

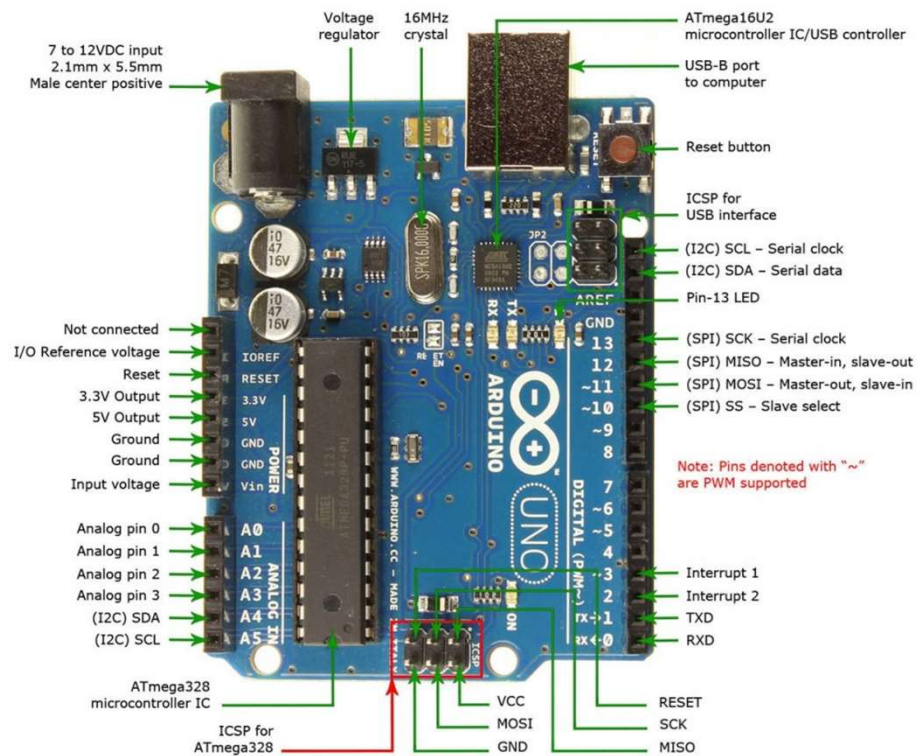


# EE3704 Embedded System

## Chapter 2

Presented by  
Asst. Prof. Dr.Narong Aphiratsakun

## Chapter 2: Digital Output



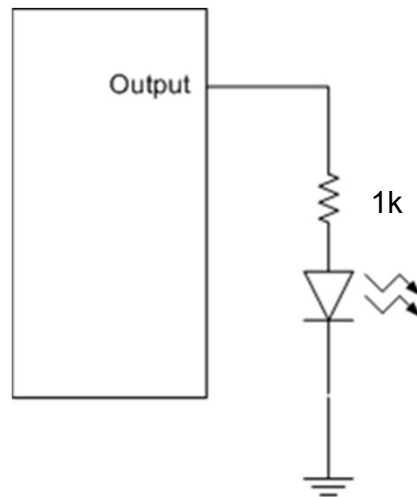
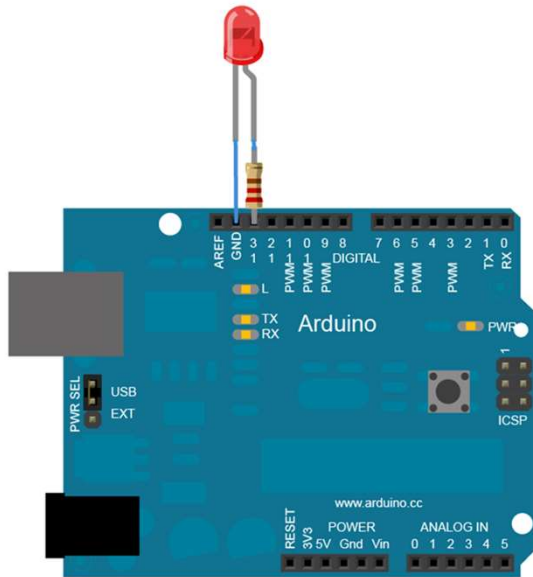
Function:

`pinMode(PORTnumber, OUTPUT);`

`digitalWrite();`

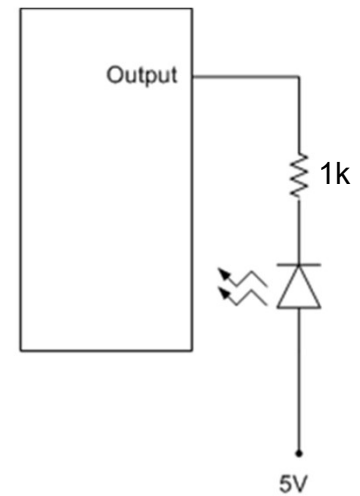
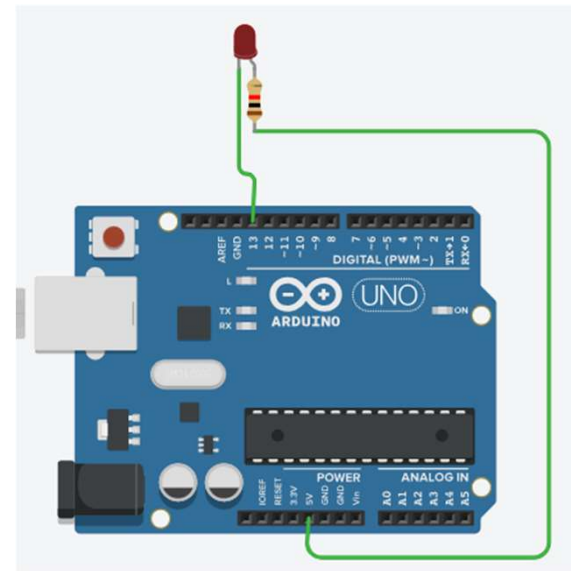
# Chapter 2: Digital Output

