

Practice 7. Keypad 4x4 (GPIOs)

Objectives

Knowing the functions and interactions of the pull-up resistors and input/output port. Acquiring data from a keypad by the sweeping method. At the end of this practice, the student will be capable of:

- Identify and know the importance of the pull-up/pull-down settings in a microcontroller.
- Understand the concept of sweeping for data acquisition.

Introduction

Microcontrollers are all around the world. Each day, Microcontrollers, are more present in the many aspects of our lives: in our work, inside our houses, and in more. We can find them controlling small devices like cellphones, microwaves, washing machines, and televisions.

A microcontroller is one device or chip that is used to govern one or more processes. For example, the controller that regulates the room temperature of an air conditioner; it has a sensor that continuously measures the internal temperature and, when the preset limits are exceeded, it generates the necessary signals to adjust the temperature.

First time



Second time



Results

Image of the Build successful:

```

Code Coverage  Output  Program Memory  SFRs
Simulator  Ptr6 (Clean, Build, ...)

Main.c:384:27: warning: implicit conversion loses integer precision: 'int' to 'char' [-Wconversion]
    val = Keys[3][ren];
    ~~~~~^
Main.c:386:36: warning: implicit conversion loses integer precision: 'int' to 'unsigned char' [-Wconversion]
    LATB = LATB<<4;
    ~~~~~^
Main.c:390:36: warning: implicit conversion loses integer precision: 'int' to 'unsigned char' [-Wconversion]
    LATB = LATB<<4;
    ~~~~~^
Main.c:402:28: warning: implicit conversion loses integer precision: 'int' to 'unsigned char' [-Wconversion]
    LATD = LATD<<1;
    ~~~~~^
23 warnings generated.
"C:\Program Files\Microchip\xc8\v2.30\bin\xc8-cc.exe" -mcpu=18LF45K50 -f, -Map=dist/default/production/Ptr6.X.production.map

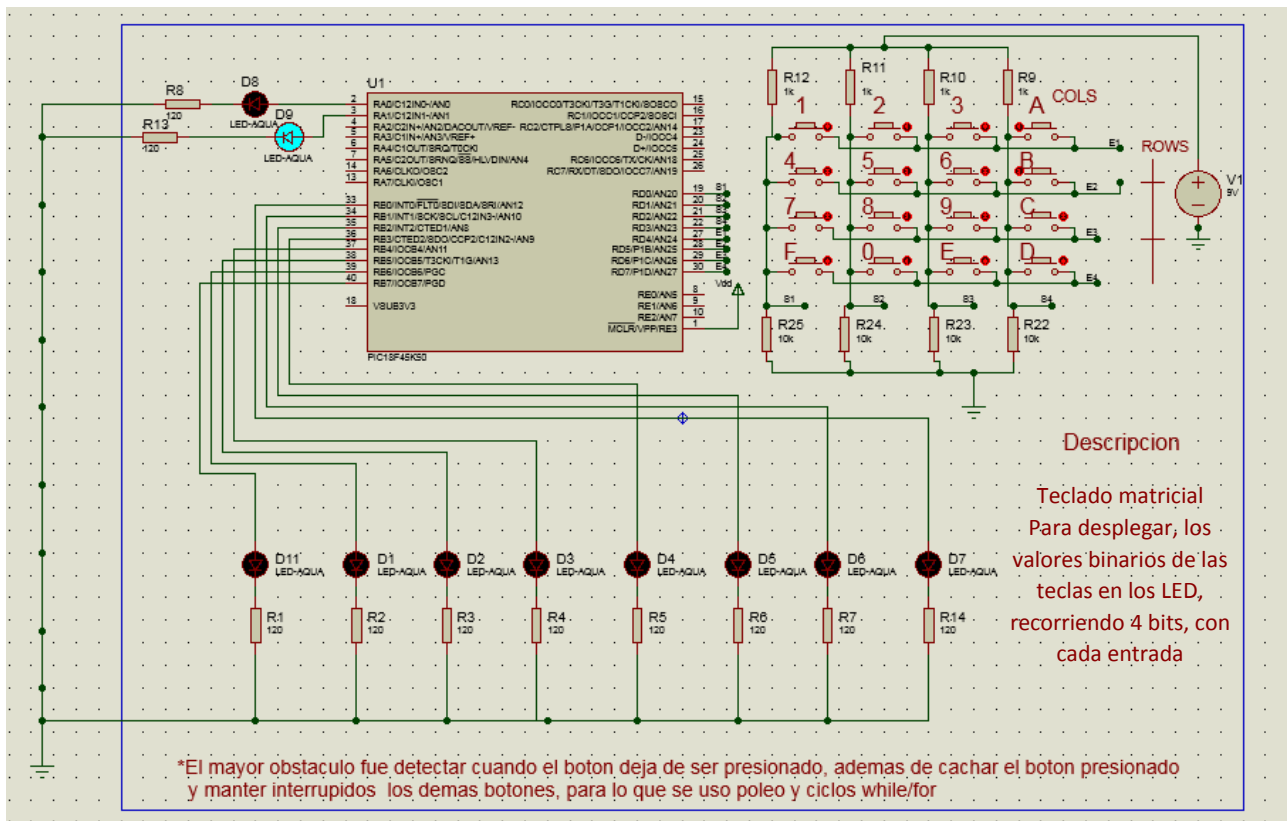
Memory Summary:
Program space      used  46Ch ( 1132) of 8000h bytes ( 3.5%)
Data space        used  4Dh ( 77) of 800h bytes ( 3.8%)
Configuration bits used  7h ( 7) of 7h words (100.0%)
EEPROM space      used  0h ( 0) of 100h bytes ( 0.0%)
ID Location space used  8h ( 8) of 8h bytes (100.0%)

make[2]: Leaving directory 'C:/Users/SAGARPA/MPLABXProjects/Ptr6.X'
make[1]: Leaving directory 'C:/Users/SAGARPA/MPLABXProjects/Ptr6.X'

