开源硬件实战--王中旭

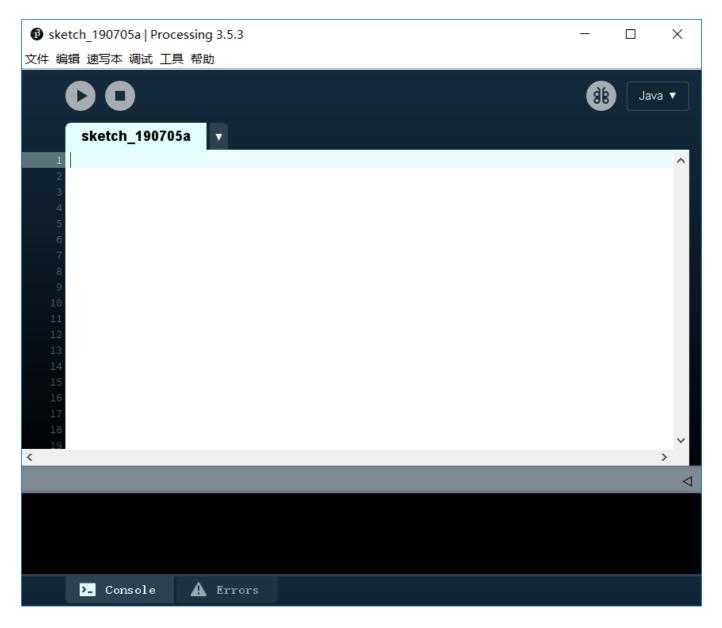
三个软件,一个常用网址-7.2作业

软件

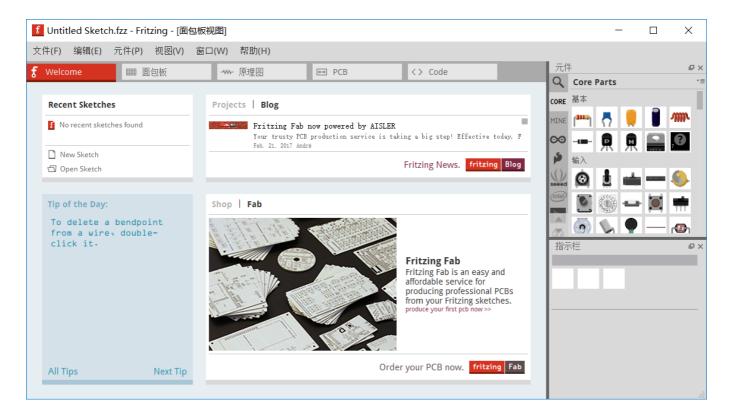
1.arduino

```
sketch_jul05a | Arduino 1.8.9
                                            X
文件 编辑 项目 工具 帮助
  sketch jul05a
void setup() {
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
}
void loop() {
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
}
                                 Arduino/Genuino Uno 在 COM6
```

2.fritizing



3.processing



4.github

摩斯电码转换-7.3作业

头文件: #ifndef _MORSE_H #define _MORSE_H

```
class Morse
{
public:
Morse(int pin);
void dot();
void dash();
void c_space();
void w_space();
private:
int _pin;
int _dottime;
};
#endif /*_MORSE_H*/
```

函数:

```
#include "Arduino.h"
#include "Morse.h"

Morse::Morse(int pin)
{
pinMode(pin,OUTPUT);
```

```
_pin=pin;
_dottime=250;
void Morse::dot()
digitalWrite(_pin,HIGH);
delay(_dottime);
digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
delay(_dottime);
}
void Morse::dash()
digitalWrite(_pin,HIGH);
delay(_dottime*4);
digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
delay(_dottime);
void Morse::c_space()
digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
delay(_dottime*3);
void Morse::w_space()
digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
delay(_dottime*7);
}
```

