

4. Read pin high and low levels

1. Create and open the readgpio.py file

```
nano readgpio.py
```

2. Write program

```
import wiringpi

GPIO_Output_Pin = 0    #Define GPIO_Output_Pin as pin 0
GPIO_Intput_Pin = 1    #Define GPIO_Intput_Pin as 1 pin
OUTPUT = 1             #Define OUTPUT to be 1, that is, output
INPUT = 0              #Define INPUT to be 0, that is, input
HIGH = 1               #Define HIGH as 1, that is, the high point is flat
LOW = 0                #Define HIGH as 1, that is, the high point is flat

wiringpi.wiringPiSetup()           #Set the GPIO number to wPi
mode
wiringpi.pinMode(GPIO_Output_Pin,OUTPUT)    #Set GPIO_Output_Pin to OUTPUT
output mode
wiringpi.pinMode(GPIO_Intput_Pin,INPUT)      #Set GPIO_Intput_Pin to INPUT
input mode

while 1:
    wiringpi.digitalWrite(GPIO_Output_Pin,HIGH)    #Set GPIO_Output_Pin to output
    high level
    print('GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>HIGH')
    print('GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <=',wiringpi.digitalRead(GPIO_Intput_Pin))
    #Print the data read from GPIO_Intput_Pin
    wiringpi.delay(1000)          #Delay 1000ms
    print()

    wiringpi.digitalWrite(GPIO_Output_Pin,LOW)      #Set GPIO_Output_Pin output
    low level
    print('GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>LOW')
    print('GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <=',wiringpi.digitalRead(GPIO_Intput_Pin))
    #Print the data read from GPIO_Intput_Pin
    wiringpi.delay(1000)          #Delay 1000ms
    print()
```

After writing is completed, press the shortcut key to exit

"Ctrl+X"

The system will prompt you whether you need to save, press Y and press Enter to save and exit.

"Y"

3. Use Dupont cable to connect GPIO0 and GPIO1 of Raspberry Pi



4. Run python code

readgpio.py

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/work/example/Python $ python3 readgpio.py
GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>HIGH
GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <= 1

GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>LOW
GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <= 0

GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>HIGH
GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <= 1

GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>LOW
GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <= 0

GPIO_Output_Pin OUTPUT =>HIGH
GPIO_Intput_Pin INPUT <= 1
```

The GPIO_Input_Pin pin changes as the GPIO_Output_Pin output changes

- Appendix: GPIO pin reference diagram

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ gpio readall
```

+-----Pi 4B-----+											
BCM	wPi	Name	Mode	V	Physical	V	Mode	Name	wPi	BCM	
		3.3v			1	2		5v			
2	8	SDA.1	IN	1	3	4		5v			
3	9	SCL.1	IN	1	5	6		0v			
4	7	GPIO. 7	IN	1	7	8	1	TxD	15	14	
		0v			9	10	1	RxD	16	15	
17	0	GPIO. 0	IN	1	11	12	1	GPIO. 1	1	18	
27	2	GPIO. 2	IN	0	13	14		0v			
22	3	GPIO. 3	IN	0	15	16	0	GPIO. 4	4	23	
		3.3v			17	18	0	GPIO. 5	5	24	
10	12	MOSI	IN	0	19	20		0v			
9	13	MISO	IN	0	21	22	0	GPIO. 6	6	25	
11	14	SCLK	IN	0	23	24	1	CE0	10	8	
		0v			25	26	1	CE1	11	7	
0	30	SDA.0	IN	1	27	28	1	SCL.0	31	1	
5	21	GPIO.21	IN	1	29	30		0v			
6	22	GPIO.22	IN	1	31	32	0	GPIO.26	26	12	
13	23	GPIO.23	IN	0	33	34		0v			
19	24	GPIO.24	IN	0	35	36	0	GPIO.27	27	16	
26	25	GPIO.25	IN	0	37	38	0	GPIO.28	28	20	
		0v			39	40	0	GPIO.29	29	21	
+-----Pi 4B-----+											
BCM	wPi	Name	Mode	V	Physical	V	Mode	Name	wPi	BCM	