

RoboISM

Presents

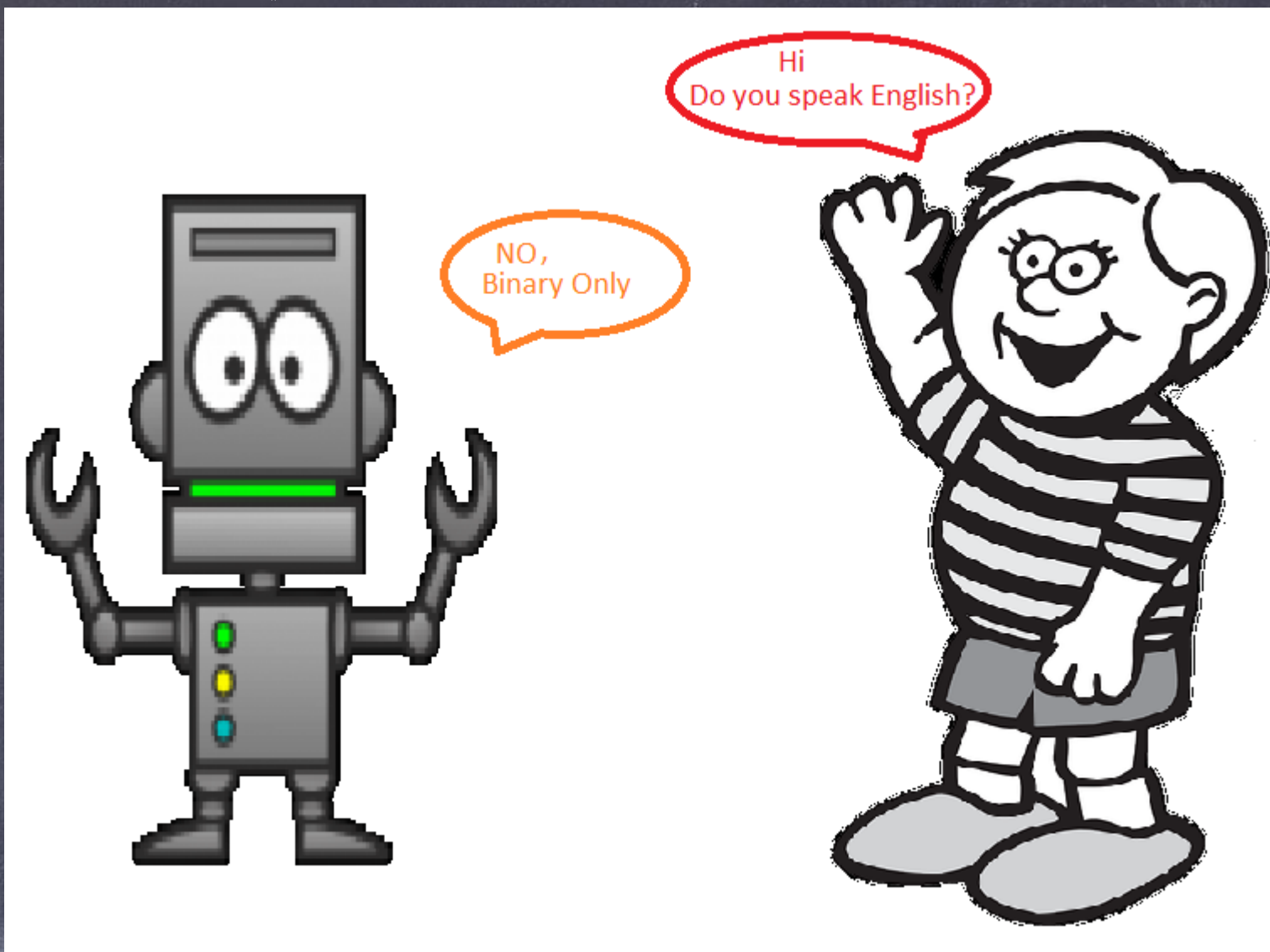
Workshop On

ARDUINO
PROGRAMMING



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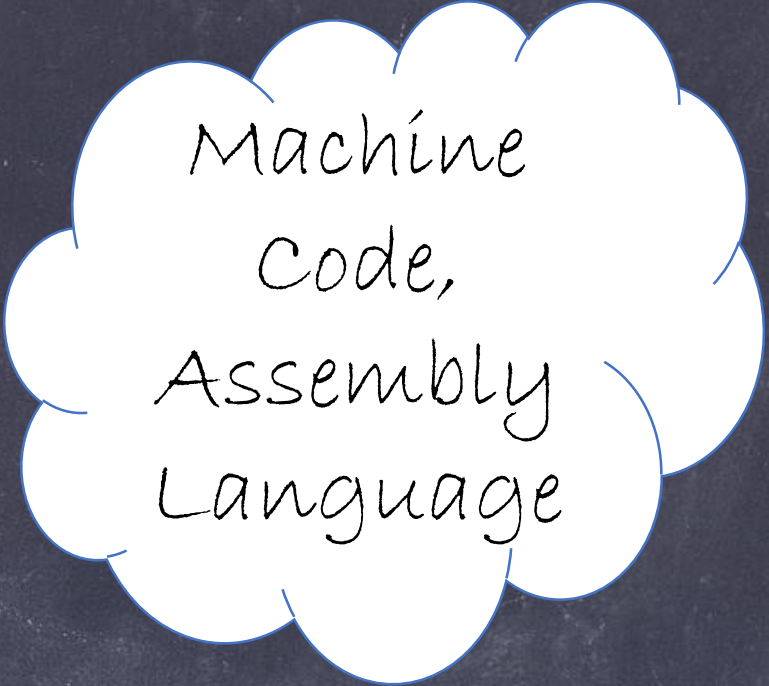
The problem with robots...



High Level Languages



C,
Java,
Python,
PHP etc.



Machine
code,
Assembly
Language

Low Level Languages



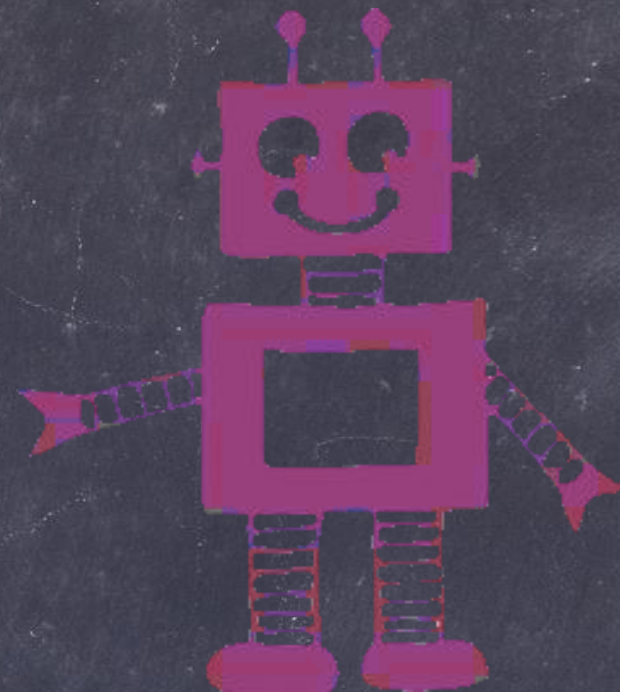
Instructions in
High Level
Language



COMPILER
or
INTERPRETER



Instructions in
Binary Code



Arduino Program

```
graph TD; A[Arduino Program] --> B[Variables]; A --> C[Functions]; B --> D[Store Data]; C --> E[Manipulate Data]
```

Variables

Functions

Store Data

Manipulate Data

VARIABLES

```
graph TD; V[VARIABLES] --> T[Type]; V --> N[Name]; V --> Val[Value];
```

Type

- byte
- int
- float
- arrays

Name

- case-sensitive
- contains letters, digits and underscore _
- can't begin with a digit

Value

VARIABLES

((CONT.))

