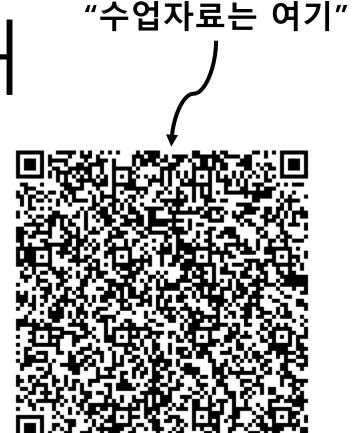
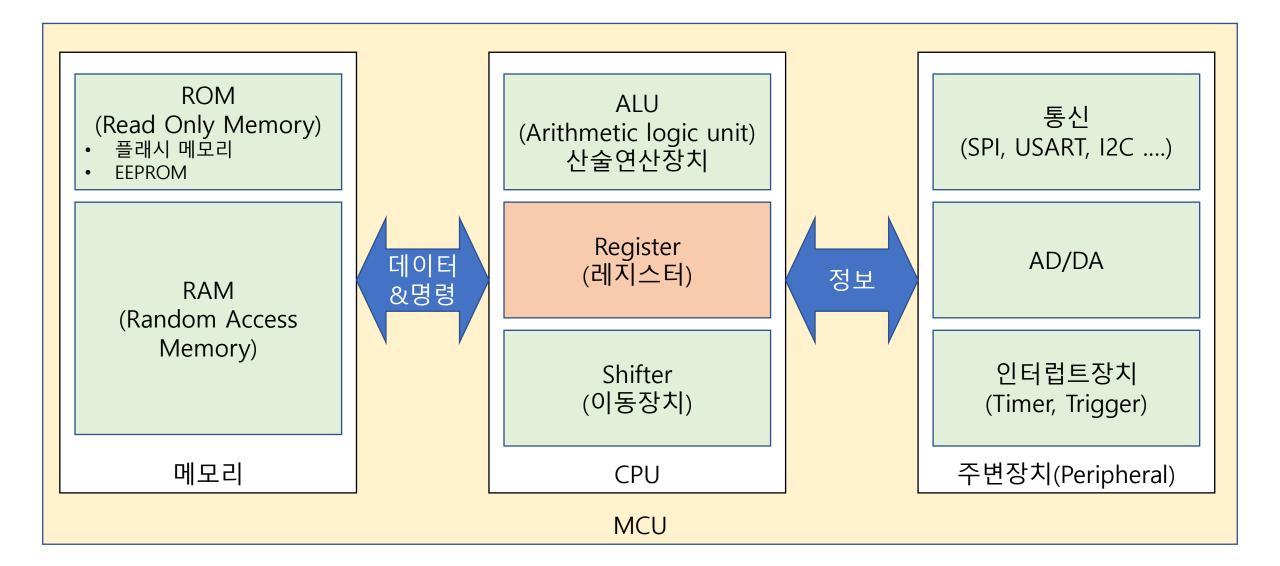
# 레지스터와 포트의 이해 그리고 C언어

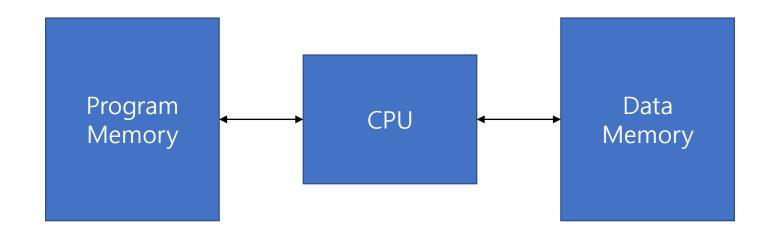
마이크로프로세서 종합 설계. 3주차.



