

2016

Arduino interface with Processing (Serial Communication)



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Intoduction:

Arduino:

Arduino is Open Source platform and it has a IDE(Integrated Development environment). Generally, anyone access in easily and then all of them available in internet. Arduino is one of the way of to easily know about microcontroller. The speciality of the microcontroller is no need study about the any language, just know about some keywords. This is a main purpose of all the peoples to like it. Arduino details (schematic, layout) available in internet. We make a hobbiest circuit, consumer electronics, robotics.

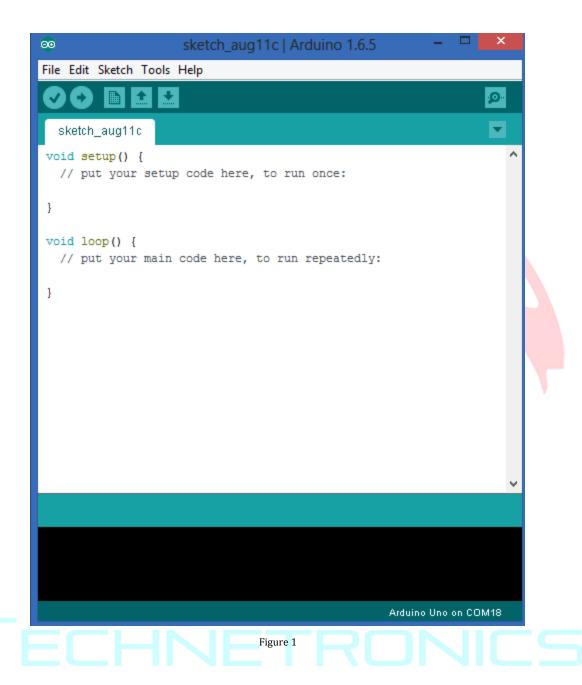
Processing:

Processing is an Open Source Computer Programming Language and Intergrated Development Environment built for electronic arts, new media art and visual design communities. Processing is a flexible software sketchbook and a language for learning how to code within the context of the visual arts. Its interactive programs with 2D, 3D of PDF output.

OpenGL integration for accelerated 2D and 3D. And also a Cross Platform (GNU/Linux, Mac OS X and Windows). Over 100 libraries extend the core software.



Step 1: Open the Arduino IDE



Step 2: To write the code in the IDE.

```
_ D X
oo sketch_sep02c | Arduino 1.6.5
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  sketch_sep02c§
 void setup() {
   // put your setup code here, to run once:
 Serial.begin(9600);
void loop() [{]
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
 Serial.println("Tenet");
delay(1000);
                                                    Arduino Uno on COM7
                                Figure 2
```

CODE:

```
void setup()
   {
     Serial.begin(9600);
  }
void loop()
  {
    Serial.println("Tenet");
    delay(1000);
  }
```

Step 3: Save the file. **File-> Save as**

```
- -
Processing_-_Hello_World | Arduino 1.6.5
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  Processing_-_Hello_World
 void setup() {
   // put your setup code here, to run once:
 Serial.begin(9600);
 void loop() {
   // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
 Serial.println("Tenet");
 delay(1000);
Done Saving.
                                                      Arduino Uno on COM7
```

Figure 3

Step 4: Verify the coding using **verify icon**.

```
- 0
Processing_-_Hello_World | Arduino 1.6.5
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  Processing_-_Hello_World
 void setup() {
   // put your setup code here, to run once:
Serial.begin(9600);
void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
Serial.println("Tenet");
delay(1000);
1
Done Saving.
                                                      Arduino Uno on COM7
```

Figure 4

Step 5: To show the message **Compiling Done**.

```
- 0
Processing_-_Hello_World | Arduino 1.6.5
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  Processing_-_Hello_World
 void setup() {
   // put your setup code here, to run once:
Serial.begin(9600);
 void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
Serial.println("Tenet");
 delay(1000);
[]
Done compiling.
Global variables use 206 bytes (10%) of dynamic memory, leaving
1,842 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2,048 bytes.
                                                                      Ξ
                                                     Arduino Uno on COM7
```

Figure 5

Step 6: To select the board (which board you have using)

