

ITDB02_Graph - Arduino library support for ITDB02 LCD Board

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Basic functionality of this library are based on the demo-code provided by ITEad studio. You can find the latest version of the library at <http://www.henningkarlsen.com/electronics>

This library has been made especially for the 2.4" TFT LCD Screen Modules: ITDB02-2.4 and ITDB02-2.4D by ITEad studio. This library has been designed to use 8bit mode, so it will not work with the 3.2" Module.

If you make any modifications or improvements to the code, I would appreciate that you share the code with me so that I might include it in the next release. I can be contacted through <http://www.henningkarlsen.com/electronics/contact.php>

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Version:	1.0	Jul 10 2010	• initial release
	1.01	Aug 11 2010	• Fixed a small bug with the color green. Thanks to Thomas finding and fixing the bug.
	2.0	Aug 13 2010	• Added the possibility to use the display in Landscape mode. Also added a larger font by request.
	2.1	Sep 30 2010	• Added Arduino Mega compatibility • Fixed a bug with CENTER and RIGHT in LANDSCAPE mode • Fixed a bug in printNumI and printNumF when the number to be printed was 0
	2.2	Oct 14 2010	• Added drawBitmap() with its associated tool
	2.3	Nov 24 2010	• Added Arduino Mega2560 compatibility • Added support for rotating text and bitmaps.
	2.4	Jan 18 2011	• Fixed an error in the requirements
	2.5	Jan 30 2011	• Added loadBitmap() • Optimized drawBitmap() when not using rotation
	2.6	Mar 4 2011	• Fixed a bug in printNumF when the number to be printed was (-)0.something
	3.0	Mar 19 2011	• General optimization
	3.01	Mar 20 2011	• Reduced memory footprint slightly
	4.0	Mar 27 2011	• Remade the font-system to make it more flexible
	4.01	Apr 17 2011	• Added ITDB02-2.4D compatibility • Further reduced memory footprint
	4.1	Apr 19 2011	• Remade the tinyFAT integration. Moved loadBitmap() to the ITDB02_tinyFAT library

IMPORTANT:

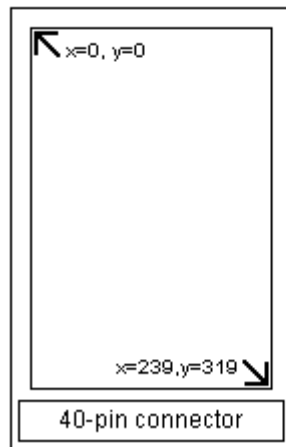
If you are upgrading from a version below v4.0 you have to delete the old library before unpacking v4.0+

INTEGRATION WITH tinyFAT:

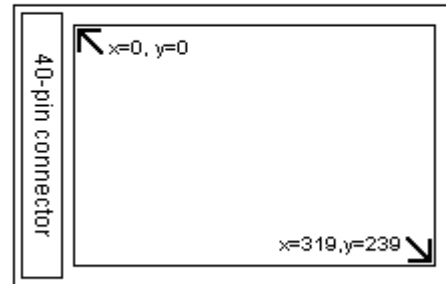
tinyFAT integration has been moved to a separate library. Please use the [ITDB02_tinyFAT](#) library to enable integration.

DISPLAY ORIENTATION:

PORTRAIT



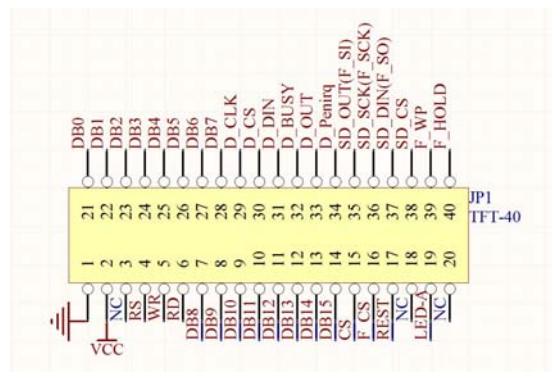
LANDSCAPE



Requirements:

The library require the following connections:

Signal	ITDB02 pin	Arduino pin*	Arduino Mega pin
DB8	7	D0	D22
DB9	8	D1	D23
DB10	9	D2	D24
DB11	10	D3	D25
DB12	11	D4	D26
DB13	12	D5	D27
DB14	13	D6	D28
DB15	14	D7	D29



