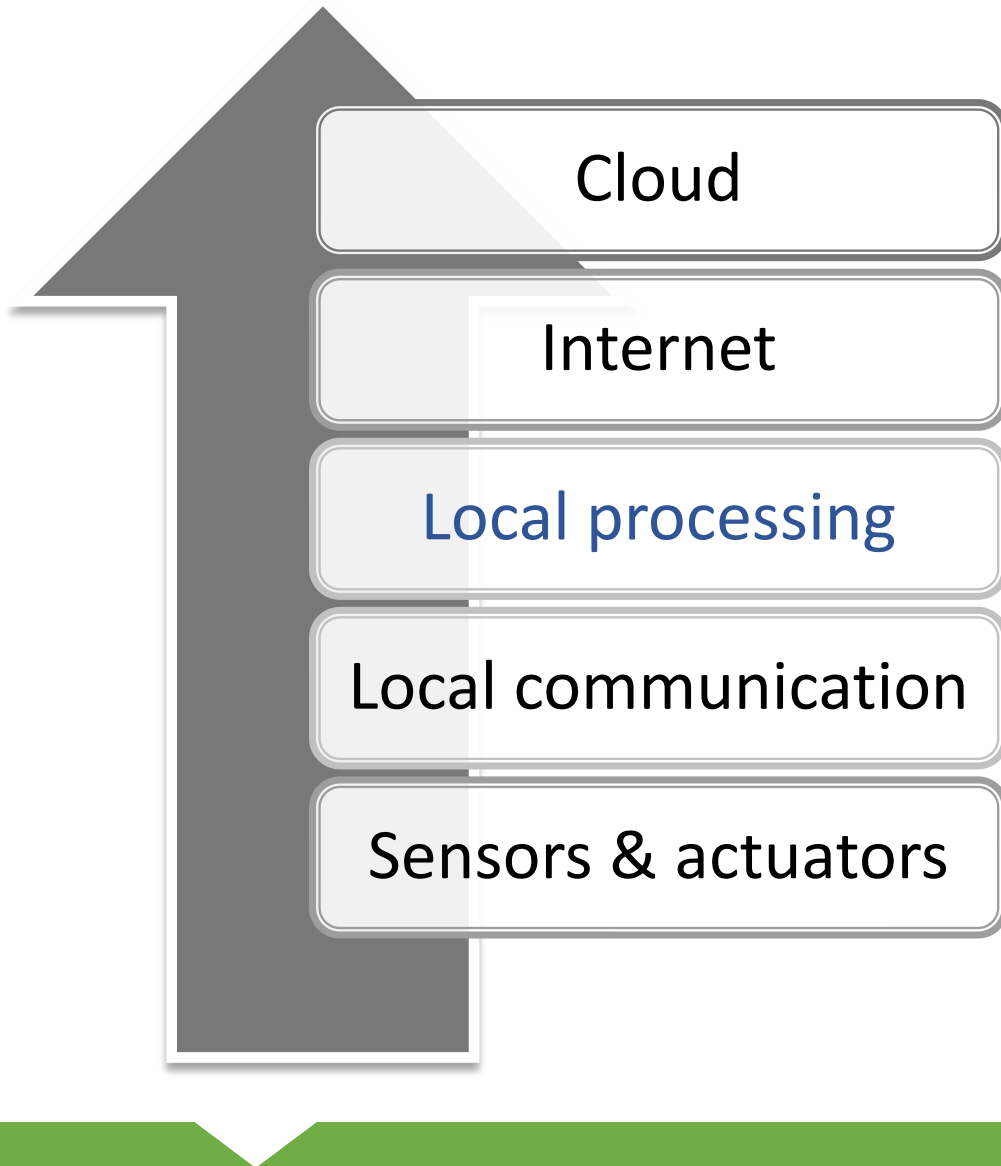


ACP

Arduino Component Programmer

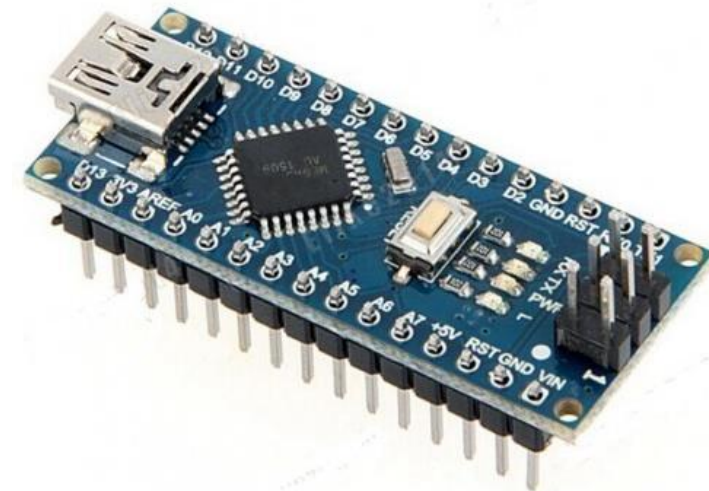
**Component-Oriented Event-Driven
Programming**

Why smarter microcontrollers?