- Active High



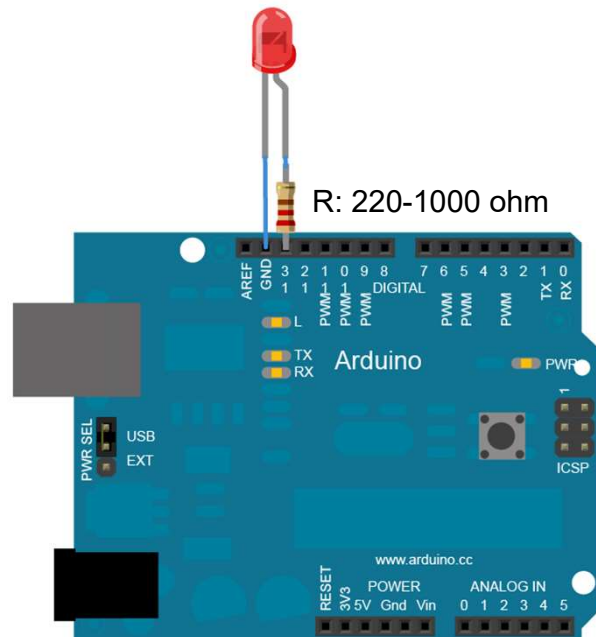
Output	led
0	Off
1	On

- Active Low



Output	led
0	On
1	Off

# Chapter 2: Digital Output

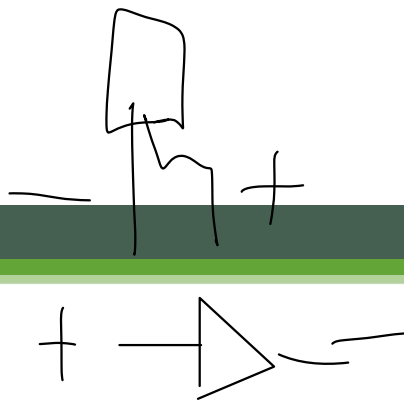


- Active High

## Lecture §

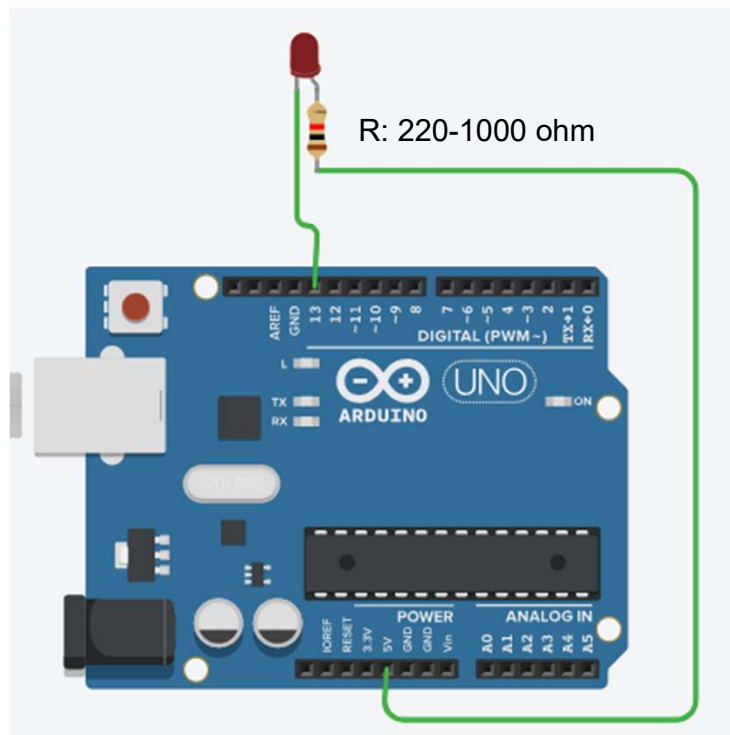
```
void setup()
{
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);|
}
```



## Chapter 2: Digital Output

- Active Low



### Lecture §

```
void setup()
{
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
}
```

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

### Example 2.1: Active High load

- Turn On / Off LED (Pin 13) for 5 times
- Check the LED output
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

