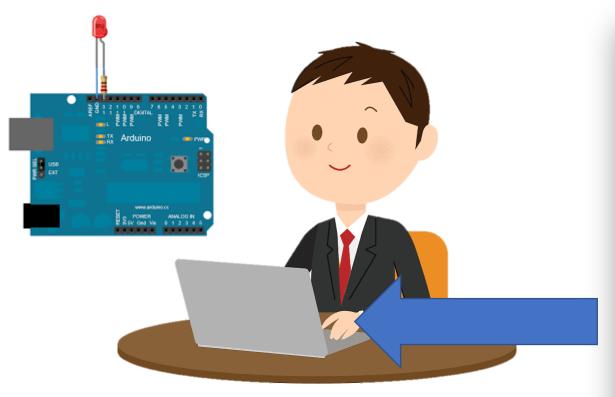


#### Programmieren, Was ist das?



```
Blink | Arduino 1.8.5
 This example code is in the public domain.
 http://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Blink
// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board
void setup() {
 // initialize digital pin LED_BUILTIN as an output.
 pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
// the loop function runs over and over again forever
void loop() {$
 digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
 delay(1000);
                                    // wait for a second
                                    // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
 digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);
  delay(1000);
                                     // wait for a second
                                                                Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM1
```

#### Programmieren

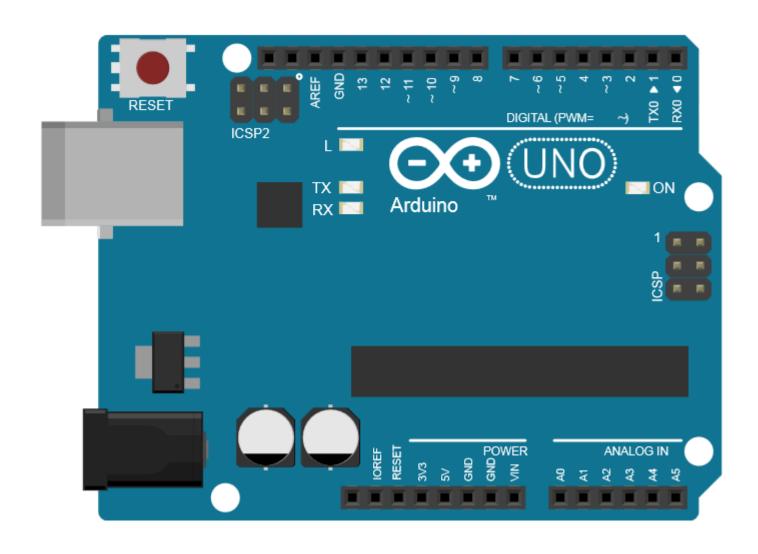
• Man muss genau sagen was man möchte

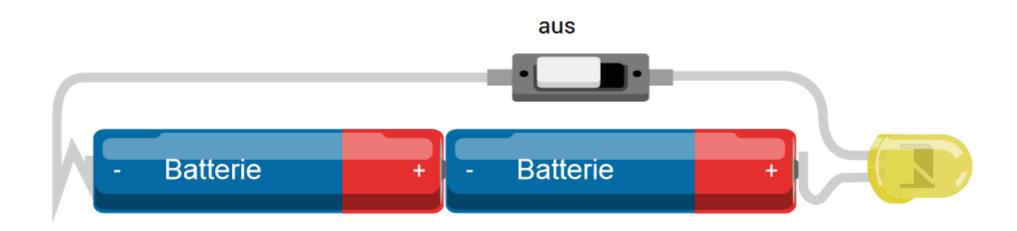
• Ü: Welche Schritte braucht man zum Nuss-Nougat-Creme Brötchen

#### Ü: Welche Schritte braucht man zum Nuss-Nougat-Creme Brötchen

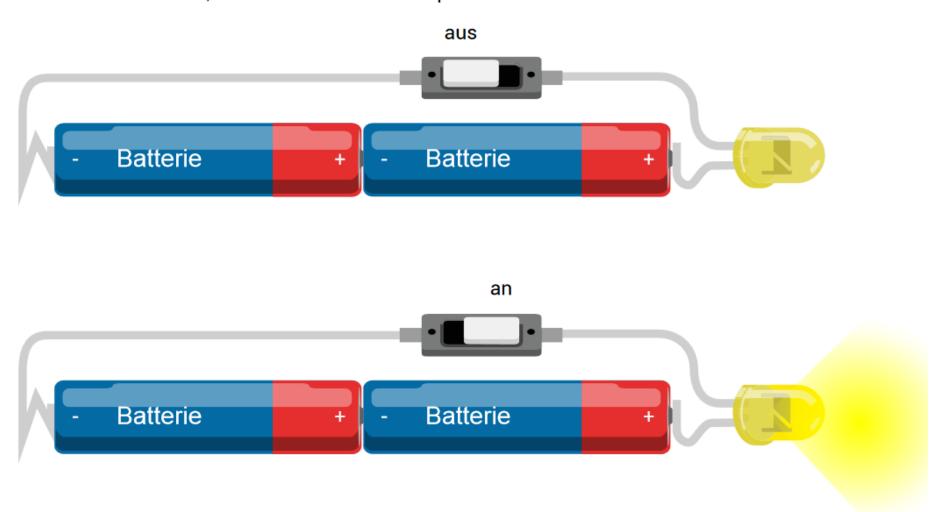
- a) Schrank auf und ein Brötchen heraushohlen
   b) Bei der Bäckerei eins kaufen
- 2. Messer hohlen
- 3. Brötchen aufschneiden
- 4. Nuss-Nougat Creme hohlen
- 5. Messer in Nuss-Nougat Creme tauchen
- 6. Brötchen schmieren
- 7. Alles wieder Aufräumen
- 8. Messer waschen

