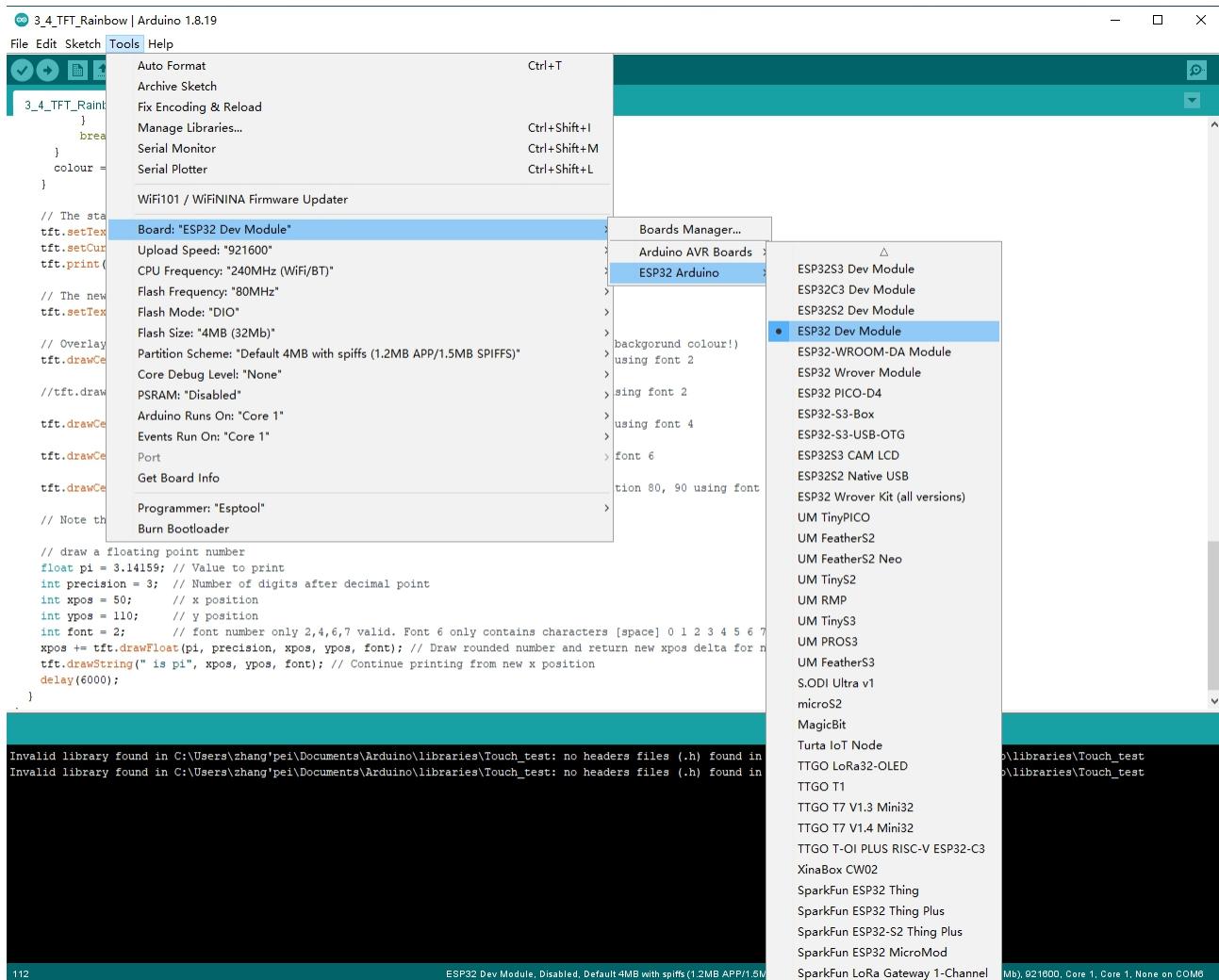


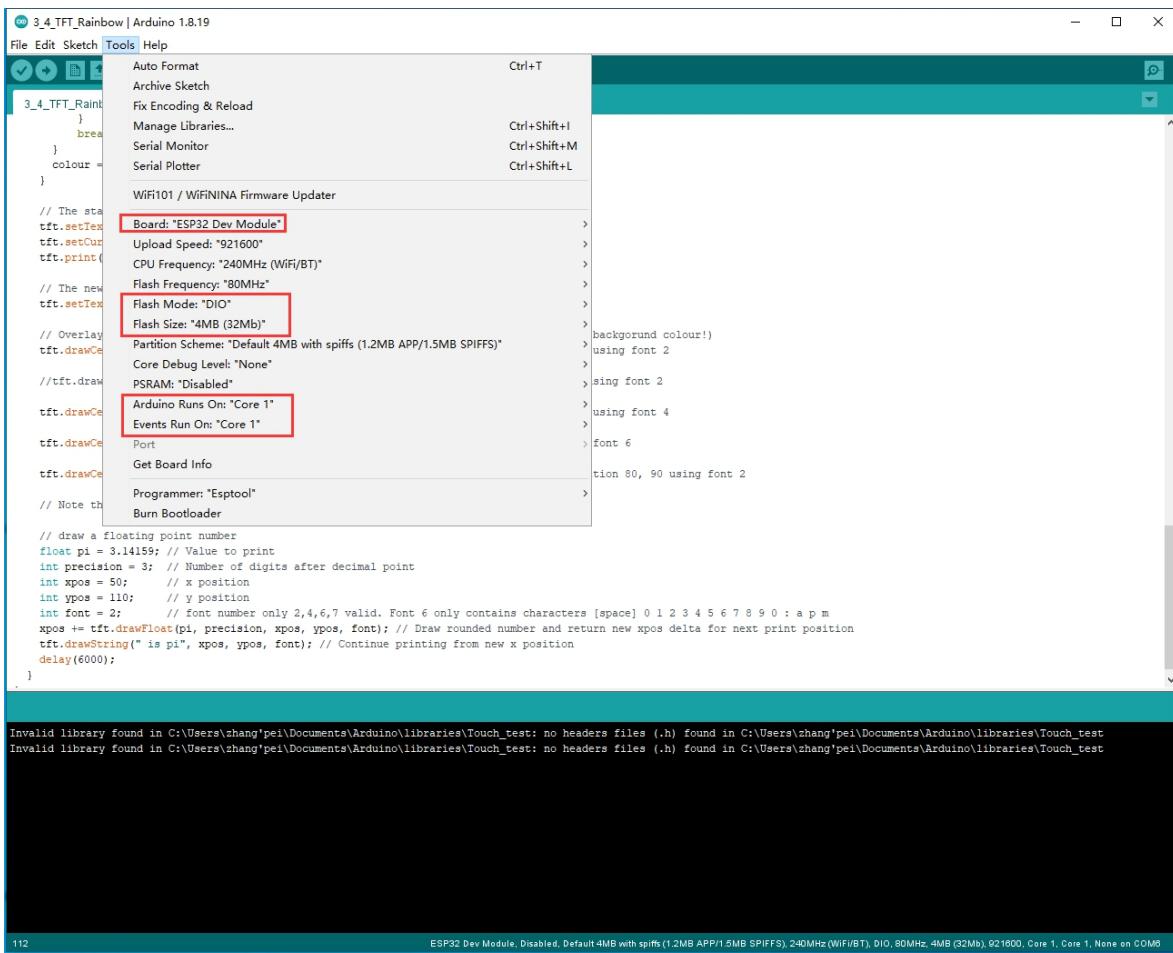
(14) You should see an entry for “esp32 by Espressif Systems”. Highlight this entry and click on the Install button.