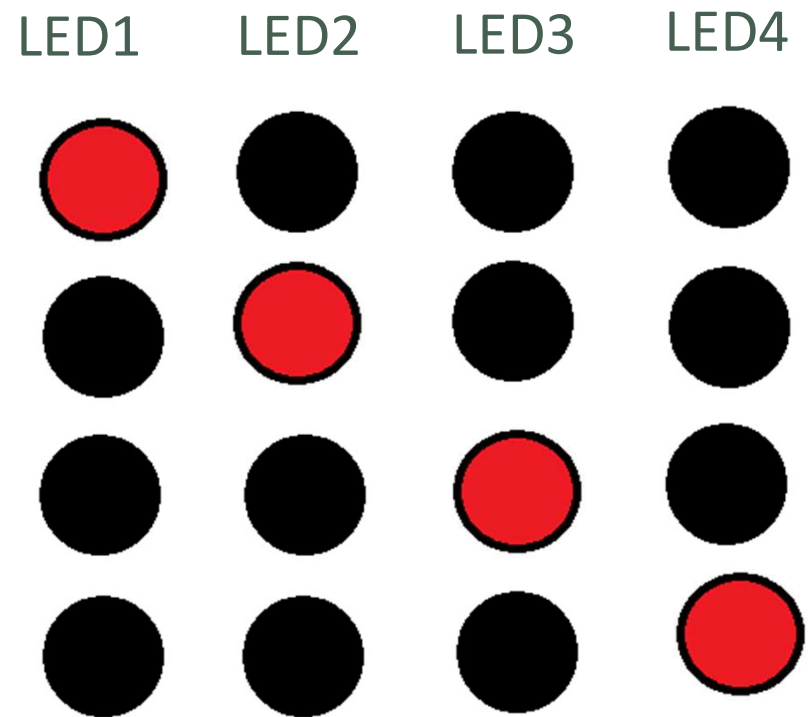
Example 2.2: Active High and Active Low loads

- Turn On / Off LED (Pin 13 and Pin 12) for 5 times
- Check the LED output
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

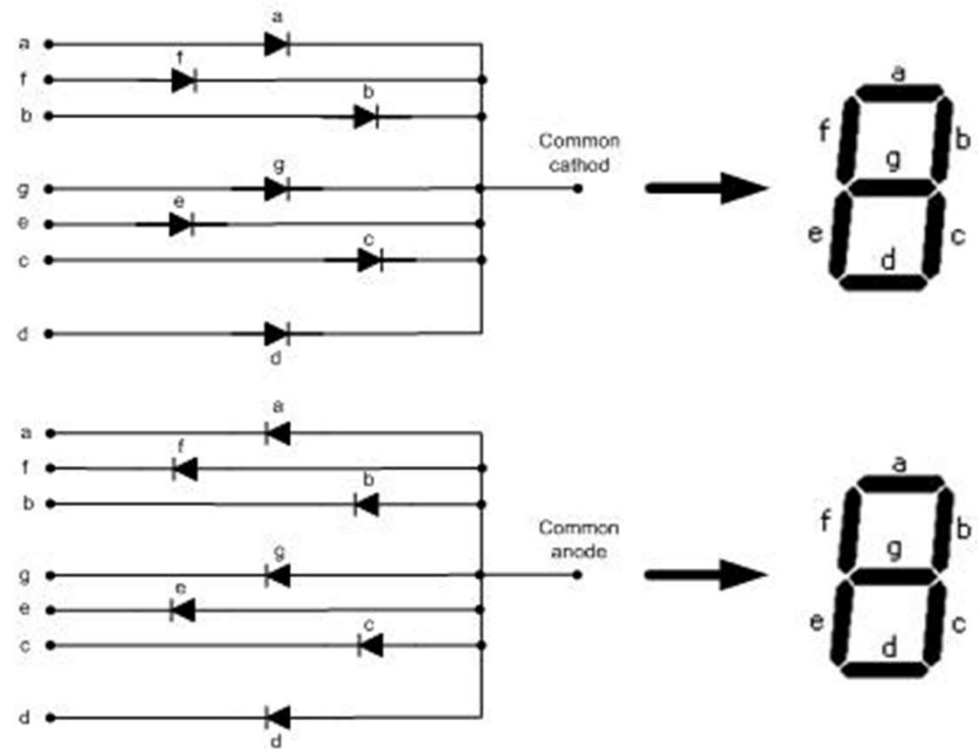
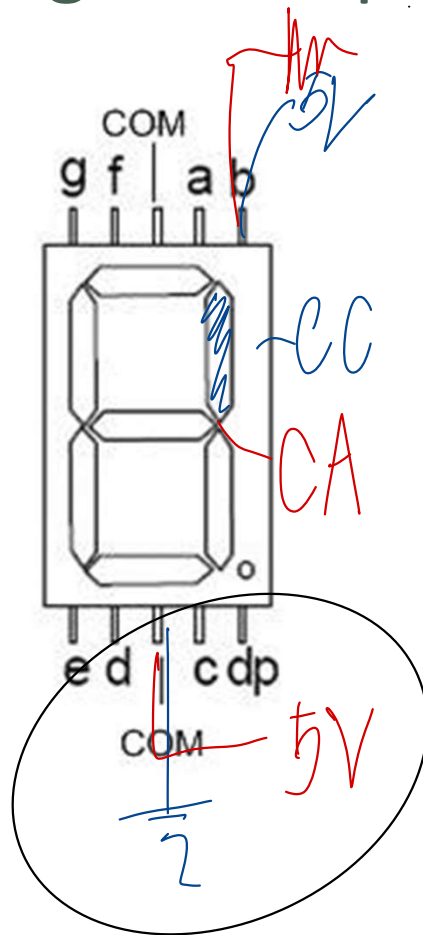
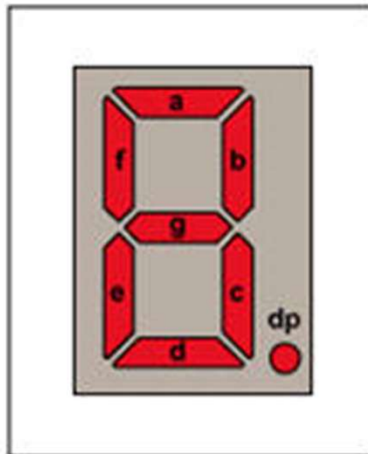
### Example 2.3 (all Active Low)