#### Arduino



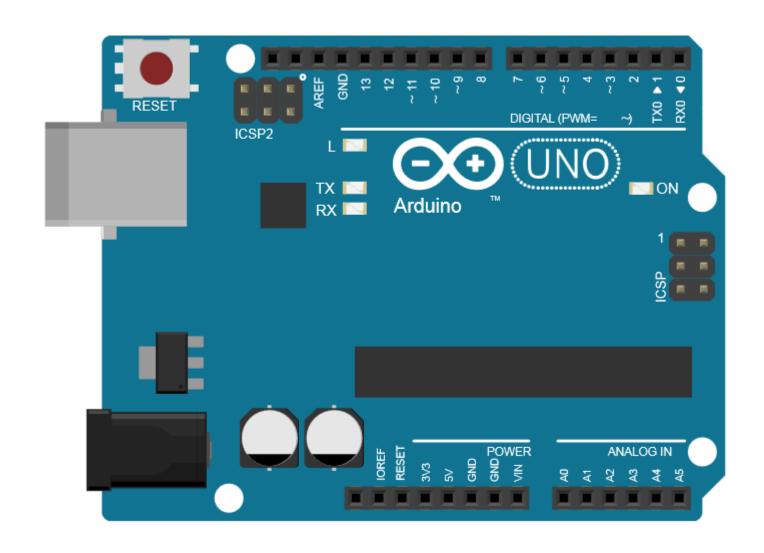


Schaltet man sie ein, leuchtet die Taschenlampe.

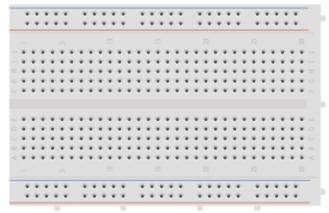


Plus

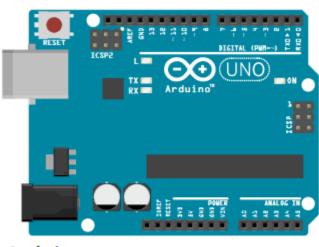
Minus



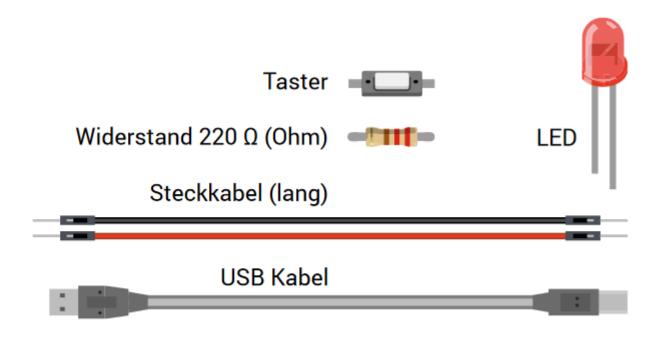
# Wie funktioniert der Ardy Plus DIGITAL (PWM= ICSP2 Arduino ANALOG IN Minus Minus = Ground ■ Plus = 5V



