

# IoT Platform 3<sup>rd</sup> Week

## - Programming on RPi -

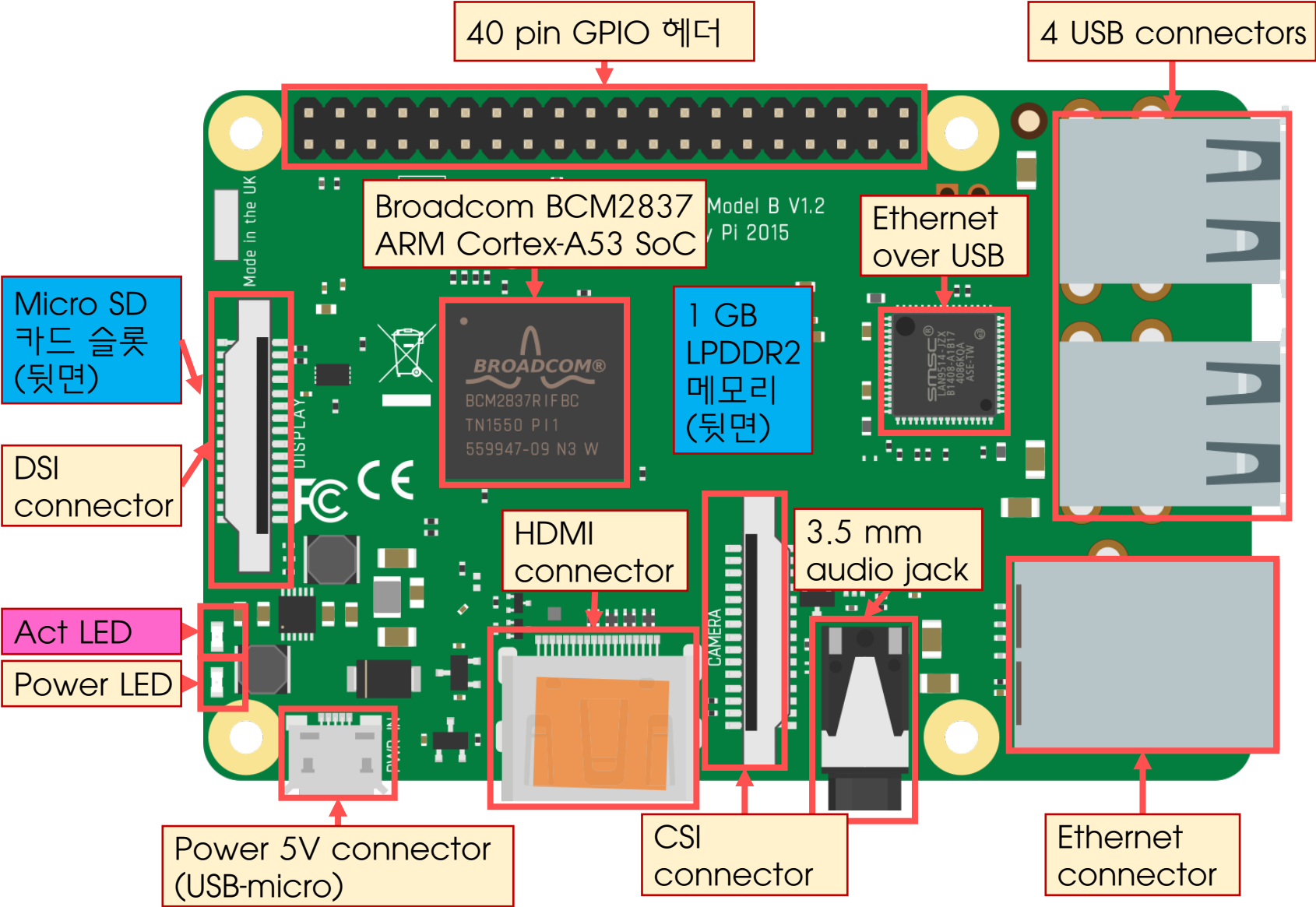
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# 온보드 LED

sysfs

# 온보드 LED 다루기 sysfs



<sup>1</sup> 익스플로링 라즈베리 파이, p10

## Practice

- 리눅스 커널 제공 가상 파일 시스템, 하드웨어와 디바이스 드라이버 정보 접근 가능
- 다양한 기기와 커널 하부에 대한 정보를 제공할 뿐만 아니라 설정/제어까지 가능

```
pi@raspberrypi: /sys/class/leds/led0  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /sys/class/leds/  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds $ ls  
input0::capslock input0::numlock input0::scrolllock led0 led1  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds $ cd led0  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ ls  
brightness device max_brightness power subsystem trigger uevent  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ cat trigger  
none rc-feedback kbd-scrolllock kbd-numlock kbd-capslock kbd-kanalock kb  
rllock kbd-altlock kbd-shiftllock kbd-shiftrllock kbd-ctrllock kbd-ctr  
klight gpio cpu cpu0 cpu1 cpu2 cpu3 default-on input panic mmc1 [mmc0]  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo none > trigger"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ cat trigger  
[none] rc-feedback kbd-scrolllock kbd-numlock kbd-capslock kbd-kanalock  
ctrllock kbd-altlock kbd-shiftllock kbd-shiftrllock kbd-ctrllock kbd-ct  
acklight gpio cpu cpu0 cpu1 cpu2 cpu3 default-on input panic mmc1 mmc0 rkill-any rfkill0 rfkill1  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo 1 > brightness"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo 0 > brightness"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo timer > trigger"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ ls  
brightness delay_off delay_on device max_brightness power subsystem trigger uevent  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ cat delay_on  
500  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ cat delay_off  
500  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo 100 > delay_on"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo 100 > delay_off"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $ sudo sh -c "echo mmc0 > trigger"  
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/leds/led0 $
```