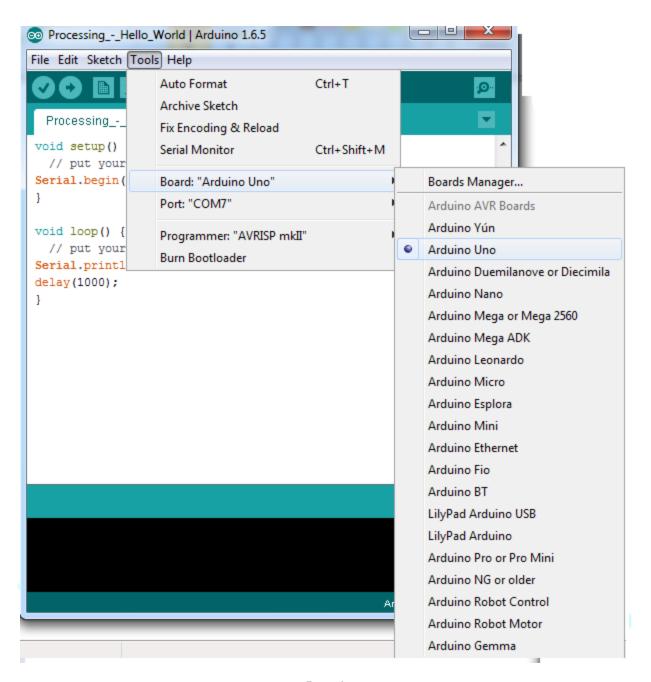


Figure 6

Step 7: To select the port also:

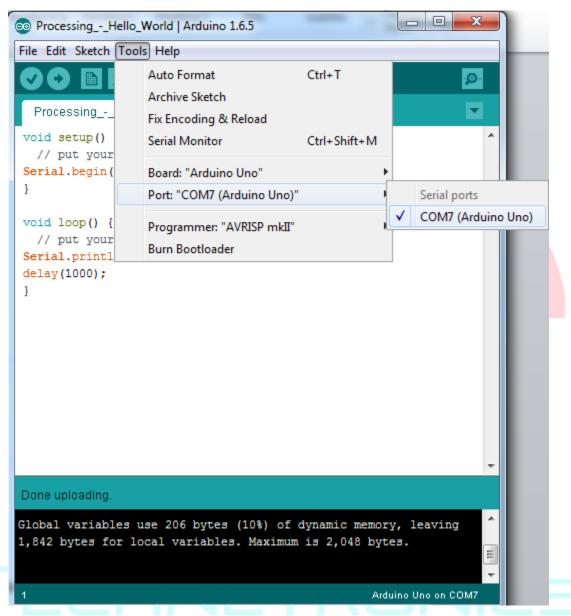


Figure 7

Step 8: Upload (dump) the program into the microcontroller. Using Upload Icon

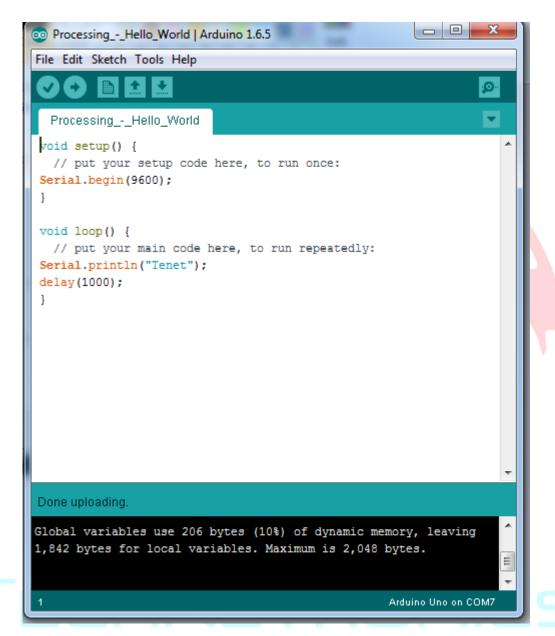


Figure 8

Step 9: Program will uploaded.

```
Processing_-_Hello_World | Arduino 1.6.5
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  Processing_-_Hello_World
 void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
Serial.begin(9600);
void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
Serial.println("Tenet");
delay(1000);
Done uploading.
Global variables use 206 bytes (10%) of dynamic memory, leaving
1,842 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2,048 bytes.
                                                                      Ξ
                                                     Arduino Uno on COM7
```

Figure 9



STEPS

Step 1: Open the IDE.