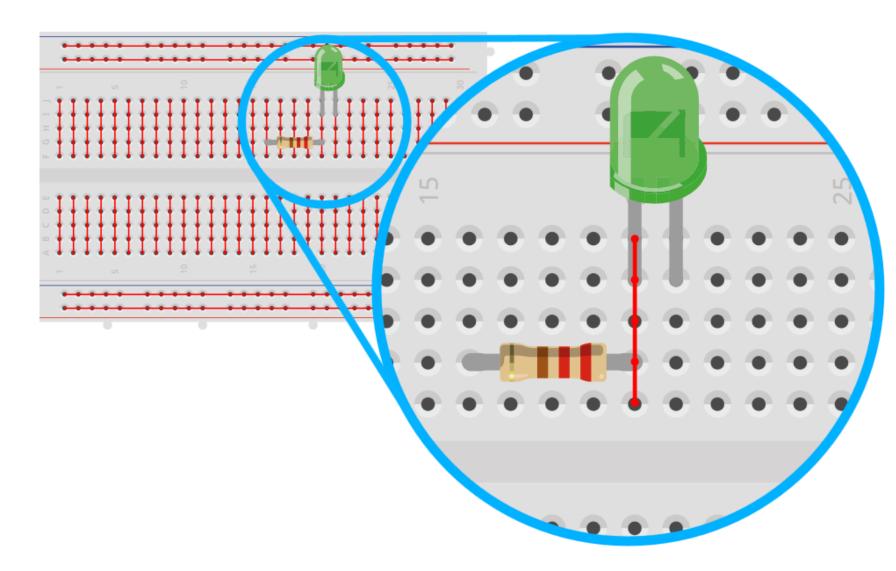
Breadboard

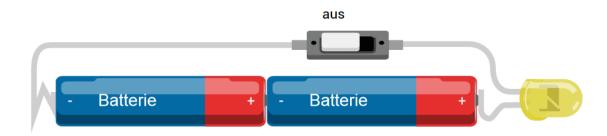


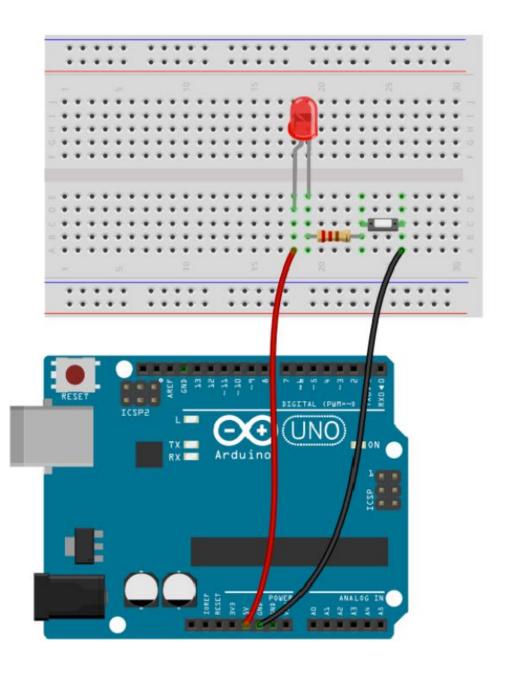
Arduino



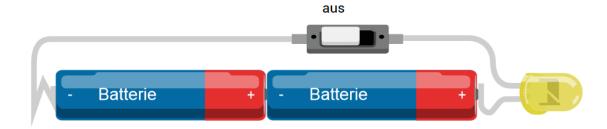
#### Breadboard

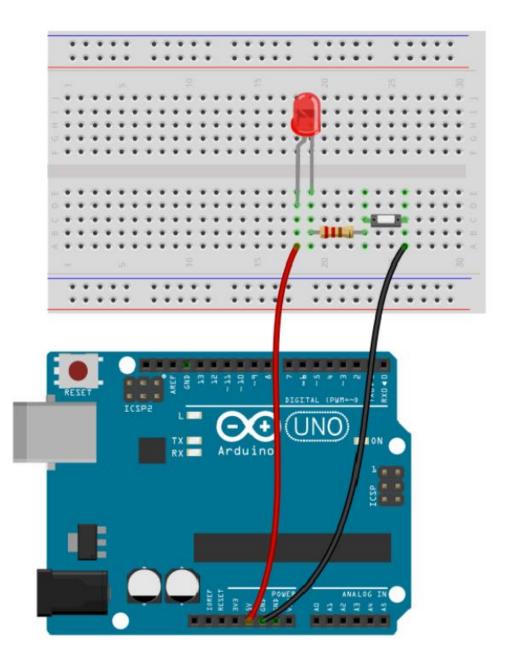


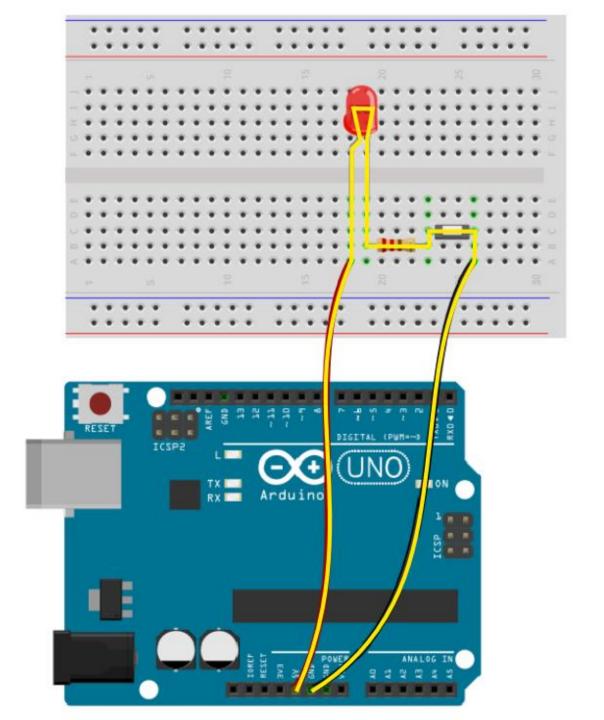




F: Wo fließt der Strom lang?







