### LCD DAN SHIFT REGISTER LCD



Mata Kuliah : Interface, Peripheral, dan Komunikasi

Kode Dosen : AJR

Kelas : D3TK-43-02

Anggota Kelompok:

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# PROGRAM STUDI D3 TEKNOLOGI KOMPUTER FAKULTAS ILMU TERAPAN UNIVERSITAS TELKOM BANDUNG 2021

### A. Tujuan

Maksud dan tujuan dari praktikum

ini adalah:

- 1. Mahasiswa mampu menggunakan pin-pin pada mikrokontroler dalam mengendalikan modul LCD
- Mahasiswa mampu menyelesaikan kasus tertentu dengan mengunakan LCD dalam mikrokontroler.

### B. Alat dan Bahan

Peralatan yang dibutuhkan dalam praktikum ini adalah :

- 1. Proteus (apk)
- 2. Arduino IDE

### C. Teori dasar

LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) merupakan salah satu perangkat untuk menampilkan (display) informasi dari suatu system kontroler.

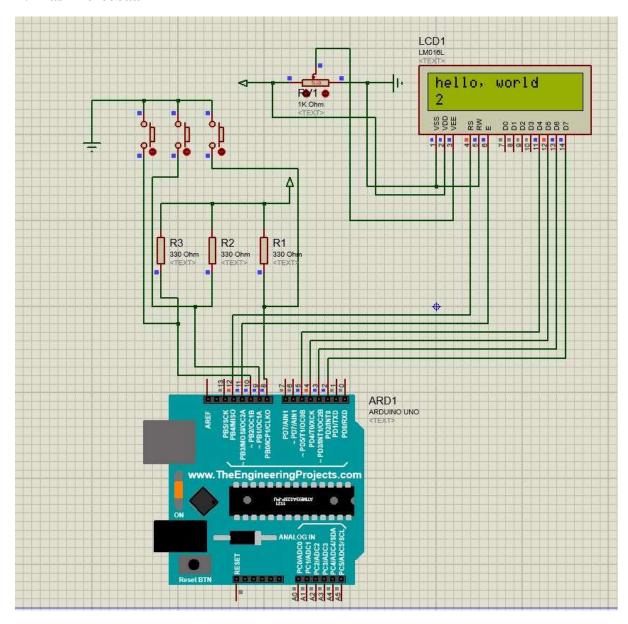
- A. Power Supply: 4.7 5.3 Volt
- B. Input: Data dari mikrokontroller
- C. Output: Cahaya yang dapat menampilkan karakter atau tulisan.
- D. Batasan: Tegangan maksimal 5.3 volt

LCD secara umum memiliki 16 PIN dengan urutan sebagai berikut :

- 1. Pin 1 VSS, sebagai input tegangan LCD (GND)
- 2. Pin 2 VDD, sebagai input tegangan + LCD
- 3. Pin 3 Vo, sebagai pengatur intensitas tulisan LCD
- 4. Pin 4 RS, sebagai pengatur clock LCD
- 5. Pin 5 R/W, sebagai pengatur aliran data LCD
- 6. Pin 6 E, sebagai enabler LCD, Active Low 7. Pin 7 Pin 14 : Data 0 Data 7
- 8. Pin 15, Tegangan Backlight LED +
- 9. Pin 16, Ground Backlight LED –

Shift Register 4094 merupakan shift register tipe serial in, paralel out. IC shift register adalah sebuah komponen elektronik (IC) yang digunakan untuk memsukkan data secara serial dan mengeluarkan data secara paralel.

