

The Arduino IDE and coding in C (part 1)

Introduction to the Arduino IDE
(*integrated development environment*)

Based on C++

Latest version ARDUINO IDE 1.8.3 can be downloaded from:

<https://www.arduino.cc/en/Main/Software>



Presentation by Eric S. Clarke 09/06/2017

Standard C bare minimum code

```
// any #define here – constants etc
```

```
// any #include here – header files etc
```

```
Main()
```

```
{
```

```
    // put your code here
```

```
}
```

Arduino C bare minimum code

```
//any #define here – constants etc
```

```
//any #include here – header files etc
```

```
// any global variables here
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
    // put your setup code here to run once:
```

```
}
```

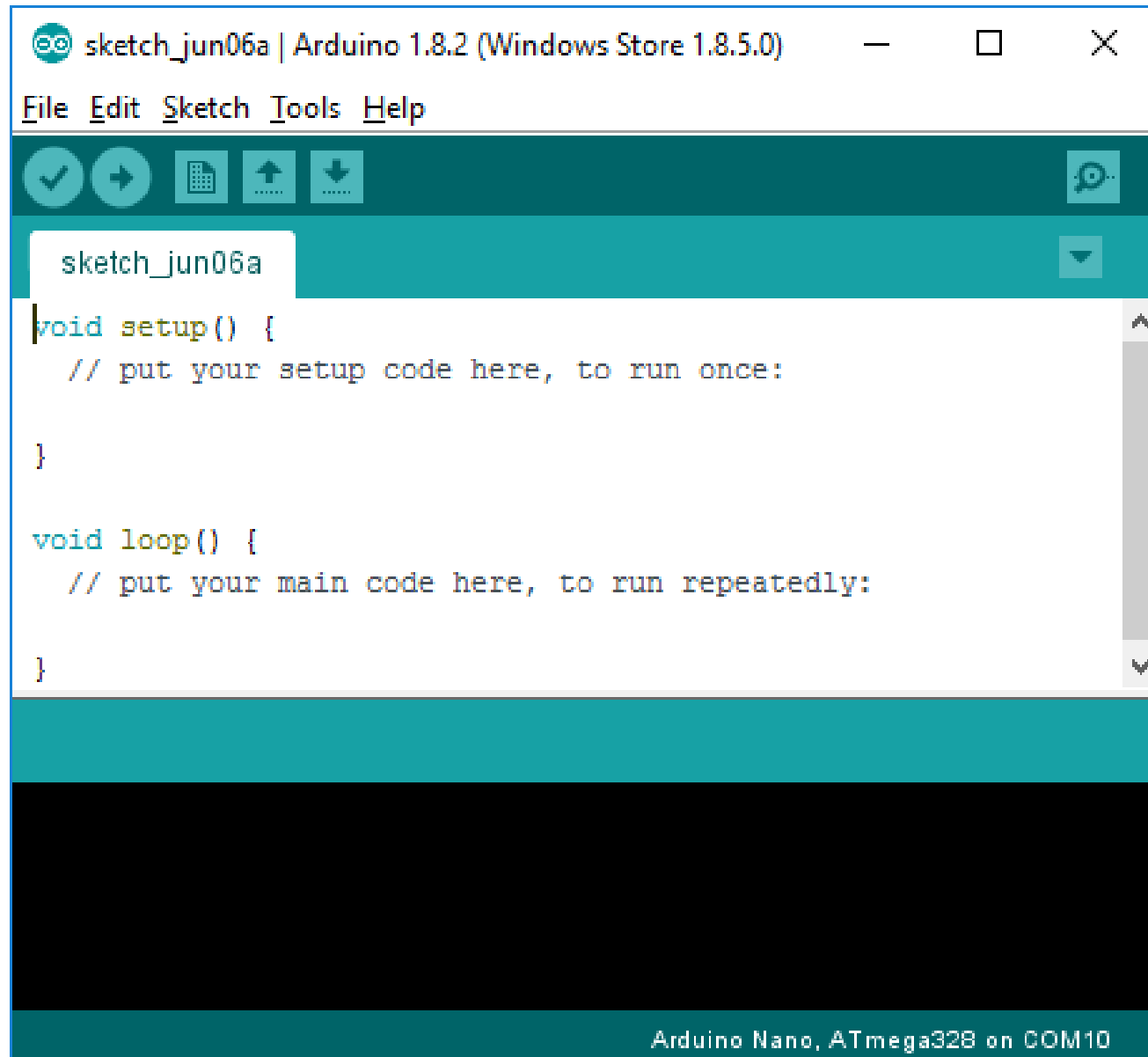
```
Void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
    // put your main code here to run repeatedly:
```

```
}
```