IoT - shift:

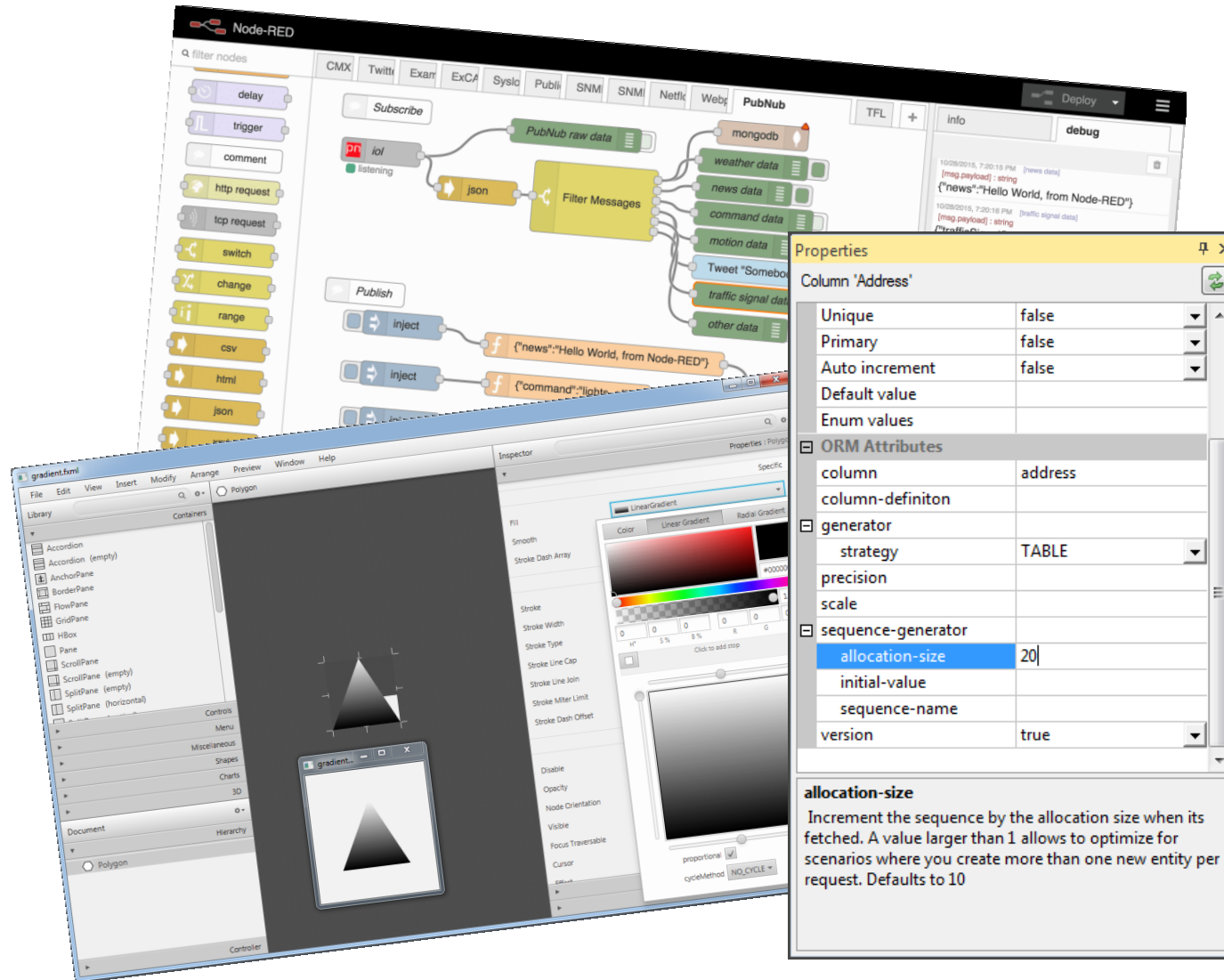
- **fog/edge computing**
- **local processing** = more complex local code (e.g. firmware in MCU)