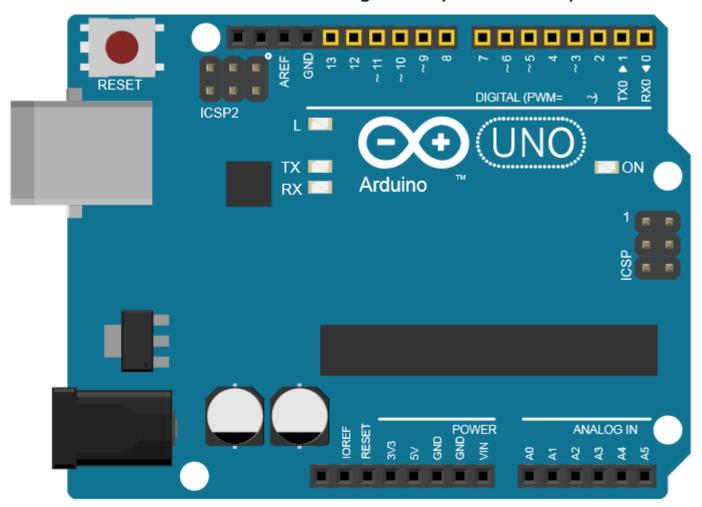
#### Inputs

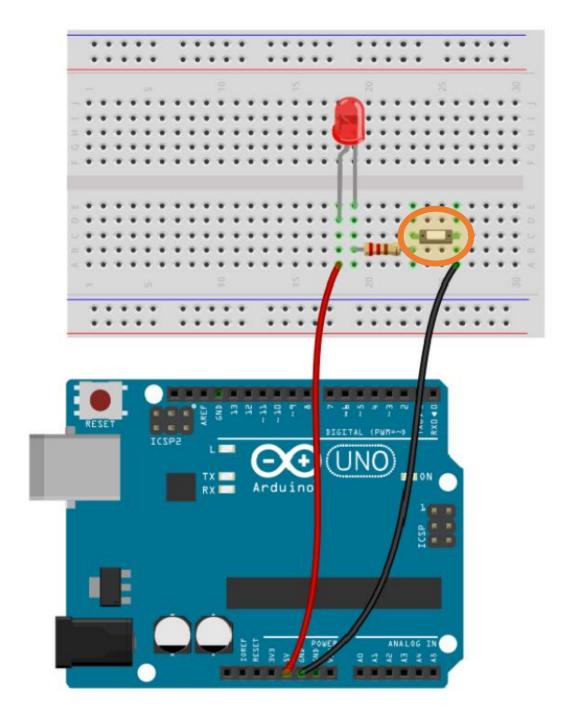
- Schalter
- Taster
- Kontakte

#### Outputs

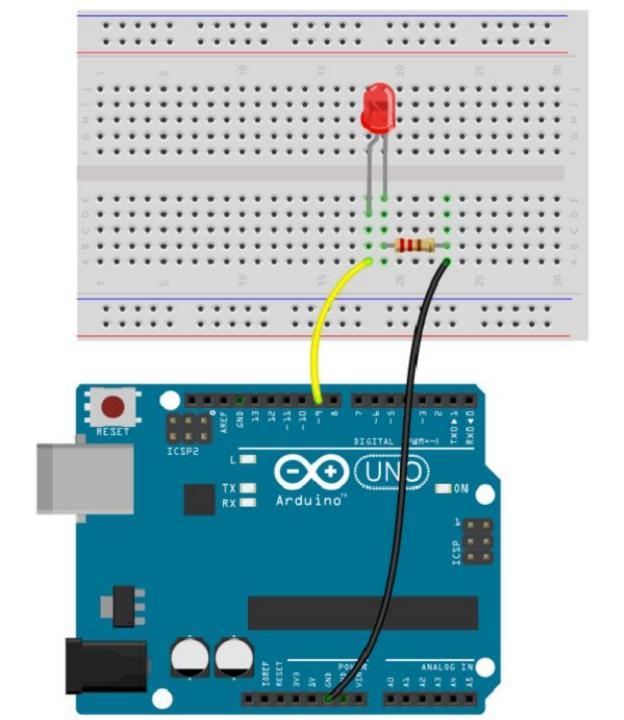
- LEDs
- Motoren
- Elektromagnete
- Lautsprecher

#### Digitale Input- und Output-Pins





Arduino wird zum "Schalter"





### Struktur eines Programms

```
void setup(){
                                        bei Programmstart
void loop(){
                                    ständige Wiederholung
```

# Programmierung

• Befehle:

```
Serial.println ( "Hello World" );
```

Semikolon!!

Name des Befehls Argument(e)

• Kommentare:

```
// Dies ist ein Kommentar
/*
 * Dies auch
```

#### Programmierung – wichtige Befehle

- pinMode(13, OUTPUT) / pinMode(14, INPUT)
- delay(1000) -> in Milisekunden (1000ms = 1s)
- digitalWrite(13, HIGH) / digitalWrite(13, LOW)
- digitalRead(14)

Ü: LED blinken

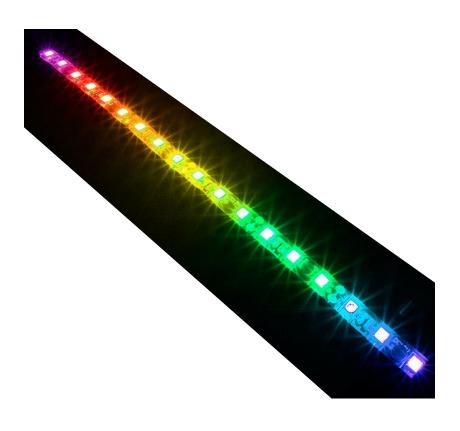
#### Das zweite Programm

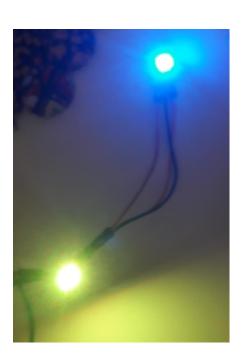
- "Serieller Monitor"
  - Kommunikation mit Arduino während Programmablauf
- Textausgabe am Computer