Arduino C bare minimum code

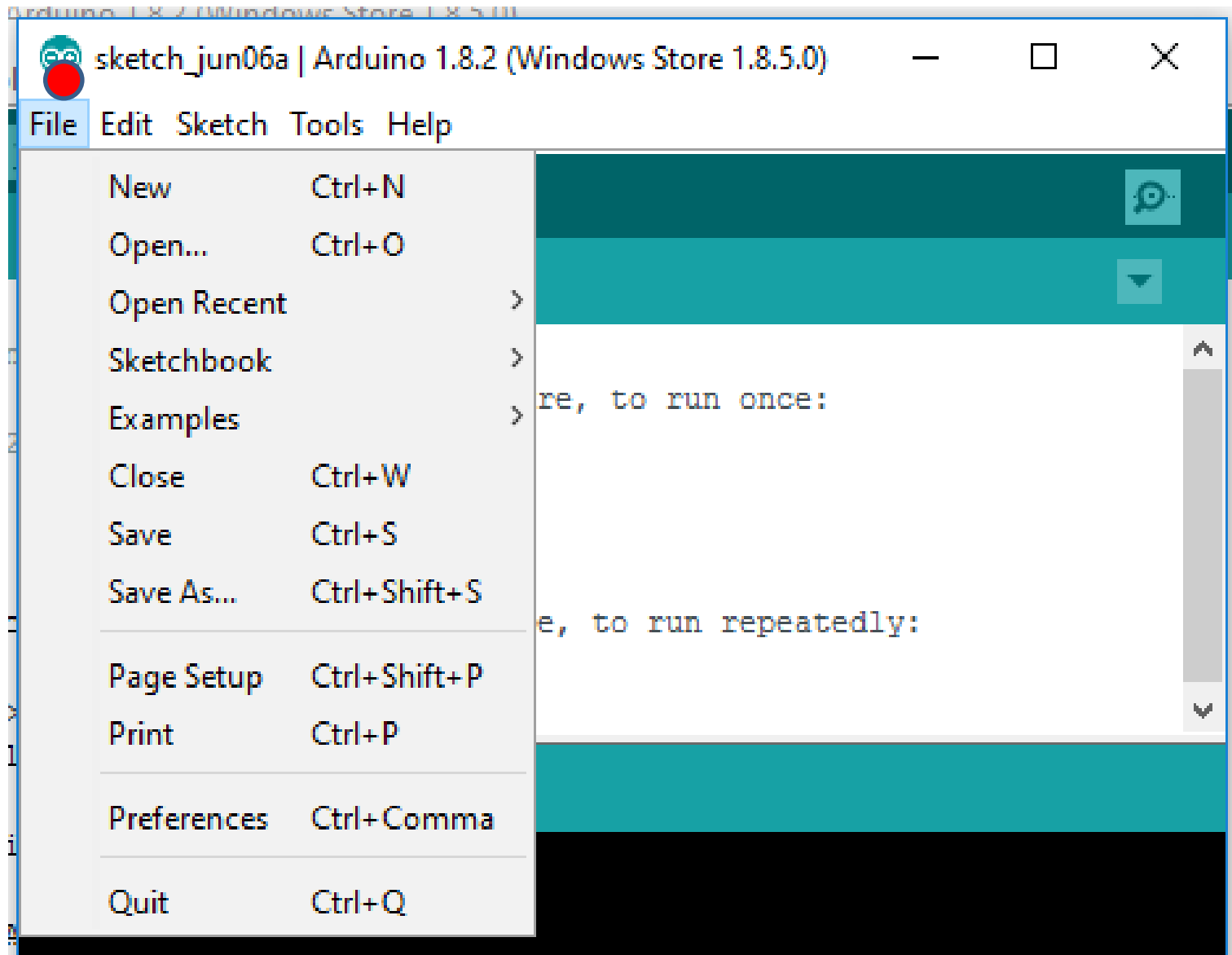


The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The title bar reads "sketch_jun06a | Arduino 1.8.2 (Windows Store 1.8.5.0)". The menu bar includes "File", "Edit", "Sketch", "Tools", and "Help". The toolbar contains icons for checking, running, saving, and uploading. The sketch name "sketch_jun06a" is displayed in the top left of the editor. The code in the editor is as follows:

