Basic Repetition

```
while ( count<10 )
{
//while action code goes here
}
```

Basic Repetition

```
while ( count<10 )
{
    //while action code goes here
//should include a way to change count
//variable so the computer is not stuck
//inside the while loop forever
}
```

Basic Repetition

```
while ( count<10 )
{
//looks basically like a “for” loop
//except the variable is declared before
//and incremented inside the while
//loop
}
```

Basic Repetition

Or maybe:

```
while ( digitalRead(buttonPin)==1 )
{
//instead of changing a variable
//you just read a pin so the computer
//exits when you press a button
//or a sensor is tripped
}
```

Button Input: On/off state change

EX: User input features of the fan

- Potentiometer for speed control
- Continually variable input makes sense for speed control
- Start/stop
- Could use a conventional power switch
- Push button (momentary) switch
- Lock or limit rotation angle
- Button click to hold/release fan in one position
- Potentiometer to set range limit

Conventional on/off switch

Basic light switch or rocker switch

- Makes or breaks connection to power
- Switch stays in position: On or Off
- Toggle position indicates the state

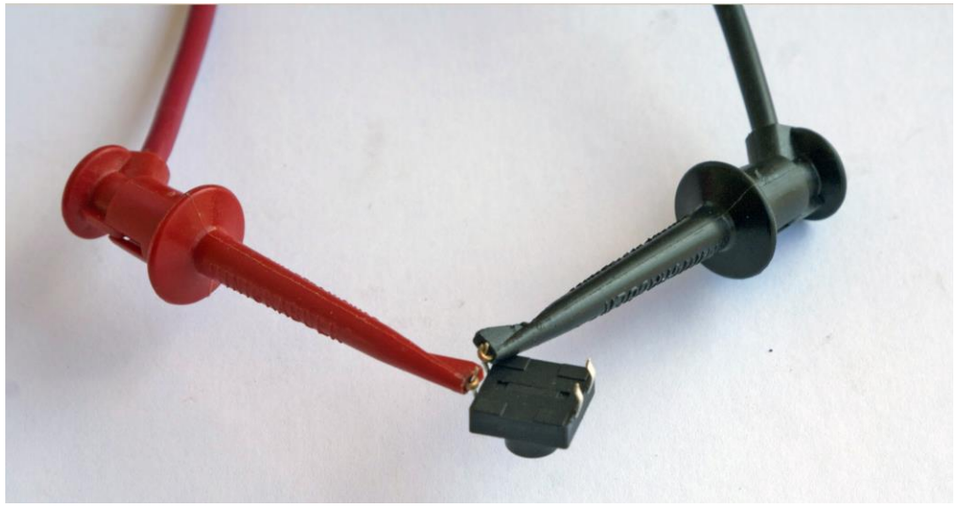
What to do?

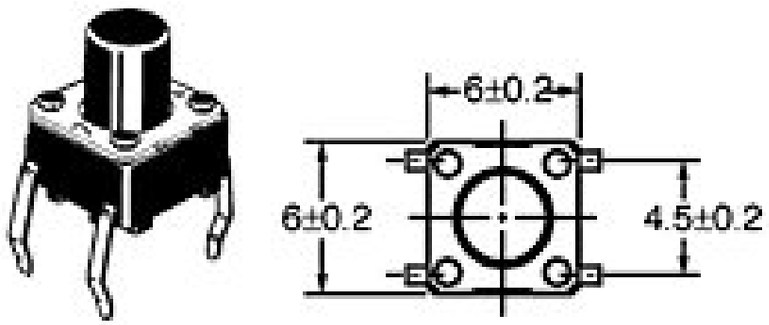
- Simple switch schematic
- Use multimeter to measure open/closed circuit
- Map the pin states

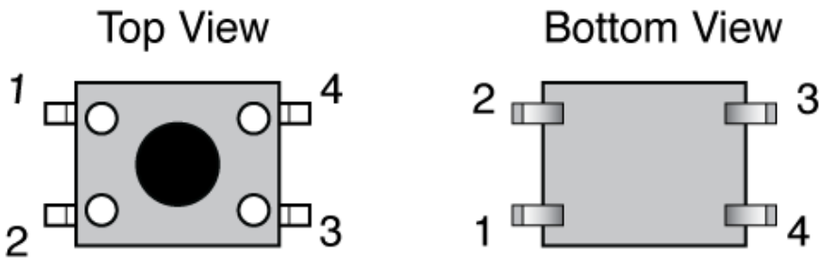
Image from sparkfun.com

Image from lowes.com

Measure Open and Closed Circuits







	Measured Resistance (Ω)	
Connect Pins	When not pressed	When pressed
1 and 2		
1 and 3		
1 and 4		
2 and 3		