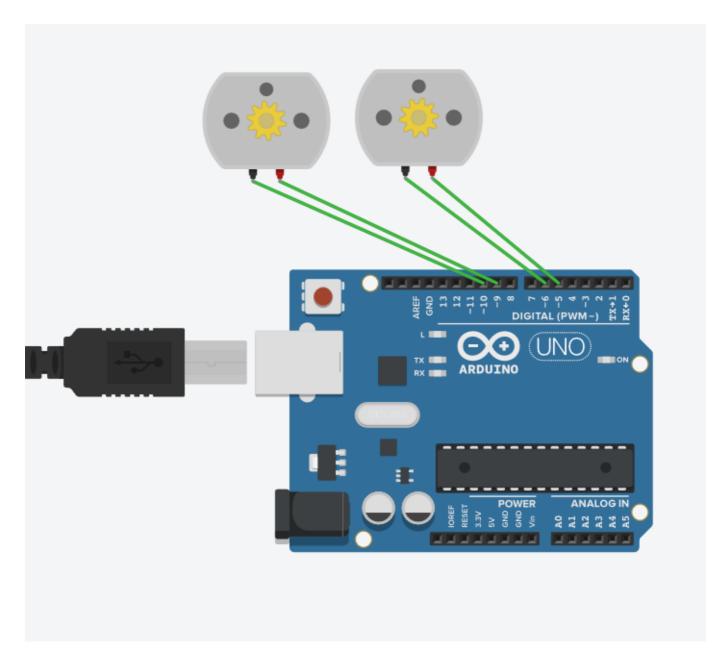
```
{'.', '-', '-', '-'}, //j
{'-', '.', '-', '*'}, //k
{'.', '-', '.', '.'}, //1
{'-', '-', '*', '*'}, //m
{'-', '.', '*', '*'}, //n
{'-', '-', '-', '*'}, //o
{'.', '-', '-', '.'}, //p
{'-', '-', '.', '-'}, //q
{'.', '-', '.', '*'}, //r
{'.', '.', '.', '*'}, //s
{'-', '*', '*', '*'}, //t
{'.', '.', '-', '*'}, //u
{'.', '.', '.', '-'}, //v
{'.', '-', '-', '*'}, //w
{'-', '.', '.', '-'}, //x
{'-', '.', '-', '-'}, //y
{'-', '-', '.', '.'} //z
};
void setup()
Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop()
String str="\0";
String mstr="\0";
int i,t,flag=0;
while (Serial.available())
{
    flag=1;
    str+=char(Serial.read());
    delay(5);
}
 if(flag)
for(i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
{
    if(str[i]>='a'&&str[i]<='z')
      for(t=0;t<4;t++)
        mstr+=char(MORSE[int(str[i]-97)][t]);
     if((str[i+1]!='\0')&&(str[i+1]!=' '))
      mstr+=' ';
    }
     if(str[i]==' ')
     mstr+='/';
```

```
| flag=0;
| Serial.println(mstr);
| for(i=0;;i++)
| {
| if(mstr[i]=='.')morse.dot();
| else if(mstr[i] == '-')morse.dash();
| else if(mstr[i] == '')morse.c_space();
| else if(mstr[i] == '/')morse.w_space();
| if(mstr[i]=='\0') break;
| }
| Serial.println("发送完毕");
| delay(5);
```

}

通过摩斯电码转换的实现,我初步认识了一类开源硬件——arduino,也对开源硬件的开发以及"库"与"函数的应用"进行了初步了解。

小车驱动-7.4课上作业



```
//f 前进 b 后退 l 左转 r 右转 s 停止

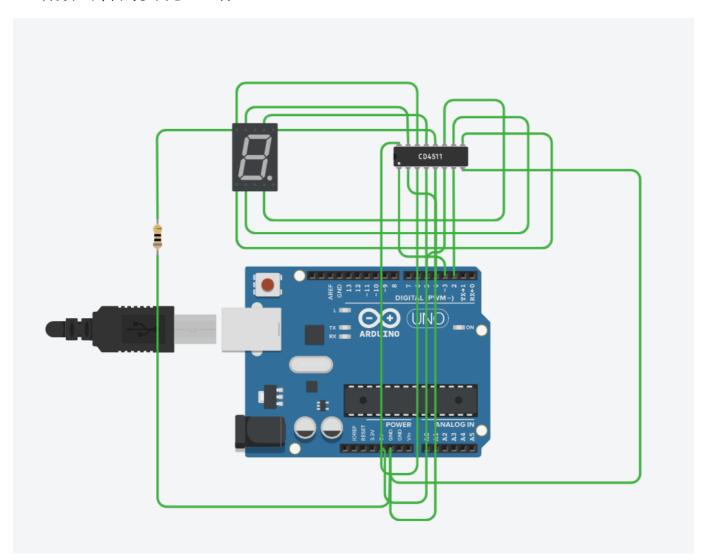
void setup()
{
pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
Serial.begin(9600);
}
char income;
void loop()
{
if(Serial.available()>0)
{
income=Serial.read();
```

```
switch (income)
{
case 'f':
forward();
break;
case 'b':
back();
break;
case '1':
left();
break;
case 'r':
right();
break;
case 's':
stop();
break;
default:
break;
}
}
void back()
digitalWrite(10,HIGH);
digitalWrite(9,LOW);
digitalWrite(6,HIGH);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
}
void forward()
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(9,HIGH);
digitalWrite(6,LOW);
digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
void left()
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(9,LOW);
digitalWrite(6,LOW);
digitalWrite(5,HIGH);
}
void right()
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(9,HIGH);
digitalWrite(6,LOW);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
void stop()
```

```
{
digitalWrite(10,LOW);
digitalWrite(9,LOW);
digitalWrite(6,LOW);
digitalWrite(5,LOW);
}
```

