# Week 2

Howard Ke

#### Code

```
void setup() {
                       //設定腳位13為輸出
 pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
 digitalWrite(13, HIGH); //腳位13輸出5V, LED亮
                       //等1000毫秒
 delay(1000);
 digitalWrite(13, LOW); //腳位13輸出0V, LED暗
                       //等1000毫秒
 delay(1000);
```

## Update

```
int led_pin = 13;
void setup() {
 pinMode(led_pin, OUTPUT); //設定腳位13為輸出
void loop() {
 digitalWrite(led_pin, HIGH); //腳位13輸出5V, LED亮
                             //等1000毫秒
 delay(1000);
 digitalWrite(led_pin, LOW); //腳位13輸出0V, LED暗
                             //等1000毫秒
 delay(1000);
```

### Update

```
int led_pin1 = 12;
int led_pin2 = 13;
void setup() {
  pinMode(led_pin1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(led_pin2, OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led_pin1, HIGH);
  delay(1000);
  digitalWrite(led_pin1, LOW);
  delay(1000);
  digitalWrite(led_pin2, HIGH);
  delay(1000);
  digitalWrite(led_pin2, LOW);
  delay(1000);
```

### 變數

```
int a = 10;
int b = 9;
a = 20; // a: 20, b: 9
a = 20 - 1; // a: 19, b: 9
a = a - 1; // a: 18, b: 9
a += 100; // a: 118, b: 9
a = 80; // a: 38, b: 9
a--; // a: 37, b: 9
a = b; // a: 9, b: 9
a = b - 1; // a: 8, b: 9
```

# 運算子

| 符號         | 說明   | 範例         |
|------------|------|------------|
| =          | 賦值   | a = 10     |
| +          | 加    | a = 10 + 1 |
| -          | 減    | a = 10 - 1 |
| *          | 乘    | a = 10 * 2 |
| /          | 除    | a = 10 / 2 |
| %          | 取餘數  | a = 10 % 2 |
| <op>=</op> | 算術指派 | a *= 10    |
|            | 減一   | a          |
| ++         | 加一   | a++        |

# 變數命名

• 組成:大小寫英文字母、數字、底線

i\_10ve\_c0de

• 第一個字不能是數字

1stnum

• 不要重複宣告

• 大小寫不一樣

LOVE != love

# 變數型態

| 型態     | 說明     | 範例               |
|--------|--------|------------------|
| int    | 整數     | int a = 1;       |
| float  | 單精度浮點數 | float b = 9.4;   |
| double | 雙精度浮點數 | double $c = 8.7$ |
| char   | 字元     | char d = 'u';    |

### 「陣列」

```
int a1 = 10;
int a2 = 20;
int a3 = 30;
int a4 = 40;
int a5 = 50;
int a6 = 10;
int a7 = 20;
int a8 = 30;
int a9 = 40;
int a10 = 50;
```

# 陣列

```
int a[10] = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50\};
```

### 陣列

```
int a[10] = \{10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50\};
```

a[0] a[1] a[2] a[3] a[4] a[5] a[6] a[7] a[8] a[9]