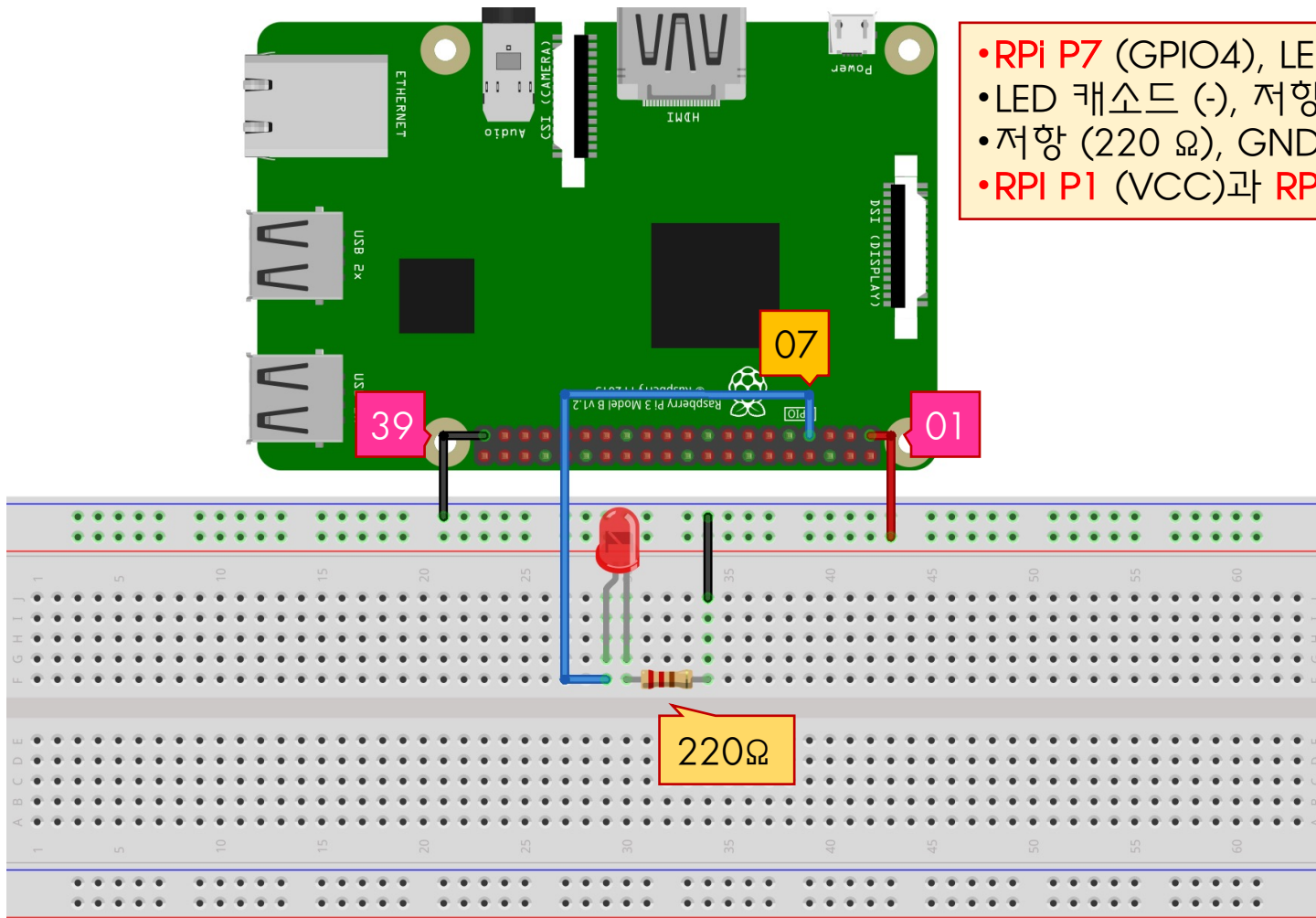
# LED 동작 제어

sysfs

## LED 제어 회로 구성

## Practice

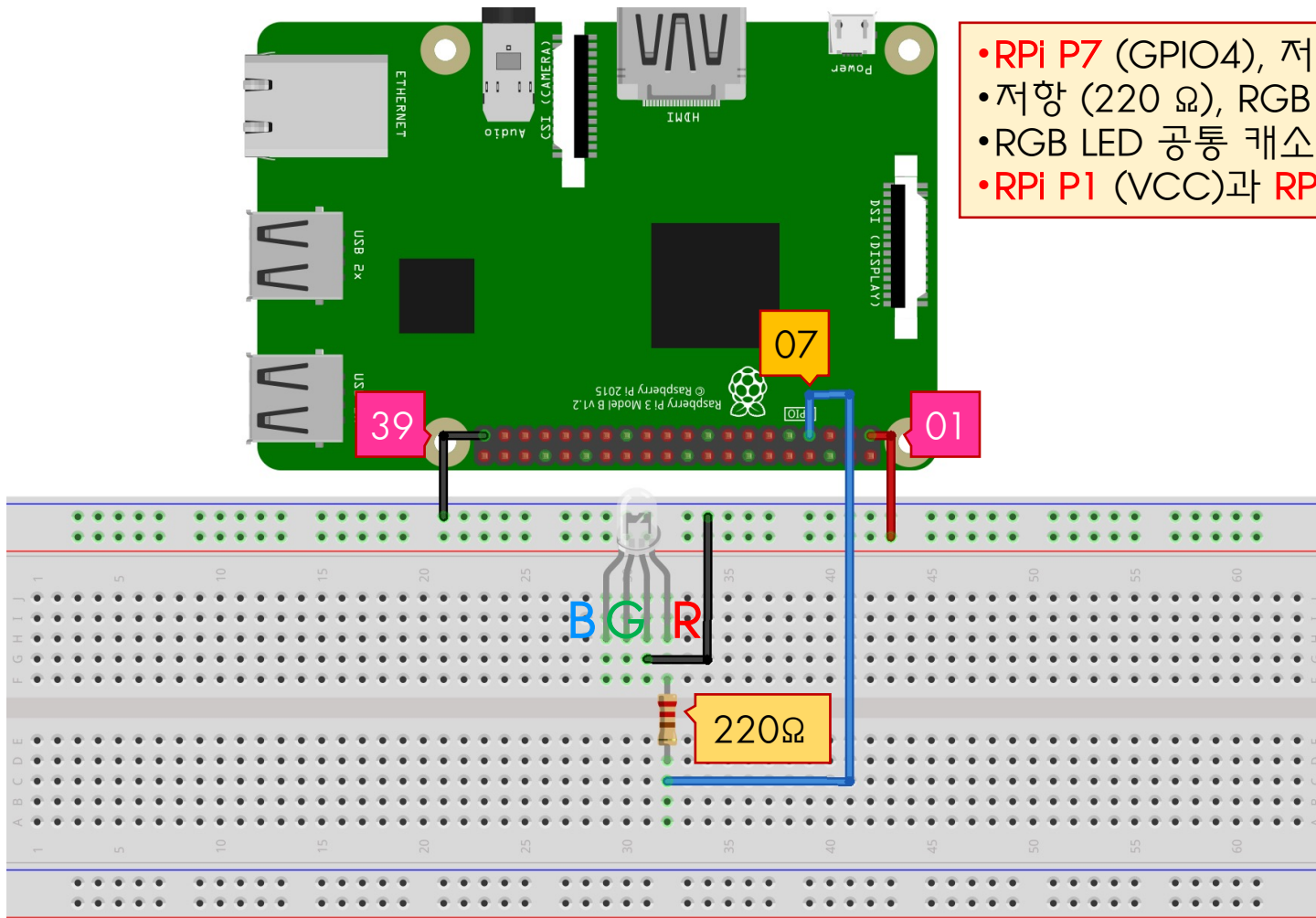
## ■ 리눅스 sysfs (파일 시스템) 활용 GPIO 직접 제어



## LED 제어 회로 구성

## Practice

## ■ 리눅스 sysfs (파일 시스템) 활용 GPIO 직접 제어



- RPi P7 (GPIO4), 저항 (220 Ω) 연결
- 저항 (220 Ω), RGB LED R/G/B 핀 연결
- RGB LED 공통 캐소드, RPi GND 연결
- RPi P1 (VCC)과 RPi P39 (GND) 활용

## ■ 리눅스 sysfs (파일 시스템) 활용 GPIO 직접 제어

```
pi@raspberrypi: /sys/class/gpio
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /sys/class/gpio/
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ ls
export gpiochip0 gpiochip100 gpiochip128 unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ echo 4 > export
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ ls
export gpio4 gpiochip0 gpiochip100 gpiochip128 unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ cd gpio4
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ ls
active_low device direction edge power subsystem uevent value
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ echo out > direction
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ echo 1 > value
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ echo 0 > value
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ cat direction
out
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ cat value
0
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio/gpio4 $ cd ..
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ echo 4 > unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ ls
export gpiochip0 gpiochip100 gpiochip128 unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $
```

- /sys/class/gpio 는 RPi GPIO 접근 가상 파일 시스템