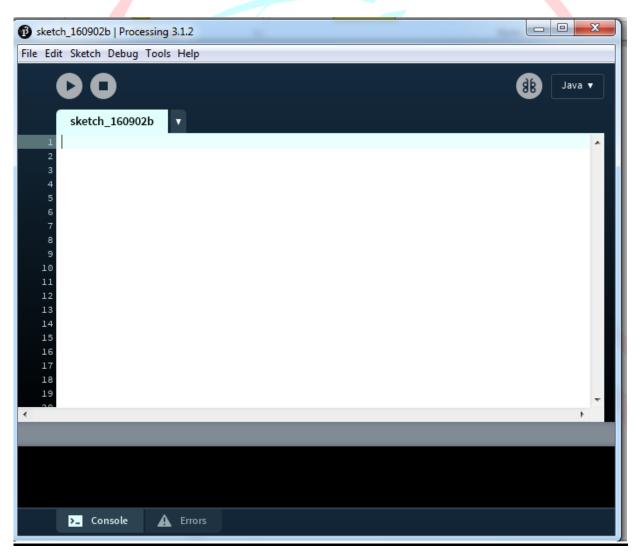
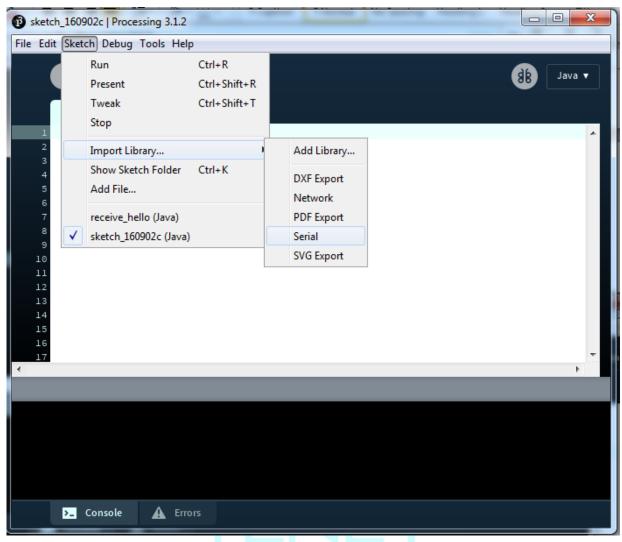


Figure 10

Step 2: Import the library



TECHNETRONICS

Step 3: To write the code in the IDE

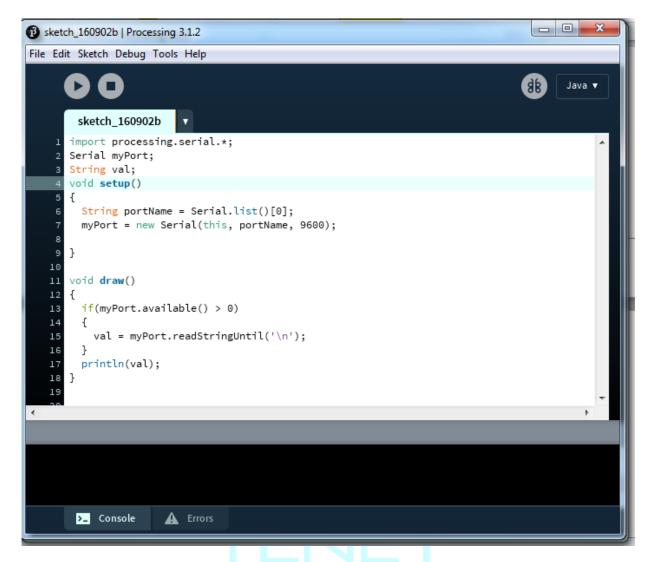


Figure 12

TECHNETRONICS

Code:

```
import processing.serial.*;
    Serial myPort;
    String val;
void setup()
    {
        String portName = Serial.list()[0];
        myPort = new Serial(this, portName, 9600);
      }
void draw()
    {
        if(myPort.available() > 0)
        {
            val = myPort.readStringUntil('\n');
        }
        println(val);
    }
```