**a** 10 20 30 40 50 10 20 30 40 50

# 各種陣列

```
int a[3] = {1, 2, 3};

float f[2] = {9.4, 8.7};

char s[7] = "arduino";
```

# 陣列賦值

```
int arr[3];
arr[0] = 1;
arr[1] = 2;
arr[2] = 3;
```

# 陣列賦值

```
int arr[3];
arr[0] = 1;
arr[1] = 2;
arr[2] = 3;
```

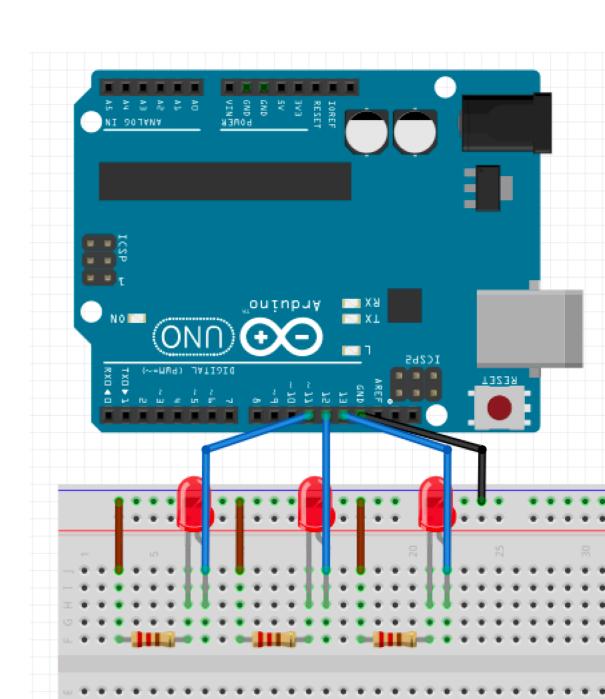
## 陣列取值

```
int a[3] = \{1, 2, 3\};
arr[1]; // 2
arr[2]; // 3
int it = 1;
arr[it] // 2
it += 1;
arr[it] // 3
```

#### Lab 01

#### Goal: 霹靂燈

- 1. 用變數+陣列寫出霹靂燈
  - 單向
  - 3+ LEDs



# 條件

```
if (條件) {
    // 如果條件成立執行我
}
```

# 條件

```
if (a == 2) {
    // 如果 a 等於 2 執行我
}
if (a < b) {
    // 如果 a 小於 b 執行我
}
```

### 比較

比較 說明 a == b a 等於 b a != b a 不等於 b a > b a 大於 b a < b a 小於 b a >= b a 大於等於 b a <= b a 小於等於 b

# 邏輯



# 各種條件

```
if(a == 2 \&\& b == 3){
   // 如果 a 等於 2 而且 b 等於 3 執行
if(a < b | | a >= 2){
   // 如果 a 小於 b 而且 a 大於等於 2 執行
if(!(a < b)){
   // 如果 不是 a 小於 b 執行
```

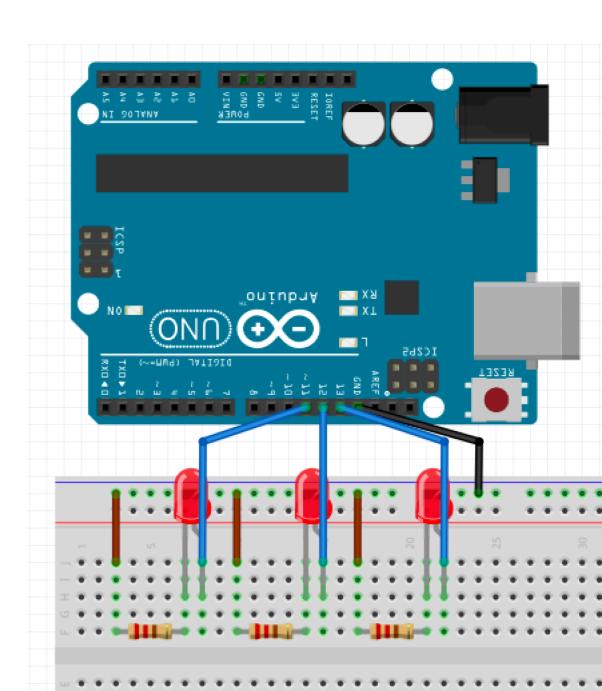
# 多種條件

```
if(條件1){
 // 如果 條件1成立 執行
else if (條件2) {
 // 不然如果 條件2成立 執行
else {
 // 條件1, 條件2 都不成立的話執行
```

#### Lab 02

#### Goal: 霹靂燈

- 1. 用條件判斷精簡程式
  - 只用兩次digitalWrite
  - 提示: 想想loop() 特性?
- 2. 改成雙向
  - 提示:增加一個變數?



```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
   a = a - 20;
   i = i + 1;
}</pre>
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
   a = a - 20;
   i = i + 1;
}</pre>
int i = 0, a = 20;
a: 20;
a: 20
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
int i = 0, a = 20;
a = 20;
a = a - 20;
a: 0
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
| i: 2
| a: -20|
|
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
int i = 0, a = 20;
    a = 20;
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
int i = 0, a = 20;
    a = 20;
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}</pre>
int i = 0, a = 20;
    a = 20;
    a = a - 20;
    i = i + 1;
}
```

```
int i = 0, a = 20;
while(i < 5){
   a = a - 20;
   i = i + 1;
}</pre>
```