- RPi의 GPIO04를 활성화  
• 활성화된 GPIO4 디렉토리 이동
- direction: 입력 (in), 출력 (out)  
• value: 입출력 값 1, 0
- cat으로 direction과 value 확인 가능
- GPIO04 비활성화



# LED 제어 프로그래밍

Java

## LED 제어 Java

## Practice

```
package exploringRPI;  
import java.io.*;
```

```
public class LEDExample {
```

```
    private static String GPIO4_PATH = "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/";  
    private static String GPIO_SYSFS = "/sys/class/gpio/";
```

```
    private static void writeSysfs(String filename, String value, String path){  
        try{  
            BufferedWriter bw = new BufferedWriter(new FileWriter (path+filename));  
            bw.write(value);  
            bw.close();  
        }  
        catch(IOException e){  
            System.err.println("Failed to access the RPi Sysfs file: " + filename);  
        }  
    }
```

```
    public static void main(String[] args) {  
        System.out.println("Starting the LED Java Application");  
        if(args.length != 1) {  
            System.out.println("There is an incorrect number of arguments.");  
            System.out.println("  Correct usage is: LEDExample command");  
            System.out.println("where command is one of setup, on, off, status, or close");  
            System.exit(2);  
        }  
    }
```

• **writeSysfs()** 사용 예제

- writeSysfs("export", "4", GPIO\_SYSFS)
- writeSysfs("direction", "out", GPIO4\_PATH);
- writeSysfs("unexport", "4", GPIO\_SYSFS);

• GPIO04 를 접근하기 위한 sysfs 디렉토리 경로를 변수에 저장

• sysfs를 이용해 GPIO4에 값을 출력해 LED를 제어하기 위한 함수 **writeSysfs()**

- 실행 인수가 하나가 아닐 때 오류 출력
- 예, java javaLED **on off**  
(Java 클래스 파일이 javaLED.class 라고 가정)