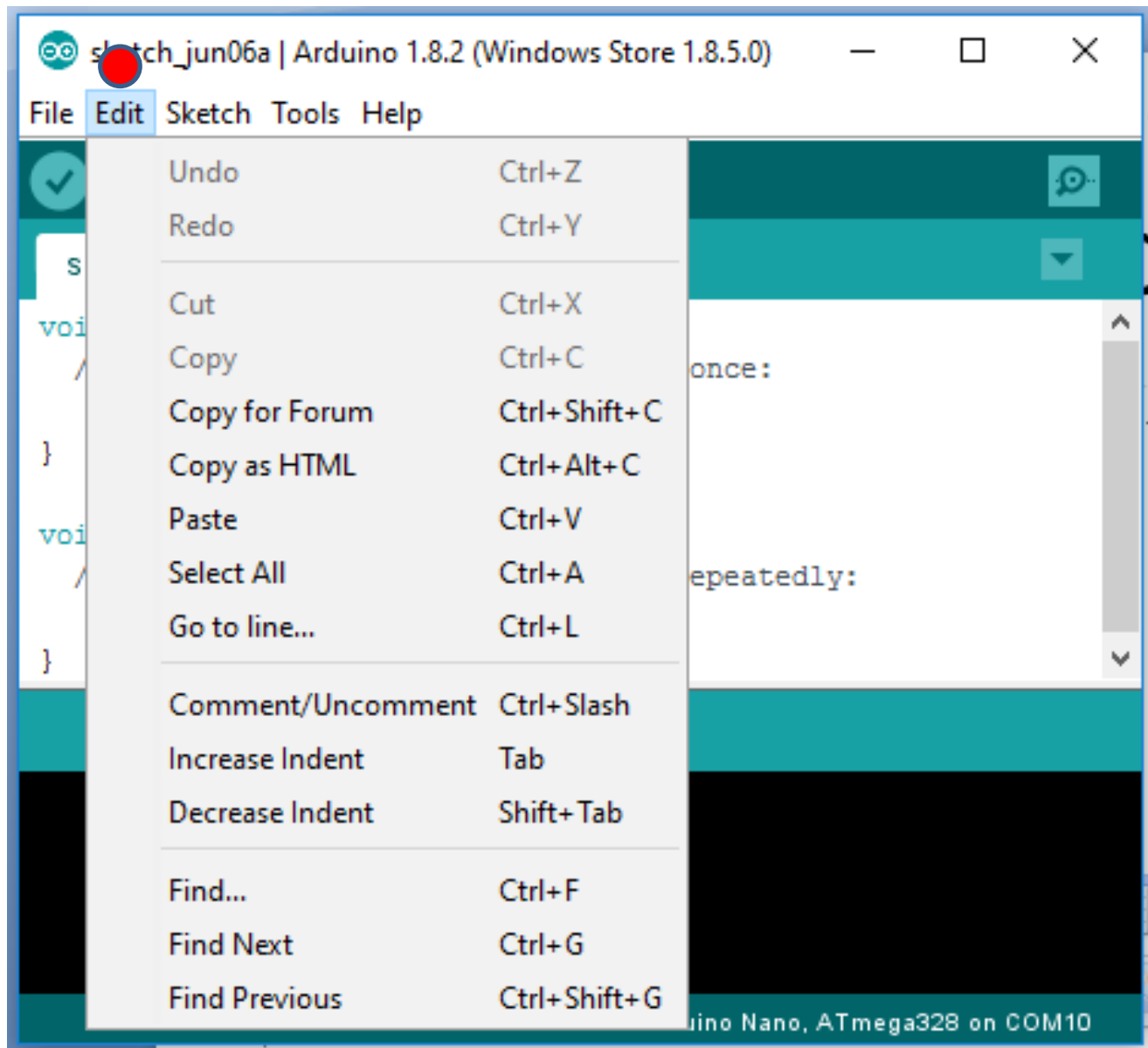
```
void setup() {  
    // put your setup code here, to run once:  
  
}  
  
void loop() {  
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:  
  
}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Arduino Nano, ATmega328 on COM10".

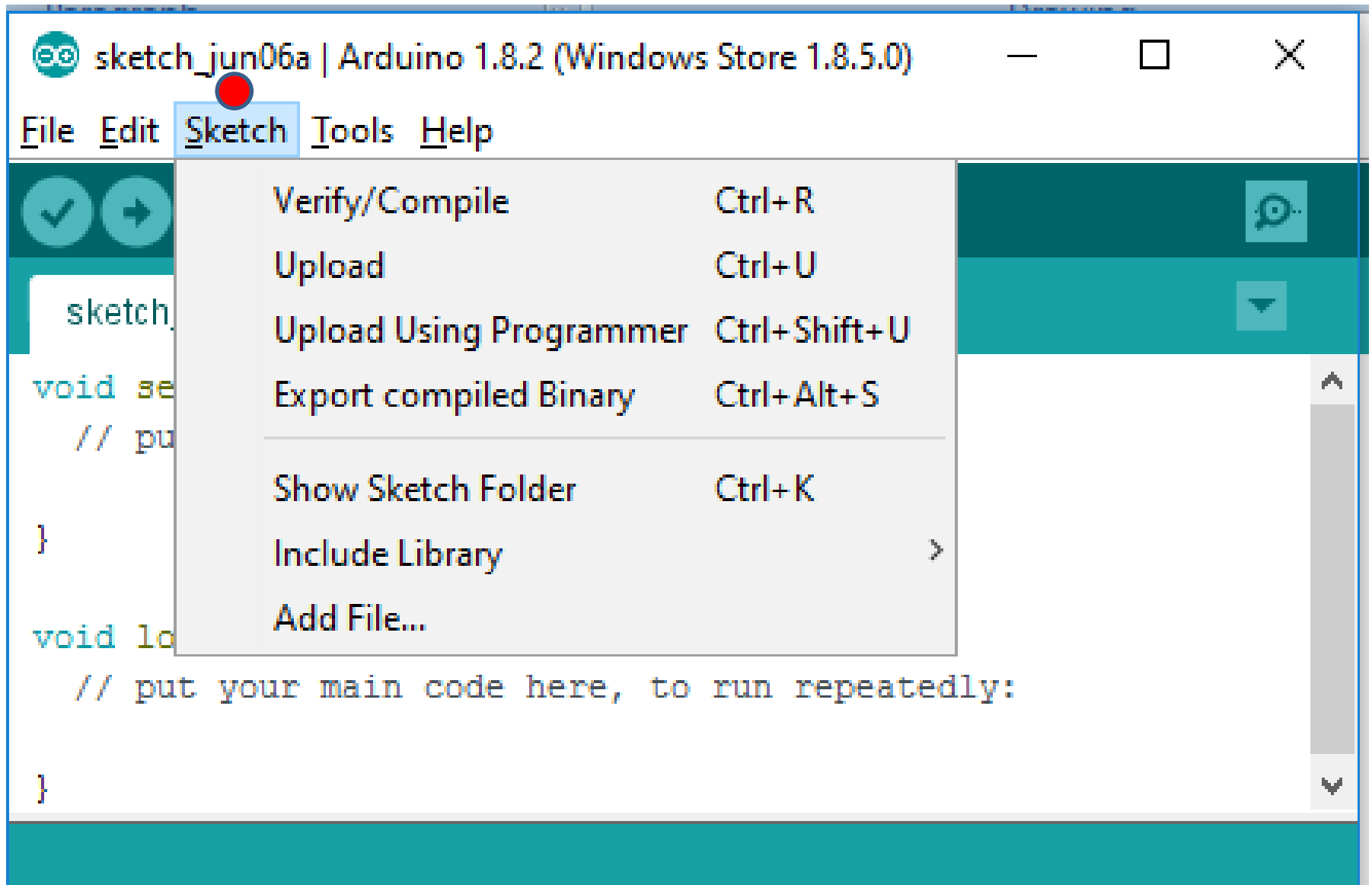
File Menu



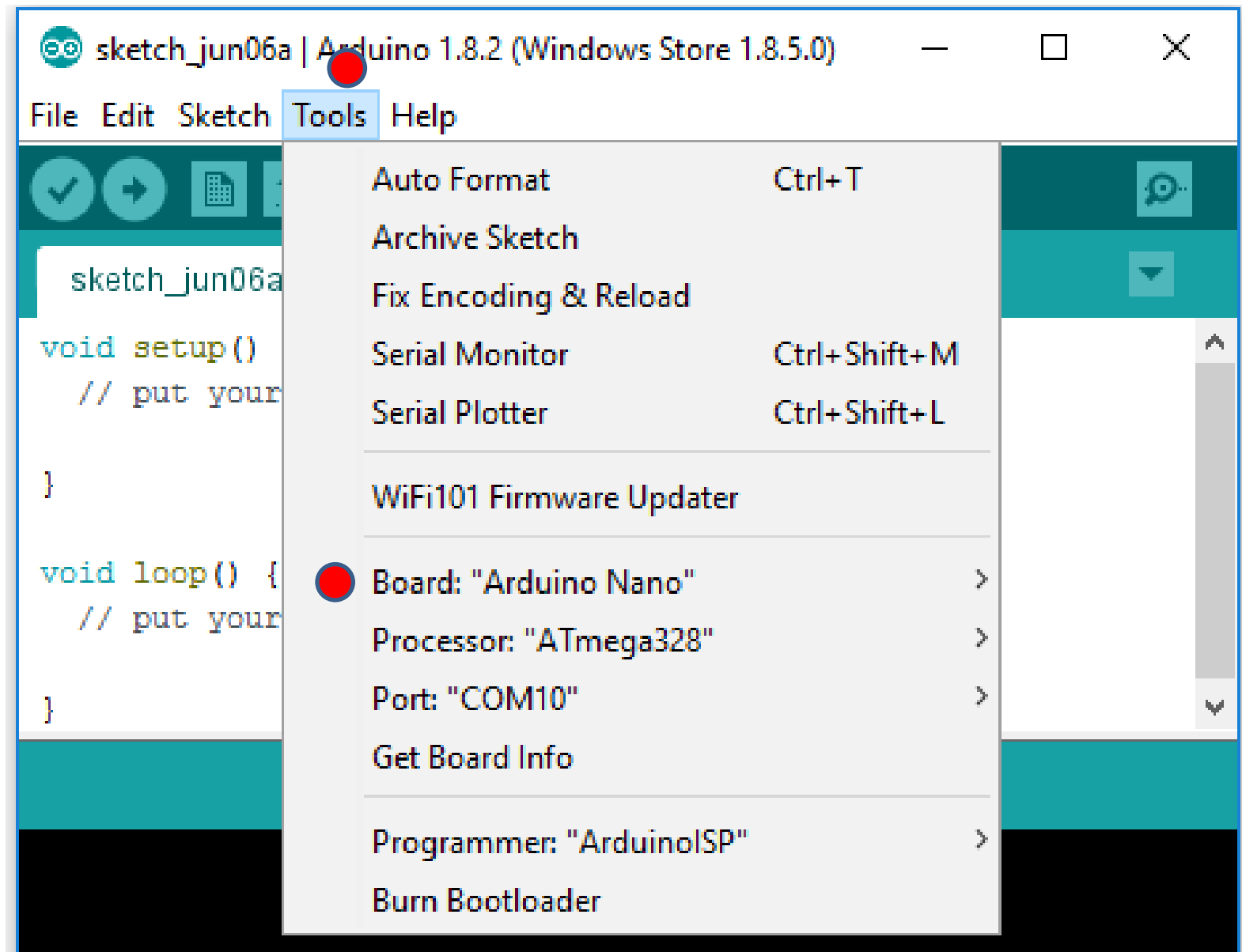