ITDB02 pinout

* All boards with pinout like the Arduino Duemilanove / Arduino UNO

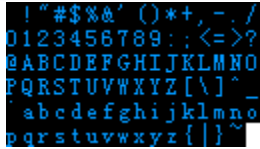
Defined Literals:


Alignment
For use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF()
LEFT: 0 RIGHT: 9999 CENTER: 9998


Orientation
For use with InitLCD()
PORTRAIT: 0 LANDSCAPE: 1

Display Model
For use with ITDB02()
ITDB24: 0 ITDB24D: 1

Included Fonts:

SmallFont
 A small monospaced font character set displayed on a black background. It includes symbols, digits, uppercase and lowercase letters, and punctuation.
Character size: 8x12 pixels Number of characters: 95

BigFont
 A larger monospaced font character set displayed on a black background. It includes symbols, digits, uppercase and lowercase letters, and punctuation.
Character size: 16x16 pixels Number of characters: 95

SevenSegNumFont
 A seven-segment display font showing the digits 0 through 9 in a blue color on a black background.
Character size: 32x50 pixels Number of characters: 10

Functions:

ITDB02(RS, WR, CS, RST[, Model]);	
The main class of the interface.	
Changed in v4.01	
Parameters:	RS: Arduino pin for Register Select WR: Arduino pin for Write CS: Arduino pin for Chip Select RST: Arduino pin for Reset Model: <optional> ITDB24 (default) ITDB24D
Usage:	ITDB02 myGLCD(19,18,17,16); // Start an instance of the ITDB02 class

InitLCD([orientation]);	
Initialize the LCD and set display orientation.	
Changed in v2.0	
Parameters:	Orientation: <optional> PORTRAIT (default) LANDSCAPE
Usage:	myGLCD.initLCD(); // Initialize the display
Notes:	This will reset color to white with black background. Font size will be reset to FONT_SMALL.

clrScr();	
Clear the screen. The background-color will be set to black.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.clrScr(); // Clear the screen

fillScr(r, g, b);	
Fill the screen with a specified color.	
Parameters:	r: Red component of an RGB value (0-255) g: Green component of an RGB value (0-255) b: Blue component of an RGB value (0-255)
Usage:	myGLCD.fillScr(255,127,0); // Fill the screen with orange

setColor(r, g, b);	
Set the color to use for all draw*, fill* and print commands.	
Parameters:	r: Red component of an RGB value (0-255) g: Green component of an RGB value (0-255) b: Blue component of an RGB value (0-255)
Usage:	myGLCD.setColor(0,255,255); // Set the color to cyan

setBackColor(r, g, b);	
Set the background color to use for all print commands.	
Parameters:	r: Red component of an RGB value (0-255) g: Green component of an RGB value (0-255) b: Blue component of an RGB value (0-255)
Usage:	myGLCD.setBackColor(255,255,255); // Set the background color to white

drawPixel(x, y);	
Draw a single pixel.	
Parameters:	x: x-coordinate of the pixel (0-239) y: y-coordinate of the pixel (0-319)
Usage:	myGLCD.drawPixel(119,159); // Draw a single pixel at the center of the screen

drawLine(x1, y1, x2, y2);	
Draw a line between two points.	
Parameters:	x1: x-coordinate of the start-point (0-239) y1: y-coordinate of the start-point (0-319) x2: x-coordinate of the end-point (0-239) y2: y-coordinate of the end-point (0-319)
Usage:	myGLCD.drawLine(0,0,239,319); // Draw a line from the upper left to the lower right corner

drawRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);

Draw a rectangle between two points.

Parameters: x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner (0-239)
 y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner (0-319)
 x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner (0-239)
 y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.drawRect(119,159,239,319); // Draw a rectangle in the lower right corner of the screen

drawRoundRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);

Draw a rectangle with slightly rounded corners between two points. The minimum size is 5 pixels in both directions. If a smaller size is requested the rectangle will not be drawn.

Parameters: x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner (0-239)
 y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner (0-319)
 x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner (0-239)
 y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.drawRoundRect(0,0,119,159); // Draw a rounded rectangle in the upper left corner of the screen

fillRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);

Draw a filled rectangle between two points.

Parameters: x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner (0-239)
 y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner (0-319)
 x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner (0-239)
 y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.fillRect(119,0,239,159); // Draw a filled rectangle in the upper right corner of the screen

fillRoundRect(x1, y1, x2, y2);

Draw a filled rectangle with slightly rounded corners between two points. The minimum size is 5 pixels in both directions. If a smaller size is requested the rectangle will not be drawn.