- Connect LED to Pin 0 to 3
- Turn On / Off LED Pin 0 to 3 with delay of 1 second
  - Use function `delay(ms);`
- Show Circuit diagram / and Coding
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board

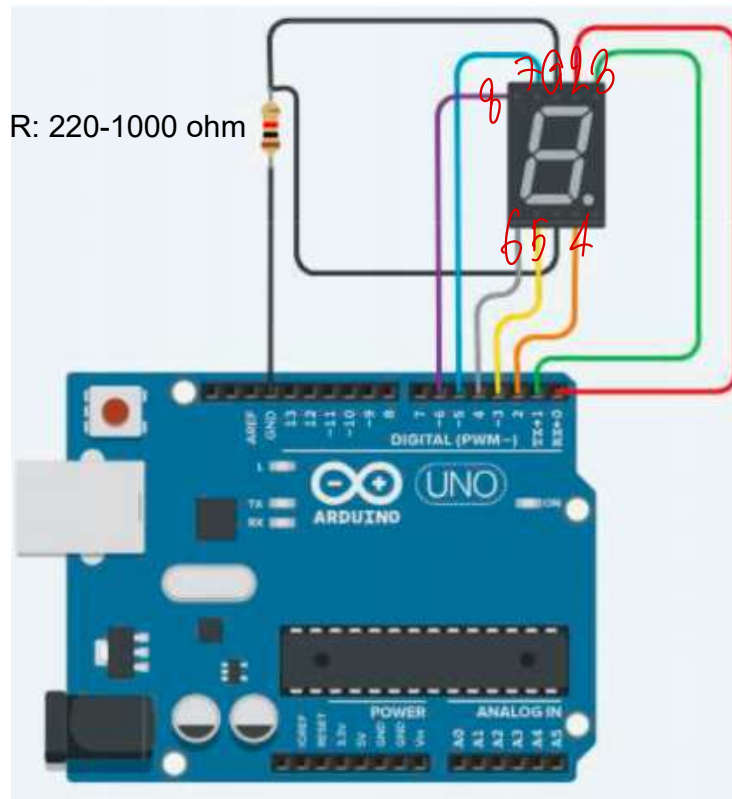




## Chapter 2: Digital Output (7 Segment display)



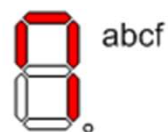
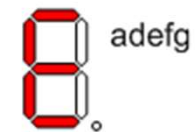
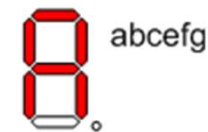
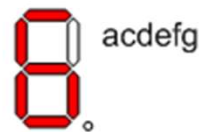
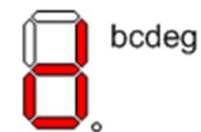
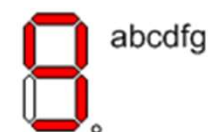
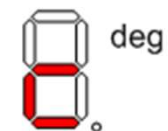
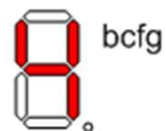
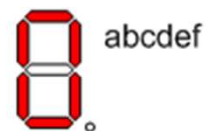
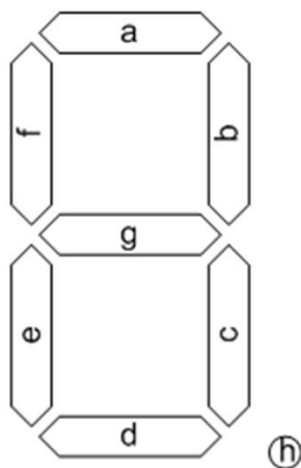
## Chapter 2: Digital Output • 7 Segment Common Cathode



- RED – A Pin 0
- GREEN – B Pin 1
- Orange – C Pin 2
- Yellow – D Pin 3
- Grey – E Pin 4
- Blue – F Pin 5
- Purple – G Pin 6
- Black – Common GND

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

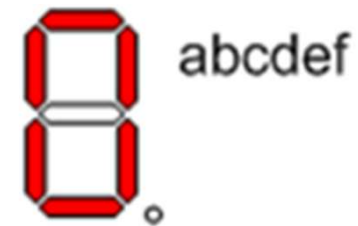
- 7 Segment Common Cathode



# Chapter 2: Digital Output

- 7 Segment Common Cathode

W3	W2	W1	W0	g	f	e	D	c	b	a	HEX	7SEG
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3F	0
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	06	1
0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5B	2
0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4F	3
0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	66	4
0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6D	5
0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7D	6
0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	07	7
1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7F	8
1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6F	9