This will install the ESP32 boards into your Arduino IDE

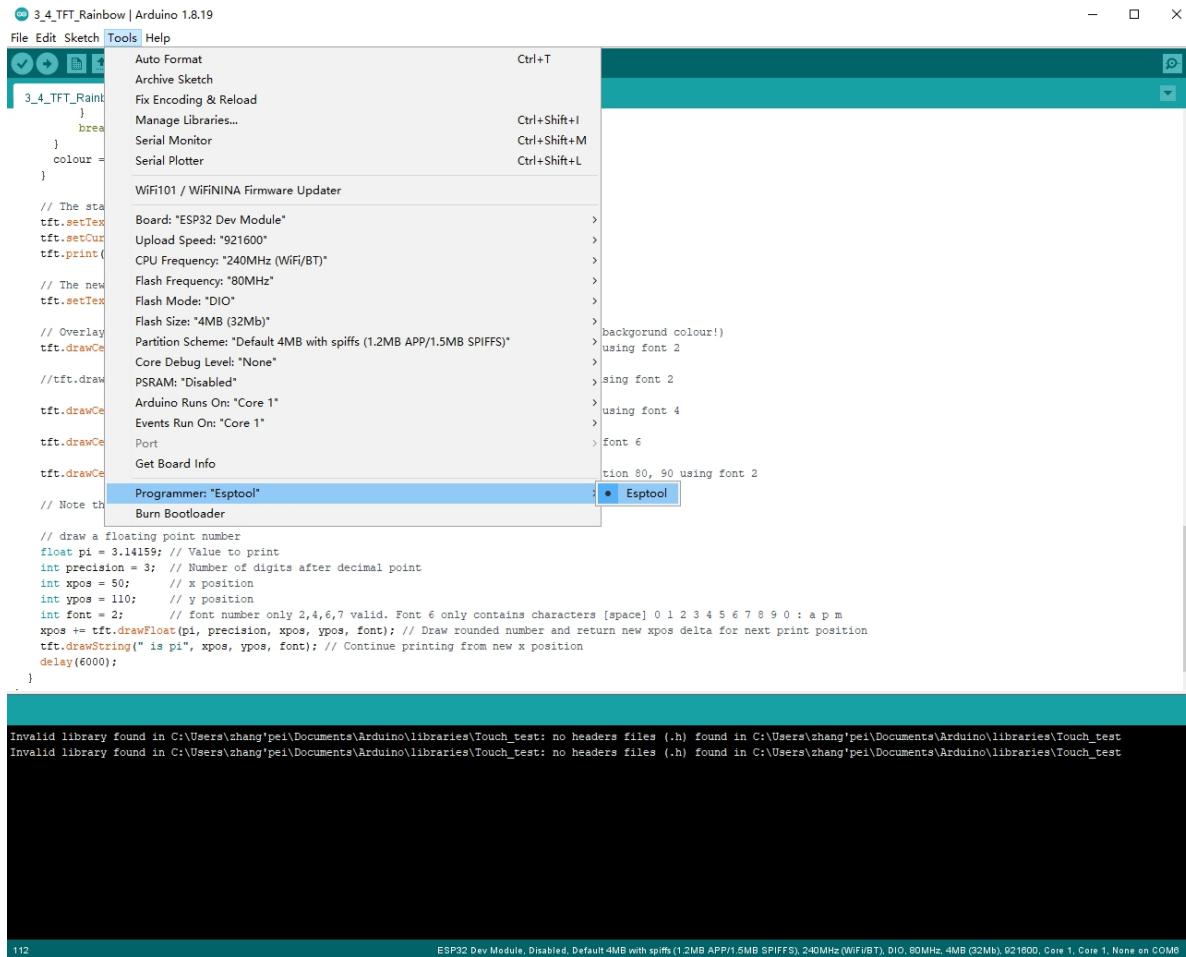


Once the installation completes, we need to select the correct board options for the "ESP32 Arduino" board. In the board type, in the tools tab, we choose "ESP32 Dev Module".





Set and In the programmer entry of the same tab, we choose “esptool”.



It's important to note that after the code is uploaded, the device will start to run it. So, if we want to upload a new program, we need to reset the power of the device, in order to guarantee that it enters flashing mode again.