Ü: "Hello World Program"

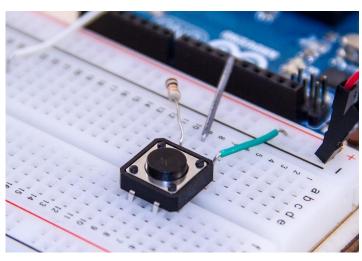
```
Datei Bearbeiten Sketch Werkzeuge Hilfe
 1 void setup() {
     // put your setup code here, to run once:
 3 Serial begin (9600);
 4 }
 5
 6 void loop() {
     Serial.println("Hello World");
     delay(1000);
10 }
```

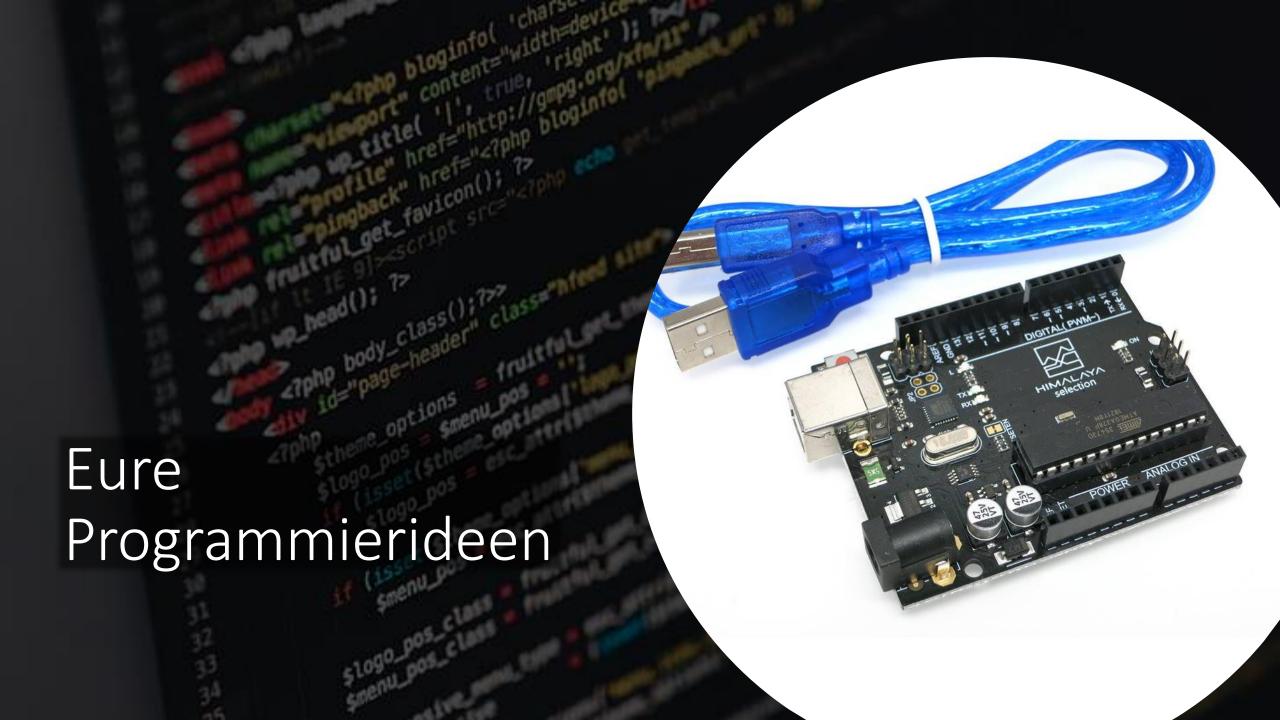
### Bauteile





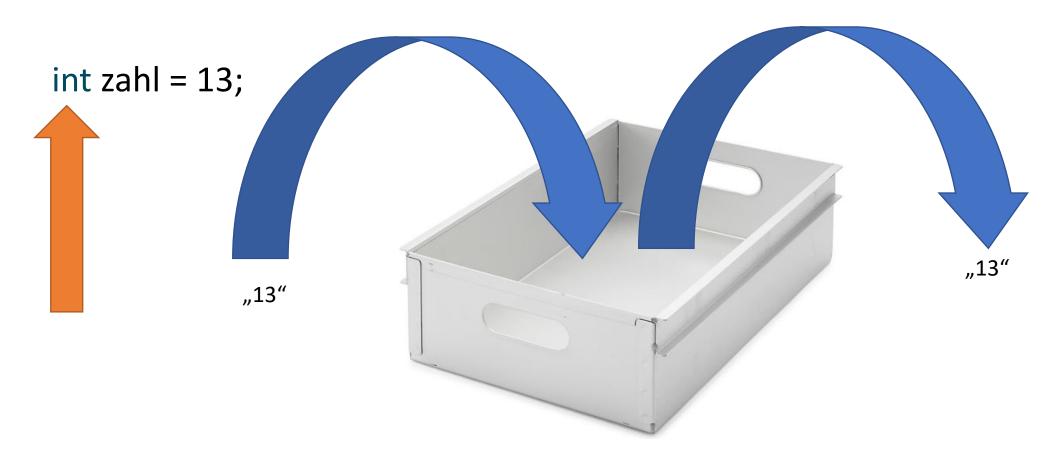






# Programmieren - Variablen

• Dinge "abspeichern"