Declaration::

[VARIABLE TYPE] <SPACE> [VARIABLE NAME] <SEMI-COLON>

for e.g.,

int a ;

float b ;

byte c , d ;

Initialization::

[VARIABLE NAME] <EQUALS> [VALUE] <SEMI-COLON>

for e.g.,

a = 29 ;

b = 3.14 ;


```
int a = 10;  
int b = 4, c = 3;  
boolean d = true;  
boolean e = false;
```

OPERATORS

+	Addition	$a + b$	14
-	Subtraction	$a - b$	6
*	Multiplication	$a * b$	40
/	Division	a / b	2
%	Modulus	$a \% b$	2
^	Exponent	$b ^ c$	64
()	Parenthesis	$a - (b + c)$	3
=	Assignment	$a = b - c$	$a = 1$


```
int a = 10;  
int b = 4, c = 3;  
boolean d = true;  
boolean e = false;
```

OPERATORS

((CONT.))

++	increment	d ++	11
--	decrement	d --	9
==	is equal to	d == b	FALSE
>	greater than	d > b	TRUE
<	less than	d < b	FALSE
!=	not equal to	d != b	TRUE
!	not	! d	FALSE
&&	Logical AND	d && e	FALSE
	Logical OR	d e	TRUE

FUNCTION

Library Functions

- Pre-defined in special files called header files
- Ready to use

User defined functions

- need to be defined before use

a bunch of
statements

General function call syntax::
`function_name(PARAMETERS);`

for e.g.

`pinMode(13, OUTPUT) ;`

Some Common Library Functions

- # pinMode(PIN_NUMBER, MODE)
- # digitalWrite(OUTPUT_PIN_NUMBER, VALUE)
- # digitalRead(INPUT_PIN_NUMBER)
- # delay(MILLISECONDS)
- # analogWrite(PWM_OUTPUT_PIN, VALUE)
- # analogRead(PWM_INPUT_PIN)
- # millis()
- # random(MIN, MAX)
- # Serial.begin(BAUD_RATE)
- # Serial.println(String)
- # Serial.print(String)

Defining your own function

```
Return_type function_name (PARAMETERS) {  
    YOUR CODE  
    RETURN STATEMENT  
}
```

Example:

```
byte plus_pin = 13, minus_pin = 12;  
void forward() {  
    digitalWrite(plus_pin, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(minus_pin, LOW);  
    return;  
}
```

Another Example:

```
boolean smaller (int a, int b) {  
    boolean result = a < b;  
    return result;  
}
```


Flow Control :: If-Else

```
if(CONDITION) {  
    STATEMENTS  
}  
else {  
    STATEMENTS  
}
```

for e.g.,

```
if( digitalRead(3) == HIGH ) {  
    digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
}  
else {  
    digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
}
```


Nested If-Else

```
if( digitalRead(3) == HIGH ) {  
    if( digitalRead(4) == LOW ) {  
        digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
    }  
    else {  
        digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
    }  
}  
else {  
    if( digitalRead(4) == LOW ) {  
        digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
    }  
    else {  
        digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
    }  
}
```


If...
Else-If
...Else

```
if( analogRead(3) < 256 )  
    analogWrite(11, 63);  
else if( analogRead(3) < 512 )  
    analogWrite(11, 127);  
else if( analogRead(3) < 768 )  
    analogWrite(11, 191);  
else  
    analogWrite(11, 255);
```


LOOPS



```
graph TD; LOOPS[LOOPS] --- WHILE[WHILE]; LOOPS --- DO_WHILE[DO-WHILE]; LOOPS --- FOR[FOR];
```

repeatedly execute a bunch of statements

WHILE

DO-WHILE

FOR

WHILE Loop

Syntax ::

```
while( CONDITION ) {  
    STATEMENTS  
}
```

Example:

```
while( digitalRead(3) == HIGH )  
    digitalWrite( 13, HIGH);
```

Another example:

```
int i = 0;  
while( i < 255 ) {  
    analogWrite( 11, i);  
    i++;  
}
```


DO-WHILE Loop

Syntax ::

```
do {  
    STATEMENTS  
}  
while( CONDITION );
```

Example:

```
int i = 0;  
do {  
    i += 5;  
    Serial.println(i);  
}  
while( i < 20 );
```


FOR Loop

Example:

```
for(int i=0; i < 20; i += 20)  
    Serial.println(i);
```

Another example ::

```
for(int i=255; i >= 0; i--)  
    analogWrite(11, i);
```

Syntax ::

```
for(INITIALISATION, CONDITION, EXPRESSION) {  
    STATEMENTS  
}
```


THE MIGHTY COMMENTS

\$NOT executed

\$Contents can be anything

\$Single-line comment ::

//HERE GOES YOUR COMMENT...