### D. Hasil Percobaan



1a. 🔘 1a | Arduino 1,8.13

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```
finclude <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
void setup() {
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  lcd.print("hello, world!");
}
void loop() {
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print(millis()/1000);
}
```

1c | Arduino 1.8.13 File Edit Sketch Tools Help 10 #include <LiquidCrystal.h> LiquidCrystal 1cd(12,11,5,4,3,2); int tombol1 = 10; int tombol2 = 9; int tombol3 = 8; void setup() ( pinMode (tomboll, INPUT); pinMode (tombol2, INPUT); pinMode (tombol3, INPUT); lcd.begin(16,2); void loop() ( 1cd.setCursor(0,0); if (digitalRead(tombol1) == LOW) { lcd.print("tombol 1 ditekan"); }else if (digitalRead (tombol2) == LOW) ( lcd.print("tombol 2 ditekan"); }else if(digitalRead(tombol3) ==LOW) { lcd.clear();

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}

1c.

### 2a. a | Arduino 1.8.13

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```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal 1cd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
void setup() {
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  lcd.print("hello, world!");
  delay(1000);
void loop(){
  for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 13;
      positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
        delay (150);
  for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 29;
      positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayRight();
        delay(150);
  for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 16;
      positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
        delay(150);
       }
}
```

## 2c. 2c | Arduino 1.8.13

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# 2c

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
int tombol1 = 10;
int tombol2 = 9;
void setup() {
  1cd.begin (16,2);
  lcd.print("hello, world!");
  delay(1000);
 pinMode (tombol1, INPUT);
 pinMode (tombol2, INPUT);
void loop() {
 if (digitalRead (tombol1) == LOW) {
   for (int positionCounter = 0;
       positionCounter < 19;
       positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayRight();
        delay(150);
       }
 } else if (digitalRead (tombol2) == LOW) {
   for (int positionCounter = 0;
       positionCounter < 13;
       positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
        delay(150);
 }
}
```

```
2b
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal 1cd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
void setup() {
 lcd.begin(16,2);
 lcd.print("hello, world!");
 delay(1000);
void loop() { // untuk perulangan program
  for (int positionCounter = 0;
       positionCounter < 13; // 13 adalah total kata hello, world!
      positionCounter++){ // untuk arah agar kata bergerak sebanyak 13 kali
        lcd.scrollDisplayLeft(); // agar kata bergerak ke kiri
       delay (150);
  for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 29;
      positionCounter++) { // untuk arah agar kata bergerak sebanyak 29 kali
        lcd.scrollDisplayRight(); // kata bergerak ke kanan
        delay(150);
   for (int positionCounter = 0;
       positionCounter < 16;
      positionCounter++) { // untuk arah agar kata bergerak sebanyak 16 kali
        lcd.scrollDisplayLeft(); // kata bergerak ke kiri
        delay(150);
}
```

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3c.

3a. Sa | Arduino 1.8.13

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3a

finclude <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);

void setup() {
 lcd.begin(16,2);
 Serial.begin(9600);
 lcd.print("hello");