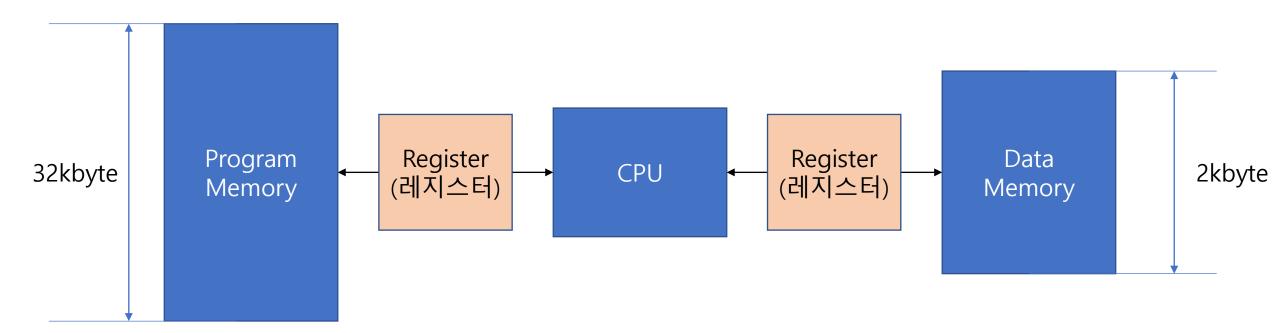
#### 마이크로프로세서의 기본 구성



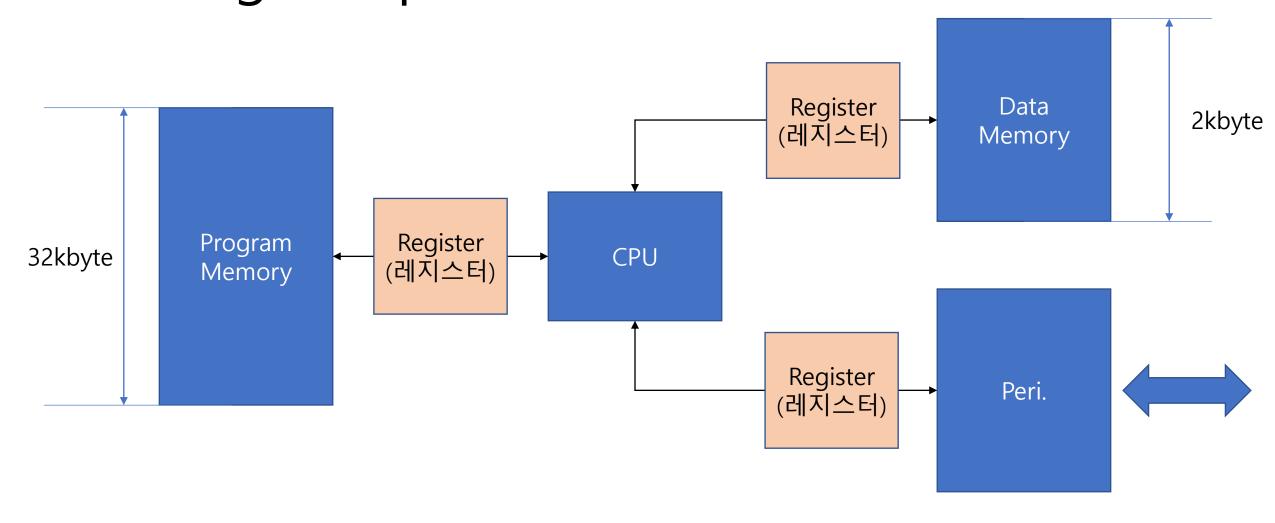
## 하버드 구조(Harvard architecture)