Parameters: x1: x-coordinate of the start-corner (0-239)
 y1: y-coordinate of the start-corner (0-319)
 x2: x-coordinate of the end-corner (0-239)
 y2: y-coordinate of the end-corner (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.fillRoundRect(0,159,119,319); // Draw a filled, rounded rectangle in the lower left corner of the screen

drawCircle(x, y, radius);

Draw a circle with a specified radius.

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the center of the circle (0-239)
 y: y-coordinate of the center of the circle (0-319)
 radius: radius of the circle in pixels
Usage: myGLCD.drawCircle(119,159,20); // Draw a circle in the middle of the screen with a radius of 20 pixels

fillCircle(x, y, radius);

Draw a filled circle with a specified radius.

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the center of the circle (0-239)
 y: y-coordinate of the center of the circle (0-319)
 radius: radius of the circle in pixels
Usage: myGLCD.fillCircle(119,159,10); // Draw a filled circle in the middle of the screen with a radius of 10 pixels

print(st, x, y[, deg]);

Print a string at the specified coordinates. An optional background color can be specified. Default background is black. You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Changed in v2.3

Parameters: st: the string to print
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character (0-239)
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character (0-319)
 deg: <optional>
 Degrees to rotate text (0-359). Text will be rotated around the upper left corner.
Usage: myGLCD.print("Hello, World!",CENTER,0); // Print "Hello, World!" centered at the top of the screen
Notes: CENTER and RIGHT will not calculate the coordinates correctly when rotating text.

printNumI(num, x, y);

Print an integer number at the specified coordinates. An optional background color can be specified. Default background is black. You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Parameters: num: the value to print (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647) *INTEGERS ONLY*
x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign (0-239)
y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.print(num,CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" centered at the top of the screen

printNumF(num, dec, x, y);

Print a floating-point number at the specified coordinates. An optional background color can be specified. Default background is black.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

WARNING: Floating point numbers are not exact, and may yield strange results when compared. Use at your own discretion.

Parameters: num: the value to print (*See note*)
dec: digits in the fractional part (1-5) *0 is not supported. Use printNumI() instead.*
x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign (0-239)
y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign (0-319)
Usage: myGLCD.print(num, 3, CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" with 3 fractional digits top centered
Notes: Supported range depends on the number of fractional digits used.

Fractional digits	Approx range
1	+/- 200000000
2	+/- 20000000
3	+/- 2000000
4	+/- 200000
5	+/- 20000

setFont(fontname);

Select font to use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF().

Added in v4.0

Parameters: fontname: Name of the array containing the font you wish to use
Usage: myGLCD.setFont(BigFont); // Select the font called BigFont
Notes: You must declare the font-array as an external or include it in your sketch.

drawBitmap(x, y, sx, sy, data[, scale]);

Draw a bitmap on the screen.

Added in v2.2

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
sx: width of the bitmap in pixels
sy: height of the bitmap in pixels
data: array containing the bitmap-data
scale: <optional>
Scaling factor. Each pixel in the bitmap will be drawn as <scale>x<scale> pixels on screen.
Usage: myGLCD.drawBitmap(0, 0, 32, 32, bitmap); // Draw a 32x32 pixel bitmap in the upper left corner
Notes: You can use the online-tool "ImageConverter 565" or "ImageConverter565.exe" in the Tools-folder to convert pictures into compatible arrays. The online-tool can be found on my website.
Requires that you #include <avr/pgmspace.h>

drawBitmap(x, y, sx, sy, data, deg, rox, roy);

Draw a bitmap on the screen with rotation.

Added in v2.3

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
sx: width of the bitmap in pixels
sy: height of the bitmap in pixels
data: array containing the bitmap-data
deg: Degrees to rotate bitmap (0-359)
rox: x-coordinate of the pixel to use as rotational center relative to bitmaps upper left corner
roy: y-coordinate of the pixel to use as rotational center relative to bitmaps upper left corner
Usage: myGLCD.drawBitmap(50, 50, 32, 32, bitmap, 45, 16, 16); // Draw a bitmap rotated 45 degrees around its center
Notes: You can use the online-tool "ImageConverter 565" or "ImageConverter565.exe" in the Tools-folder to convert pictures into compatible arrays. The online-tool can be found on my website.
Requires that you #include <avr/pgmspace.h>