

3.Pin output high and low levels

1. Create and open the gpio.py file

```
nano gpio.py
```

2. Write a program

```
import wiringpi

GPIO_Pin = 0    #Define GPIO_Pin as pin 0
OUTPUT = 1      #Define OUTPUT to be 1, that is, output
HIGH = 1        #Define HIGH as 1, that is, the high point is flat
LOW = 0         #Define LOW as 0, which is low level

wiringpi.wiringPiSetup()          #Set the GPIO number to wPi mode
wiringpi.pinMode(GPIO_Pin,OUTPUT) #Set GPIO_Pin to OUTPUT output mode

while 1:
    print ('Set GPIO_Pin => H')
    wiringpi.digitalWrite(GPIO_Pin,HIGH)    #Output high level to GPIO_Pin
    wiringpi.delay(500)                     #Delay 500ms
    print ('Set GPIO_Pin => L')
    wiringpi.digitalWrite(GPIO_Pin,LOW)     #Output low level to GPIO_Pin
    wiringpi.delay(500)                     #Delay 500ms
```

After writing is completed, press the shortcut key to exit

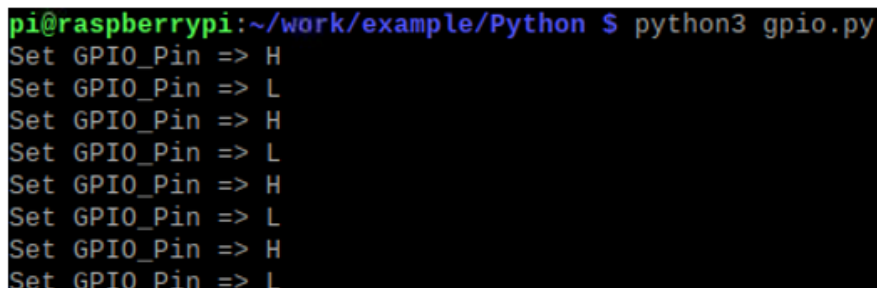
"Ctrl+X"

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

"Y"

3. Run the python program

```
python3 gpio.py
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~/work/example/Python $ python3 gpio.py
Set GPIO_Pin => H
Set GPIO_Pin => L
Set GPIO_Pin => H
Set GPIO_Pin => L
Set GPIO_Pin => H
Set GPIO_Pin => L
Set GPIO_Pin => H
Set GPIO_Pin => L
```

GPIO0_Pin alternately outputs high and low levels.