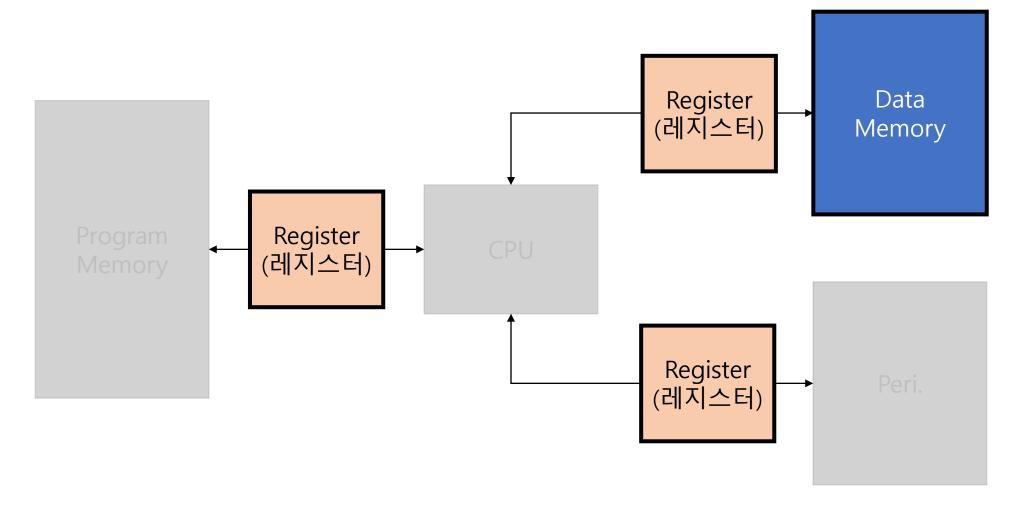
# Atmega328p의 메모리



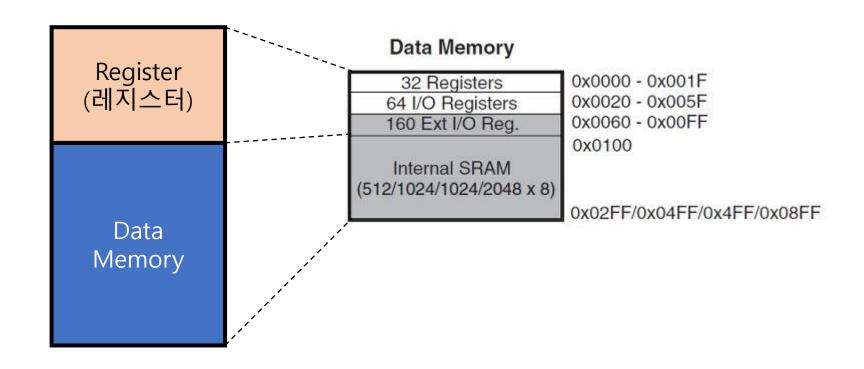
### Atmega328p의 메모리 & 외부장치



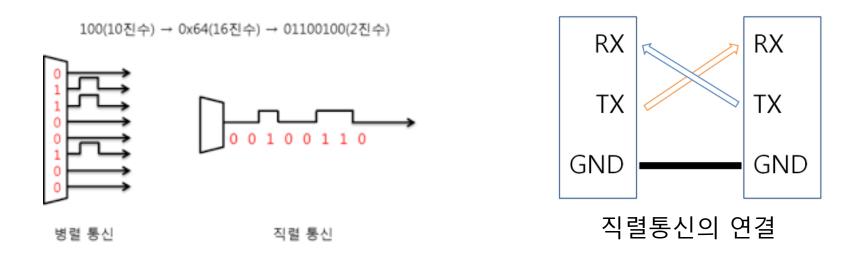
# Atmega328p의 메모리맵

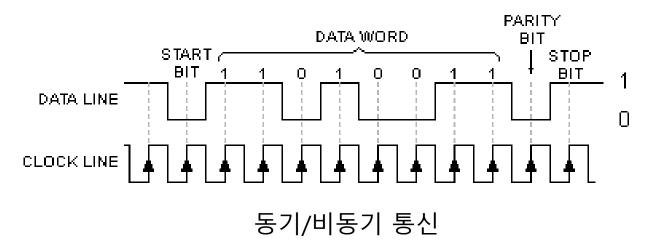


### Atmega328p의 메모리맵



#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 시리얼통신





#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 시리얼통신

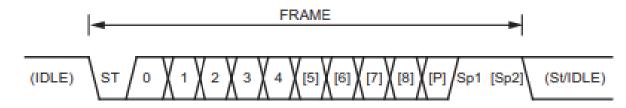
#### • 비동기식 시리얼 통신

- UART 통신을 이용하기 위해서는 크게 다음의 두 가지 항목을 사전에 정의해줘야 한다.
  - 통신속도: Baud rate
    - Baud rate 의 단위는 bps(bits per second) : 1초당 전송하는 bit 수
    - 표준 bps: 1200, 2400, 4800, **9600**, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200
  - 프레임사이즈 : Size of each frame field
    - 일반적으로
      - Data bit는 1
      - Bytes site = 8 bits 사이즈로 설정
      - Stop bit는 1 bit
      - Parity bit는 0 bit로 설정
    - 통신을 사용하는 환경에 따라 미리 약속하여 사용

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 시리얼통신

• 시리얼통신 데이터 포멧

Figure 19-4. Frame Formats



- St Start bit, always low.
- (n) Data bits (0 to 8).
- P Parity bit. Can be odd or even.
- Sp Stop bit, always high.
- IDLE No transfers on the communication line (RxDn or TxDn). An IDLE line must be high.

참고:데이타시트 https://ww1.microchip.com/downloads/en/DeviceDoc/Atmel-7810-Automotive-Microcontrollers-ATmega328P\_Datasheet.pdf 147p

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - ASCII

Dec	Hx C	Oct Chai	r	Dec	Нх	Oct	Char	Dec	Нх	Oct	Char	Dec	Нх	Oct	Char	9	8 =3		
0	0 0	OO NUL	(null)	32	20	040	Space	64	40	100	0	179776-101		140	200	128 Ç	161 i	193 🕹	225 B
Ĭ			(start of heading)	33	21	041	I manage	65	41	101	A	500 5 5 5		141	a	129 ü	162 ó	194 -	226 Г
2			(start of text)	34	22	042	rr	66	42	102	В			142		130 é	163 ú	195	227 π
3			(end of text)	35	23	043	#	67	43	103	C			143		131 â	164 ñ	196 -	228 ∑
4			(end of transmission)	36	24	044	\$	68	44	104	D	V/25/1995		144		132 ä	165 N	197 +	229 ♂
5			(enquiry)	37	25	045	*	69	45	105	E	1-00/00 PM		145	e	133 à	166	198  =	230 д
6			(acknowledge)	38	26	046	6.	70	46	106	F	SOUND VALUE OF THE PROPERTY OF		146	f	134 å	167°	199	231 τ
7		07 BEL	100 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	39	27	047	1	71	47	107	G	MISTORY COLUMN		147	a	135 ¢	168 /.	200 4	232 ф
8		10 BS	(backspace)	40	28	050	(	72	48	110	H	1/2/2/2/2		150		136 ê	169_	201 F	233 😠