```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
void setup() {
    lcd.begin(16,2);
    Serial.begin(9600);
    lcd.print("hello");
}
void loop() [{
    if(Serial.available()) {
        while(Serial.available() > 0) {
            char ch=Serial.read();
            Serial.write(ch);
            lcd.write(ch);
        }
}
```

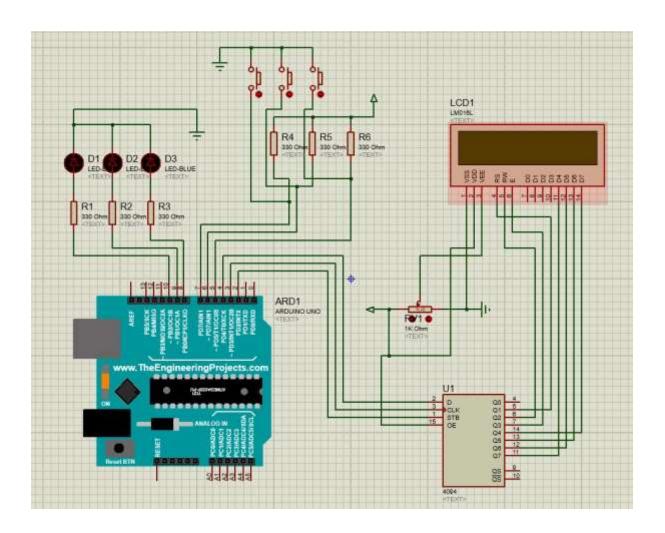
```
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal 1cd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
int tomboll = 10;
void setup() {
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  Serial.begin (9600);
  lcd.print("Hallo");
 pinMode (tomboll, INPUT);
  delay(500);
  lcd.clear();
1
void loop() {
  if (Serial.available()) {
    while (Serial.available() > 0) {
      char kata=Serial.read();
      Serial.write(kata);
      lcd.write(kata);
  if (digitalRead (tomboll) == LOW) {
    for (int positionCounter=0;
        positionCounter < 16;
        positionCounter++) {
          lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
          delay(150);
        }
    for (int positionCounter=0:
          positionCounter < 32;
          positionCounter++) {
            lcd.scrollDisplayRight();
            delay(150);
          1
    for (int positionCounter=0;
          positionCounter < 32;
          positionCounter++) {
            lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
            delay(150);
    1
}
```

3b. 3b | Arduino 1.8.13 File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
3b

Finclude <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(12,11,5,4,3,2);
void setup(){
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop(){
  if(Serial.available()){ // untuk menghasilkan jumlah byte di port serial yang belum terbaca delay(100);
  lcd.clear();
  while(Serial.available() > 0){ // saat ada kata yang diketik akan lcd.write(Serial.read()); // ditampilkan di lcd
  }
}
}
```



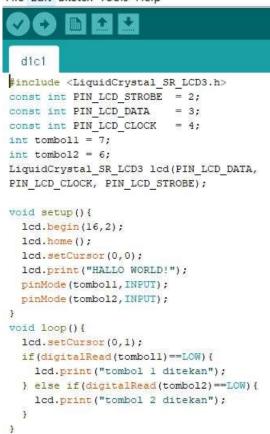
### D. 1a a d1a | Arduino 1.8.13

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```
d1a
#include <LiquidCrystal SR LCD3.h>
const int PIN LCD STROBE = 2;
const int PIN LCD DATA
                         = 3;
const int PIN LCD CLOCK = 4;
LiquidCrystal SR LCD3 1cd(PIN LCD DATA,
PIN LCD CLOCK, PIN LCD STROBE);
void setup() {
 1cd.begin(16,2);
 lcd.home();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("HALLO WORDL");
void loop() {
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print(millis()/1000);
```

### D. 1c d1c1 | Arduino 1.8.13

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### D. 1b add | Arduino 1.8.13

```
#include <LiquidCrystal SR LCD3.h> // library baru
const int PIN_LCD_STROBE = 2; //lcd shift-register strobe
const int PIN LCD DATA
                            = 3; //lcd shift-register data
const int PIN_LCD_DATA = 3; //lcd shift-register data
const int PIN_LCD_CLOCK = 4; //lcd shift-register clock
LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3 lcd(PIN_LCD_DATA,
PIN_LCD_CLOCK, PIN_LCD_STROBE); //definisi pin
void setup() {
 1cd.begin (16,2);
 lcd.home();
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("HALLO WORLD");
}
void loop(){
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print(millis()/1000);
}
```

### D. 1c1 ad1c1 | Arduino 1.8.13

```
d1c1
#include <LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3.h>
const int PIN_LCD_STROBE = 2;
const int PIN LCD DATA = 3;
const int PIN LCD CLOCK = 4;
int tomboll = 7;
int tombol2 = 6;
LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3 lcd(PIN_LCD_DATA,
PIN_LCD_CLOCK, PIN_LCD_STROBE);
void setup() {
  1cd.begin(16,2);
  lcd.home();
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("HALLO WORLD!");
  pinMode(tomboll, INPUT);
  pinMode (tombol2, INPUT);
void loop() {
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  if (digitalRead (tombol1) == LOW) {
   lcd.print("tombol 1 ditekan");
  } else if (digitalRead(tombol2) == LOW) {
    lcd.print("tombol 2 ditekan");
}
```

### D. 1c2 ad1c2 | Arduino 1.8.13