Push Button Switches

- A momentary button is a “Biased Switch”
- Pushing the button changes state
- State is reversed (return to biased position) when button is released
- Two types
- NO: normally open
- NC: normally closed

Momentary or push-button (tact switch)switches

Normally open

- electrical contact is made when button is pressed

Normally closed

- electrical contact is broken when button is pressed
- Internal spring returns button to its un-pressed state

Normally Open

Normally Closed

Image from sparkfun.com

Putting buttons into action

Build the circuit: same one is used for all examples

- Test with LED on/off
- LED is only controlled by the button, not by Arduino code

Create a “wait to start” button

- Simplest button implementation
- Execution is blocked while waiting for a button click

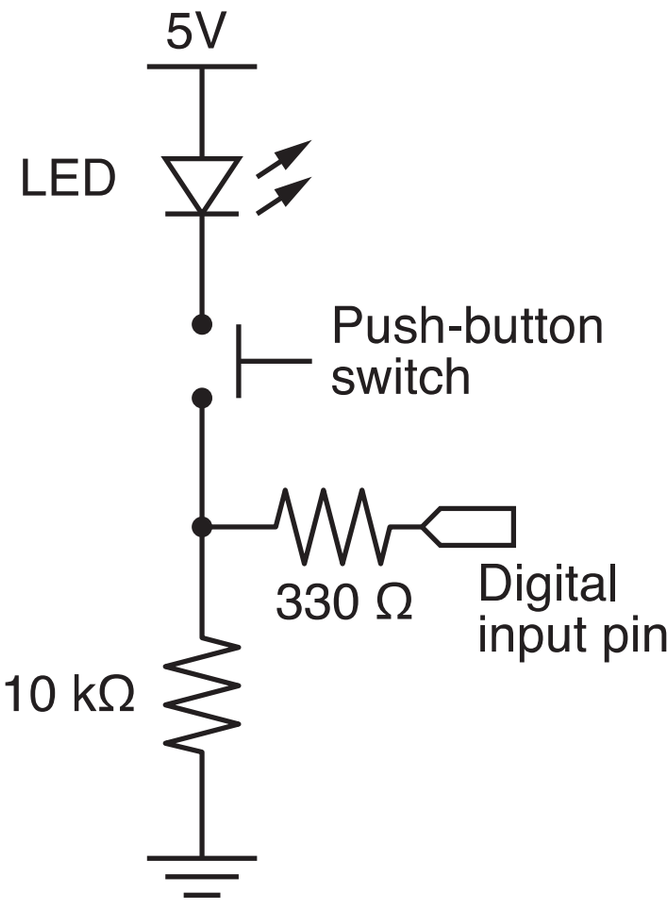
Use an interrupt handler

- Most sophisticated: Don’t block execution while waiting for button input
- Most sophisticated: Requires good understanding of coding
- Requires “de-bouncing”