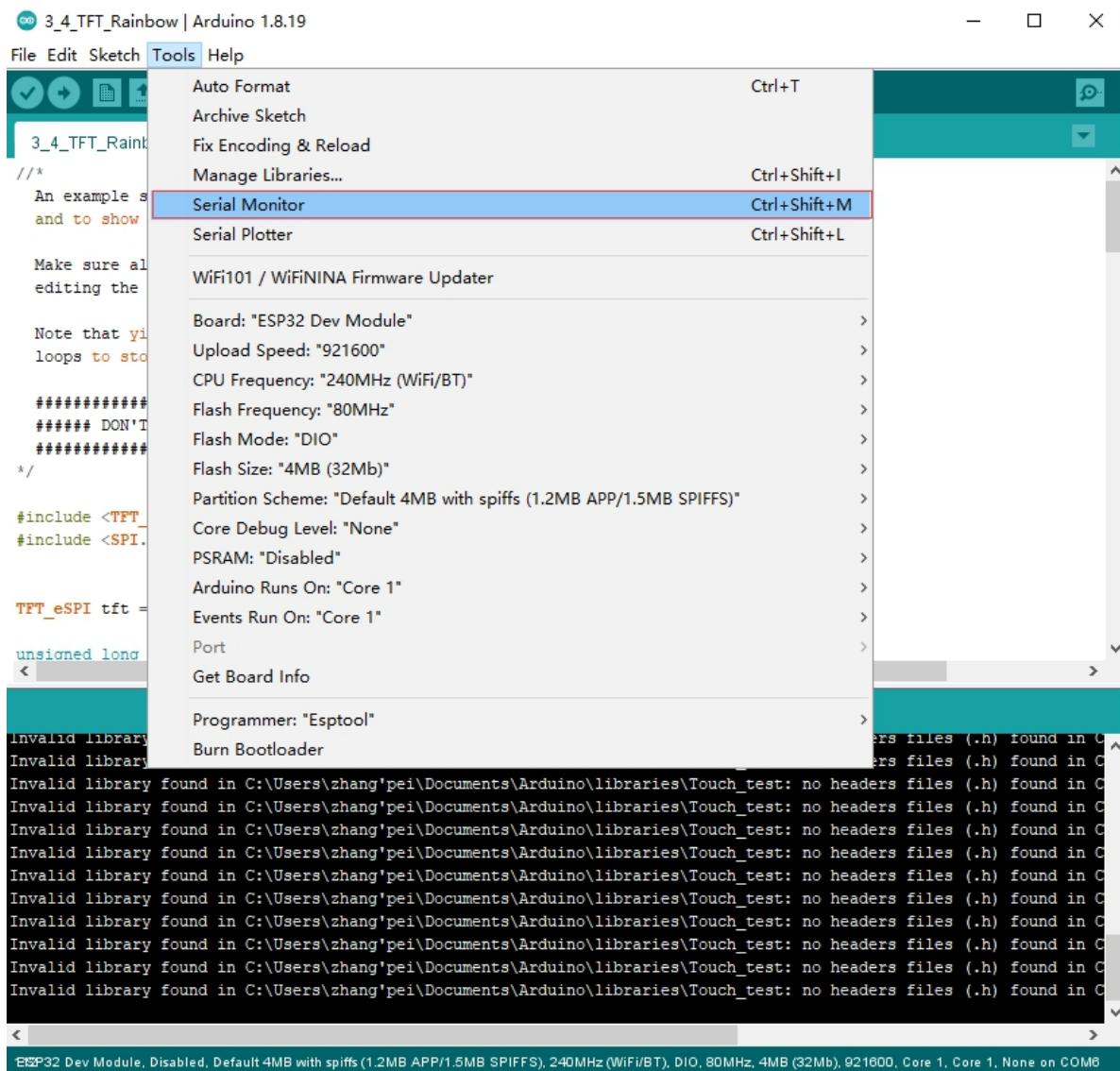
### First program

Since this platform is based on Arduino, we can use many of the usual functions. As an example for the first program, the code below starts the Serial port and prints "hello from ESP32" every second.

```
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(115200);
}

void loop() {
    Serial.println("hello from ESP32");
    delay(1000);
}
```

If everything is working fine, we will see the output in the serial console shown.



Again thank you for so much concern.. Hopefully, it's the beginning of a wonderful relationship!

## Sample program usage

At present, only a preliminary explanation and introductory use are given to the samples displayed on the screen, and the corresponding examples in the data center are found, as shown in the figure:



资料下载 > ESP32 > 3.2inch_ESP32-2432S032 > 1-Demo > Demo_Arduino				
名称	修改日期	类型	大小	
3_1_Helloworld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
3_2_Uart	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
3_3-1_TFT_HelloWorld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
3_3-2_TFT-CLOCK	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
3_3-3_TFT_PDGgraphicstest	2022/12/16 16:09	文件夹		
3_3-3-TFT-LVGL-Benchmark	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹		
3_3-4_TFT-LVGL-Widgets-Resistance touch	2023/1/17 15:58	文件夹		
3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive touch-gt...	2023/1/17 16:12	文件夹		
4_1_Wifi_AP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_2_Wifi_STA	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_3_Wifi_SmartConfig	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_4_Wifi_STA_TCP_Server	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_5_WIFI_STA_TCP_Client	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_6_WIFI_STA_UDP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_7_WIFI Web Servers LED	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_8_WIFI Web Servers Relay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_9_WIFI Web Servers DHT11	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
4_10_SmallDesktopDisplay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
5_1_BleService	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
6_1_Audio_test.ino	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹		
7_1LvgIMusic3.2_xpt2046	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹		
7_2LvgIMusic3.2_gt911	2023/1/31 18:26	文件夹		
Libraries	2023/1/31 18:27	文件夹		

The examples in the red circle are all based on the Arduino\_GFX library as the basic application. This library supports various commonly used driver chips, such as ST7735, ST7789, ILI9341, etc., and has good compatibility.