arm

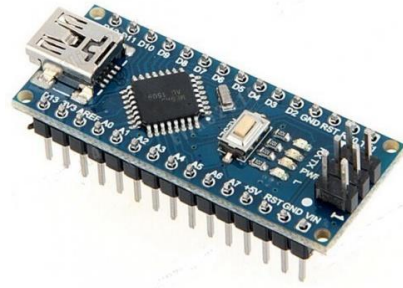
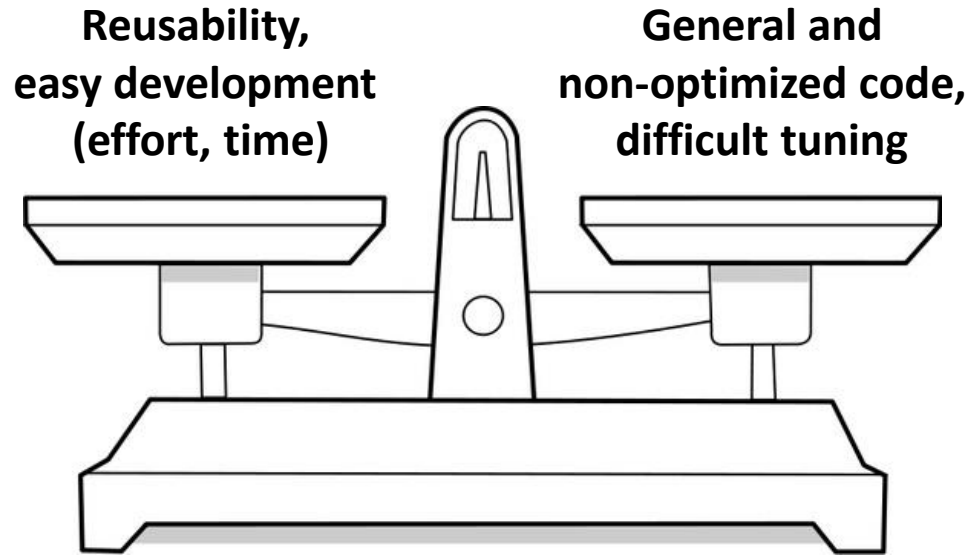


Complex code? No problem in 2018



- IDE support
- **Visual editors** for everything:
 - configurations
 - window forms
 - scenes/activities
 - IoT flows
- Click, configure, generate (an application)

Trade-offs



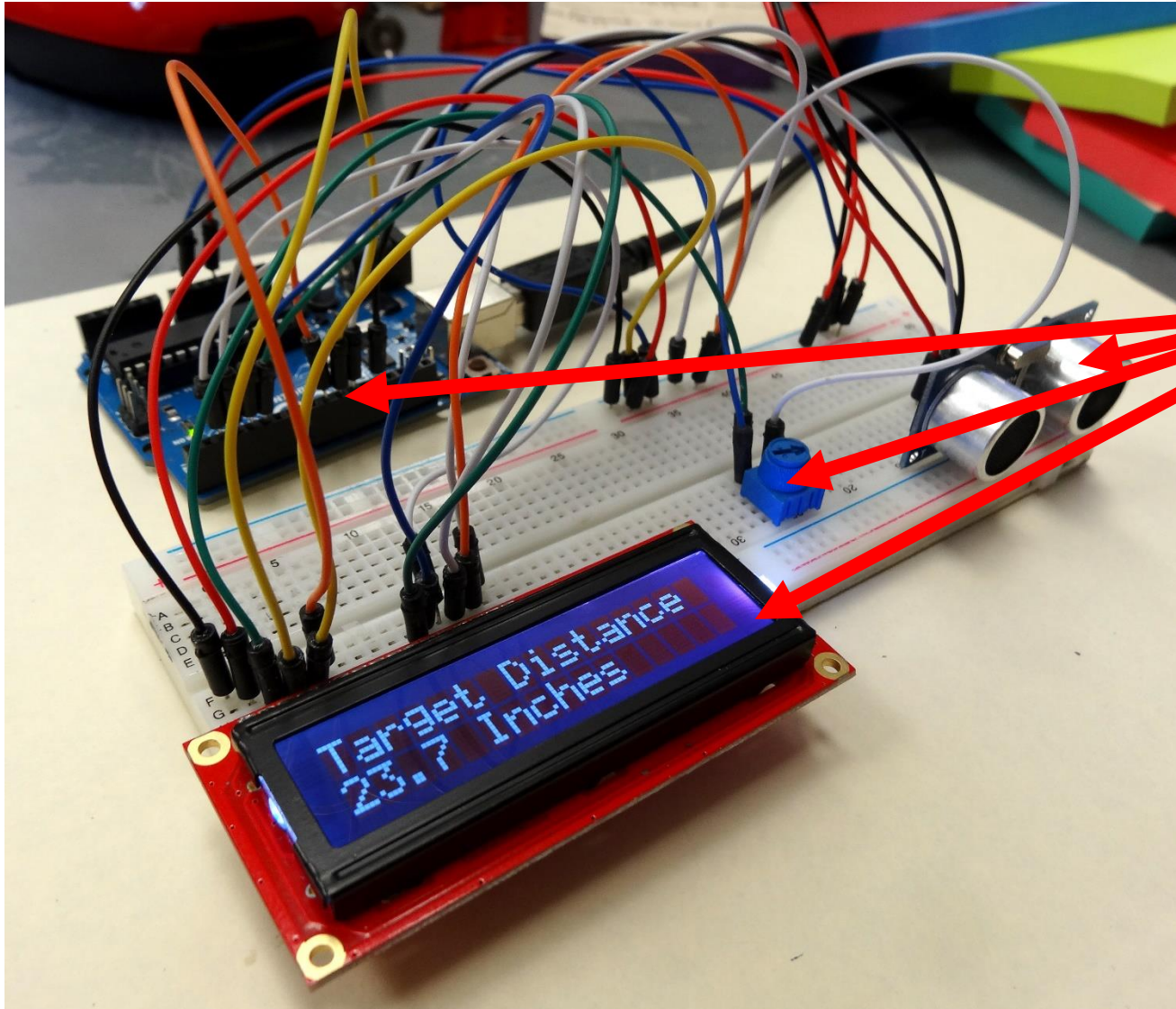
Flash memory	32 KB of which 2 KB is used by bootloader
SRAM	2 KB
Clock speed	16 MHz