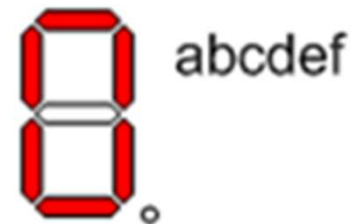


0 1 1 0 0 1 1

# Chapter 2: Digital Output

- 7 Segment Common Anode

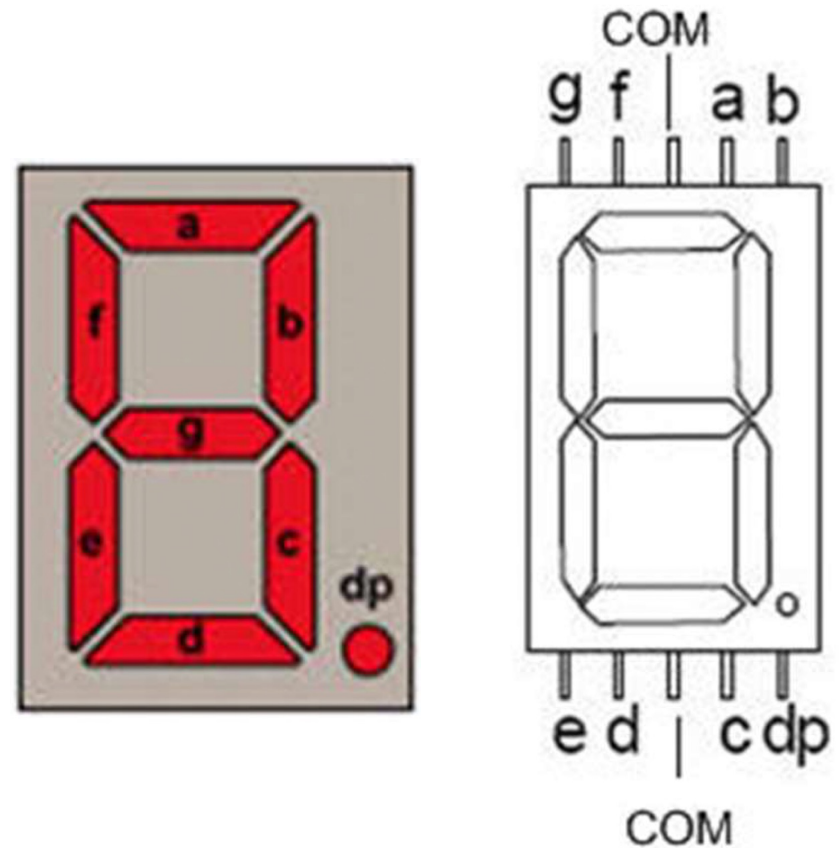
g 4	f 2	e 1	d 6	c 0	b 2	a 1	Hex	Dec
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
1	1	1	1	0	0	1	79	1
0	1	0	0	1	0	0	24	2
0	1	1	0	0	0	0	30	3
0	0	1	1	0	0	1	19	4
0	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	5
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	02	6
1	1	1	1	0	0	0	78	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	8
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	9



## Chapter 2: Digital Output

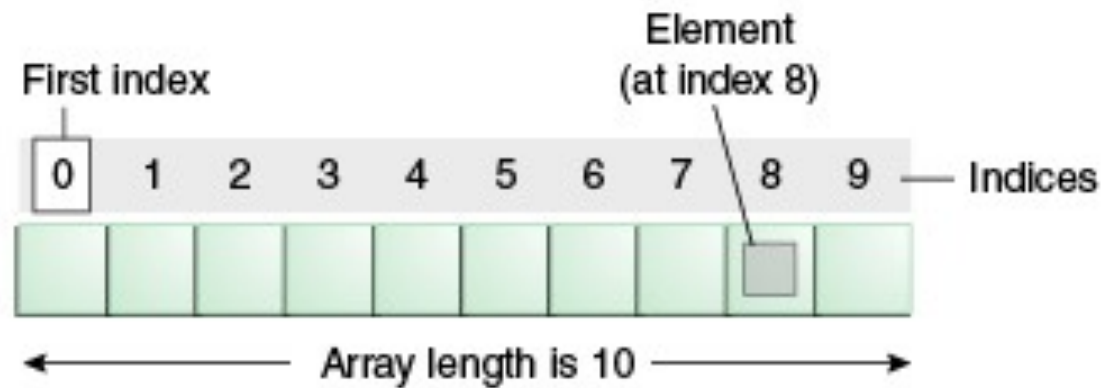
Example 2.4: 7 Segment (CC or CA)

- Make 7 segment display number 5
- Pins starting from **Pin2 to Pin 8**
- Check the 7 segment display
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board



# Array

- Array is a container of object that hold fixed number of values of single type.
- Item in an array is called element.
- First index is 0. So the 9<sup>th</sup> element is at index 8<sup>th</sup>.