Arduino\_GFX library file installation:

Open the library manager in Arduino, search for Arduino\_GFX, and click instal .



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The title bar reads "LVGL\_Arduino | Arduino 1.8.19". The main area displays a portion of an Arduino sketch for an ESP32 board using the LVGL library. The sketch includes code for initializing the TFT display, setting up serial communication, and defining a print function. It also includes comments for WiFi101 and WiFiNINA firmware update. The bottom of the sketch shows the upload process, indicating "Done uploading." and a file size of 565088 bytes. The Tools menu is open, and the "Manage Libraries..." option is highlighted.

The screenshot shows the Arduino Library Manager window. The search bar at the top contains "Arduino\_GFX". Below the search bar, there is a list of libraries. One library, "FastLED\_TFTWrapper\_GFX" by Marc MERLIN, is shown with its details: it is a GFX library for Adafruit\_GFX and FastLED compatible, designed for ArduinoOnPC X11 TFT Emulator. It has a link to its GitHub repository: <https://github.com/marmerlin/ArduinoOnPc-FastLED-GFX-LEDMatrix>. Below this, another library, "GFX Library for Arduino" by Moon On Our Nation, is listed as version 1.2.9, with the status "INSTALLED". This library is described as a GFX library for various color displays with various data bus interfaces. It supports multiple displays including GC9A01, GC9106, GC9107, GC9503V, HX8347C, HX8347D, HX8352C, HX8357A, HX8357B, HX8369A, ILI6485, ILI9225, ILI9331, ILI9341, ILI9342(M5Stack), ILI9481, ILI9486, ILI9488, ILI9806, JBT6K71, NT35310, NT35510, NT39125, NV3041A, R61529, SEPS525, SSD1283A, SSD1331, SSD1351, ST7701, ST7735, ST7789, ST7796, and various Raspberry Pi DPI displays. It supports software SPI (8-bit and 9-bit), hardware SPI (8-bit, ESP32 also supports 9-bit), 8-bit parallel interface(AVR, ESP32, RPi Pico, RTL8720, STM32), 16-bit parallel interface(ESP32 and RPi Pico) and RGB Panel interface(ESP32S3). A "More info" link is provided for each library entry.

Although the Arduino\_GFX library has many advantages, it may also have a troublesome place for ordinary users, that is, after the installation



**About the use of touch and LVGL:**

Find the data center 3\_3-5\_TFT-LVGL-Widgets\_Capacitive touch-gt911As shown:

文件夹			
	名称	修改日期	类型
快速访问	3_1_Helloworld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
OneDrive	3_2_Uart	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
WPS网盘	3_3-1_TFT_HelloWorld	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
此电脑	3_3-2_TFT-CLOCK	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
3D 对象	3_3-3_TFT_PDGgraphicstest	2022/12/16 16:09	文件夹
视频	3_3-3-TFT-LVGL-Benchmark	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹
图片	3_3-4_TFT-LVGL-Widgets-Resistance touch	2023/1/17 15:58	文件夹
文档	3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive touch-gt...	2023/1/17 16:12	文件夹
下载	4_1_Wifi_AP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
音乐	4_2_Wifi_STA	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
桌面	4_3_Wifi_SmartConfig	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
OS (C:)	4_4_Wifi_STA_TCP_Server	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
software (D:)	4_5_WIFI_STA_TCP_Client	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
资料盘 (E:)	4_6_WIFI_STA_UDP	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
共享文件(192.168.0.111)	4_7_WIFI Web Servers LED	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
网络	4_8_WIFI Web Servers Relay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
	4_9_WIFI Web Servers DHT11	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
	4_10_SmallDesktopDisplay	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
	5_1_BleService	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
	6_1_Audio_test.ino	2022/12/16 15:51	文件夹
	7_1LvglMusic3.2_xpt2046	2023/1/16 16:45	文件夹
	7_2LvglMusic3.2_gt911	2023/1/31 18:26	文件夹
	Libraries	2023/1/31 18:27	文件夹

Download two library files .