## LED 제어 Java

## Practice

```
private static String GPIO4_PATH = "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/";  
private static String GPIO_SYSFS = "/sys/class/gpio/";
```

```
if (args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("On") || args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("Off")){  
    System.out.println("Turning the LED " + args[0]);  
    writeSysfs("value", args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("On")? "1":"0", GPIO4_PATH);  
}  
else if (args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("setup")) {  
    System.out.println("Setting up the LED");  
    writeSysfs("export", "4", GPIO_SYSFS);  
    try{ Thread.sleep(100); } catch(InterruptedException e){} //sleep to ensure that gpio is exported  
    writeSysfs("direction", "out", GPIO4_PATH);  
}  
else if (args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("close")) {  
    System.out.println("Closing down the LED");  
    writeSysfs("unexport", "4", GPIO_SYSFS);  
}  
else if (args[0].equalsIgnoreCase("status")){  
    try {  
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new FileReader(GPIO4_PATH+"value"));  
        String line;  
        while ((line = br.readLine()) != null) { System.out.println(line); }  
        br.close();  
    } catch(IOException e) { System.err.println("Failed to access the sysfs entry: /value");}  
}  
else {  
    System.out.println("Invalid command");  
}  
}
```

• 실행 인수 'on',  
LED 켜기

• 실행 인수 'off',  
LED 끄기

• 실행 인수 'setup', GPIO 설정

• 실행 인수 'close', GPIO 해제

• 실행 인수 'status', 상태 출력

# LED 제어 Java

## Practice

pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ ls
build exploringRpi LEDExample.java run
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample setup
Starting the LED Java Application
Setting up the LED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample on
Starting the LED Java Application
Turning the LED on
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample status
Starting the LED Java Application
1
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample off
Starting the LED Java Application
Turning the LED off
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample status
Starting the LED Java Application
0
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ java exploringRpi.LEDExample close
Starting the LED Java Application
Closing down the LED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ █
```

• 실행 인수 '**setup**',  
GPIO 설정

• 실행 인수 '**on**', LED  
켜기

• 실행 인수 '**status**',  
LED 상태 확인

• 실행 인수 '**off**', LED  
켜기

• 실행 인수 '**status**',  
LED 상태 확인

• 실행 인수 '**close**',  
GPIO 해제

- 최신 RPi OS (예, Buster) 에서는  
Java 설치가 필요
- 상용 오라클 Java가 아닌 오픈  
소스 Java 인 **OpenJDK 8** 설치<sup>2</sup>

```
$ sudo apt update
$ sudo apt install openjdk-8-jdk
$ java -version
```

<sup>1</sup> 익스플로링 라즈베리 파이, p186

<sup>2</sup> <https://linuxize.com/post/install-java-on-raspberry-pi/>

## LED 제어 Java

## Practice

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ ls
build  exploringRpi  LEDExample.java  run
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ cat run
#!/bin/bash
echo "**** Setting up the LED"
java exploringRpi.LEDExample setup
echo "**** Turning the LED On"
java exploringRpi.LEDExample on
echo "**** Displaying the LED status"
java exploringRpi.LEDExample status
echo "**** On -- Sleeping for 2 seconds"
sleep 2
java exploringRpi.LEDExample off
echo "**** Off -- Sleeping for 2 seconds"
sleep 2
echo "**** Close the GPIO entry (the LED may remain on)"
java exploringRpi.LEDExample close
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $
```

- 셸 스크립트를 이용해 자동 프로그램
- LED를 2초간 켜고 끄기

## LED 제어 Java

## Practice

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ ls
build  exploringRpi  LEDExample.java  run
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $ sh run
*** Setting up the LED
Starting the LED Java Application
Setting up the LED
*** Turning the LED On
Starting the LED Java Application
Turning the LED on
*** Displaying the LED status
Starting the LED Java Application
1
*** On -- Sleeping for 2 seconds
Starting the LED Java Application
Turning the LED off
*** Off -- Sleeping for 2 seconds
*** Close the GPIO entry (the LED may remain on)
Starting the LED Java Application
Closing down the LED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/javaLED $
```

- 셸 스크립트를 이용해 자동 프로그램
- LED를 2초간 켜고 끄기

# LED 제어 프로그래밍

C

## LED 제어 C

• 자신만의 작업 디렉토리를 만들어서 소스 코드를 복사하고 컴파일을 직접 해보기

Practice

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <unistd.h>
```

```
#define GPIO_NUMBER "4"
#define GPIO4_PATH "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/"
#define GPIO_SYSFS "/sys/class/gpio/"
```

```
void writeGPIO(char filename[], char value[]){
    FILE* fp;                                // create a file pointer fp
    fp = fopen(filename, "w+");               // open file for writing
    fprintf(fp, "%s", value);                 // send the value to the file
    fclose(fp);                               // close the file using fp
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    if (argc!=2){                             // program name is argument 1
        printf("Usage is makeLEDC and one of:\n");
        printf("  setup, on, off, status, or close\n");
        printf(" e.g. makeLEDC on\n");
        return 2;                             // invalid number of arguments
    }
    printf("Starting the makeLED program\n");
}
```

```
$ cd
$ mkdir ex
$ cd ex
$ cp ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED/makeLED.c ./
$ gcc ./makeLED.c -o makeLED
```

• writeGPIO() 사용 예제

```
• writeGPIO(GPIO_SYSFS "export", GPIO_NUMBER);
  writeGPIO(GPIO4_PATH "direction", "out");
• writeGPIO(GPIO4_PATH "value", "1");
```