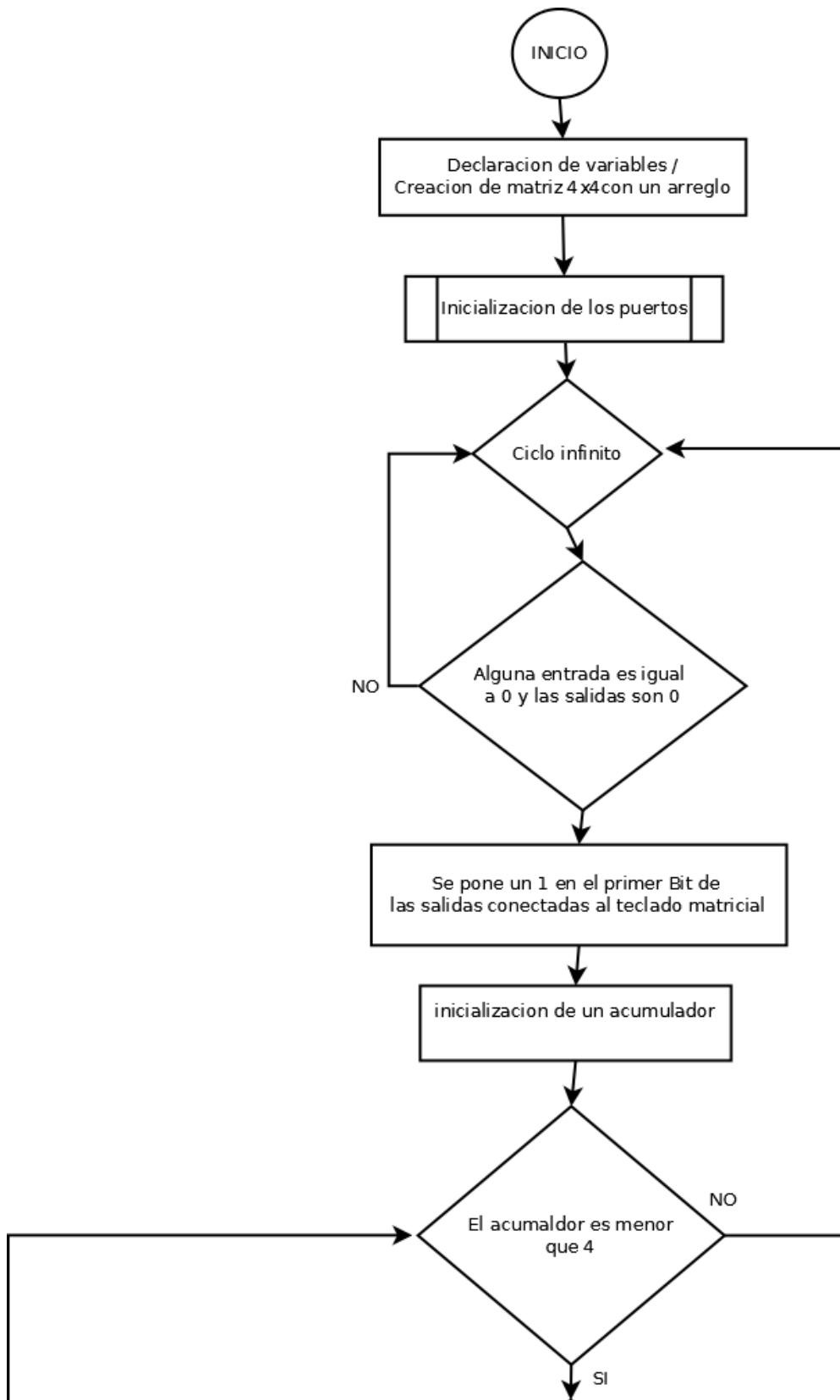
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 5s)
Loading code from C:/Users/SAGARPA/MPLABXProjects/Ptr6.X/dist/default/production/Ptr6.X.production.hex...
Loading completed

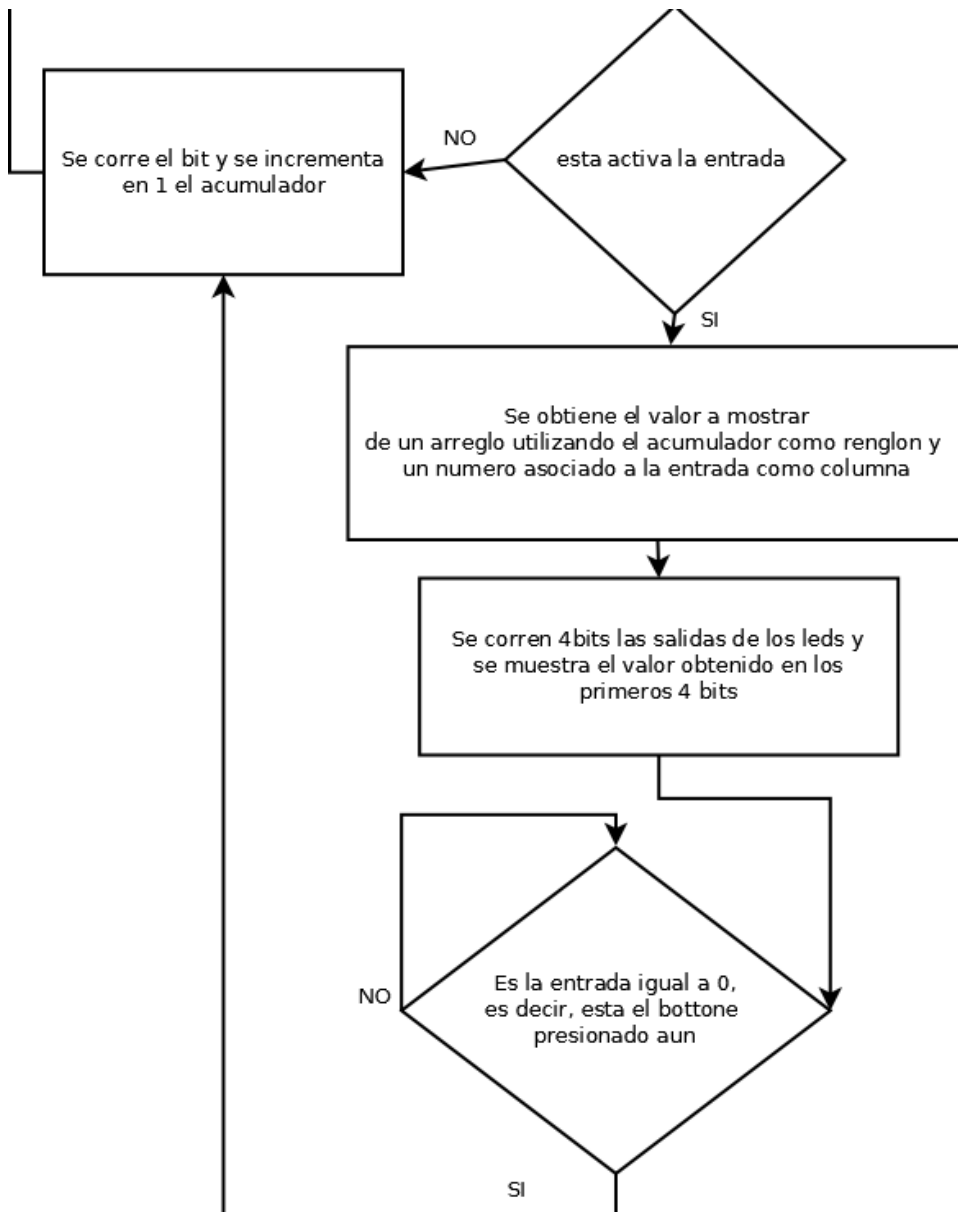
```

Connections made in Proteus:



Link to the demonstration Video: <https://youtu.be/WufwHPG6g64>





Conclusión:

En esta práctica fuera de comprender la manera en la que se puede programar el microcontrolador utilizando el ide de MPLAB, se pudo poner en práctica el manejo de los puertos y la lógica bitwise, especialmente el corrimiento de bits, para conocer el estado de los push buttons y mostrar el carácter asociado en los leds, donde el principal reto radico detectar en el tiempo los eventos sobre el teclado, entendidos estos como presionar y dejar de presionar un botón; para detonar una acción durante su estancia. Por otra parte pese a que el código fue relativamente sencillo, comprender el funcionamiento del teclado matricial, ayudo a entender mejor el funcionamiento de un pull up y un pull down como mecanismos para producir 1 y 0 lógicos sobre una entrada.