Momentary Button and LED Circuit

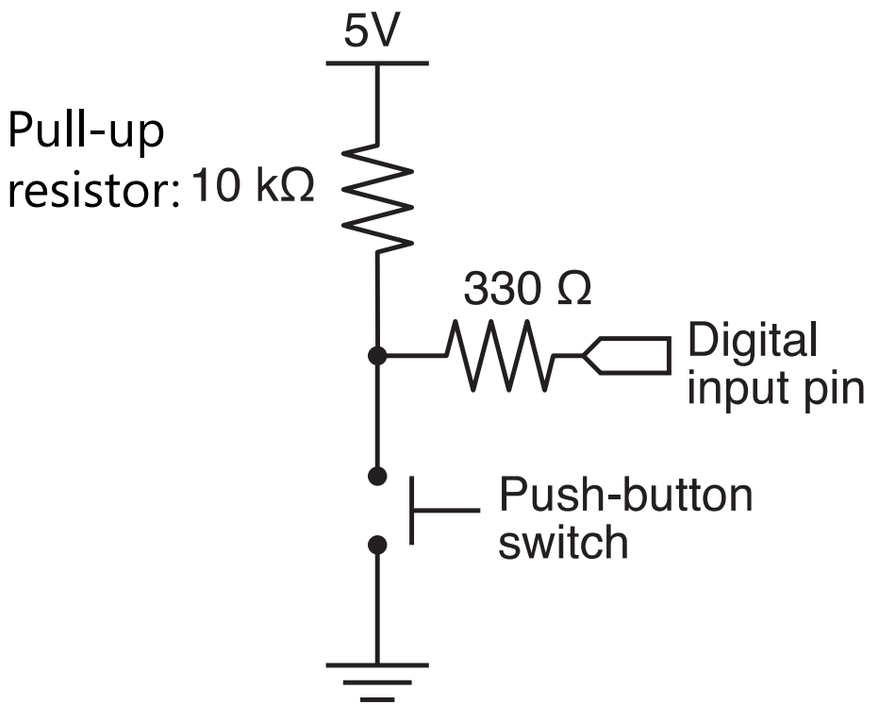
Digital input with a pull-down resistor

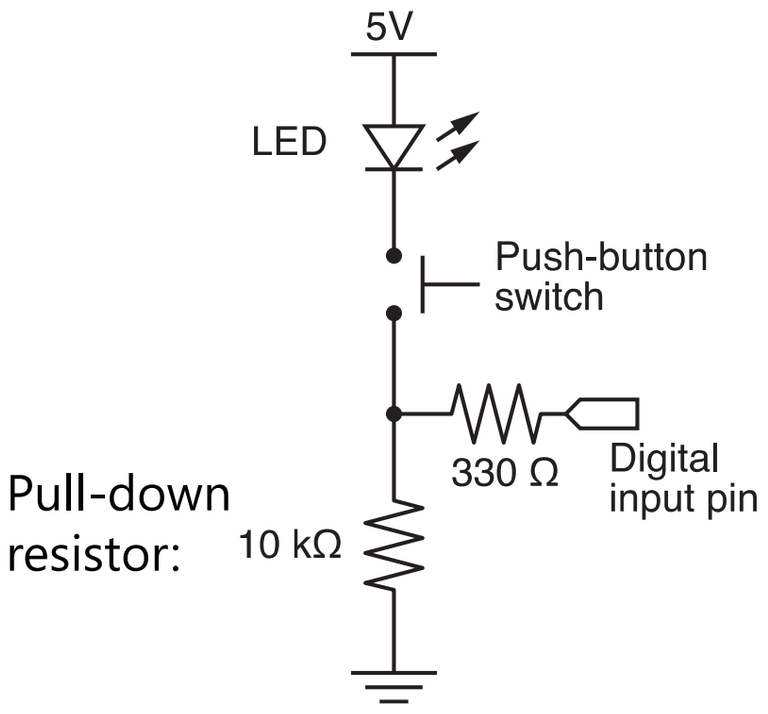
- When switch is open (button not pressed):
  - Digital input pin is tied to ground
  - No current flows, so there is no voltage difference from input pin to ground
  - Reading on digital input is LOW
- When switch is closed (button is pressed):
  - Current flows from 5V to ground, causing LED to light up.
  - The 10k resistor limits the current draw by the input pin.
  - The 330Ω resistor causes a large voltage drop between 5V and ground, which causes the digital input pin to be closer to 5V.
  - Reading on digital input is HIGH



Technical Note

Usually we do not include an LED directly in the button circuit. The following diagrams show button circuits with pull-up and pull-down resistors. In these applications, the pull-up or pull-down resistors should be 10k.





Programs for the LED/Button Circuit

1. Continuous monitor of button state

- Program is completely occupied by monitoring the button
- Used as a demonstration — not practically useful

2. Wait for button input

3. Interrupt Handler

4. All three programs use the same electrical circuit

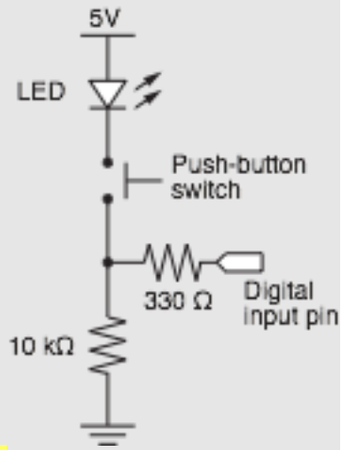
Continuous monitor of button state

```
int  button_pin = 4;              // pin used to read the button

void setup() {
  pinMode( button_pin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);             // Button state is sent to host
}

void loop() {
  int button;
  button = digitalRead( button_pin );

  if ( button == HIGH ) {
    Serial.println("on");
  } else {
    Serial.println("off");
  }
}
```



Serial monitor shows a continuous stream of “on” or “off”

This program does not control the LED

Programs for the LED/Button Circuit

1. Continuous monitor of button state
   - Program is completely occupied by monitoring the button
   - Used as a demonstration — not practically useful
2. Wait for button input
   - Blocks execution while waiting
   - May be useful as a start button
3. Interrupt Handler
4. All three programs use the same electrical circuit