- Declaration
- row, column

# Array

1 row 7column `int number_5[7] = {1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1};`

```
int number_5[i] = {1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1};
```

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓  
i = 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6D
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----

7 6 5 4 3 2 1  
g f e d c b a



## Chapter 2: Digital Output

Example 2.5: 7 Segment (CC or CA)

- Make 7 segment display number 5 using array
- Pins starting from **Pin2 to Pin 8**

# 2D-Array

- Declaration
- row, column

1 row 7column `int number_5[7] = {1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1};`

2 row 7column `int number[2][7] = { {0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1},  
{1, 0, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1} };`

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

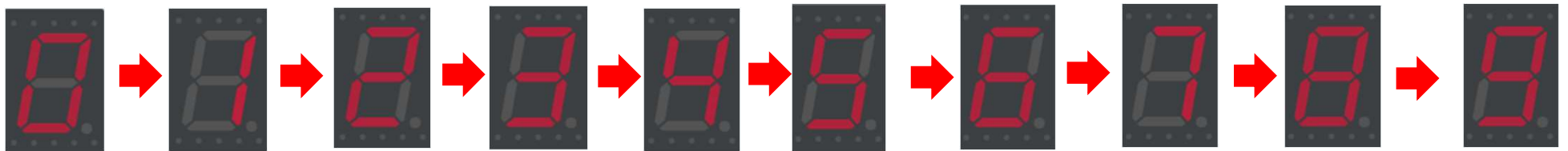
### Example 2.6: 7 Segment (CC or CA)

- Make 7 segment display number 4 and 5 with 1s interval using array
- Pins starting from **Pin2 to Pin 8**
- Check the 7 segment display
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

### Example 2.7 : 7 Segment (CC or CA)

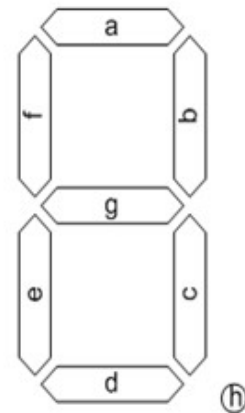
- 7 Segment running 0 – 9 and repeat with delay of 1 second
- Show Circuit diagram / and Coding
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board



## Chapter 2: Digital Output

### Example 2.8 : 7 Segment (CC or CA)

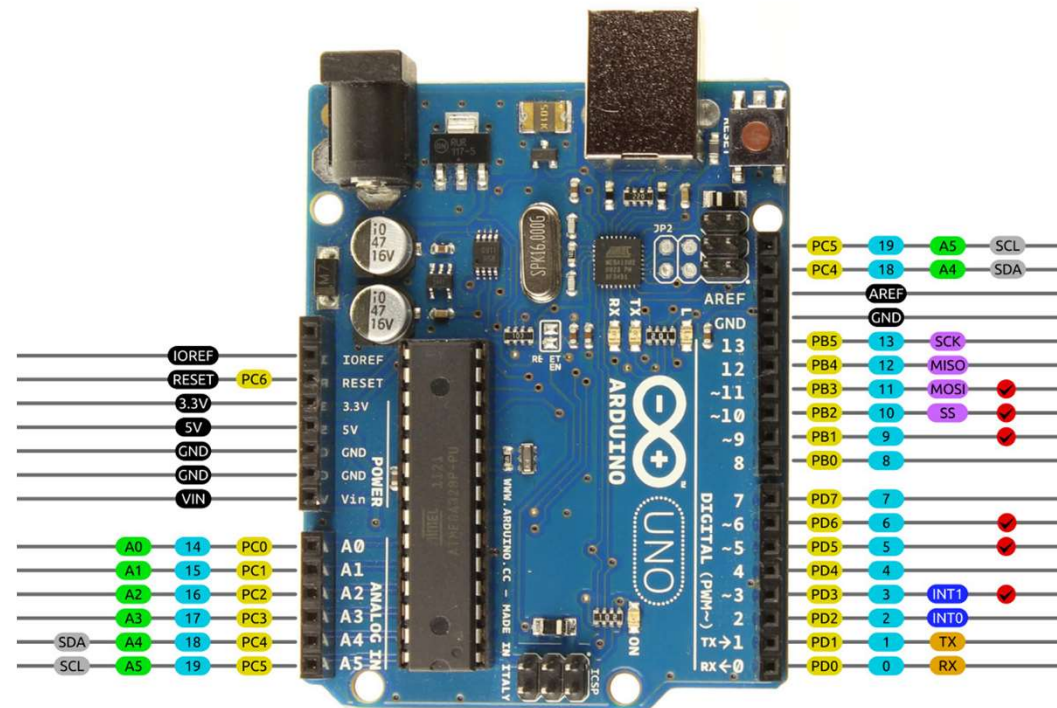
- Make Led on 7 segment start at 'a' and follow by 'b', and so on..... until 'g' with 1 s delay. Make LED Off
- When it reached 'g' and go reverses as follow 'f' so on..... until back to 'a' with 1 s delay.
- Then repeat the process
- Show Circuit diagram / and Coding
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board



## Chapter 2: Digital Output

- **Port Register**
  - B (Digital pin 8 to 13)
  - C (Analog input pins)
  - D (Digital pin 0 to 7)

