USB IR Toy v2 [illegible]Python[illegible]

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Python[illegible]
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1.[illegible]3.5.1[illegible]
2.python[illegible]
3.[illegible]
4.[illegible]Hello, World![illegible]
5.3[illegible]2[illegible]2to3[illegible]
6.[illegible]3[illegible]2[illegible]
7.Python 2.7.12[illegible]
8.[illegible]import wx [illegible]
9.wxPython[illegible]Python[illegible]GUI[illegible]
10.Python[illegible]2.7[illegible]wxPython 2.6[illegible]2.7[illegible]
11.import serial [illegible]pyserial[illegible]

12.python -m pip install pyserial [illegible]

pip[illegible]Python[illegible]
13.[illegible]

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PIC18F2550 - USB IR Toy v2 [illegible]

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USB IR Toy v2 □□□□□□□□USB□PC□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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PIC18□delay□□in-line delay argument too large□□□□□□□□

__delay□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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Chapter 3. How To’s

3.5 GETTING MY APPLICATION TO DO WHAT I WANT

• How Can I Implement a Delay in My Code?

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If an accurate delay is required, or if there are other tasks that can be performed during the delay, then using a timer to generate an interrupt is the best way to proceed.
If these are not issues in your code, then you can use the compiler’s in-built delay pseudo-functions: _delay, __delay_ms or __delay_us; see Appendix A. Library Functions. These all expand into in-line assembly instructions or a (nested) loop of instructions which will consume the specified number of cycles or time. The delay argument must be a constant and less than approximately 179,200 for PIC18 devices and approximately 50,659,000 for other devices.
Note that these code sequences will only use the NOP instruction and/or instructions which form a loop. The alternate PIC18-only versions of these pseudo-functions, e.g., _delaywdt, can use the CLRWDT instruction as well. See also, Appendix A. Library Functions.

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delay□□□□□PIC18□□179200□□□□□□50659000□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
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PIC18□□_delaywdt□□□□□□□□□□□

__delaywdt_ms(x) // request a delay in milliseconds
__delaywdt_us(x) // request a delay in microseconds
On PIC18 devices only, you can use the alternate WDT-form of these functions, which uses the CLRWDT instruction as part of the delay code. See the _delaywdt function.

□□□□□□□□□179200□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
For very large delays, call this function multiple times.

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[illegible]

[illegible]179200[illegible]
__delay_ms[illegible]__delay_us[illegible]__delay();[illegible]179200[illegible]
[illegible]8MHz[illegible]__delay_ms(100);[illegible]NOP();[illegible]100/1000[illegible]8MHz[illegible]PIC[illegible]
8MHz[illegible]8000000/4[illegible]1/10[illegible]200000[illegible]179200[illegible]
__delay_ms(89);[illegible](8000000/4)×(89/1000)=178000[illegible]
[illegible]NOP[illegible]loop[illegible]User’s Guide[illegible]approximately[illegible]__delay_ms(98);[illegible]196000[illegible]

[illegible]Timer[illegible]
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Real Time Clock Module (DS1307 + AT24C32) + PIC18F2550 [illegible]

[illegible]Real Time Clock Module (DS1307 + AT24C32) + PIC18F2550 + SC1602B[illegible]16×2 Character LCD with I2C Module [illegible]

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Real Time Clock Module (DS1307 + AT24C32) + PIC18F2550 + SC1602B

Real Time Clock Module [illegible]Real Time Clock Module (DS1307 + AT24C32) + Arduino UNO + Arduino IDE 1.0.5-r2[illegible]Arduino[illegible]

[illegible]PIC18F2550[illegible]

I2C□Bit Banging□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□I2C□□□□□□□PIC□□□□
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LCD Function □□□□□□□□□PIC16F84A + SC1602BS + XC8□□□□□□□□□□□□□
PIC18F2620□□□□□□□□□□□□□RB0□RB3□LCD□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□PIC18F2550□
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RB4□RB7 D4□D7(SC1602B)
RB2 Enable(SC1602B)
RB3 RS(SC1602B)
SCL SCL(RTC Module)
SDA SDA(RTC Module)

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□□□□0x02□BIT6□High□□□□12□□□□□□□

while(SSPCON2bits.SEN);

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hour = read_ds1307(0x02);//0x02□□□□□

hour = hour | 0b01000000;//BIT6□□□□□□□□□□□

write_ds1307(2, hour); //0x02□□□□□

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dday□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

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char disp[] = “hmsDMYd”;

□hms□□□□□□□□□DMY□□□□□□□□□□d□□□□□□□□□□

□□□□□□□□□□switch□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

if(set_count >= 8)

switch□□□□□case□□□□□□

[crayon-67174722dbd58942371230/]

RTC□□□□□□□BCD(Binary-coded decimal)□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□Binary□□□
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□Real Time Clock Module (DS1307 + AT24C32) + PIC18F2550 □□□□

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