9			(horizontal tab)	41	29	051	)	73	49	111	I	5009 LC G15-		151	i	137 ë	170 -	202 #	
10		12 LF	(NL line feed, new line)	42	2A	052	*	74	44	112	J			152	J	138 è	171 1/2	203 #	
11		13 VT	(vertical tab)		2B	053	+	75	4B	113	K			153		139 ï	172 1/4		
12		14 FF	(NP form feed, new page)	44	20	054	,	76	40	114	L	100000		154		140 î 141 î	173 j 174 «	205 = 206 #	237 ¢ 238 €
13		15 CR	(carriage return)	45	2D	055	-	77	4D	115	M	SUCCESSION OF THE PARTY OF		155		141 1 142 Å	175 »	207 1	239
14		16 50	(shift out)	46	2E	056		78	4E	116	N	P. S. C. L. 1993		156		143 Å	176	208 #	240 =
15		17 SI	(shift in)	47	2F	057	1	79	4F	117	0	110 house 0 0 0 0 0		157	0	144 É	177	209 =	-2-07
0.10075			(data link escape)	48	30	060	0	80	50	120	P	101500000000000000000000000000000000000		160		145 æ	178	210 -	0.40
100000000			(device control 1)	49	31	061	1	81	51	121	Q	16166016		161		146 Æ		211	243 ≤
2000		22 DC2	(device control 2)	50	32	062	2	82	52	122	R	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		162		147 ô	180 -	212 -	
400000000000000000000000000000000000000			(device control 3)	51	33	063	3	83	53	123	S	F000000		163		148 ö	181 =	213 =	245
V1.00/			(device control 4)	52	34	064	4	0.1100000000		124	T	100 May 100		164		149 ò	182 #	214	246 ÷
25/01/01/01			(negative acknowledge)	53	35	065	5	85	55	125	U	11000001000		165	u	150 û	183 m	215 #	247 ≈
0.0000000000000000000000000000000000000			(synchronous idle)	54	36	066	6	86	56	126	V	P. S. C. S.		166	V	151 ù	184 7	216 +	248 •
			(end of trans. block)	55	37	067	7	87	57	127	W	11100000000		167	W	152	185 🖁	217	000000000000000000000000000000000000000
24	18 0	30 CAN	(cancel)	56	38	070	8	88		130	X	MATERIAL STATES		170		153 Ö	186	218	250
25	19 0	31 EM	(end of medium)	57	39	071	9	89		131	Y	2003/2014/0		171	Y	154 Ü	187	219	251 1
200.000		32 SUB	(substitute)	58	ЗА	072	:	90		132	Z	DE ACTOR OF		172	Z	156 €	188 4	220	252 253 2
27	1B 0	33 ESC	(escape)	59	3B	073	;	91		133	[	123		173	1	157 ¥	189 4	221 222	254
200 000		34 FS	(file separator)	60	30	074	<	4000000		134	1	W/2 277 2 26		174	1	158	190 4	223	255
34000000		35 GS	(group separator)	61	3D	075	=	00000000		135	]	1000 C-10		175	}	159 f	191 7	224 a	200
700000-0		36 RS	(record separator)	62	3E	076	>	4500000		136	^	126		176			192 └	227 00	
10011002		37 US	(unit separator)	63	3 <b>F</b>	077	2	95	5F	137	-	127	7F	177	DEL				

