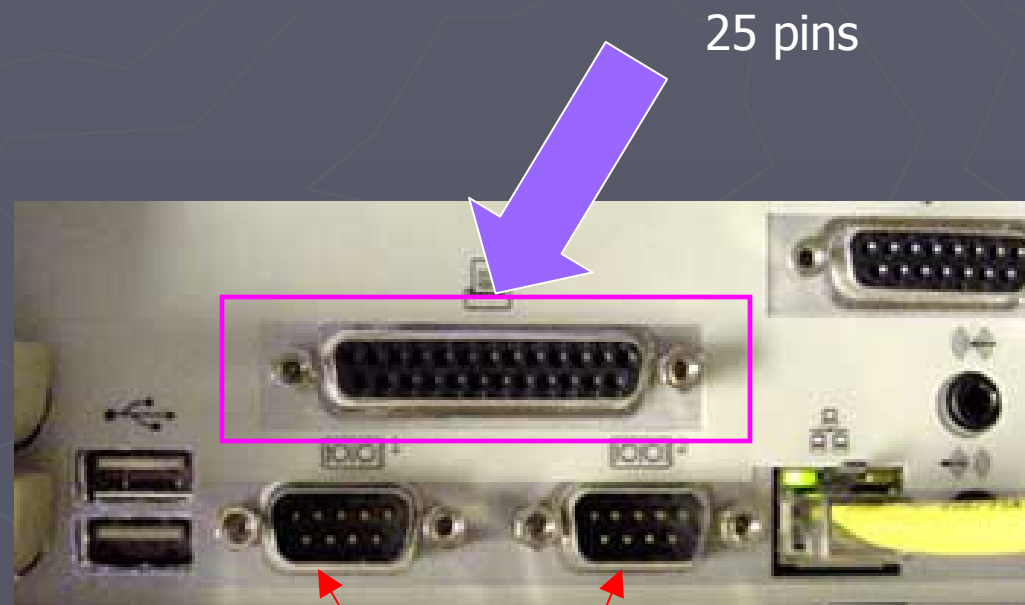


# Parallel Port



Serial ports

# Pin configuration

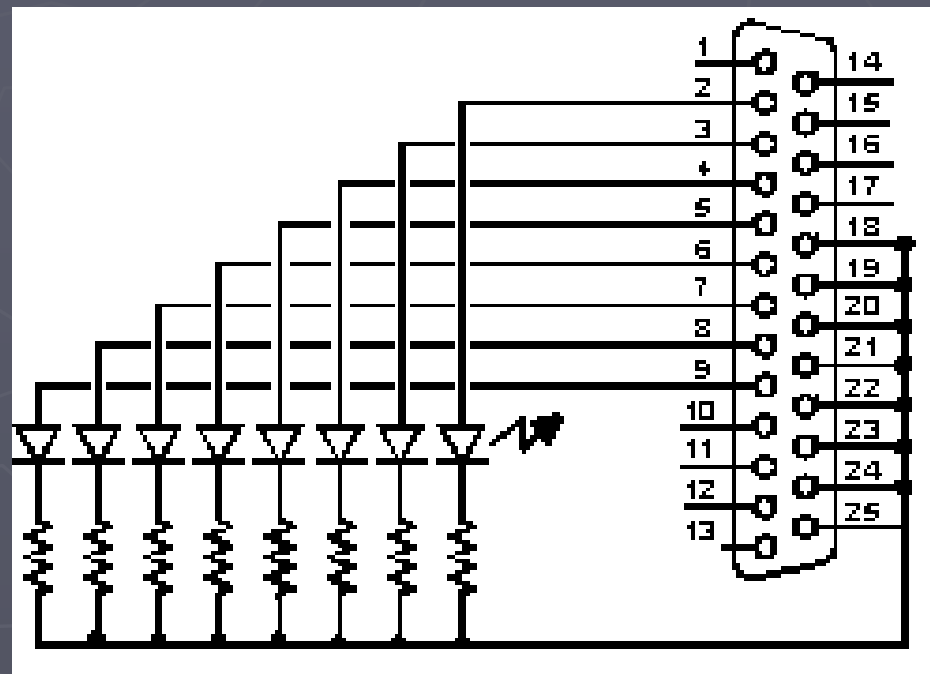
DB 25	
Pin	Signal
1	Strobe
2	data0
3	data1
4	data2
5	data3
6	data4
7	data5
8	data6
9	data7
10	Acknowledge
11	Busy
12	Paper End
13	Select
14	Auto Feed
15	Error
16	Init
17	Select In
18	GND
19	GND
20	GND
21	GND
22	GND
23	GND
24	GND
25	GND