Edit Menu



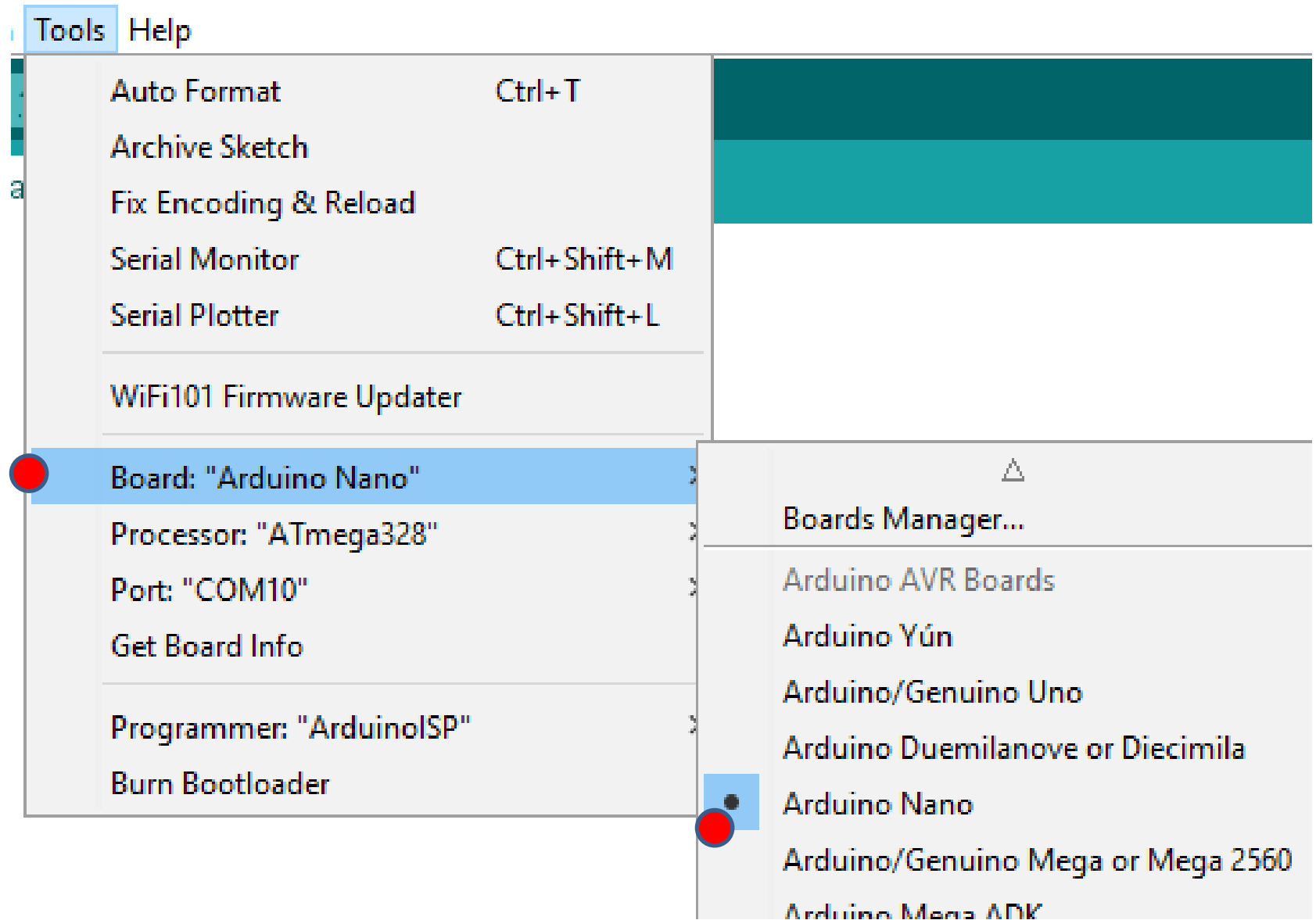
Sketch or Code Menu



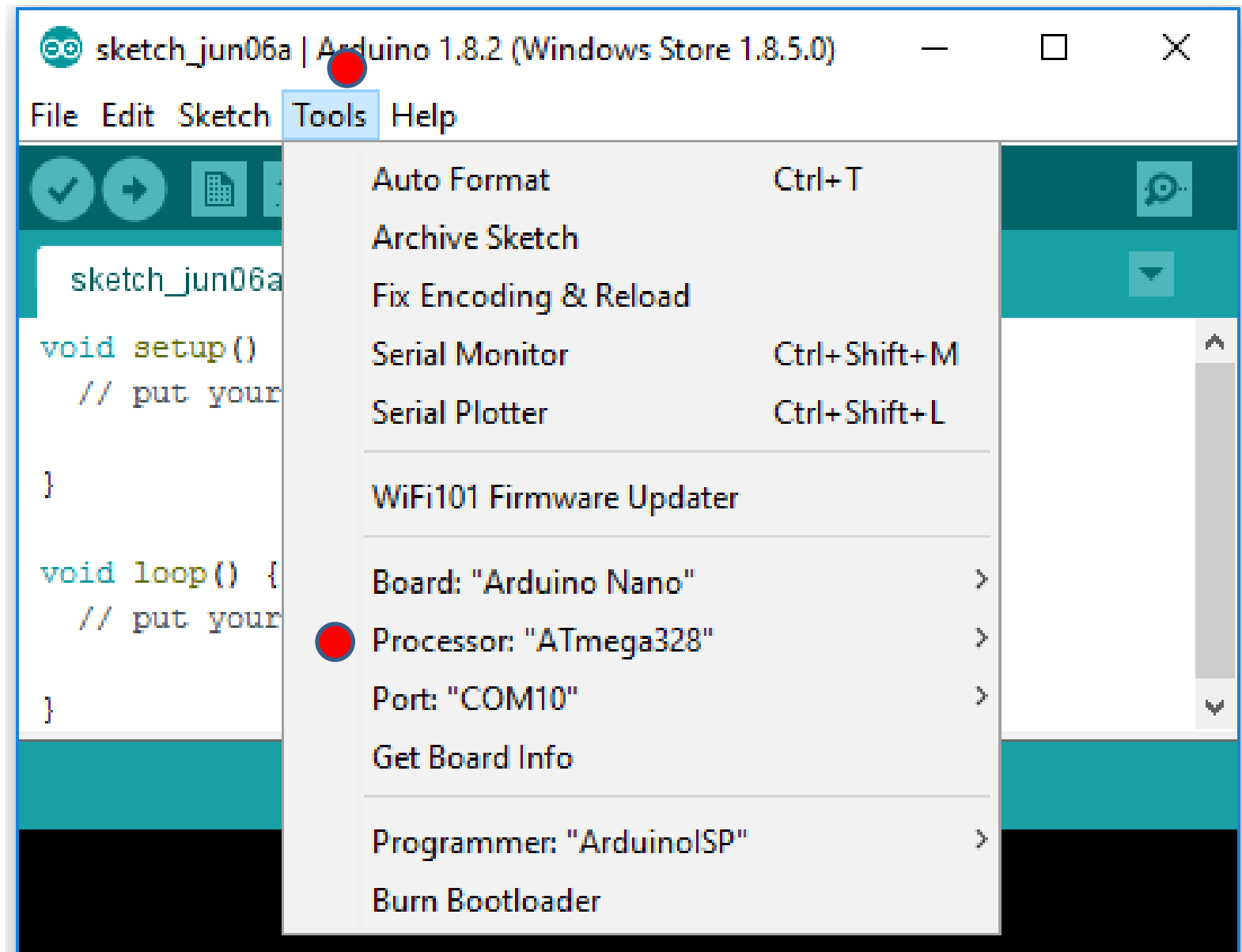
Tools Menu



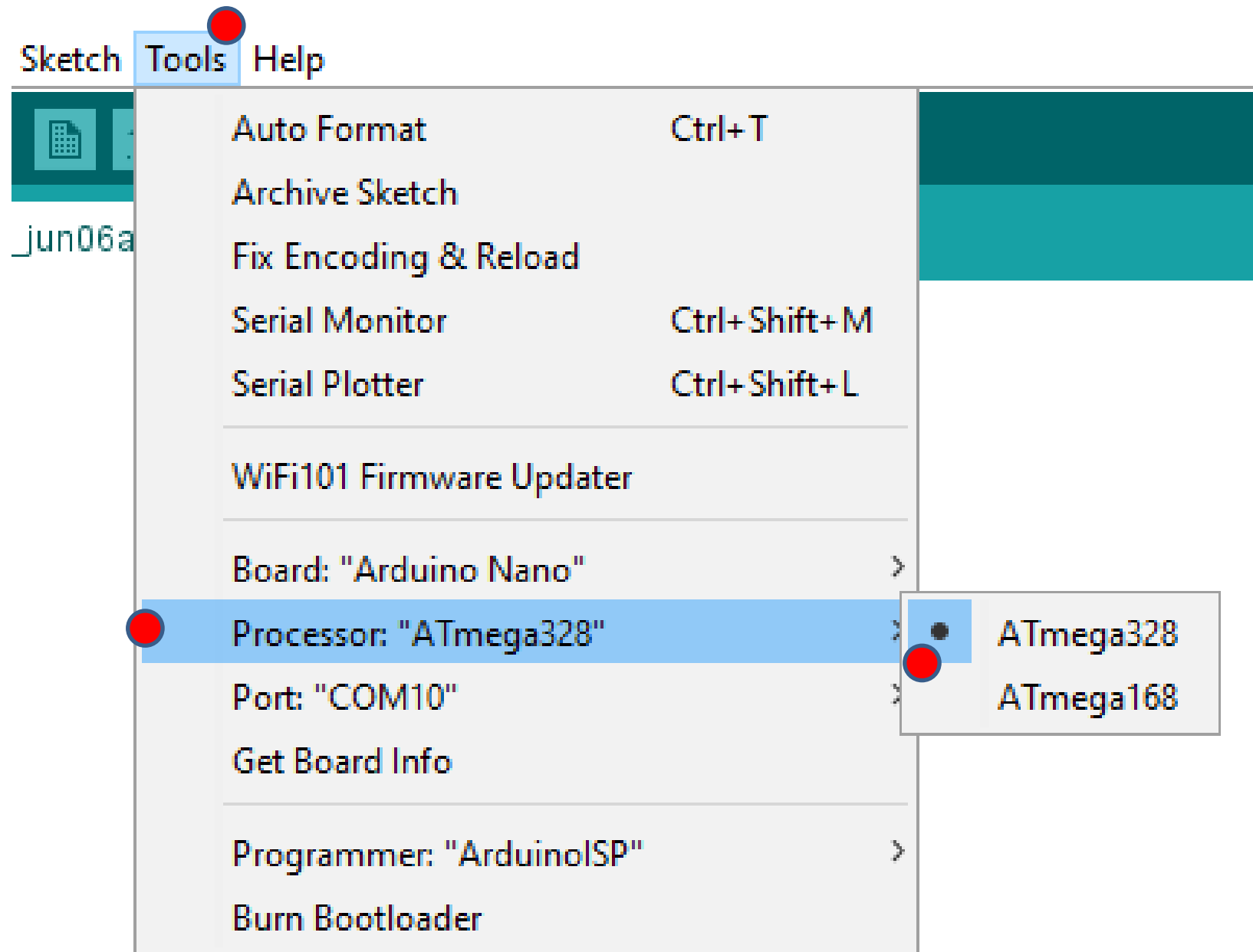
Choosing the Arduino board type



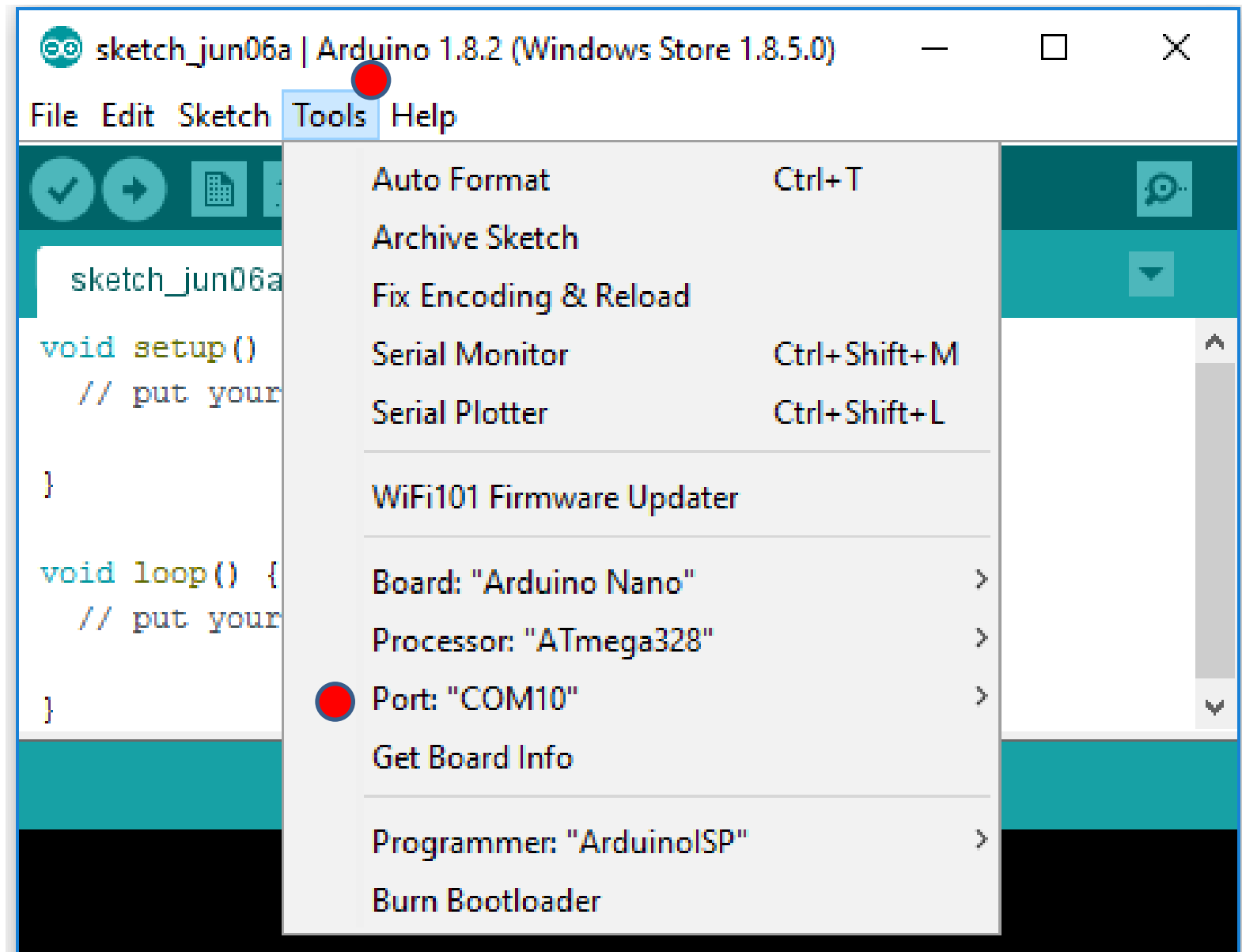
Tools Menu



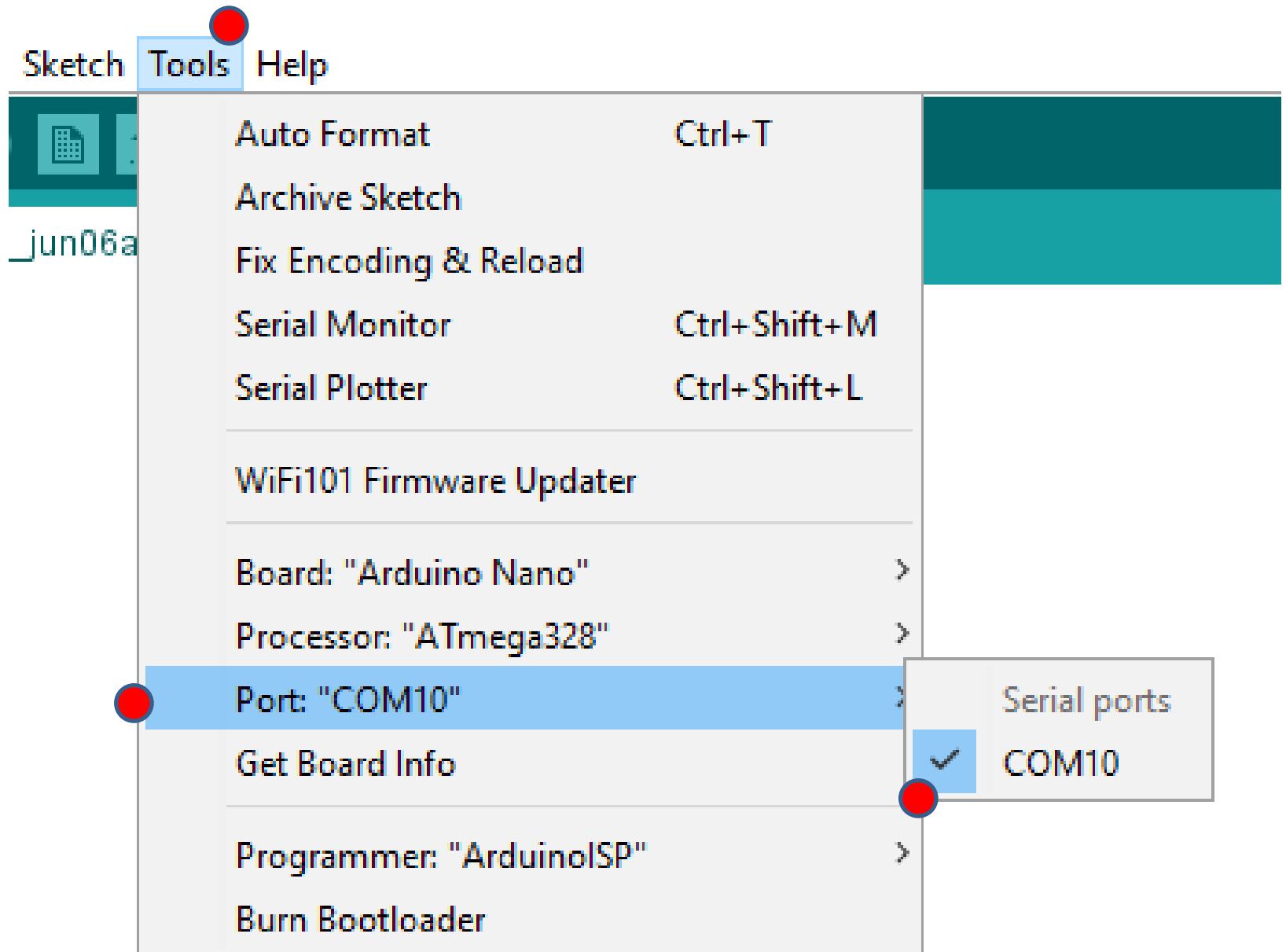
Choosing the processor type



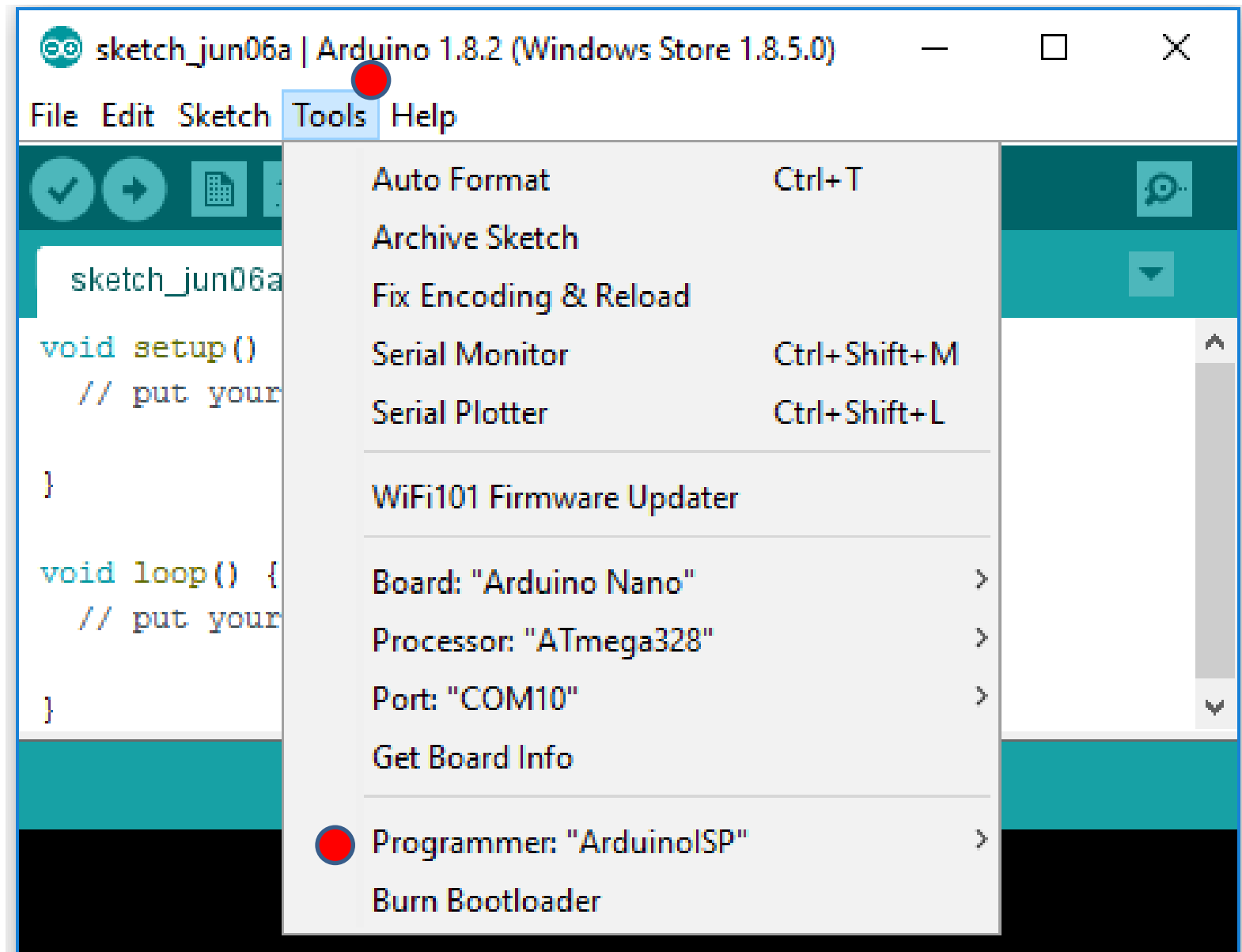