## Arduino Uno R3 Pinout



AVR DIGITAL ANALOG POWER SERIAL SPI I2C PWM INTERRUPT

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

- DDRx and PORTx map to Arduino digital pins (example x=D)
  - DDRD – The Port D Data Direction Register – read/write
    - Input : 0,    Output : 1
  - PORTD – The Port D Data Register – read/write
    - Low : 0,    High : 1

$B$

3	2	1	0	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<del>0</del>	<del>0</del>

$F$

$C$

Pin	2	2	PD 2
3	2	PD 3	
4	2	PD 4	
5	2	PD 5	
6	2	PD 6	
7	2	PD 7	
8	2	PD 8	

# Chapter 2: Digital Output

- Example set Digital Output Pin( 2 – 8 )

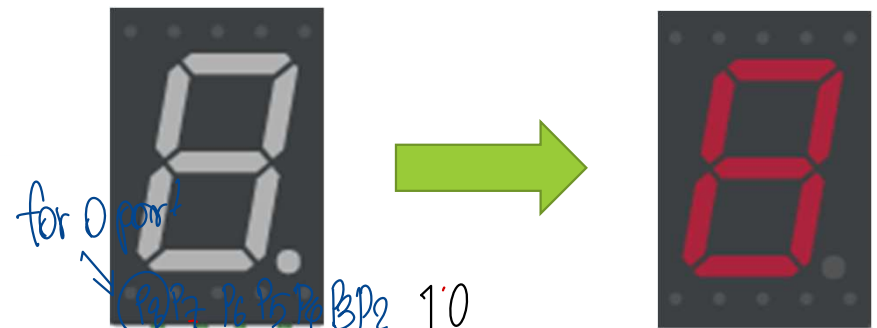
```
void setup()
{
  DDRD = 0xFF; //Set pin 2-8 to be Output
  PORTD = 0; // Set Digital output pin 2-8
}

void loop()
{
  //hex
  //500
```

hex

DDR2 = 0x7c9

DRB = 0X01<sup>C</sup><sub>9</sub>



PORTD = 0x26;  $\ll 2$

PORTB = 0x01;



g	f	e	D	c	b	a	HEX	7SEG
0	1	1	1	1	1	1	3F	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	06	1
1	0	1	1	0	1	1	5B	2
1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4F	3
1	1	0	0	1	1	0	66	4
1	1	0	1	1	0	1	6D	5
1	1	1	1	1	0	1	7D	6
0	0	0	0	1	1	1	07	7
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7F	8
1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6F	9

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

Example 2.9: Use DDRx, PORTx registers

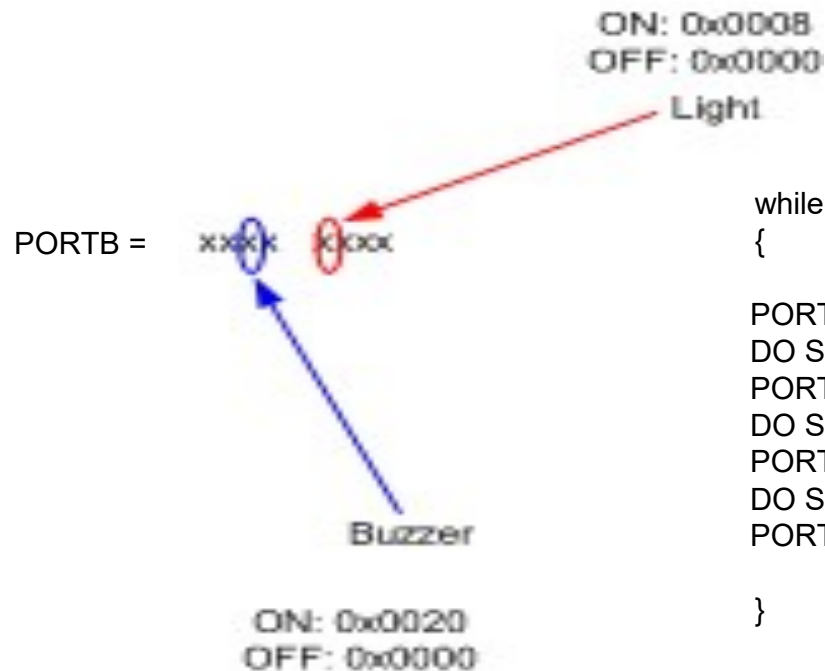
- 7 Segment running 0 – 9 and repeat with delay of 1 second
- Pins starting from **Pin2 to Pin 8**
- Show Circuit diagram / and Coding
  - Tinkercad
  - Real Arduino board