# Output on Parallel Port

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <conio.h>

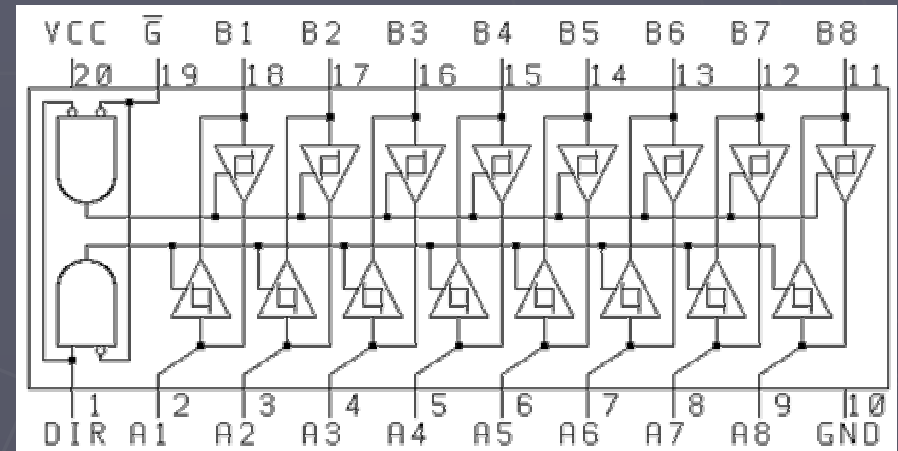
int main(void)
{
    unsigned port = 0x378;
    int value;
    value = outp(0x378, 0x00);
    printf("Value %c sent to port number %d\n", value, port);
    return 0;
}
```

# Simple 8 LED circuit



# Protection circuit

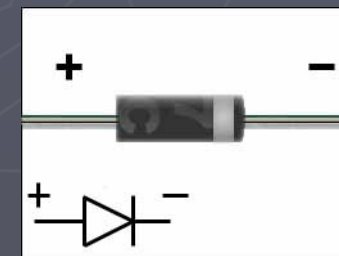
- ▶ Diode
- ▶ Buffer
- ▶ Transistor



74245 buffer



transistor



Diode

# Common Ground

- ▶ Ground in electricity is a reference voltage node in the device or circuit. Usually it represents the zero voltage node for the device or circuit.
- ▶ When devices are connected to each other it is preferable to have a common ground node for the configuration.
- ▶ That is to say they share the same reference voltage node.
- ▶ Caution: before using common ground, one must be sure that ground values are the same because different ground values causes voltage drop on ground and induce undesired currents in the circuit

# Assignment

- ▶ “Hello world” Lighting LEDs.
- ▶ Control motor to move in 2 directions

## Hint:

- ▶ Review relays & transistors.
- ▶ What’s an H-bridge?

# Three categories

- ▶ Parallel port.
- ▶ PIC microcontroller.
- ▶ LEGO.

# Parallel port

- ▶ How to address the parallel port.
- ▶ Your favorite programming language.

# PIC microcontroller

- ▶ Programming and basic circuit.
- ▶ Tools you need.
- ▶ Serial programmer.

# LEGO

- ▶ LEGO mindstorms programming.
- ▶ Your favorite programming language?

**END**