```
d1c2
include <LiquidCrystal SR LCD3.h> // library baru
const int PIN_LCD_STROBE = 2; //lcd shift-register strobe
const int PIN LCD DATA = 3; //lcd shift-register data
const int PIN LCD CLOCK = 4; //lcd shift-register clock
int tomboll = 7;
int tombol2 = 6;
LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3 lcd(PIN_LCD_DATA,
PIN LCD CLOCK, PIN LCD STROBE); //definisi pin
void setup() {
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  lcd.home();
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("HALLO WORLD!");
 pinMode(tomboll,INPUT);
 pinMode (tombol2, INPUT);
}
void loop() {
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  if (digitalRead (tombol1) == LOW) {
    for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 4;
       positionCounter++) {
        lcd.scrollDisplayRight();
        delay(150);
    }
  } else if(digitalRead(tombol2)==LOW){
    for (int positionCounter = 0;
      positionCounter < 4;
      positionCounter++) {
       lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
       delay(150);
 }
```

# D. 1c3 @ d1c3 | Arduino 1.8.13

```
d1c3
include <LiquidCrystal SR LCD3.h> // library baru
const int PIN_LCD_STROBE = 2; //lcd shift-register strobe
                        = 3; //lcd shift-register data
const int PIN LCD DATA
const int PIN_LCD_CLOCK = 4; //lcd shift-register clock
int tombol1 = 7;
LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3 lcd(PIN_LCD_DATA,
PIN_LCD_CLOCK, PIN_LCD_STROBE); //definisi pin
void setup() {
 lcd.begin(16,2);
 Serial begin (9600);
 lcd.home();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 led.print("HALLO");
 delay(500);
 lcd.clear();
 pinMode (tomboll, INPUT);
}
void loop(){
 if(Serial.available())(
   while (Serial available () > 0) {
     char kata = Serial read();
      Serial.write(kata);
      lcd.write(kata);
    }
  }
 if(digitalRead(tomboll) == LOW) {
   for (int positionCounter=0;
        positionCounter < 16;
        positionCounter++) {
         lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
         delay(150);
        }
   for (int positionCounter=0;
         positionCounter < 32;
         positionCounter++) {
           lcd.scrollDisplayRight();
            delay(150);
          1
   for (int positionCounter=0;
         positionCounter < 32;
         positionCounter++) {
           lcd.scrollDisplayLeft();
            delay(150);
          }
   }
```

### D. 2a d2a | Arduino 1.8.13

```
d2a
#include <LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3.h>
const int PIN_LCD_STROBE = 2;
const int PIN_LCD_DATA
                       = 3;
const int PIN LCD CLOCK = 4;
int sw_ok = 7;
int sw up = 6;
int sw_back = 5;
int batas;
LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3 lcd(PIN_LCD_DATA,
PIN_LCD_CLOCK, PIN_LCD_STROBE);
void setup(){
 lcd.begin(16,2);
 lcd.home();
 lcd.setCursor(4,0);
 lcd.print("D3TK-43-02");
 delay(3000);
 batas=0;
 menu();
}
void loop(){
 for(int i = 0; i <= batas; i++) {
   lcd.clear();
   lcd.setCursor(0,0);
   lcd.print("BATAS : ");
   lcd.setCursor(7,0);
   lcd.print("batas : ");
   lcd.setCursor(0,1);
   lcd.print("Data : ");
    lcd.setCursor(7,1);
   lcd.print(i);
   delay(1000);
 }
```

### d2a | Arduino 1.8.13