## 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - ASCII

	• •		
Dec	65 41 101 A 97 61 141 a 98 62 142 b	Dot Char Dec Hx Oct Char Dec Hx Oct Char	
0 1 2 3 4	67 43 103 C 99 63 143 C 100 64 144 d 109 45 105 E 101 65 145 e	40 Space   61 10 100   96 60 140   128 C   161 f   193 ±   225 B     41 !	0x48
5 6 7 8 9	70 46 106 F 102 66 146 E 71 47 107 G 103 67 147 G 72 48 110 H 104 68 150 h 73 49 111 I 105 69 151 i 74 4A 112 J 106 6A 152 J	45 %   69 45 105 E   101 65 145 e   133 à 166 d 198   230 μ   146 a   70 46 106 F   102 66 146 f   134 å 167 d 199   231 τ   147 107 G   103 67 147 g   135 c   168 λ 200 d 232 d 150 d 151 d 166 d 169 d	0x65
11 12 13 14 15	75 4B 113 K 107 6B 153 k 76 4C 114 L 108 6C 154 l 77 4D 115 M 109 6D 155 m 78 4E 116 N 110 6E 156 n	53 +   75 4B 113 K   107 6B 153 k   139 i   172 ¼ 204   236 ∞   237 φ   140 î   173   205 = 237 φ   238 ε   238 ε   240 ≡   238 ε   240 ≡   238 ε   240 ≡	0x6C
17 18 19 20 21	79 4F 117 0 111 6F 157 0 80 50 120 P 112 70 160 P 81 51 121 Q 113 71 161 Q 82 52 122 R 114 72 162 E 83 53 123 S 115 73 163 S	61 1	0x6C
23 24 25 26 27 28	84 54 124 T 116 74 164 t 117 75 165 u 118 76 166 v 119 77 167 w	67 7 87 57 127 ₩ 119 77 167 ₩ 152 185 ₩ 217 □ 249 · □ 70 8 88 58 130 X 120 78 170 × 153 Ö 186 ₩ 218 □ 250 · □ 19	0x6F
29 30	88 58 130 X 120 78 170 X 89 59 131 Y 121 79 171 Y	75 93 5D 135 ] 125 7D 175 } 159 7 191 223 255 76 9 94 5E 136 126 7E 176 160 4 192 2 224 0.	