• sysfs를 이용해 GPIO04에 값을 출력해 LED를 제어하기 위한 함수

• 실행 인수가 둘이 (프로그램 이름이 기본으로 포함되고 제어 문자열이 추가) 아닐 때 오류 출력



## LED 제어 C

## Practice

```
#define GPIO_NUMBER "4"
#define GPIO4_PATH "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/"
#define GPIO_SYSFS "/sys/class/gpio/"
```

```
if (strcmp(argv[1], "setup")==0){
    printf("Setting up the LED on the GPIO\n");
    writeGPIO(GPIO_SYSFS "export", GPIO_NUMBER);
    usleep(100000);           // sleep for 100ms
    writeGPIO(GPIO4_PATH "direction", "out");
}
else if (strcmp(argv[1], "close")==0){
    printf("Closing the LED on the GPIO\n");
    writeGPIO(GPIO_SYSFS "unexport", GPIO_NUMBER);
}
else if (strcmp(argv[1], "on")==0){
    printf("Turning the LED on\n");
    writeGPIO(GPIO4_PATH "value", "1");
}
else if (strcmp(argv[1], "off")==0){
    printf("Turning the LED off\n");
    writeGPIO(GPIO4_PATH "value", "0");
}
else if (strcmp(argv[1], "status")==0){
    FILE* fp;           // see writeGPIO function above for description
    char line[80], fullFilename[100]; sprintf(fullFilename, GPIO4_PATH "/value");
    fp = fopen(fullFilename, "rt");           // reading text this time
    while (fgets(line, 80, fp) != NULL) { printf("The state of the LED is %s", line); }
    fclose(fp);
} else {
    printf("Invalid command!\n");
} printf("Finished the makeLED Program\n");
return 0;
```

• 실행 인수 'setup', GPIO 설정

• 실행 인수 'close', GPIO 해제

• 실행 인수 'on', LED 켜기

• 실행 인수 'off', LED 끄기

• 실행 인수 'status', 상태 확인

## LED 제어 C

## Practice

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ls
build makeLED makeLED.c makeLEDC makeLED.cpp
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED setup
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
Setting up the GPIO
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED on
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
Turning the LED on
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED status
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
The state is: 1
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED off
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
Turning the LED off
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED status
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
The state is: 0
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED close
Starting the makeLED program
The current LED Path is: /sys/class/gpio/gpio4/
Unexporting the GPIO
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $
```

- 실행 인수 '**setup**', GPIO 설정
- 실행 인수 '**on**', LED 켜기
- 실행 인수 '**status**', 상태 확인
- 실행 인수 '**off**', LED 끄기
- 실행 인수 '**status**', 상태 확인
- 실행 인수 '**close**', GPIO 해제

## LED 제어 C

Practice

Hotfix!  
(2022/3)

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ cd /sys/class/gpio
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ sudo chmod -R 272 export
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ sudo chmod -R 272 unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ ls -al
total 0
drwxrwxr-x  2 root gpio    0 Mar 23 14:11 .
drwxr-xr-x 67 root root    0 Aug  7  2021 ..
--w-rwx-w-  1 root gpio 4096 Mar 23 15:04 export
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    0 Mar 23 14:11 gpio4 -> ../../devices/platform/soc/fe200000.gpio/gpio/gpio4
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root gpio    0 Mar 23 08:38 gpiochip0 -> ../../devices/platform/soc/fe200000.gpio/gpio/gpiochip0
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root gpio    0 Mar 23 08:38 gpiochip504 -> ../../devices/platform/soc/soc:firmware/soc:firmware:gpio/gpio/gpiochip504
--w-rwx-w-  1 root gpio 4096 Mar 23 13:42 unexport
pi@raspberrypi:/sys/class/gpio $ cd ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ gcc makeLED.c -o makeLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLED setup
Starting the makeLED program
Setting up the LED on the GPIO
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $
```

- 'Segmentation fault' 발생시 대처법
- \$ cd /sys/class/gpio (디렉토리 이동)
- \$ sudo **chmod** -R **272** export  
(권한 부여 - 만약 위 방법으로 해결되지 않는다면 272 대신 777 사용 - 모든 사용자, 그룹에 권한 부여)
- \$ sudo **chmod** -R **272** unexport  
(권한 부여 - 만약 위 방법으로 해결되지 않는다면 272 대신 777 사용 - 모든 사용자, 그룹에 권한 부여)
- \$ cd ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED (디렉토리 이동)
- \$ gcc makeLED.c -o makeLED (컴파일)
- \$ ./makeLED setup (실행)

# LED 제어 프로그래밍

C++ (not OPP)

# LED 제어 C++ (not OPP)

## Practice

- 자신만의 작업 디렉토리를 만들어서 소스 코드를 복사하고 컴파일을 직접 해보기

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <unistd.h>
using namespace std;
```

```
#define GPIO_NUMBER "4"
#define GPIO4_PATH "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/"
#define GPIO_SYSFS "/sys/class/gpio/"
```

```
void writeGPIO(string path, string filename, string value){
    fstream fs;
    fs.open((path + filename).c_str(), fstream::out);
    fs << value;
    fs.close();
}
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]){
    if(argc!=2){
        cout << "Usage is makeLED and one of: " << endl;
        cout << "    setup, on, off, status, or close" << endl;
        cout << " e.g. makeLED on" << endl;
        return 2;
    }
    string cmd(argv[1]);
    cout << "Starting the makeLED program" << endl;
    cout << "The current LED Path is: " << GPIO4_PATH << endl;
```