经过本次课上作业,初步了解了thinkercard的使用方法,方便了以后在硬件缺失的条件下对 arduino的模拟.

七断数码管的实现-7.4作业



```
'void setup()
{
Serial.begin(9600);
pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
pinMode(4, OUTPUT);
pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
```

```
}
void loop()
int a[4];
int income,i;
if (Serial.available()>0)
income=Serial.read()-'0';
for(i=0;i<4;i++)
{
a[i]=income%2;
income/=2;
if(a[i]==1)
   digitalWrite(i+2,HIGH);
    else
    {
       digitalWrite(i+2,LOW);
     }
}
}
}
```

初步了解了数字电路,以及MD4511芯片与七段数码管的用途

摩斯电码转换2.0-7.5作业

```
int _pin=13;
int _dottime=250;
char MORSE[][4] =
{
{'.', '-', '*', '*'}, //a
{'-', '.', '.', '.'}, //b
{'-', '.', '-', '.'}, //c
{'-', '.', '.', '*'}, //d
{'.', '*', '*', '*'}, //e
{'.', '.', '-', '.'}, //f
{'-', '-', '.', '*'}, //g
{'.', '.', '.', '.'}, //h
{'.', '.', '*', '*'}, //i
{'.', '-', '-', '-'}, //j
{'-', '.', '-', '*'}, //k
{'.', '-', '.', '.'}, //1
{'-', '-', '*', '*'}, //m
```

```
{'-', '.', '*', '*'}, //n
{'-', '-', '-', '*'}, //o
{'.', '-', '-', '.'}, //p
{'-', '-', '.', '-'}, //q
{'.', '-', '.', '*'}, //r
{'.', '.', '.', '*'}, //s
{'-', '*', '*', '*'}, //t
{'.', '.', '-', '*'}, //u
{'.', '.', '.', '-'}, //v
{'.', '-', '-', '*'}, //w
{'-', '.', '.', '-'}, //x
{'-', '.', '-', '-'}, //y
{'-', '-', '.', '.'} //z
};
void setup()
pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop()
String str="\0";
String mstr="\0";
int i,t,flag=0;
while (Serial.available())
{
    flag=1;
str+=char(Serial.read());
delay(5);
```

}

```
if(flag)
{
  for(i=0;str[i]!='\0';i++)
  {
    if(str[i]>='a'&&str[i]<='z')
    {
      for(t=0;t<4;t++)
      {
        mstr+=char(MORSE[int(str[i]-97)][t]);
      }
      if((str[i+1]!='\0')&&(str[i+1]!=' '))
      mstr+=' ';
    }
    if(str[i]==' ')
    mstr+='/';</pre>
```

```
}
flag=0;
Serial.println(mstr);
for(i=0;;i++)
  if(mstr[i]=='.')
 digitalWrite(_pin,HIGH);
 delay(_dottime);
 digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
 delay(_dottime);
 }
 else if(mstr[i] == '-')
 digitalWrite(_pin,HIGH);
 delay(_dottime*4);
 digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
 delay(_dottime);
 else if(mstr[i] == ' ')
 digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
 delay(_dottime*3);
  else if(mstr[i] == '/')
 digitalWrite(_pin,LOW);
 delay(_dottime*7);
  if(mstr[i]=='\0') break;
Serial.println("ok");
delay(5);
```

}

最后一次课,重新巩固了利用thinkercard模拟的过程,并且学习了markdown和git的使用。