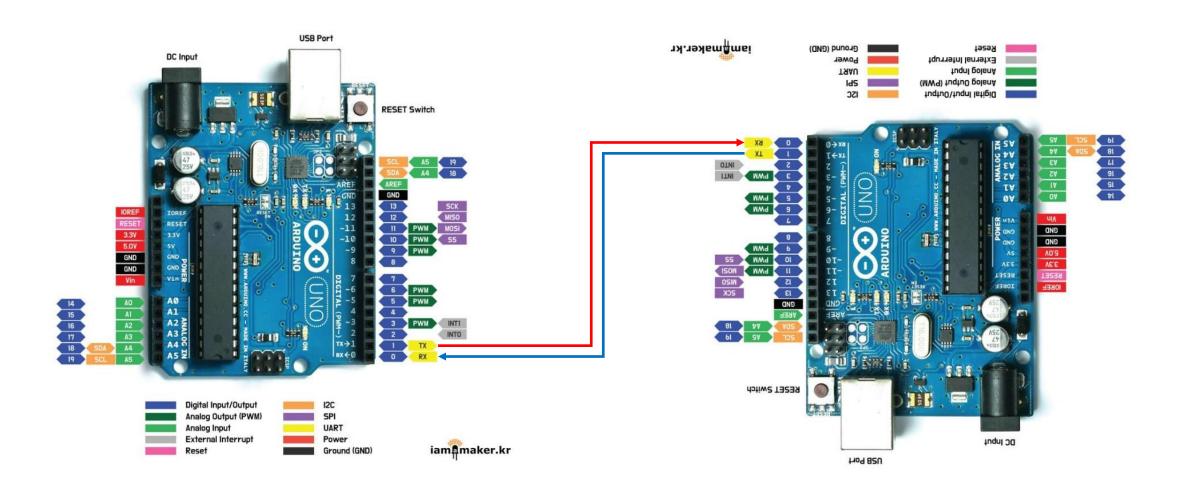
#### 아두이노를 이용한 시리얼통신 실험

```
int incomingByte = 0; // for incoming serial data
void setup()
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop()
 // send data only when you receive data:
 if (Serial.available()) {
   // read the incoming byte:
   incomingByte = Serial.read();
   // say what you got:
   Serial.print("I received: ");
   Serial.println(incomingByte, DEC);
```

#### 아두이노를 이용한 시리얼통신 실험

```
• 예제3
                       void setup()
                        Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
                       void loop()
                          Serial.print(char(0x48));
                          Serial.print(char(0x65));
                          Serial.print(char(0x6c));
                          Serial.print(char(0x6c));
                          Serial.print(char(0x6f));
                          delay(1000);
```

#### 아두이노를 이용한 시리얼통신 실험



#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 변수

```
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop()
 char c = 'a';
 int i = 10;
 unsigned int j = -10;
 float f = 1.24;
 double d = 1.234;
   Serial.print("char mem size= ");
   Serial.print(sizeof(c)) ;
   Serial.println(" byte") ;
delay(1000);
```

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 조건문 if

```
int incomingByte = 0; // for incoming serial data
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 if (Serial.available()) {
                                                                 비교연산자
   // read the incoming byte:
                                                                 1. ==
   incomingByte = Serial.read();
                                                                 2. !=
                                                                 3. >
   if( incomingByte == 'a' ) {
                                                                 4. >=
      // say what you got:
                                                                 5. <
    Serial.print("I received: ");
                                                                 6. <=
    Serial.println(incomingByte, DEC);
```