MCU winner:
old-school C/C++
programming

Clear winner in the "big world" **but**



No pins, no loops, no interrupts – only components



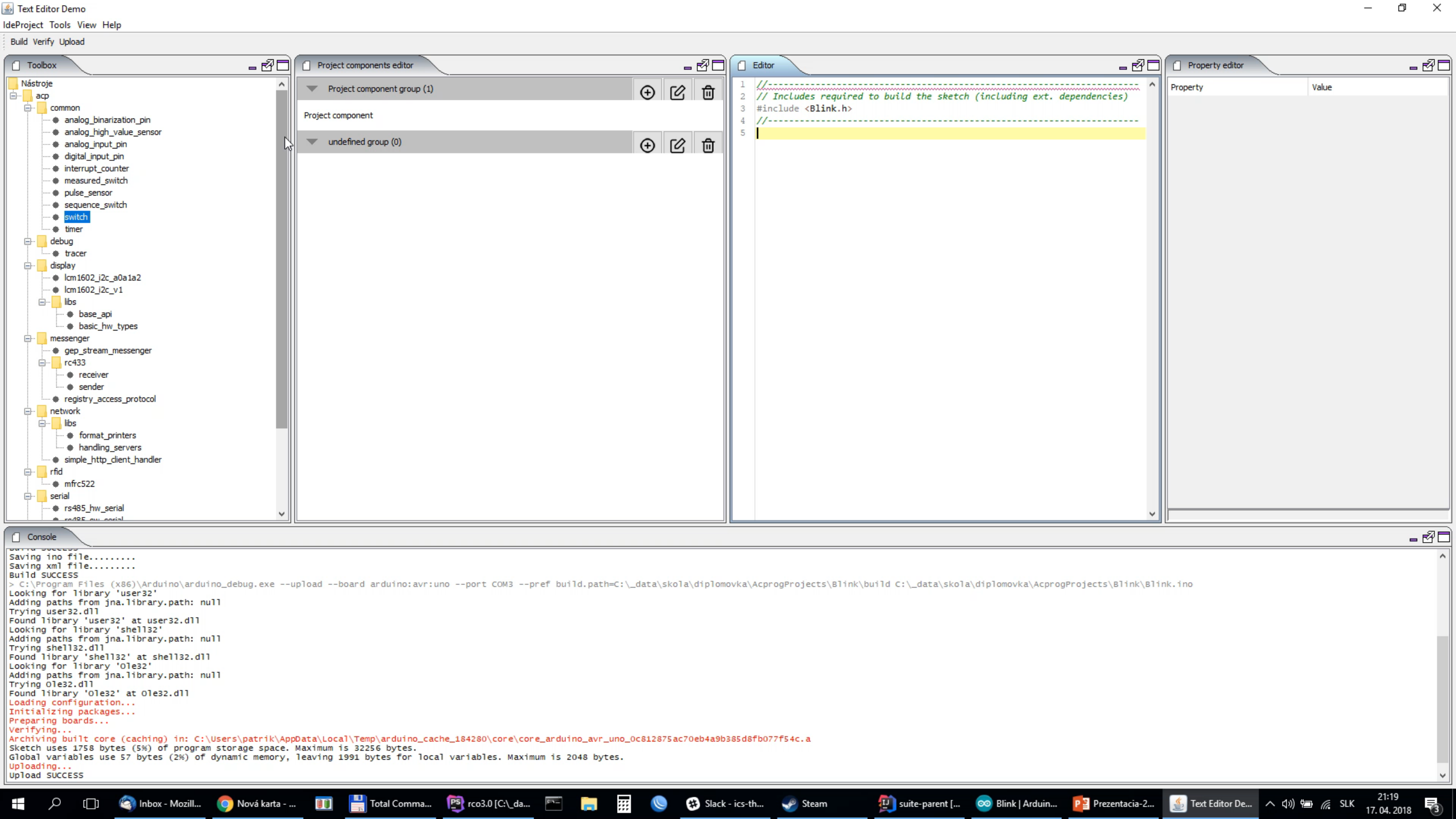
Device
=
Component (of a Type)
=
(Properties + Events + Methods)