Tools Menu



Choosing the USB COM port



Tools Menu



Choose programming method

Arduino 1.8.2 (Windows Store 1.8.5.0)

Tools Help

Auto Format Ctrl+T
Archive Sketch
Fix Encoding & Reload
Serial Monitor Ctrl+Shift+M
Serial Plotter Ctrl+Shift+L

WiFi101 Firmware Updater

Board: "Arduino Nano"

Processor: "ATmega328"

Port: "COM10"

Get Board Info

Programmer: "ArduinoISP"

Burn Bootloader

AVR ISP

AVRISP mkII

USBtinyISP

ArduinoISP

ArduinoISP.org

USBasp

Parallel Programmer

Arduino as ISP

Arduino Gemma

BusPirate as ISP

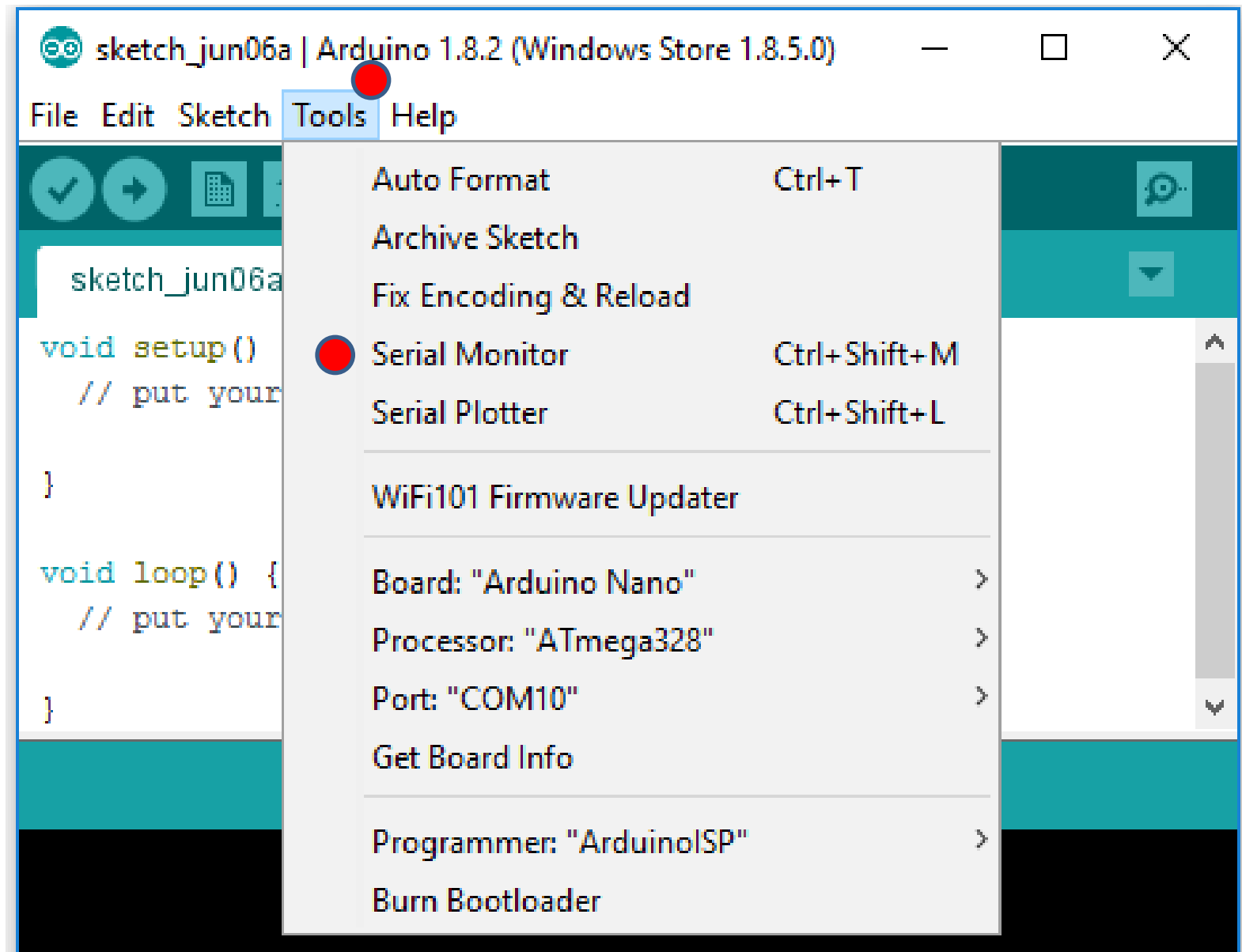
Atmel STK500 development board

Atmel JTAGICE3 (ISP mode)


Atmel JTAGICE3 (JTAG mode)

Atmel-ICE (AVR)

Tools Menu



Serial Monitor

 COM10

Send