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 – if~else

```
int incomingByte = 0; // for incoming serial data
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 // send data only when you receive data:
 if (Serial.available())
   // read the incoming byte:
   incomingByte = Serial.read();
   if( incomingByte == 'a' )
      // say what you got:
    Serial.print("I received: ");
     Serial.println(incomingByte, DEC);
   else
       // say what you got:
    Serial.print("Not A");
```

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - switch~case

```
int incomingByte = 0; // for incoming serial data
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 // send data only when you receive data:
 if (Serial.available())
   // read the incoming byte:
   incomingByte = Serial.read();
   switch(incomingByte)
   case 'a' :
    Serial.println("input a");
    break;
   case 'b':
    Serial.println("input b");
    break;
   case 'c':
    Serial.println("input c");
    break;
   case 'd':
    Serial.println("input d");
    break;
   default:
    Serial.println(incomingByte, DEC);
    break;
```

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 함수

void function1(void)
{
 Serial.println("function test");
}

void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
}

void loop() {
 function1();

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 함수

```
void function2(char c)
 Serial.print(c);
 Serial.print("Decimal Value = ");
 Serial.println(c, DEC);
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 function2('k');
```

#### 마이크로프로세서와 C언어 - 함수

```
int function_add(int a, int b)
  int c = a+b;
  return c;
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 int result = function_add(1, 4);
 Serial.print("result = ");
 Serial.println(result) ;
```

- while 문
- do~while 문
- for 문

• 예제11 void setup() {
Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
}

```
void loop() {
 int condition = 1;
 unsigned int count = 0;
 while(condition)
   Serial.print("count = ");
   Serial.println(count) ;
   count++;
   if( count > 100 ) condition = 0;
```

```
void setup() {
 Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
void loop() {
 int condition = 1;
 unsigned int count = 0;
 do
   Serial.print("count = ");
   Serial.println(count) ;
   count++;
   if( count > 100 ) condition = 0;
 }while(condition);
```

```
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600); // opens serial port, sets data rate to 9600 bps
}

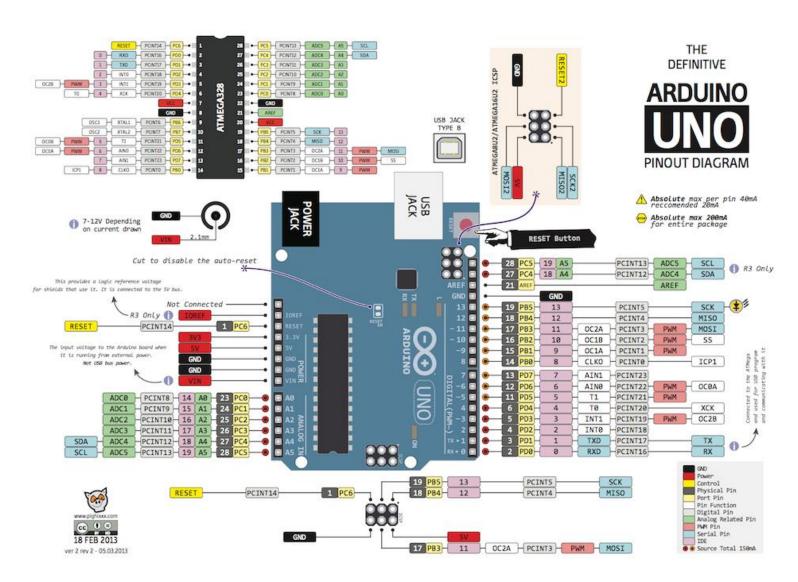
void loop() {
    int i = 0;
    for( i = 0; i<100; i++)
    {
        Serial.print("i = ");
        Serial.println(i);
    }
}</pre>
```