```
⊘ ♠ ♠ ◘ □ d2a
```

```
void menu() {
 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(5,0);
 lcd.print("SETTING : ");
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print("SET : ");
 lcd.setCursor(11,1);
 lcd.print("START : ");
 if (digitalRead(sw_ok) == LOW) {
    while (digitalRead(sw_ok) == LOW) {}
      goto set1;
 if (digitalRead (sw_back) == LOW) {
   while (digitalRead(sw back) == LOW) {}
     goto start;
 } else{
   goto set;
 }
 setl:
 lcd.clear();
 lcd.setCursor(0,0);
 lcd.print("BATAS : ");
 lcd.setCursor(7,0);
 lcd.print (batas);
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print("SET : ");
 lcd.setCursor(7,1);
 lcd.print("UP : ");
 lcd.setCursor(12,1);
 lcd.print("DOWN : ");
```

```
if (digitalRead(sw ok) == LOW) {
    while (digitalRead (sw ok) == LOW) {}
      goto set;
  if(digitalRead(sw_back) == LOW) {
    batas=batas-1;
    if (batas<0) {
      batas=0;
    delay(100);
    goto setl;
  if (digitalRead(sw up) == LOW) {
   batas=batas+1;
   delay(100);
   goto setl;
  } else{
    goto set1;
  }
  start:
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(8,0);
  lcd.print("DONE");
  delay(3000);
}
```

### D. 2b @ d2b | Arduino 1.8.13

```
d2b
#include <LiquidCrystal SR LCD3.h>
const int PIN LCD STROBE = 2;
const int PIN LCD DATA
                         = 3;
const int PIN LCD CLOCK = 4;
int sw ok = 7;
int sw_up = 6;
int sw back = 5;
int batas;
LiquidCrystal SR LCD3 lcd(PIN LCD DATA,
PIN LCD CLOCK, PIN LCD STROBE);
void setup() {
 lcd.begin(16,2);
 lcd.home();
 lcd.setCursor(4,0); // colom 4 baris ke 0
 lcd.print("D3TK-43-02");
 delay(3000);
 batas=0;
  menu();
void loop() {
  for (int i = 0; i <= batas; i++) {
    lcd.clear();
    lcd.setCursor(0,0);
   lcd.print("BATAS : ");
   lcd.setCursor(7,0);
   lcd.print("batas : ");
   lcd.setCursor(0,1);
   lcd.print("Data : ");
   lcd.setCursor(7,1);
   lcd.print(i);
   delay(1000);
 }
}
```



```
void menu() {
  set: // saat fungsi mencapai goto set akan kembali ke sini
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(5,0);
  lcd.print("SETTING : ");
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print("SET : ");
  lcd.setCursor(11,1);
  lcd.print("START : ");
  if(digitalRead(sw ok) == LOW) { //saat tombol ditekan
    while(digitalRead(sw_ok) == LOW) {} //waktu tombol ditekan
      goto setl;
  if (digitalRead (sw back) == LOW) {
    while (digitalRead(sw back) == LOW) {} // waktu tombol ditekan
      goto start;
  } else{
    goto set; // kembali ke set:
  1
  setl: // saat fungsi mencapai goto setl akan kembali ke sini
  lcd.clear():
  lcd.setCursor(0,0);
  lcd.print("BATAS : ");
  lcd.setCursor(7,0);
  lcd.print(batas);
  lcd.setCursor(0,1);
  lcd.print("SET : ");
  lcd.setCursor(7,1);
  lcd.print("UP : ");
  lcd.setCursor(12,1);
  lcd.print("DOWN : ");
  if (digitalRead (sw ok) == LOW) {
    while(digitalRead(sw_ok) == LOW) {} // waktu tombol ditekan
      goto set; // kembali ke setl:
  1
  if(digitalRead(sw back) == LOW) { // jika tombol ditekan
    batas=batas-1;
    if (batas<0) {
      batas=0;
    delay(100);
    goto set1;
  if (digitalRead(sw up) == LOW) {
   batas=batas+1; // penjumlahan total
   delay(100);
   goto setl;
 } else{
    goto setl; //kembali ke setl:
  3
  start:
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(8,0);
  lcd.print("DONE");
  delay(3000);
}
```

- 6.
- a. Buat sebuah aplikasi dengan menggunakan 3 LED, 1 Potensio, 3 push button,
- 1 shift register 4094, 1 buah LCD,
- b. Terdapat kendali on/off, PWM dan delay dan shift register,
- c. Terdapat interface analog dan digital
- d. Catat skematik beserta pin/port yang digunakan, dan program yang dibuat pada kasus diatas dan perlihatkan pada assisten
- e. Kasusnya: membuat sebuah menu dengan pilihan 1. Blink-blink LED 2. Running LE

3