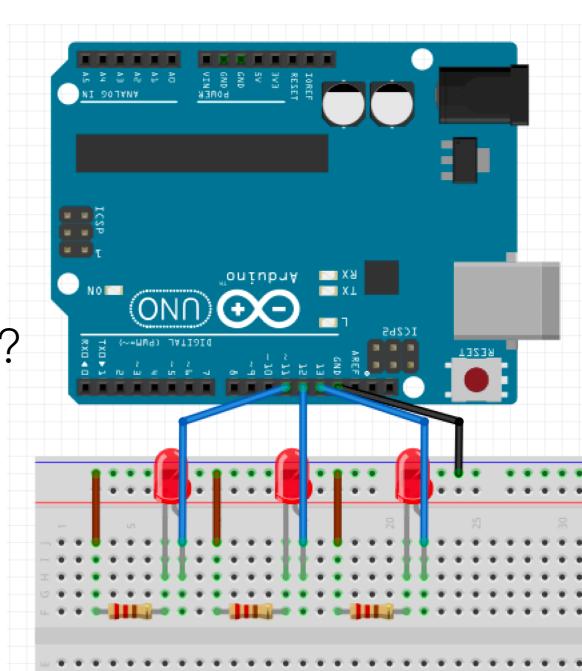
# 迴圈 - for

```
int a = 20;
for(int i = 0; i < 5; i++){
   a -= 20;
}</pre>
```

#### Lab 03

Goal: 霹靂燈

- 1. 使用 for loop 完成雙向
- 2. —Challenge—
  - 只出現一次 digitalWrite
  - 提示: HIGH, LOW 怎麼辦?

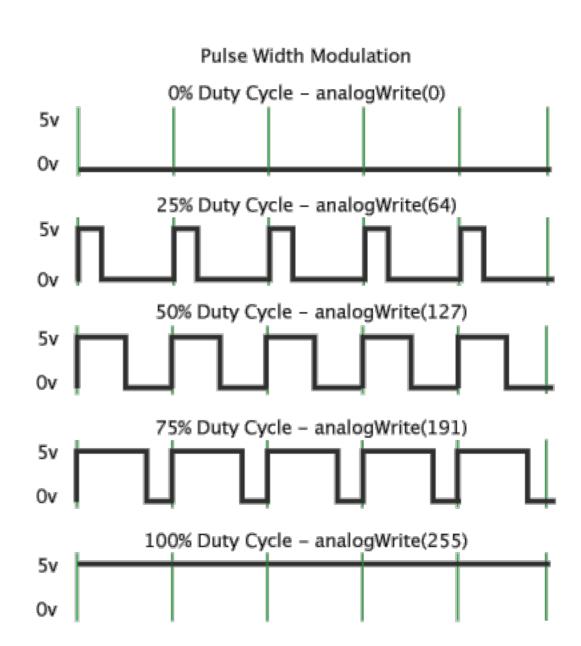


#### PWM

我要怎麼控制亮度?

# PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)

- 用數位輸出模擬類比輸出
- 迅速的開關,用通電的時間 比例控制輸出能量
- Arduino analogWrite



# PWM (Pulse Width Modulation)

- 腳位
  - 旁邊有~符號
  - Arduino UNO: 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11
- analogWrite(pin, value)
  - 輸入範圍 0(全暗) ~ 255(全亮)
  - Duty cycle: <input>/256\*100%