```
$ cd
$ mkdir ex
$ cd ex
$ cp ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED/makeLED.cpp ./
$ g++ ./makeLED.cpp -o makeLEDC
```

### • writeGPIO() 사용 예제

- writeGPIO(string(GPIO\_SYSFS), "export", GPIO\_NUMBER);
- writeGPIO(string(GPIO4\_PATH), "direction", "out");
- writeGPIO(string(GPIO4\_PATH), "value", "1");

• sysfs를 이용해  
GPIO04에 값을  
출력해 LED를  
제어하기 위한 함수

• 실행 인수가 둘이  
(프로그램 이름이  
기본으로 포함되고  
제어 문자열이 추가)  
아닐 때 오류 출력

## LED 제어 C++ (not OPP)

## Practice

```
#define GPIO_NUMBER "4"  
#define GPIO4_PATH "/sys/class/gpio/gpio4/"  
#define GPIO_SYSFS "/sys/class/gpio/"
```

```
if (cmd=="on"){  
    cout << "Turning the LED on" << endl;  
    writeGPIO(string(GPIO4_PATH), "value", "1");  
}  
else if (cmd=="off"){  
    cout << "Turning the LED off" << endl;  
    writeGPIO(string(GPIO4_PATH), "value", "0");  
}  
else if (cmd=="setup"){  
    cout << "Setting up the GPIO" << endl;  
    writeGPIO(string(GPIO_SYSFS), "export", GPIO_NUMBER);  
    usleep(100000);  
    writeGPIO(string(GPIO4_PATH), "direction", "out");  
}  
else if (cmd=="close"){  
    cout << "Unexporting the GPIO" << endl;  
    writeGPIO(string(GPIO_SYSFS), "unexport", GPIO_NUMBER);  
}  
else if (cmd=="status"){  
    std::fstream fs;  
    fs.open( GPIO4_PATH "value", std::fstream::in);  
    string line;  
    while(getline(fs,line)) cout << "The state is: " << line << endl;  
    fs.close();  
}  
else { cout << "Invalid command!" << endl; }  
cout << "Finished the makeLED Program" << endl;  
return 0;
```

• 실행 인수 'on', LED 켜기

• 실행 인수 'off', LED 끄기

• 실행 인수 'setup', GPIO 설정

• 실행 인수 'close', GPIO 해제

• 실행 인수 'status', 상태 확인

# LED 제어 C++ (not OPP)

## Practice

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ls
build makeLED makeLED.c makeLEDC makeLED.cpp
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC setup
Starting the makeLED program
Setting up the LED on the GPIO
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC on
Starting the makeLED program
Turning the LED on
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC status
Starting the makeLED program
The state of the LED is 1
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC off
Starting the makeLED program
Turning the LED off
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC status
Starting the makeLED program
The state of the LED is 0
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ ./makeLEDC close
Starting the makeLED program
Closing the LED on the GPIO
Finished the makeLED Program
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLED $ █
```

- 실행 인수 '**setup**', GPIO 설정
- 실행 인수 '**on**', LED 켜기
- 실행 인수 '**status**', 상태 확인
- 실행 인수 '**off**', LED 끄기
- 실행 인수 '**status**', 상태 확인
- 실행 인수 '**close**', GPIO 해제

# LED 제어 프로그래밍

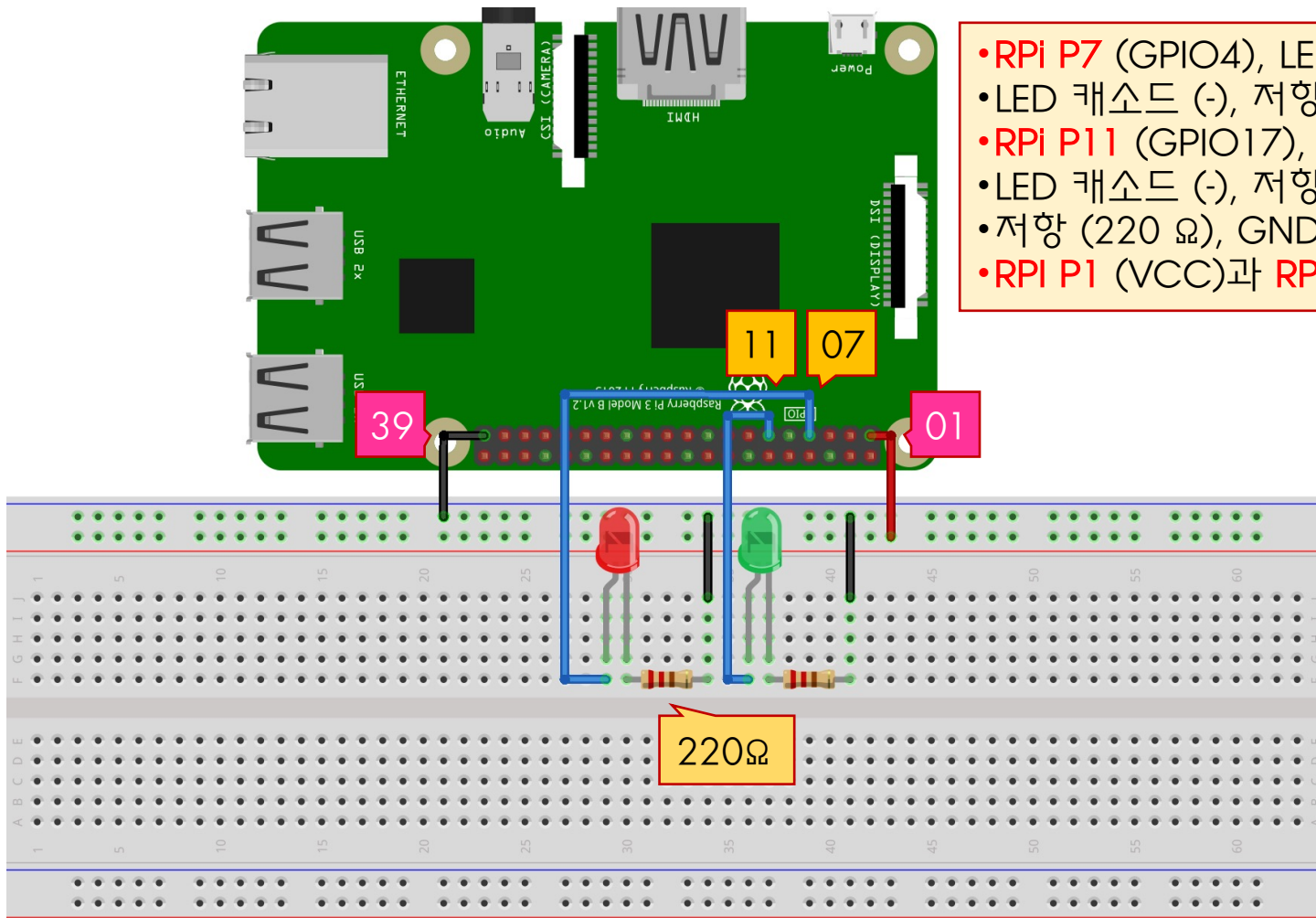
C++ (OOP)