ACP project
=
Configuration
+
C/C++ event handlers

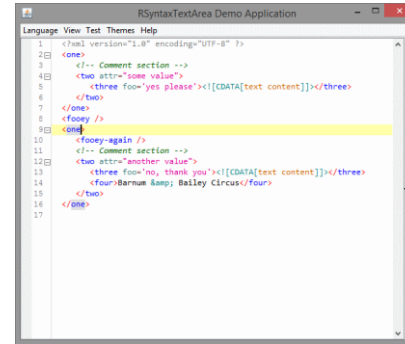
ACP suite

- **Code generator**
 - compiles ACP project and uses the Arduino IDE to code handlers/deploy
 - **lightweight** and **optimized** (generated) application core with simple API
 - verified in several IoT projects
- **IDE** - all in one
 - visual configuration (D&D), **intelligent code editor**, deployment
 - simple but powerful – for beginners and advanced IoT creators
- **Component library** – “Maven for ACP”
 - make your **own components**:
only file structure + xml config + C/C++ code





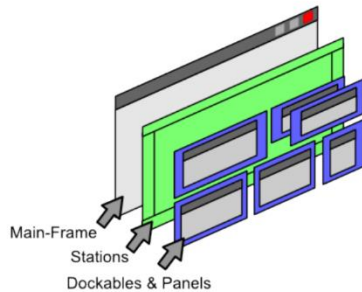
Technologies



RSyntaxTextArea



IDE & Compiler



DockingFrames



Abstract syntax tree

The screenshot displays the Arduino IDE interface with several panels open. The **Editor** panel shows the following code:

```
1 //-----
2 // Includes required to build th
3 #include <Blink.h>
4 //-----
5
6 void onBlink() {
7     led.revert();
8 }
9
10 void buttonClicked() {
11     if(button.getState() == HIGH)
12         if(blinkTimer.isEnabled)
13             ACP_TRACE(F("Pause"));
14             blinkTimer.disable();
15         } else {
16             ACP_TRACE(F("Play"));
17             blinkTimer.enable();
18         }
19     }
20 }
21
22 void onStart() {
```

The **Project components editor** shows a tree structure with the following components:

- Project component group (1)
- Project component
- Svetla (1)
- led
- Komponenty (4)
- button
- tracer

The **Property editor** shows the properties for the selected component:

Property	Value
Názov komponentu	button
digital_input_pin	acp.common.digital_input_pin
Properties	
ReadInterval	30
ReportOnStateChange	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pin	2
ReportOffset	<input type="checkbox"/>
ReportCycle	33
InvertedLogic	<input type="checkbox"/>
PullupResistor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Events	
OnStateChange	buttonClicked
OnStart	onBlink
OnStop	onStart
OnMessage	onMessage

The **Console** panel shows the following output:

```
C:\Users\patrik\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino_cache_938858\core\core_arduino_avr_nano_cpu_atmega328_0c812875ac70eb4a9b385d8fb077f54c.a
Sketch uses 3784 bytes (12%) of program storage space. Maximum is 30720 bytes.
Global variables use 346 bytes (16%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1702 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
Verify SUCCESS
```

Abstract syntax tree

- C++ language grammar
- Lexical analysis
- Source code validation

terminal WHILE, LPAR, RPAR, SEMICOLON;

...

non-terminal condition, statement, iterationStatement;