\$Multi-line comment ::

/* This is also a comment,
but runs in more than
one line */

\$VERY useful

General Structure of an Arduino Program

VARIABLE_DECLARATIONS

void setup(){

 PIN_SETUP

 INITIALISATION_CODE

}

void loop() {

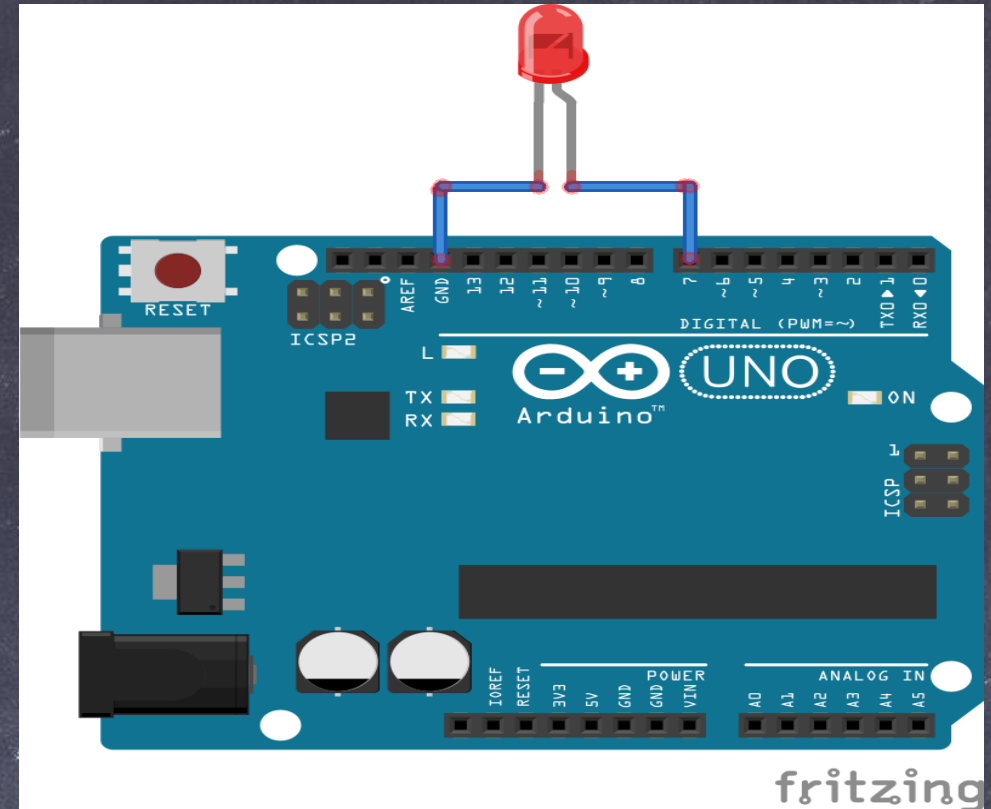
 SOME_MORE_CODE

}

CODE_WHICH_YOU_DONT_WANT_TO_RUN :P

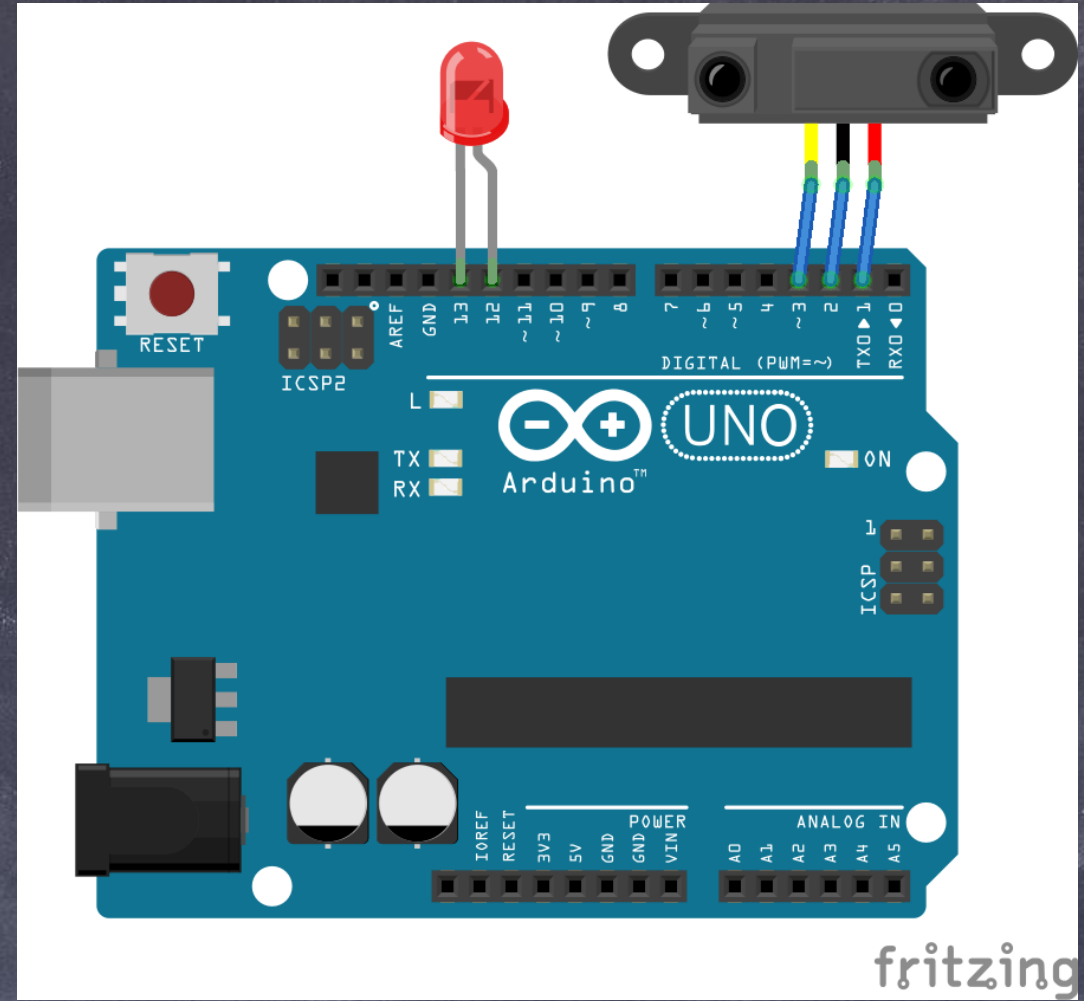
TEST - 1

```
//Code to blink an LED at  
// intervals of half second  
void setup() {  
    pinMode(<A>, <B>);  
}  
void loop(){  
    delay(<C>);  
    digitalWrite(<D>, <E>);  
    delay(<F>);  
    digitalWrite(<D>, <G>);  
}
```



Using an IR Sensor

```
boolean a;  
void setup(){  
  pinMode(1, OUTPUT);           //+ve pin of IR Sensor  
  pinMode(2, OUTPUT);           //-ve pin of IR Sensor  
  pinMode(3, INPUT);            //Data pin of Sensor  
  pinMode(12, OUTPUT);          //+ve pin of LED  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);          //-ve pin of LED  
  digitalWrite(1, HIGH);  
  digitalWrite(2, LOW);  
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
}  
void loop(){  
  a = digitalRead(3);  
  if( a == HIGH)  
    digitalWrite(12, HIGH);  
}
```



Using Ultrasound sensor

Using L293D motor driver shield

Using servo motor

TEST - 2

- * Size of a float variable ?
- * Invalid variable names are: motor1 , IR, my servo, _LED1, 1stSwitch, pot4left ?
- * return statement is not mandatory in which function type?
- * Error in following code:
 If(10 != 9) Serial. print("Mathematics, dude!");
- * Pin mode of data pin of a servo is?
- * $8/9 - (4+1) = ?$

THANK YOU



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