• 퀴즈 : for 문을 이용하여 1부터 100까지 더한 결과를 얻는 기능을 프로그래밍 하시오

• Hint : 예제13과 예제10번을 참고

#### IO 포트

• Port



#### IO 포트 관련 레지스터

Port

#### 13.4.2 PORTB - The Port B Data Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
0x05 (0x25)	PORTB7	PORTB6	PORTB5	PORTB4	PORTB3	PORTB2	PORTB1	PORTB0	PORTB
Read/Write	R/W	•							
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

#### 13.4.3 DDRB - The Port B Data Direction Register

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	_
0x04 (0x24)	DDB7	DDB6	DDB5	DDB4	DDB3	DDB2	DDB1	DDB0	DDRB
Read/Write	R/W	•							
Initial Value	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

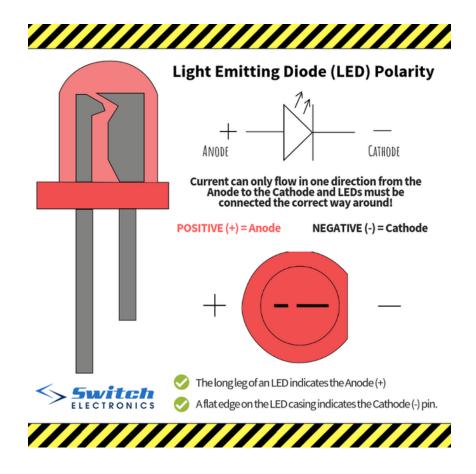
#### 13.4.4 PINB - The Port B Input Pins Address

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	
0x03 (0x23)	PINB7	PINB6	PINB5	PINB4	PINB3	PINB2	PINB1	PINB0	PINB
Read/Write	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	•
Initial Value	N/A								

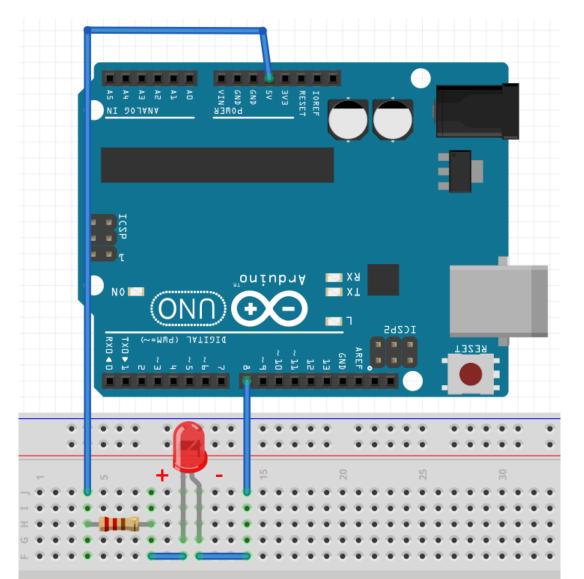
#### IO 포트 테스트

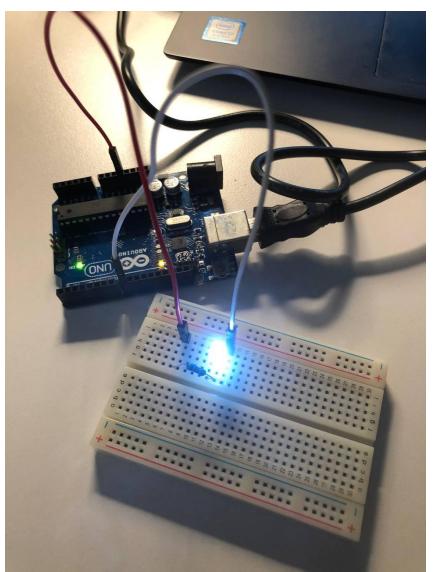
• LED를 이용한 포트 Output 테스트





## IO 포트 테스트





#### IO 포트 테스트

```
void setup() {
 // put your setup code here, to run once:
 DDRB = B00000001;
 PORTB = B00000000;
void loop() {
 // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
 PORTB = B00000001;
 delay(1000);
 PORTB = B00000000;
 delay(1000);
```

# 수고하셨습니다.

다음주에 만나요.