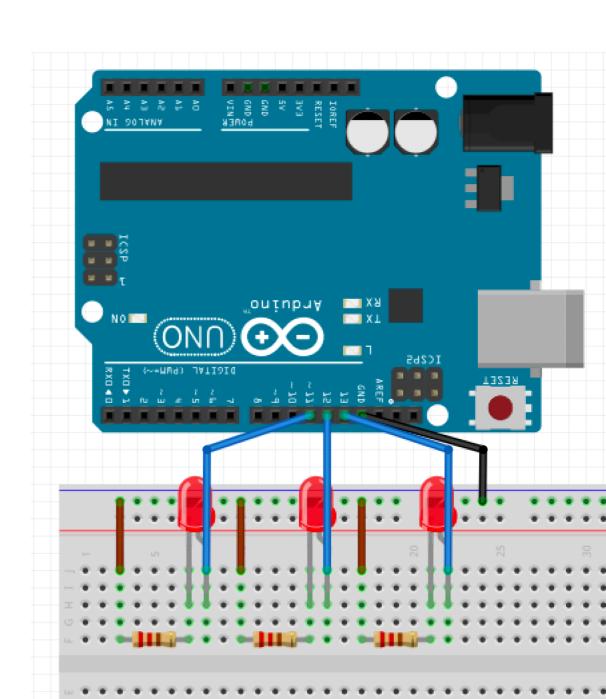
#### PWM

```
int led_pin = 9;
void setup() {
  pinMode(led_pin, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
  analogWrite(led_pin, 64);
  delay(1000);
  analogWrite(led_pin, 255);
  delay(1000);
```

#### Lab 04

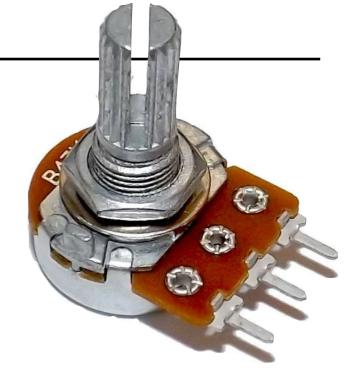
Goal: 呼吸霹靂燈

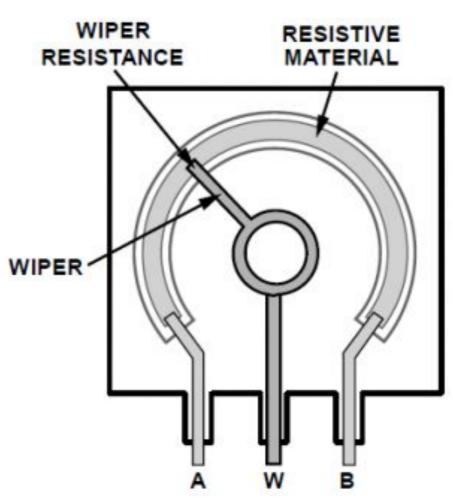
- 1. 用程式碼控制LED亮暗
- 2. 讓LED從暗漸漸變亮
- 3. 曳尾霹靂燈



# 可變電阻

- 兩個固定接點+一個滑動接點
- 透過改變滑動端和固定端間距離改變電阻值
- 用途:
  - 音量控制
  - 位置、距離傳感器

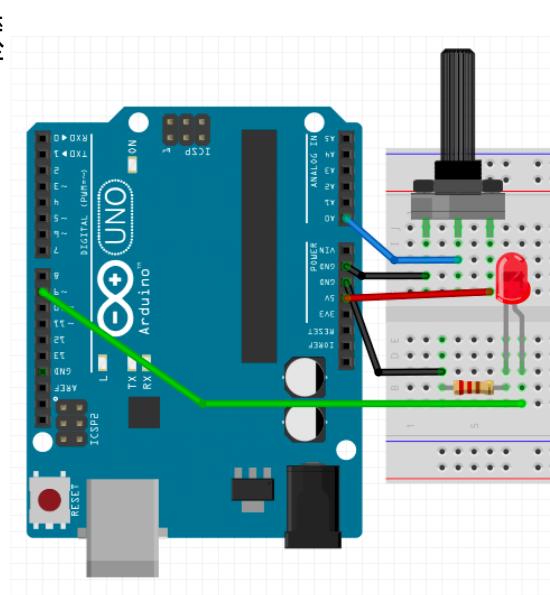




#### Lab 05

Goal: 可變電阻控制LED

- 1. 用Arduino讀取可變電阻電壓
- 2. 輸出對應的PWM訊號控制 LED燈亮度
- 3. bonus: 反向



#### Lab 05 - code

```
int led_pin = 9;
void setup() {
  pinMode(led_pin, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
  int sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
  analogWrite(led_pin, sensorValue);
  delay(150);
```

### Lab 05 - bonus

Goal: 可變電阻控制霹靂燈速度