## LED 제어 회로 구성

## Practice

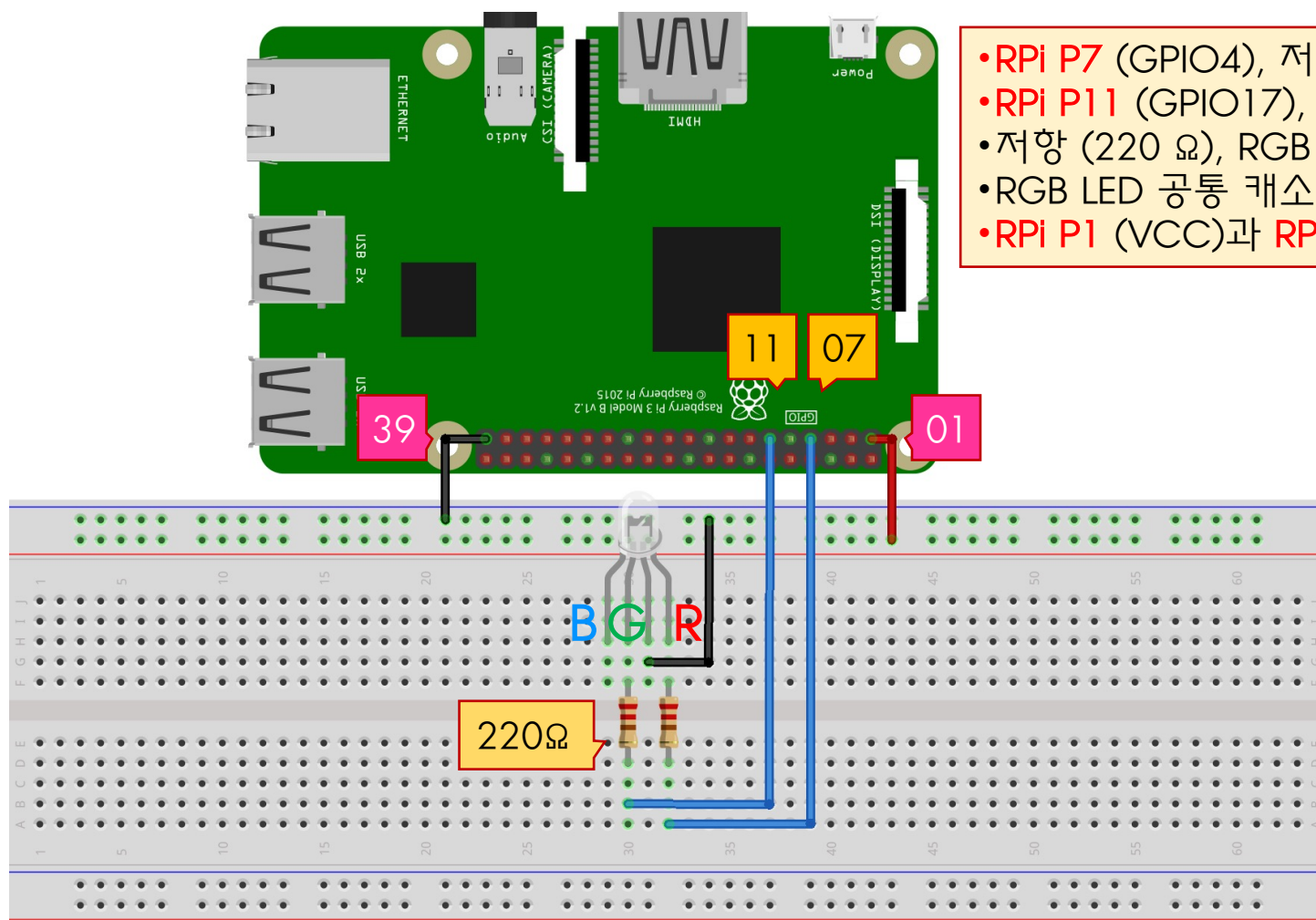
## ■ 리눅스 sysfs (파일 시스템) 활용 GPIO 직접 제어



## LED 제어 회로 구성

## Practice

## ■ 리눅스 sysfs (파일 시스템) 활용 GPIO 직접 제어



- RPi P7 (GPIO4), 저항 (220 Ω) 연결
- RPi P11 (GPIO17), 저항 (220 Ω) 연결
- 저항 (220 Ω), RGB LED R/G/B 핀 연결
- RGB LED 공통 캐소드, RPi GND 연결
- RPi P1 (VCC)과 RPi P39 (GND) 활용