#### Programmieren - Variablen

Variablentypen

- 13 -> Zahl
  - byte
  - int
  - long
  - float
- "Hello World" -> Text
  - String

### Programmieren - Variablen

- Wahr/Falsch -> Wahrheitswerte
  - boolean

```
boolean Variable;

void setup() {

Variable = true;
```

Ü: Variablen in Led Blink

# Programmieren - Bedingung

- Wenn..., dann
- Knüpfen des Programmablaufs an eine Bedinngung

## Programmieren - Bedingung

Wenn... ...Ampel ist grün SOMS DANN (Wenn Bedingung erfüllt) (Wenn Bedingung nicht erfüllt) if (Ampel ist grün){ laufe ich los; Laufe ich los Bleibe ich stehen }else{ bleibe ich stehen;

### Programmieren - Bedingung

Ü: Blinken an Bedingung knüpfen

#### Wahrheitsvergleiche:

- Gleichheit: ==
- Größer/Kleiner: < >
- Größer gleich / Kleiner gleich: <= >=

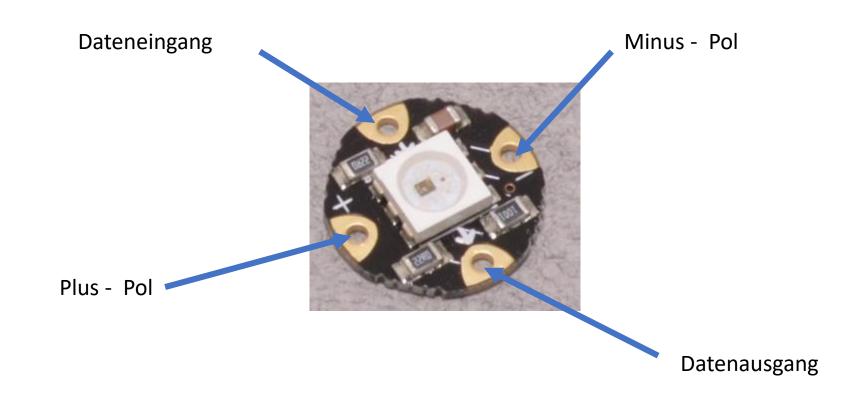
```
if (Ampel == grün){
    laufe ich los;
}else{
    bleibe ich stehen;
}
```

#### Programmieren - LED

• Einzelne LEDs anschließen -> Programmierung wie vorher

• "Neopixel" ??





Mit Bibliothek

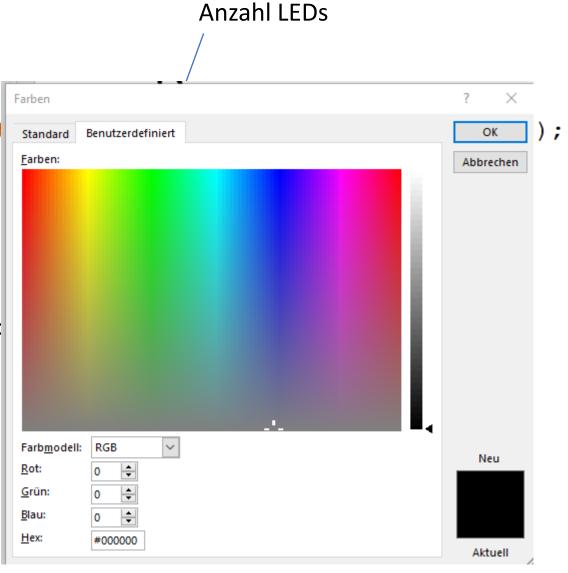
```
1 #include <Adafruit_NeoPixel.h>
```

Ü: Bibliothek einbinden

1. "LED" Objekt erstellen

```
Adafruit_NeoPixel led = Adafruit
led.begin();
```

2. Farbe erstellen



```
colorVar1 = led.Color(0,0,0);
```

3. Farbe LED zuordnen

```
led.setPixelColor(0,colorVar1);
```

Welche LED? Bei "O" mit Zählen beginnen!!!

4. Farben anzeigen

```
led.show();
```

```
LED_Basic
 1 #include < Adafruit NeoPixel.h >
 3 Adafruit NeoPixel led = Adafruit NeoPixel(2,2, NEO GRB + NEO KHZ800);
 4 \log \text{colorVar1} = 0;
 5 | long color Var2 = 0;
 6
 7 void setup() {
     led.begin();
 9 }
10
11 void loop() {
12
    colorVar1 = led.Color(120, 230, 0);
13
14
     colorVar2 = led.Color(0,100,255);
15
16
     led.setPixelColor(0,colorVar1);
     led.setPixelColor(1,colorVar2);
17
    led.show();
18
19
20|}
```