One -Arduino\_GFX



Library Manager

Type All Topic All Arduino\_GFX

**FastLED\_TFTWrapper\_GFX**  
by Marc MERLIN  
**Adafruit\_GFX and FastLED compatible library for ArduinoOnPC X11 TFT Emulator** Designed to work with https://github.com/marcmerlin/ArduinoOnPc-FastLED-GFX-LEDMatrix  
[More info](#)

**GFX Library for Arduino**  
by Moon On Our Nation Version 1.2.9 INSTALLED  
**Arduino\_GFX** is a GFX library for various color displays with various data bus interfaces Arduino\_GFX is a Arduino graphics library. Currently support GC9A01 round display, GC9106, GC9107, GC9503V, HX8347C, HX8347D, HX8352C, HX8357A, HX8357B, HX8369A, ILI6485, ILI9225, ILI9331, ILI9341, ILI9342(M5Stack), ILI9481, ILI9486, ILI9488, ILI9806, JBT6K71, NT35310, NT35510, NT39125, NV3041A, R61529, SEPS525, SSD1283A, SSD1331, SSD1335, ST7701, ST7735, ST7789, ST7796 and virtually all Raspberry Pi DPI display. Currently support software SPI (8-bit and 9-bit), hardware SPI (8-bit, ESP32 also support 9-bit), 8-bit parallel interface(AVR, ESP32, RPi Pico, RTL8720, STM32), 16-bit parallel interface(ESP32 and RPi Pico) and RGB Panel interface(ESP32S3).  
[More info](#)

Close

Two -Lvgl

Library Manager

Type All Topic All LVGL

**lv\_examples**  
by kisvegabor,embeddedt Examples for LVGL graphics library Demos and examples to see and try the features of LVGL embedded GUI library.  
[More info](#)

**lvgl**  
by kisvegabor,embeddedt,pete-pjb Version 8.3.3 INSTALLED  
**Full-featured Graphics Library for Embedded Systems** Powerful and easy-to-use embedded GUI with many widgets, advanced visual effects (opacity, antialiasing, animations) and low memory requirements (16K RAM, 64K Flash).  
[More info](#)

Close

Copy the User\_Setup.h of the data center .

As-shown



3_3-5_TFT-LVGL-Widgets_Capacitive tou...				
	名称	修改日期	类型	大小
快速访问	lv_conf.h	2022/9/28 13:15	C Header 源文件	24 KB
OneDrive				
WPS网盘				
此电脑				
3D 对象				

Put this file under the arduino library file, it must be in the same root directory as the library TFT\_eSPI . As shown:

此电脑 > OS (C:) > 用户 > zhang'pei > 文档 > Arduino > libraries				
	名称	修改日期	类型	大小
快速访问	Arduino_GFX-master	2023/1/31 9:36	文件夹	
OneDrive	ESP32-audioI2S-master	2023/1/31 9:36	文件夹	
WPS网盘	lvgl	2023/1/31 9:36	文件夹	
此电脑	TAMC_GT911	2023/2/3 13:48	文件夹	
3D 对象	TFT_eSPI_original	2023/1/31 15:18	文件夹	
视频	Touch_GT911	2023/1/31 9:36	文件夹	
图片	lv_conf.h	2022/9/28 13:15	C Header 源文件	24 KB
文档				
下载				

After compiling, you can run LVGL and touch normally.

## Function introduction

**Description: (The following basic functions are based on the TFT\_ESPI library)**

### 一、Basic settings

1. tft.init(); //Initialization

Initialize the screen, if it is ST7735, you can pass a parameter to it, and see when it is used .

2. tft.fillRect(TFT\_BLACK); //fill full screen fill full screen, followed by color values.

tft.fillRect(uint32\_t color);

3. Screen rotation

// Set the rotation angle of the screen display, the parameters are: 0, 1, 2, 3

// Represent 0°, 90°, 180°, 270°

void setRotation(uint8\_t r);

4. Screen inversion

//Invert display colors i = 1 invert, i = 0 normal

tft.invertDisplay(bool i);



## 二、Text related API

```
1. tft.setCursor(20, 10, 4); //Set the starting coordinate position and font size of typing
// Set the text display coordinates. By default, the upper left corner of the text is used as the reference
point. The reference point can be changed.
void setCursor(int16_t x, int16_t y);
// Set the text display coordinates, and the font of the text
void setCursor(int16_t x, int16_t y, uint8_t font);
2. tft.setTextColor(2); //Set font color
// Set text color
void setTextColor(uint16_t color);
// Set text color and background color
void setTextColor(uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor);
//Setting the background color can effectively prevent numbers from overlapping
3. tft.setTextSize(2); //Set font size
Setting the text size can enlarge the display of the font, but the "resolution" of the font will not change
// Set the text size, the text size range is an integer from 1 to 7
void setTextSize(uint8_t size);
4. tft.print("Hello World!");
// Display font
tft.print("Hello World!");
5. tft.printf, tft.println //Display font
```