```
CPU has been reset...

Output to pin 13 on the 328P 1 second on and 1 second off
```

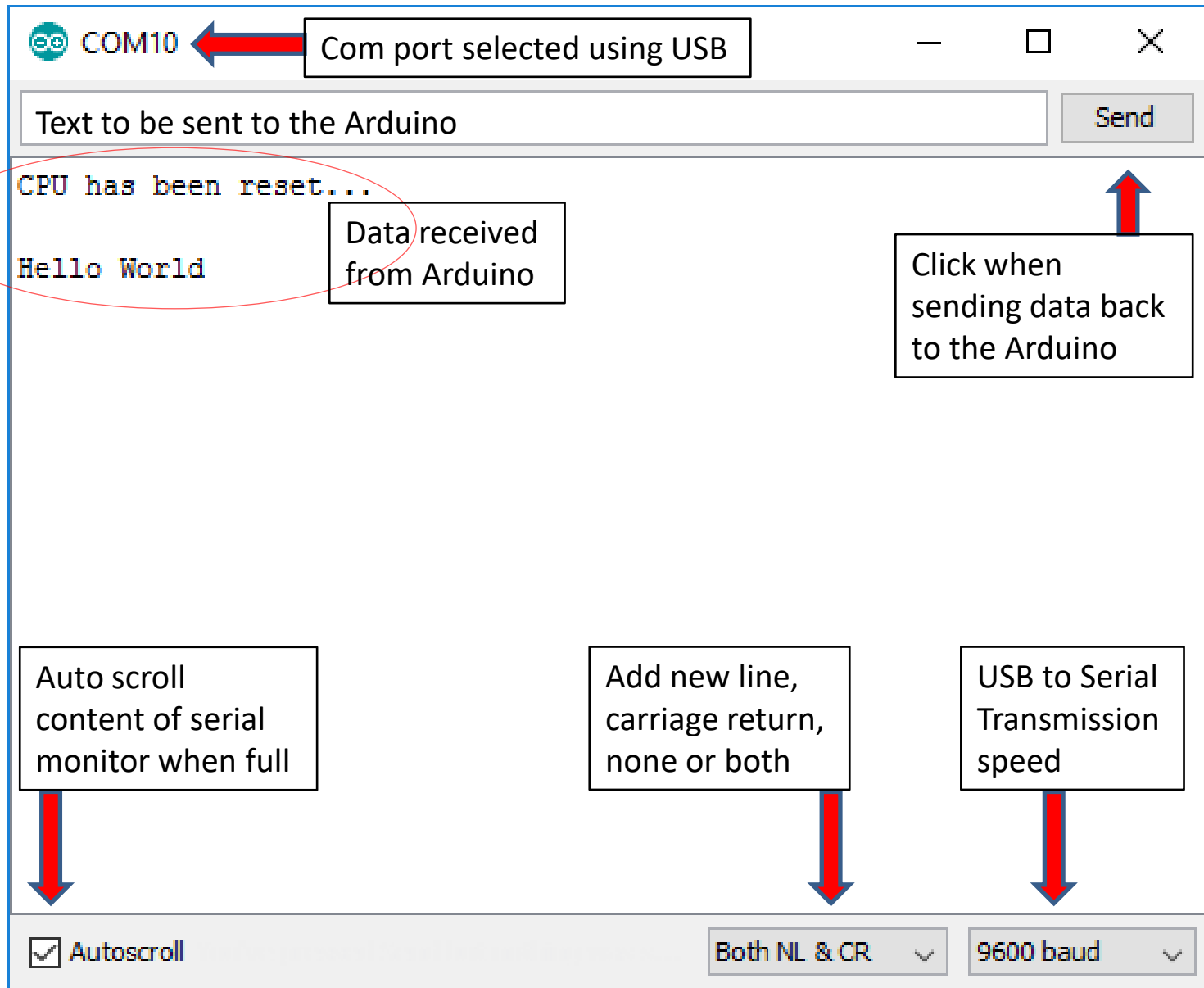
☒ Autoscroll

No line ending ▾

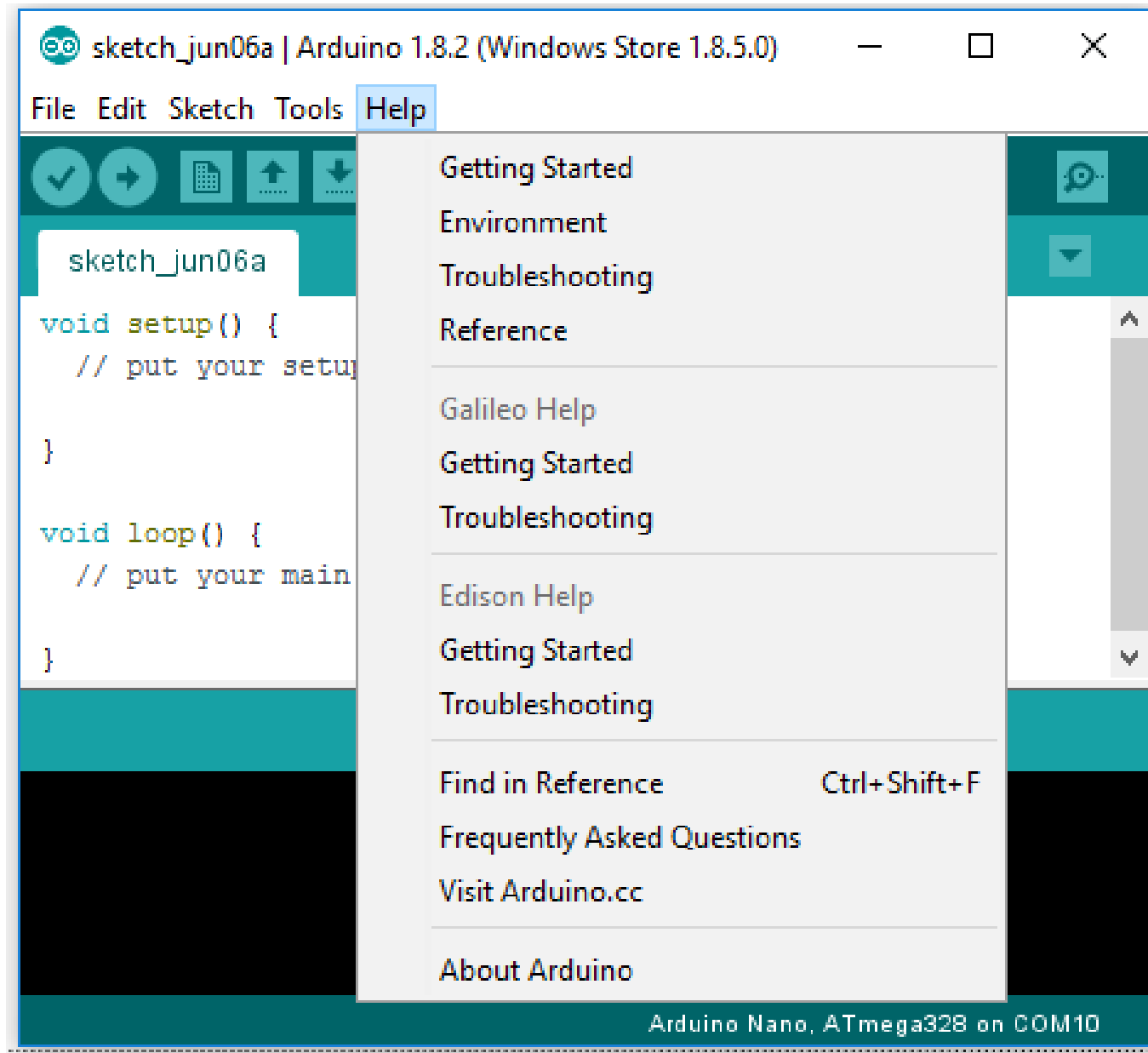
9600 baud ▾

Clear output

Serial Monitor



Help Menu



Program format in Arduino C

Arduino programs can be divided in four main parts:

comments

structure

values - variables and constants

functions

comments

Comments:

// This is a 1 line comment in C and should be used liberally

/* This is a multi line comment in C and can also be used to
disable a block of code temporarily for debugging */

Structure:

setup()

loop()

The structure can also have many functions called from the loop.

Program format in Arduino C

Values – Constants and Variables:

/ **warning:** C is case sensitive and many programs have failed to function because of a typo in a name e.g. ledpin instead of ledPin */*

Constants:

HIGH | LOW

INPUT | OUTPUT | INPUT_PULLUP

LED_BUILTIN

true | false

integer constants

floating point constants

Also #define constants (e.g. #define MAX_LIMIT 100)

Program format in Arduino C

Variables:

You can create variables, preferably using an invented name that makes it understandable to others. Self documenting code in a sense.

It is surprising how often code written by someone, who then later wishes to modify the program. Only to find they have to spend hours familiarising themselves with the code simply because of poor variable naming and an absence of good comments. Here

endeth the sermon 😊

Program format in Arduino C

Variable data types:

Void

Boolean

Char

unsigned char

Byte

Int

unsigned int

word

long

unsigned long

short

float

double

string - char array

String - object
array

Program format in Arduino C

Functions:

Digital I/O

pinMode()
digitalWrite()
digitalRead()

Analog I/O

analogReference()
analogRead()
analogWrite() - PWM

Advanced I/O

tone()
noTone()
shiftOut()
shiftIn()
pulseIn()

Time

millis()
micros()
delay()
delayMicroseconds()

Math

min()
max()
abs()
constrain()
map()
pow()
sqrt()

Trigonometry

sin()
cos()
tan() Characters

Characters

isAlphaNumeric()
isAlpha()
isAscii()
isWhitespace()
isControl()
isDigit()
isGraph()
isLowerCase()
isPrintable()
isPunct()
isSpace()
isUpperCase()
isHexadecimalDigit()

Random Numbers

randomSeed()
random()

Program format in Arduino C

More Functions:

Bits and Bytes

lowByte()
highByte()
bitRead()
bitWrite()
bitSet()
bitClear()
bit()

Communication

Serial
Stream

External Interrupts

attachInterrupt()
detachInterrupt()

Interrupts

interrupts()
noInterrupts()

Program format in Arduino C

That Semicolon; ☹

I guess something has to define the end of a statement but

Places where semicolons are required:-

After a variable declaration: `int a_number = 112;`

After a statement: `delay(a_number);`

Inside a complex **for** loop: `for (pos = 0, x = 10, y = 5, z = 0; pos <= 180; pos++, z += 2) { stuff }`



Places where semicolons are NOT required:-

After a function or curly brackets: ***sum_numbers() { do stuff; more stuff; even more; }***

After a `#define NUM_CALC 200`

After a `#include #ifndef and #define HeaderFileX_h`

Program example

sketch_jun06a-3 | Arduino 1.8.3 (Windows Store 1.8.6.0)

File Edit Sketch Tools Help



sketch_jun06a-3