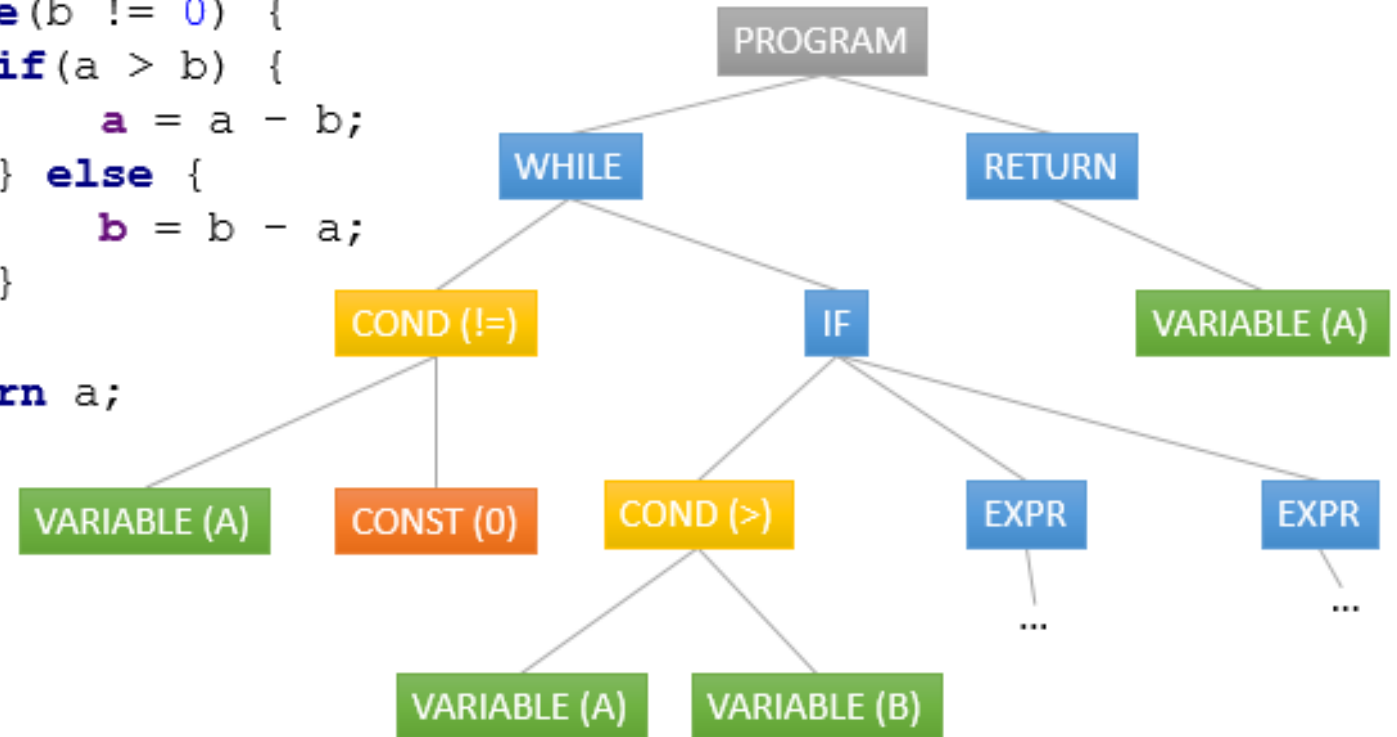
...

```
iterationStatement
 ::= WHILE LPAR condition RPAR statement
 | DO statement WHILE LPAR condition RPAR SEMICOLON
 ;
```

```
condition
 ::= postfixExpr
 ;
```

...

```
while (b != 0) {
    if (a > b) {
        a = a - b;
    } else {
        b = b - a;
    }
}
return a;
```



Not just a tree - Metadata

Functions



Variables



Includes



and much more...

Benefits of AST

The diagram illustrates how an Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) can identify naming and hardware usage conflicts across different components. It shows two property tables side-by-side. The left table is for a component named 'led_red' (type 'acp.common.switch') and the right table is for 'button_left' (type 'acp.common.digital...'). Annotations highlight specific instances of conflict.

Property	Value
Názov komponentu	led_red
Typ komponentu	acp.common.switch
Properties	
Pin	3
InitialState	<input type="checkbox"/>
InvertedLogic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Events	

Property	Value
Názov komponentu	led_red
Typ komponentu	acp.common.switch
Properties	
Pin	4
InitialState	<input type="checkbox"/>
InvertedLogic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Events	

Property	Value
Názov komponentu	button_left
Typ komponentu	acp.common.digital...
Properties	
ReadInterval	400
ReportOnState	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Pin	3
ReportOffState	<input type="checkbox"/>
ReportCyclesCo...	
InvertedLogic	<input type="checkbox"/>
PullupResistor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Events	
OnStateReported	
OnStateChanged	onLeftButtonClicked

Same name usage (green box): Points to the 'Pin' property value '3' in the first table and '3' in the third table.

Same hardware device usage (red box): Points to the 'Pin' property value '4' in the second table and '3' in the third table.