## Why need |= and &=

**\*\*\*Consider 2 different outputs are in the same port**



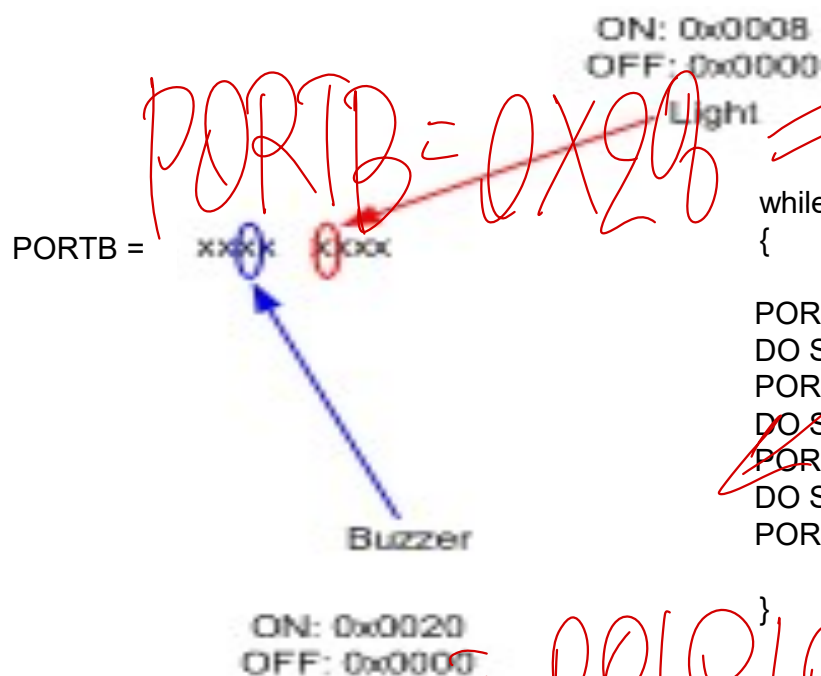
```
while(1)
{
    PORTB = 0x0008; //ON THE LIGHT;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB = 0x0020; //ON THE ON BUZZER;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB = 0x0000; //OFF THE BUZZER;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB = 0x0000; //OFF THE LIGHT;
}
```

**ANYTHING WRONG???**

Light ON



Why need |= and &=



PORTB = 0x20

```
while(1)
{
```

```
PORTB |= 0x0008; //ON THE LIGHT;
DO SOMETHING;
PORTB |= 0x0020; //ON THE ON BUZZER;
DO SOMETHING;
PORTB &= ~(0x0020); //OFF THE BUZZER;
DO SOMETHING;
PORTB &= ~(0x0008); //OFF THE LIGHT;
```

$0x08 \mid = 0000; 1000$

OR OR

$0x20 \mid = 0010; 0000$

OR OR

$\&= \sim 0x0020$

Force to off

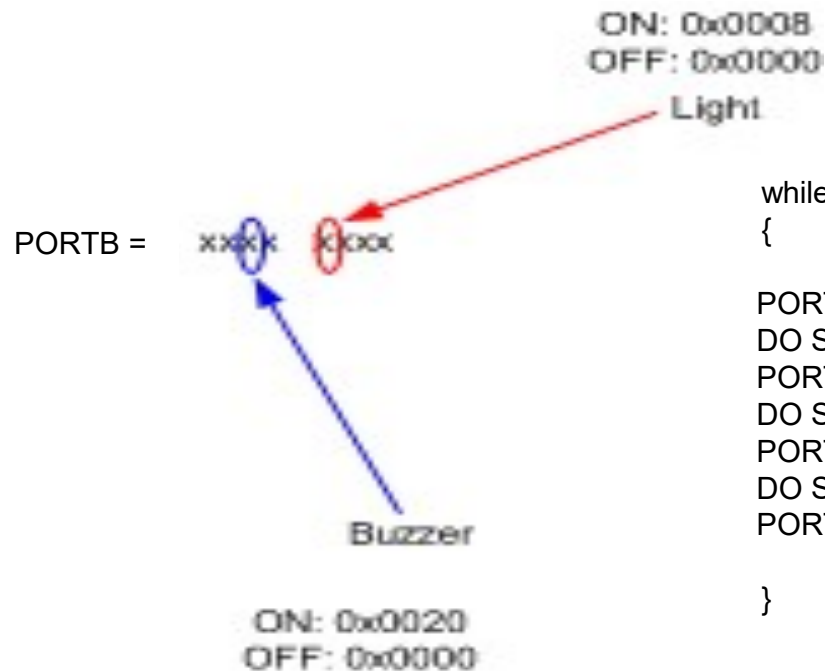
00101000

20

ISN'T OK???

"0"

# Why need |= and &=



```
while(1)
{
    PORTB |= 0x0008; //ON THE LIGHT;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB |= 0x0020; //ON THE ON BUZZER;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB &= ~(0x0020); //OFF THE BUZZER;
    DO SOMETHING;
    PORTB &= ~(0x0008); //OFF THE LIGHT;
}
```

**Basically : Force 0 use &=**  
**Force 1 use |=**

g	f	e	d	c	b	a	Hex	Dec
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0
1	1	3	1	0	9	1	79	1
0	1	2	0	1	4	0	24	2
0	1	3	1	0	0	0	30	3
0	0	1	1	0	9	1	19	4
0	0	1	0	0	2	1	12	5
0	0	0	0	0	3	1	02	6
1	1	3	1	0	8	0	78	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	00	8
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	9

## Chapter 2: Digital Output

Example 2.10: Any method (DDRx or pinMode, Portx or digitalWrite)

- **CA** 7 Segment running 0 – 9 and repeat with delay of 1 second
- Pins starting from **Pin2 to Pin 8**
- Show Circuit diagram / and Coding
  - Real Arduino board