TENET Technetronics

Step 4: Save the file. File -> save as

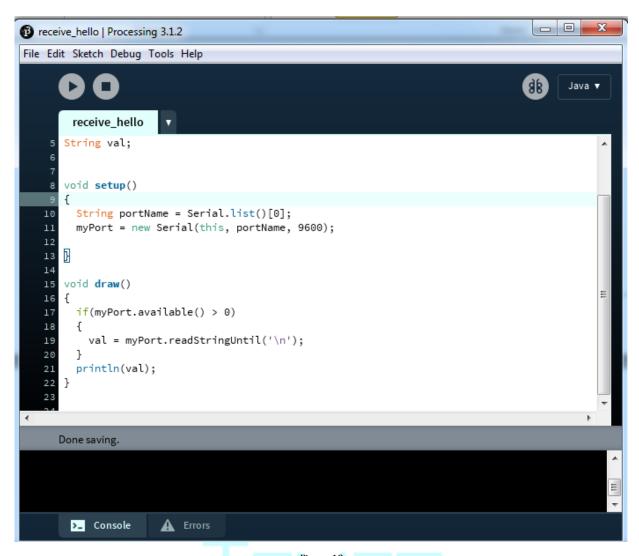
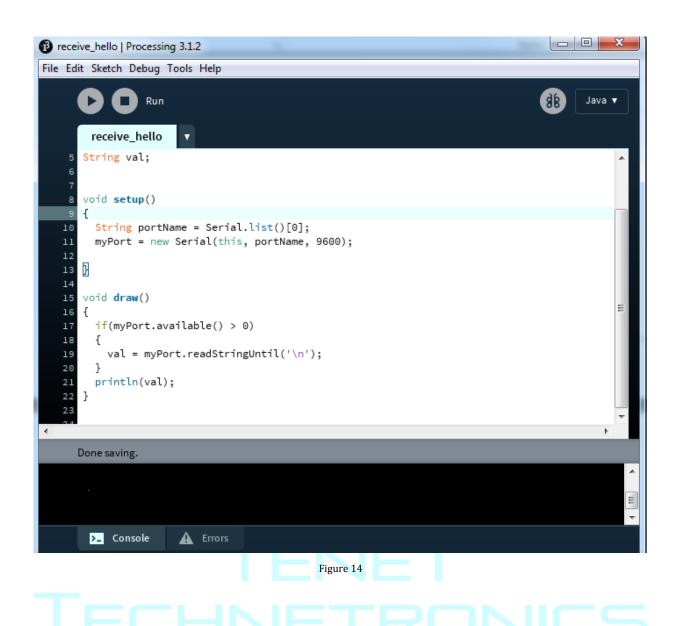
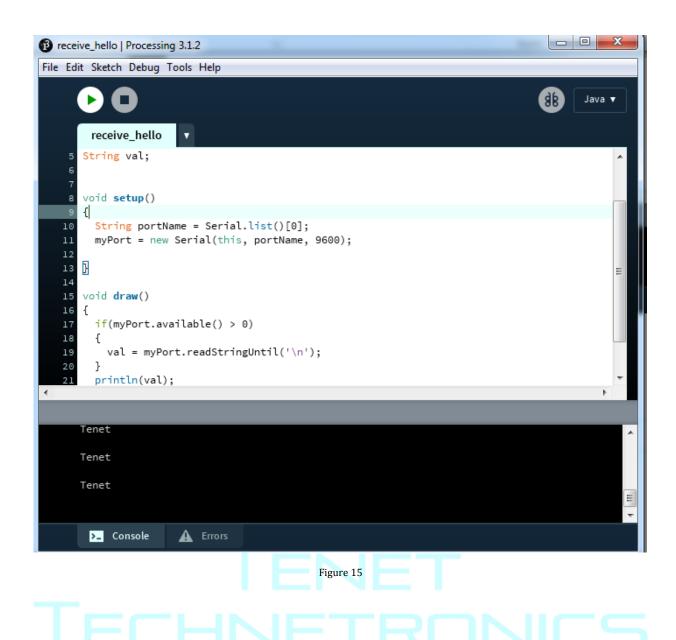


Figure 13

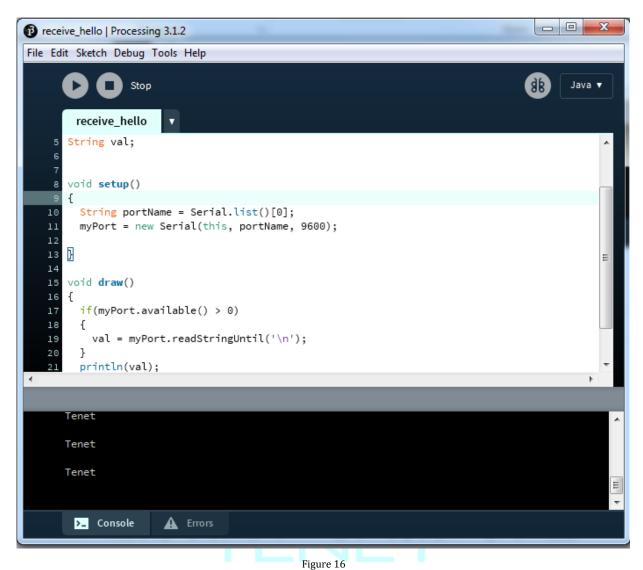
Step 5: Click the **RUN icon**.



OUTPUT:



Step 6:Click the **Stop icon**.



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For more information please visit: www.tenettech.com

For technical query please send an e-mail: info@tenettech.com