

DHT11_DEVICE class

Designed and written by
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Macros

Macro: `typeof(n) CTOFAHR(n)`

Description: Converts any generic integer/float from Celsius to Fahrenheit.

Parameters:

`n` (input): Celsius value (can be of any native type)

Return Value:

Returns converted value in the same type of parameter “n”

Notes:

Thanks to the property of macros, this works on both floats and integers of just about any type

Macro: `typeof(n) CTOKELV(n)`

Description: Converts any generic integer/float from Celsius to Kelvin.

Parameters:

`n` (input): Celsius value (can be of any native type)

Return Value:

Returns converted value in the same type of parameter “n”

Notes:

Thanks to the property of macros, this works on both floats and integers of just about any type

Public methods

Method: `DHT11_DEVICE();`
`DHT11_DEVICE(uint8_t dpin);`

Description: Constructors for the DHT11_DEVICE class

Parameters:

uint8_t **dpin** (optional): the value for the digital data pin on the arduino board that will be sending and reading data from the DHT11 'out' pin

Method: float readtemp();

Description: Returns the temperature (Celsius) from the DHT11 device.

Parameters: None

Return Value:

- On success, returns a floating point value
- On failure, returns NaN

Notes:

Due to device limitations, if you call this function within a second of another similar read call such as readtemp() or readhumid(), it will return the value(s) obtained from the previous call.

The method will fail if either there is a checksum failure, or a timeout failure. Both are typically issues with the connection with the device, or the device itself

Method: float readhumid();

Description: Returns the relative humidity (RH) from the DHT11 device

Parameters: None

Return Value:

- On success, returns a floating point value
- On failure, returns NaN

Notes:

Due to device limitations, if you call this function within a second of another similar read call such as readtemp() or readhumid(), it will return the value(s) obtained from the previous call.

The method will fail if either there is a checksum failure, or a timeout failure. Both are typically issues with the connection with the device, or the device itself

Method: static const char* geterr(int8_t err);

Description: Returns a const char* (string) associated with the error code passed as an argument. The returned char* represents a string of the error's name.

Parameters:

int8_t **err** (input): The DHT11_DEVICE error code

Return Value:

- Will always return a valid pointer to a string literal successfully
- If you pass an invalid error code to this function, it will return a string pointer to the literal "DHT11_UNKNOWN_ERROR"

Notes:

As of the current implementation of the DHT11_DEVICE class, there are no public methods that return the error code from the device polls. So until further notice, it is only useful within class methods.

Method: void debug();

Description: Runs code for testing and debugging the device.

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Notes:

This function is typically used by the class developer. While it might print useful information in a public context, it generally isn't meant to be used outside of the private interface of the class.

Method: int8_t isready();

Description: Returns a nonzero value if the DHT11 device is not ready to be polled from for new values

Parameters: None

Return Value:

- If device is ready, returns 0
- If device is not ready, returns a nonzero value

Notes:

You do not need to call this method in order to use `readtemp()` or `readhumid()`, as they both default to known values if called before the device is ready to be re-read.

The DHT11 device is typically ready between 1000ms intervals.

Private methods

(For class developers)

Method: `int8_t sendstart();`

Description: A helper function for `updateword()`. Sends the start signal to the DHT11 device, after which the device will start sending data

Parameters: None

Return Value:

- On success, returns 0
- On failure, returns a nonzero value

Notes:

There is currently no way for this function to fail. So as of the current implementation it will always return zero

Method: `int8_t updateword();`

Description: Initiates handshake and data transfer from the DHT11 device, and stores it in the word (`DHT11_WORD`) member of the class.

Parameters: None

Return Value:

- `DHT11_SUCCESS (0)` - Device signal start and data transfer was successful
- `DHT11_ERR_TIMEOUT (1)` - Timeout occurred when waiting for the next bit from the device
- `DHT11_ERR_CHECKSUM (2)` - `DHT11_WORD` checksum failed to match

DHT11_ERR_NOT_READY (3) - Either the device has not reached the
STARTUP_DELAY time from device power-on, or was called within
SAMPLE_DELAY from a previous updateword() or graphsig() call

Notes:

If for any reason an error occurs, the word (DHT11_WORD) member is not overwritten, preserving the values from the last successful updateword() call. This way methods such as readtemp() or readhumid() are able to reuse old values if called at a higher rate than allowed by the SAMPLE_DELAY

Method: void graphsig();

Description: Utilizes arduino's Serial Plotter tool in order to graph the entire signal sent by the DHT11 device (for debugging)

Parameters: None

Return Value: None

Method: void formatword();

Description: A helper function for updateword() that will set the 'temp' and 'humid' float members to the formatted values specified in the word (DHT11_WORD) member

Parameters: None

Return Value: None