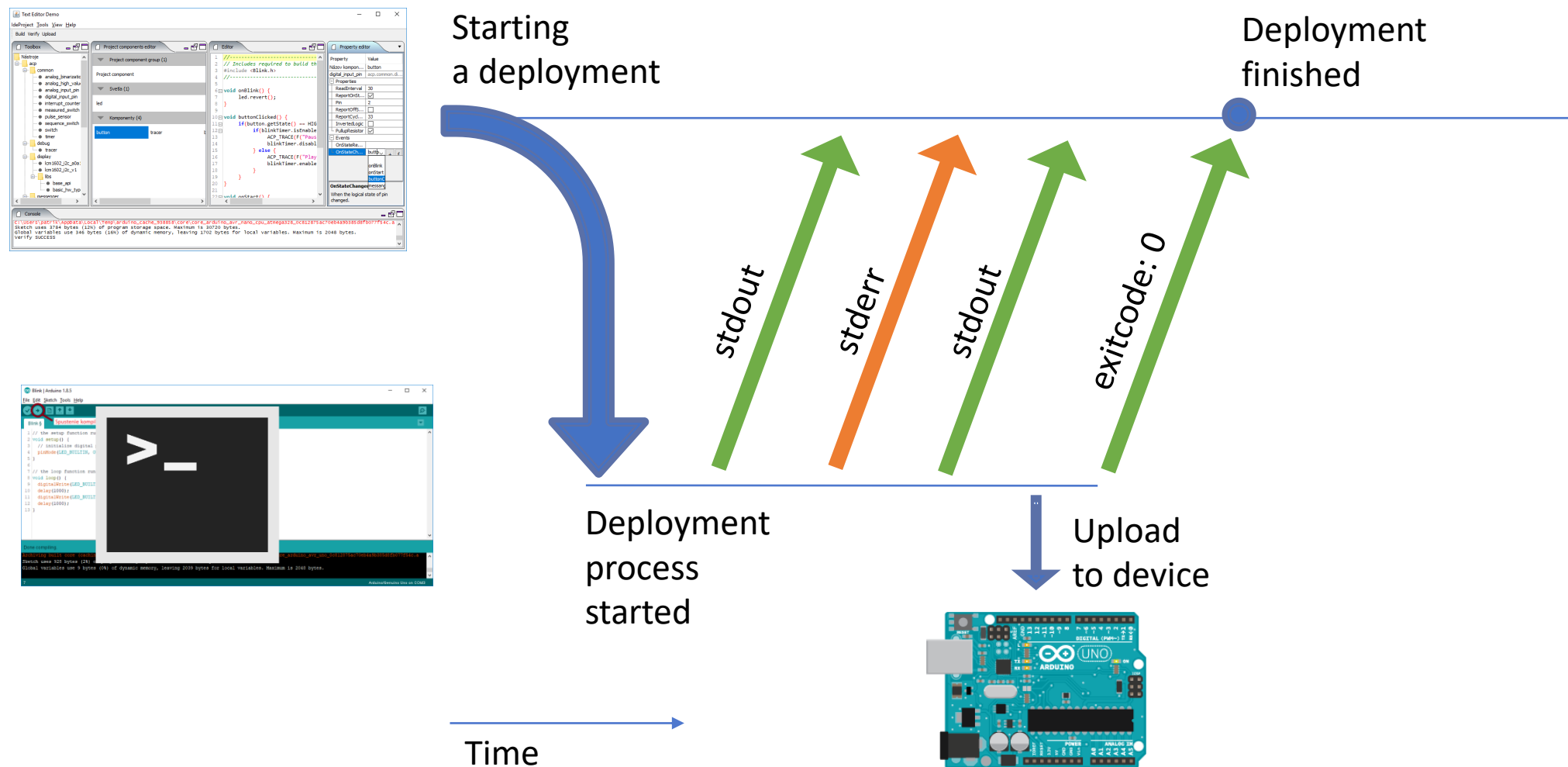
- Source code verification
- Event implementation parameters check
- Check properties pairing
- Missing imports
- Autocomplete
- Searching implementations

The screenshot shows an IDE editor window titled 'Editor'. It displays a C++ sketch with the following code:

```
1 //-----
2 // Includes required to build the sketch (including ext. dependencies)
3 #include <BlinkTimer.h>
4 //-----
5
6 void onBlink() {
7     led.revert();
8 }
9
10 void buttonClicked() {
11     if(button.getState() == HIGH) {
12         if(blinkTimer.isEnabled()) {
13             // ...
14         }
15     }
16 }
17
18
19
20
21
22 void onLoop()
23 {
24     ACP_TRACE(F("loop"));
25 }
```