Wait for button input

```
int  button_pin = 4;                // pin used to read the button

void setup() {
  int start_click = LOW;            //  Initial state: no click yet
  pinMode( button_pin, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);

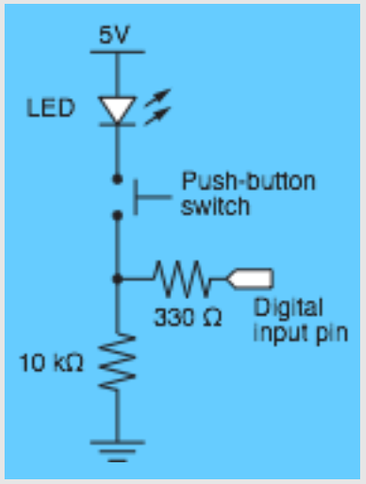
  while ( !start_click ) {
    start_click = digitalRead( button_pin );
    Serial.println("Waiting for button press");
  }
}

void loop() {
  int button;

  button = digitalRead( button_pin );
  if ( button == HIGH ) {
    Serial.println("on");
  } else {
    Serial.println("off");
  }
}
```

while loop continues as long as start_click is FALSE

same loop() function as in the preceding sketch



Programs for the LED/Button Circuit

1. Continuous monitor of button state
   - Program is completely occupied by monitoring the button
   - Used as a demonstration — not practically useful
2. Wait for button input
   - Blocks execution while waiting
   - May be useful as a start button
3. Interrupt Handler
   - Most versatile
   - Does not block execution
   - Interrupt is used to change a flag that indicates state
   - Regular code in loop function checks the sate of the flag
4. All three programs use the same electrical circuit

Interrupt handler for button input

```
int  button_interrupt = 0;     //  Interrupt 0 is on pin 2 !!
int  toggle_on = false;        //  Button click switches state

void setup() {
  Serial.begin(9600);
  attachInterrupt( button_interrupt, handle_click, RISING);  // Register handler
}

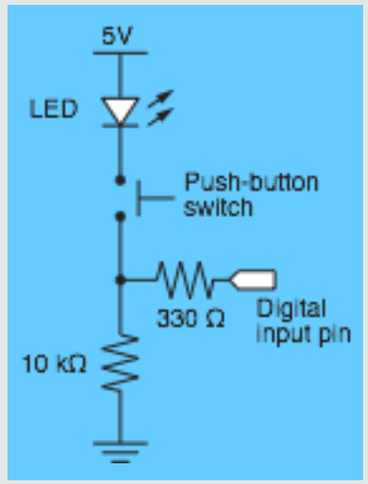
void loop() {
  if ( toggle_on ) {
    Serial.println("on");
  } else {
    Serial.println("off");
  }
}

void  handle_click() {

  static unsigned long last_interrupt_time = 0;       //  Zero only at start
  unsigned long interrupt_time = millis();             // Read the clock

  if ( interrupt_time - last_interrupt_time > 200 ) {  // Ignore when < 200 msec
    toggle_on = !toggle_on;
  }

  last_interrupt_time = interrupt_time;
}
```



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}

    Serial.println("on");
  } else {
    Serial.println("off");
  }
}

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  unsigned long interrupt_time = millis();             // Read the clock

  if ( interrupt_time - last_interrupt_time > 200 ) {  // Ignore when < 200 msec
    toggle_on = !toggle_on;
  }

  last_interrupt_time = interrupt_time;
}
```

Interrupt handler must be registered when program starts

button_interrupt is the ID or number of the interrupt. It must be 0 or 1

A RISING interrupt occurs when the pin changes from LOW to HIGH

The interrupt handler, handle_click, is a user-written function that is called when an interrupt is detected

Interrupt handler for button input

```
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void setup() {
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}

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    Serial.println("on");
  } else {
    Serial.println("off");
  }
}

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  if ( interrupt_time - last_interrupt_time > 200 ) {  // Ignore when < 200 msec
    toggle_on = !toggle_on;
  }

  last_interrupt_time = interrupt_time;
}
```

toggle_on is a global variable that remembers the "state". It is either true or false (1 or 0).

The loop() function only checks the state of toggle_on. The value of toggle_on is set in the interrupt handler, handle_click.

The value of toggle_on is flipped only when a *true* interrupt even occurs. De-bouncing is described in the next slide.

Interrupt handler for button input

```
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  unsigned long interrupt_time = millis();            // Read the clock

  if ( interrupt_time - last_interrupt_time > 200 ) {  // Ignore when < 200 msec
    toggle_on = !toggle_on;
  }

  last_interrupt_time = interrupt_time;
}
```

Value of a *static* variable is always retained

Use *long*: the time value in milliseconds can become large

Clock time when current interrupt occurs

Ignore events that occur in less than 200 ms from each other. These are likely to be mechanical bounces.

Save current time as the new “last” time

Programming - Control Structures

Comparing Loops	While Loop	For Loop
Starting condition?	Not present, has to include outside the while loop (can be a variable)	Present, in parentheses (), first item to type in
Ending condition?	Present, in parentheses (), the one and only item to type in	Present, in parentheses (), second item to type in
Increment/decrement?	Not present, has to include within the while loop	Present, in parentheses (), third item to type in
Danger?	If not coded properly, once the program enters this while loop it will **never** exit	Safer, within the parentheses (), all start, end, increment/decrement details are clearly stated