```
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File Edit Sketch Tools Help
#include <LiquidCrystal_SR_LCD3.h>
const int PIN LCD STROBE = 2;
const int PIN_LCD_DATA = 3;
const int PIN_LCD_CLOCK = 4;
int tomboll = 7;
int tombol2
              = 6;
int tombol3
int led1 = 10;
int led2 = 9;
int led3 = 8;
int blin, runn, fading, batas;
LiquidCrystal SR LCD3 lcd(PIN LCD DATA,
PIN LCD CLOCK, PIN LCD STROBE);
void setup() {
  lcd.begin(16,2);
  lcd.home();
  lcd.setCursor(4,0);
  lcd.print("D3TK-43-02");
  delay(3000);
  pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
  blin = 0;
 batas=0:
  menu();
```

```
void loop() {
    lcd.clear();
   if(blin == 1) {
     lcd.print("BLINK LED");
     digitalWrite(led1, HIGH);
     digitalWrite (led2, HIGH);
     digitalWrite(led3, HIGH);
     delay(500);
     digitalWrite(led1,LOW);
     digitalWrite(led2,LOW);
     digitalWrite(led3,LOW);
      delay(500);
    }if(runn == 1){
      lcd.print("RUNNING LED");
      digitalWrite (led1, HIGH);
     delay(500);
     digitalWrite(led1,LOW);
     digitalWrite (led2, HIGH);
     delav(500):
     digitalWrite(led2,LOW);
     digitalWrite(led3, HIGH);
     delay(500);
     digitalWrite(led3,LOW);
    }if(fading == 1){
     lcd.print("FADING LED");
     for (int i=0; i<=255; i+=5) {
        analogWrite(ledl,i);
        analogWrite(led2,i);
        analogWrite(led3,i);
       delay(150);
      for (int i=255; i>=0; i-=5) {
        analogWrite(ledl,i);
       analogWrite(led2,i);
       analogWrite(led3,i);
        delay(150);
      1
    }
```

```
void menu() {
  set:
  lcd.clear();
  lcd.setCursor(5,0);
  lcd.print("MENU : ");
 lcd.setCursor(0,1);
 lcd.print("BLINK");
 lcd.setCursor(6,1);
 lcd.print("RUN");
 lcd.setCursor(10,1);
 lcd.print("FADING");
 if (digitalRead (tomboll) == LOW) {
   blin=blin+1;
   goto start;
  }if(digitalRead(tombol2) == LOW) {
   runn=runn+1;
    goto start;
  }if(digitalRead(tombol3) == LOW) {
   fading=fading+1;
    goto start;
  }else{
```

### E. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan yang kita dapatkan dari praktikum kali ini adalah kita dapat mengerti bagaimana system dari pembuatan dan cara kerja running text LED dan mengetahui bagaimana cara kerja Arduino UNO dan mengetahui kegunaaan dan fungsinya mulai dari pin I/O dll. Serta pengaplikasiannya secara langsung

### F. Link Video Kegiatan praktikum

https://youtu.be/8wFP9toeNql