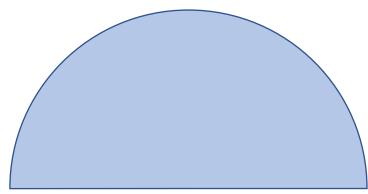
# Programmieren - NeoPixel

Ü: LED Blinken lassen

```
LED_Basic
 1 #include < Adafruit NeoPixel.h >
                                                       Anzahl LEDs
 3 Adafruit NeoPixel led = Adafruit NeoPixel (2,2, NEO GRB + NEO KHZ800);
 4 \log \text{colorVar1} = 0;
                                                       Daten Pin am Arduino
 5 | long color Var2 = 0;
 6
 7 void setup() {
    led.begin();
 8
 9 }
10
                                               Ü: Neo-Pixel Blinken lassen
11 void loop() {
12
    colorVar1 = led.Color(120, 230, 0);
13
14
    colorVar2 = led.Color(0,100,255);
15
    led.setPixelColor(0,colorVar1);
16
    led.setPixelColor(1,colorVar2);
17
18
    led.show();
19
20 }
```

## Programmieren - Motor

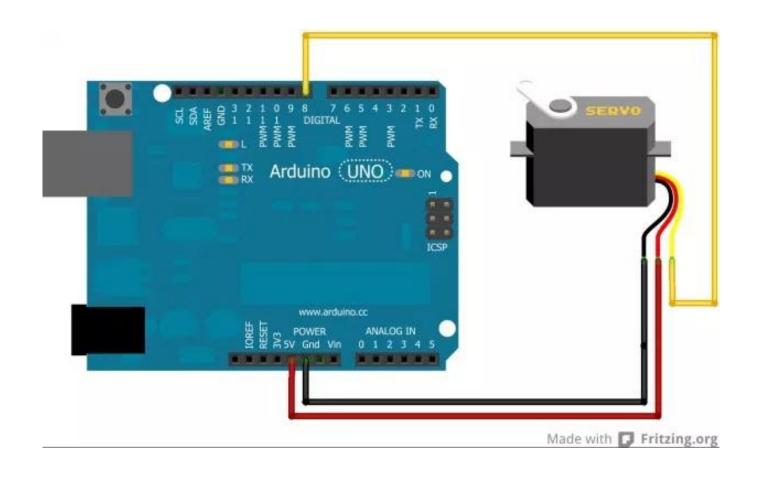




180° Bewegung

-> Grad genau steuerbar

## Programmieren - Motor



#### Programmieren - Motor

• 1. Bibliothek einbinden

```
6 #include <Servo.h> Ü: Bibliothek einbinden
```

• 2. Servo Objekt erstellen

```
• 3. Setup Servo Daten Pin am Arduino
```

• 4. Gradzahl einstellen

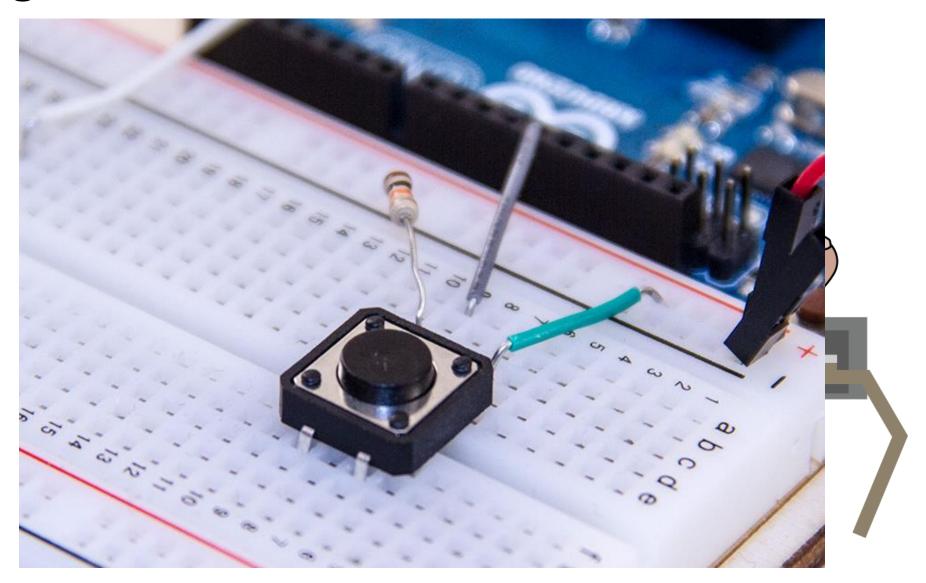
```
servo.write(90);
```

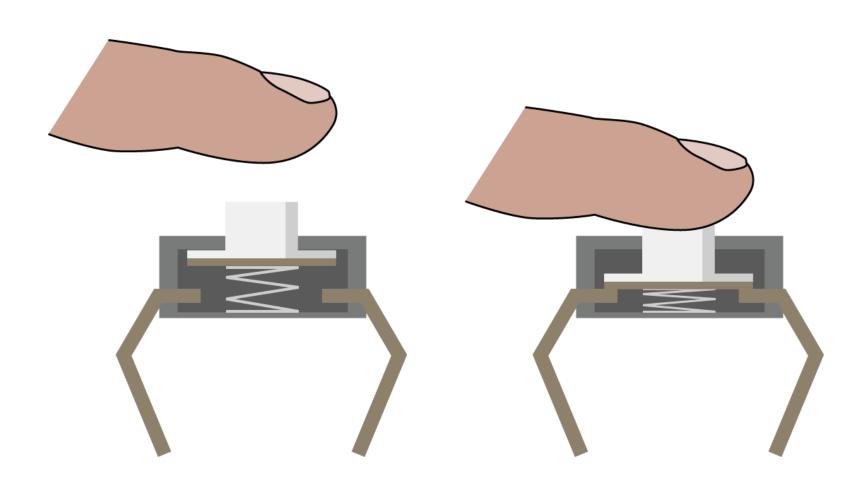
Servo servo;