Special Note: Font 7 is an imitation of a 7-segment digital screen

## 三、APIs related to drawing text

### 1. Draw the string (left)

```
int16_t drawString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y)
int16_t drawString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y)
int16_t drawString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
int16_t drawString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

### 2. Draw the string (centered)

```
int16_t drawCentreString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
int16_t drawCentreString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

### 3. Draw the string (right)

```
int16_t drawRightString(const char * string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
int16_t drawRightString(const String &string, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

### 4. Drawing characters



```
int16_t drawChar(uint16_t uniCode, int32_t x, int32_t y)
int16_t drawChar(uint16_t uniCode, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
void drawChar(int32_t x, int32_t y, uint16_t c, uint32_t color, uint32_t bg, uint8_t size)
```

5. Plot floating point numbers

```
int16_t TFT_eSPI::drawFloat(float floatNumber, uint8_t decimal, int32_t x, int32_t y)
int16_t TFT_eSPI::drawFloat(float floatNumber, uint8_t decimal, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
tft.drawFloat(3.124, 4, 0,0,4);
```

6. Draw the numbers

```
int16_t drawNumber(long intNumber, int32_t x, int32_t y)
int16_t drawNumber(long intNumber, int32_t x, int32_t y, uint8_t font)
```

#### 四、Drawing geometric figures

1. Draw the dots

```
void drawPixel(int32_t x, int32_t y, uint32_t color)
```

2. Draw lines

```
void drawLine(int32_t xs, int32_t ys, int32_t xe, int32_t ye, uint32_t color)
```

3. Draw a horizontal line (quick)

```
void drawFastHLine(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, uint32_t color)
```

4. Draw a vertical line (quick)

```
void drawFastVLine(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

5. Draw the hollow circle

```
tft.drawCircle(100, 100, 50, TFT_RED);
```

6. Draw a filled circle

```
void fillCircle(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t r, uint32_t color)
```

7. Draw a hollow ellipse

```
tft.drawEllipse(100, 100, 100, 60, TFT_GREENYELLOW);
```

8. Draw a solid ellipse

```
void drawRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

9. Draw a hollow rectangle

```
void drawRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

10. Draw a solid rectangle

```
void fillRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint32_t color)
```

11. Draw a hollow rounded rectangle

```
void drawRoundRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, int32_t radius, uint32_t color)
```



12. Draw a solid rounded rectangle

```
void fillRoundRect(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, int32_t radius, uint32_t color)
```

13. Draw Hollow Triangles

```
void drawTriangle(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, int32_t x3, int32_t y3, uint32_t color)
```

14. Draw Solid Triangles

```
void fillTriangle(int32_t x1, int32_t y1, int32_t x2, int32_t y2, int32_t x3, int32_t y3, uint32_t color)
```

## 五、Image display related

1. Display BMP picture

```
void drawBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor)
```

```
void drawBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor)
```

2. XBM

xbm is a simple two-color image bitmap format, which was widely used in early cgi and is currently used in counters. Here TFT\_eSPI recommends an online XBM production toolxbm is a simple two-color image bitmap format, which was widely used in early cgi and is currently used in counters. Here TFT\_eSPI recommends an online XBM production tool

<https://www.online-utility.org/image/convert/to/XBM>

3. Test is very useful

```
void drawXBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor)
```

```
void drawXBitmap(int16_t x, int16_t y, const uint8_t *bitmap, int16_t w, int16_t h, uint16_t fgcolor, uint16_t bgcolor)
```

Display pictures

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, const uint16_t *data) void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint16_t *data)
```

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, const uint16_t *data, uint16_t transparent)
```

```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint16_t *data, uint16_t transparent)
```



```
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint8_t *data, bool bpp8 = true, uint16_t *cmap = (uint16_t *)nullptr)
void pushImage(int32_t x, int32_t y, int32_t w, int32_t h, uint8_t *data, uint8_t transparent, bool bpp8 = true, uint16_t *cmap = (uint16_t *)nullptr)
```