```
int ledPin=13;           // Sets the variable we have named ledPin as pin 13 on the Arduino
#define MAX_LENGTH 100  // This variable is not used yet in the following code

void setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once.
    // The following statements set up the serial i/o for the Serial Monitor used in TOOLS.
    Serial.begin(9600);
    Serial.println("\tCPU has been reset..."); // The \t at the beginning of the string is creating a TAB
    Serial.println("\n\n");                  // The \n creates a newline so we are generating 2 blank newlines
    Serial.println("\tOutput to pin 13 on the 328P 1 second on and 1 second off");
}

void loop() {
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
    digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // sets the LED on
    delay(1000);                // waits for a second (1000 milliseconds)
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  // sets the LED off
    delay(1000);                // waits for a second
}
```

Program example

File Edit Sketch Tools Help




sketch_jun06a-3

```
int ledPin=13;           // Sets the variable we have named ledPin as pin 13 on
#define MAX_LENGTH 100   // This variable is not used yet in the following code

void setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once.
    // The following statements set up the serial i/o for the Serial Monitor used
    Serial.begin(9600);
    Serial.println("\tCPU has been reset..."); // The \t at the beginning of the s
    Serial.println("\n\n");                  // The \n creates a newline so we a
    Serial.println("\tOutput to pin 13 on the 328P 1 second on and 1 second off");
}

void loop() {
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
    digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // sets the LED on
    delay(1000);                // waits for a second (1000 milliseconds)
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW);  // sets the LED off
    delay(1000);                // waits for a second
}
```

Serial Monitor

 COM10

Send

```
CPU has been reset...

Output to pin 13 on the 328P 1 second on and 1 second off
```

☒ Autoscroll

No line ending ▾

9600 baud ▾

Clear output

The Arduino IDE and coding in C (end of part 1)

Thank you for attending this presentation

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Presentation by Eric S. Clarke 09/06/2017