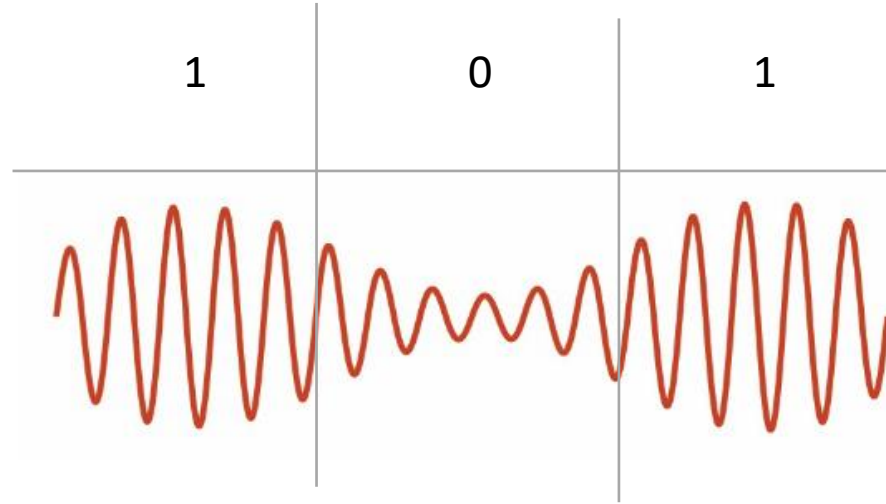
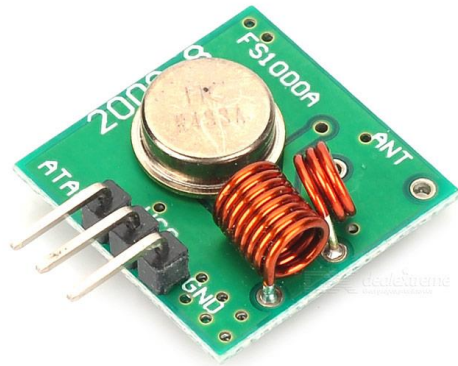
A yellow tooltip box highlights the line `#include <BlinkTimer.h>` with the text: "Missing import #include <BlinkTimer.h>".

Deployment – inter-process communication

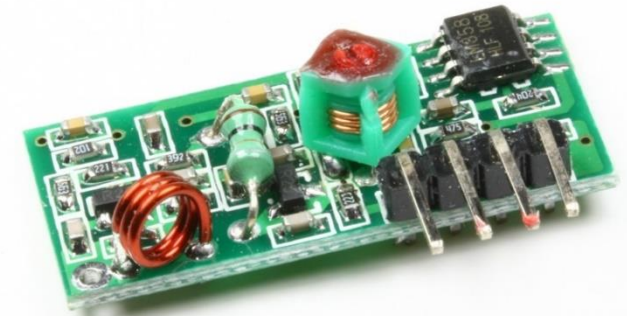


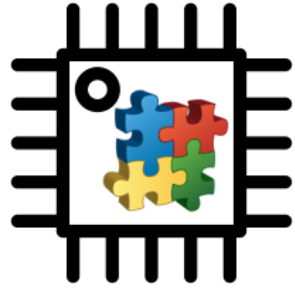
New component in the library - RC 433 MHz

Transmitter



Receiver





ACP:
new way of Arduino prototyping

 <https://github.com/acptools>

Thank you for your attention.

Similar solutions

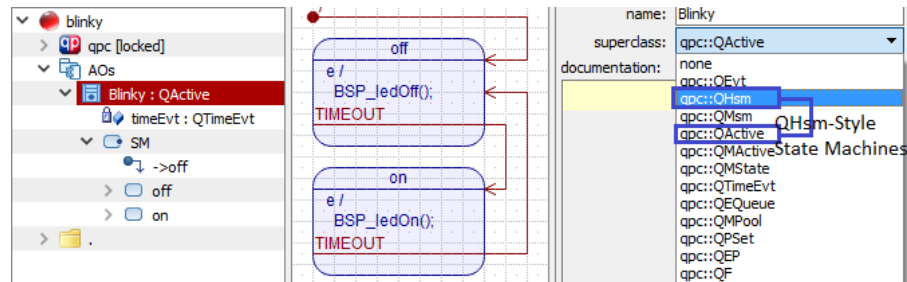
Enhancing **Arduino** programming model

From **single execution cycle** to **preemptive multitasking**



```
void loop() {  
  
  <activity A>  
  
  <activity B>  
  
  <activity C>  
}
```

```
void loop1(p1) {  
  <activity A>  
}  
  
void loop2(p2) {  
  <activity B>  
}  
  
void loop3(p3) {  
  <activity C>  
}
```



Arduino **EventManager**

```
void setup() {  
  // Setup  
  gEM.addListener( EventManager::kEventUser0, listener );  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // Handle any events that are in the queue  
  gEM.processEvent();  
}
```