## LED 제어 C++ (OOP)

• 자신만의 작업 디렉토리를 만들어서 소스 코드를 복사하고 컴파일을 직접 해보기

Practice

```
#include <iostream>
#include <fstream>
#include <string>
#include <unistd.h>          // for the mic
using namespace std;
#define GPIO                "/sys/class/gpio/"
#define FLASH_DELAY 50000 // 50 milliseconds
```

```
class LED {
private:                // the following is part of the implementation
    string gpioPath;    // private states
    int    gpioNumber;
    void writeSysfs(string path, string filename, string value);
public:                // part of the public interface
    LED(int gpioNumber); // the constructor -- create the object
    virtual void turnOn();
    virtual void turnOff();
    virtual void displayState();
    virtual ~LED();      // the destructor -- called automatically
};
```

```
LED::LED(int gpioNumber){ // constructor implementation
    this->gpioNumber = gpioNumber;
    gpioPath = string(GPIO "gpio") + to_string(gpioNumber) + string("/");
    writeSysfs(string(GPIO), "export", to_string(gpioNumber));
    usleep(100000);      // ensure GPIO is exported
    writeSysfs(gpioPath, "direction", "out");
}
```

```
$ cd
$ mkdir ex
$ cd ex
$ cp ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLEDOOP/makeLEDs.cpp ./
$ g++ ./makeLEDs.cpp -o makeLEDs
```

• LED 클래스 정의  
• 멤버와 메소드 정의

• LED 생성자 인수로 GPIO 핀 번호를 배정  
• LED 객체 생성과 동시에 GPIO 핀 설정

• LED 클래스 생성자

# LED 제어 C++ (OOP)

Practice

```
class LED {  
private:  
    string gpioPath;  
    int    gpioNumber;  
    void writeSysfs(string path, string filename, string value);  
};
```

```
void LED::writeSysfs(string path, string filename, string value){  
    ofstream fs;  
    fs.open((path+filename).c_str());  
    fs << value;  
    fs.close();  
}  
  
void LED::turnOn(){  
    writeSysfs(gpioPath, "value", "1");  
}  
  
void LED::turnOff(){  
    writeSysfs(gpioPath, "value", "0");  
}  
  
void LED::displayState(){  
    ifstream fs;  
    fs.open((gpioPath + "value").c_str());  
    string line;  
    cout << "The current LED state is ";  
    while (getline(fs,line)) cout << line << endl;  
    fs.close();  
}  
  
LED::~~LED(){ // The destructor unexports the sysfs GPIO entries  
    cout << "Destroying the LED with GPIO number " << gpioNumber << endl;  
    writeSysfs(string(GPIO), "unexport", to_string(gpioNumber));  
}
```

•sysfs를 이용해 GPIO 에 값을 출력해 LED를 실제로 제어하기 위한 함수

- writeSysfs() 사용 예제
- writeSysfs(string(GPIO), "export", to\_string(gpioNumber));
- writeSysfs(gpioPath, "direction", "out");
- writeSysfs(gpioPath, "value", "1");

•LED 객체를 켜는 메소드

•LED 객체를 끄는 메소드

•LED 객체의 상태를 보이는 메소드

•LED 객체가 연결된 GPIO 설정 해제

# LED 제어 C++ (OOP)

## Practice

```
class LED {  
public:  
    LED(int gpioNumber);  
    virtual void turnOn();  
    virtual void turnOff();  
    virtual void displayState();  
    virtual ~LED();  
};
```

```
int main(int argc, char* argv[]) { // the main function starts  
    cout << "Starting the makeLEDs program" << endl;
```

```
    LED led1(4), led2(17);          // create two LED objects
```

• LED 객체 led1, led2를 생성하고  
GPIO4, GPIO17로 연결

```
    cout << "Flashing the LEDs for 5 seconds" << endl;
```

```
    for(int i=0; i<50; i++){          // LEDs will alternate  
        led1.turnOn();                // turn GPIO4 on  
        led2.turnOff();               // turn GPIO17 off  
        usleep(FLASH_DELAY);          // sleep for 50ms  
        led1.turnOff();               // turn GPIO4 off  
        led2.turnOn();                // turn GPIO17 on  
        usleep(FLASH_DELAY);          // sleep for 50ms  
    }
```

• led1를 켜고 led2를 끄기  
• 50 ms 대기  
• led1를 끄고 led2를 켜기  
• 50 ms 대기  
• 50회 반복

```
    led1.displayState();               // display final GPIO4 state  
    led2.displayState();               // display final GPIO17 state  
    cout << "Finished the makeLEDs program" << endl;
```

• led1, led2 마지막 상태  
보이기

```
    return 0;
```

```
}
```

# LED 제어 C++ (OOP)

## Practice

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLEDOOP
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLEDOOP $ ls
build  makeLEDs  makeLEDs.cpp
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLEDOOP $ ./makeLEDs
Starting the makeLEDs program
Flashing the LEDs for 5 seconds
The current LED state is 0
The current LED state is 1
Finished the makeLEDs program
Destroying the LED with GPIO number 17
Destroying the LED with GPIO number 4
pi@raspberrypi:~/exploringrpi/chp05/makeLEDOOP $
```

- led1를 켜고 led2를 끄기
- 50 ms 대기
- led1를 끄고 led2를 켜기
- 50 ms 대기
- 50회 반복

# Summary

- On-board LED control
- LED control in sysfs
- LED control in Java
- LED control in C
- LED control in C++ (Not OOP)
- LED control in C++ (OOP)

# Thank you

Questions?

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