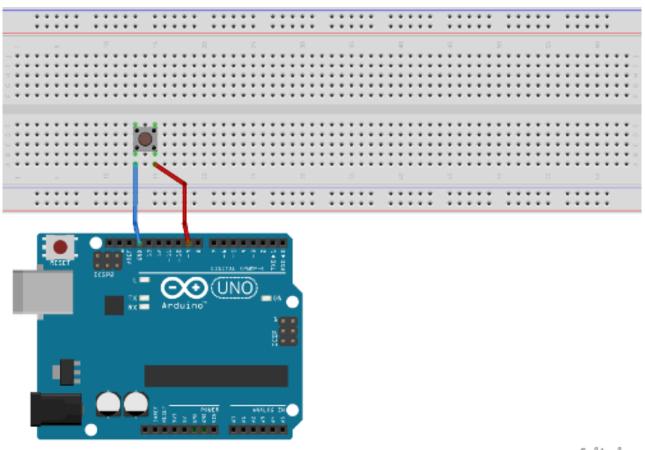
servo.attach(3);

```
1 #include < Servo.h >
 2 Servo servo;
 3 void setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once:
    servo.attach(3);
 6|}
8 void loop() {
   servo.write(0); //Position 1 ansteuern mit dem Winkel 0°
10
11
    delay(3000); //Das Programm stoppt für 3 Sekunden
12
13
    servo.write(90); //Position 2 ansteuern mit dem Winkel 90°
14
    delay(3000); //Das Programm stoppt für 3 Sekunden
15
16
17
18|}
```

Motor







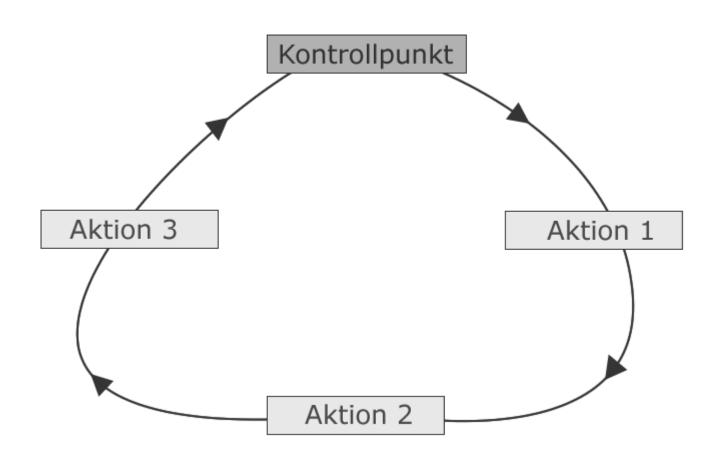
Eingang auslesen

```
pinMode(12, INPUT);
```

```
taster = digitalRead(12);
```

```
Taster
 1 boolean toogle;
 2 int tasterPin = 12;
 4 void setup() {
    pinMode(tasterPin, INPUT);
    Serial.begin (9600);
 8 }
10 void loop() {
11 toogle = digitalRead(tasterPin);
12
13 if (toogle == HIGH) {
    Serial.println("An");
14
15
   }else{
    Serial.println("Aus");
16
17|}
18
19 delay (100);
20
```

## Programmieren - Schleifen



## Programmieren - Schleifen

```
for (int i=0; i<10; i++) {
    // Anweisungen
}</pre>
```

```
int i = 0;
while(i<=10) {
    // Anweisungen
}</pre>
```



```
pinMode(13, OUTPUT) / pinMode(14, INPUT)
delay(1000)
digitalWrite(13, HIGH) / digitalWrite(13, LOW)
digitalRead(14)
```

# Besseres Delay

```
sketch_oct13c§
 2 Blink without Delay
 3 const int ledPin = LED BUILTIN; // the number of the LED pin
 4 int ledState; // ledState used to set the LED
 6 unsigned long previousMillis = 0; // will store last time LED was updated
 7 const long interval = 1000; // interval at which to blink (milliseconds)
 9 void setup() {
10 // set the digital pin as output:
pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT);
12 }
13
14 void loop() {
    unsigned long currentMillis = millis();
16
17
    if (currentMillis - previousMillis >= interval) {
     // save the last time you blinked the LED
18
19
      previousMillis = currentMillis;
20
      // if the LED is off turn it on and vice-versa:
21
22
      if (ledState == LOW) {
23
        ledState = HIGH;
24
      } else {
25
        ledState = LOW;
26
27
28
      // set the LED with the ledState of the variable:
29
      digitalWrite(ledPin, ledState);
30
31
32
```