# Project: Button Press Detection (Short/Long Press)

The system distinguishes between short and long button presses, triggering different outputs: a short press toggles an LED, while a long press (>1.5 seconds) activates a buzzer. The system status is displayed on an OLED screen

---

#### ### Working of the System

The system is designed to detect button presses and perform actions based on the duration of the press. Here's a step-by-step explanation of how it works:

## 1. \*\*Initialization (Setup)\*\*:

- The ESP32 initializes the button (pin 34) as an input with an internal pull-up resistor, the LED (pin 18) as an output, and the buzzer (pin 26) as an output.
- The OLED display (SSD1306, 128x64 pixels) is initialized over I2C with address `0x3C` and displays "System Ready" on startup.

#### 2. \*\*Button Press Detection\*\*:

- The button is active-low (pressed = LOW, released = HIGH due to the pull-up resistor).
- When the button is pressed (`LOW`), the system records the start time using `millis()` and sets a flag (`buttonPressed`) to track the press.

### 3. \*\*Button Release Handling\*\*:

- When the button is released (`HIGH`), the system calculates the press duration by subtracting the start time from the current `millis()` value.
- \*\*Short Press\*\* (<1.5 seconds): Toggles the LED state (ON to OFF or OFF to ON) and displays "Short Press: LED Toggled" on the OLED.

- \*\*Long Press\*\* (>1.5 seconds): Activates the buzzer at 1000 Hz for 0.5 seconds and displays "Long Press: Buzzer ON" on the OLED.

### 4. \*\*Display and Feedback\*\*:

- The OLED screen updates with relevant messages for each action (system ready, short press, or long press).
- The LED and buzzer provide visual and audible feedback based on the button press type.

# 5. \*\*Continuous Monitoring\*\*:

- The system continuously monitors the button state in the `loop()` function, ensuring real-time detection of presses without debouncing issues (handled implicitly by the state-based logic).

\_\_\_

#### ### Pin Mapping

The project uses an ESP32 DevKit-C V4 board connected to various components. Below is the pin mapping based on the provided Wokwi schematic and code:

- \*\*Pushbutton (BTN)\*\*  $\rightarrow$  GPIO 34: Green pushbutton, input with pull-up resistor, active-low (LOW when pressed).
- \*\*LED (led1)\*\* → GPIO 18: Red LED with  $1k\Omega$  resistor, output, toggles ON/OFF on short press.
- \*\*Buzzer (bz1)\*\*  $\rightarrow$  GPIO 26: Buzzer, output, plays 1000 Hz tone for 0.5s on long press.
- \*\*OLED Display (SSD1306)\*\*:
- SDA → GPIO 21: I2C data line for display.
- SCL → GPIO 22: I2C clock line for display.
- VCC → 3V3: 3.3V power for display.

- GND  $\rightarrow$  GND: Ground for display.
- \*\*Ground Connections\*\* → GND: Shared ground for LED, buzzer, button, and OLED
- \*\*Libraries Used\*\*:
- `Arduino.h`: Core Arduino functions.
- `Wire.h`: For I2C communication with the OLED.
- `Adafruit\_GFX.h` and `Adafruit\_SSD1306.h`: For controlling the OLED display.

-

Project Button Press detection (short
# include < Arduno h>  # include < wire.h>  # include < Adafroit - GFX.h>  # include < Adafroit - 3301306.h>
# define BTN 34  # define LED 18  # define Buzzer 26  Ada fruit - 950 1306 display (128, Ly, Swive, -1)
Bool ledon = false;  beal buttonfressed = false;  unsigned long presentant = 0;
display. Set Text color (white);  display. Set cursor (0, 20);
display. Print h (text)  display. display()
P.N. Made (BIN, INP.T. PULLUE);  P.N. Mode (LED, Output);  Pin Made (Buzzer, Output);

display begin (3301306 3W, 1ch CAPUCE, gair) Show text ( system ready) int button state = digital read (BTN) Button State = - low 38 | Button Pressed ) & button Pressed - true; press Steat - millis () CButton State == high 33 button Pressed = talse; unsigned by presstine - outlised - pressent if ( presstine > 1500) & lone (Buzzer, Jones, Son shoutest ( long Press Buzzer ON) ledon - 1 ledon show Text (short Press led Lagrad")

