



**DesignNews**

Techniques for Interfacing with Modern Sensors

# DAY 5 : Leveraging C++ in Sensor Interfacing

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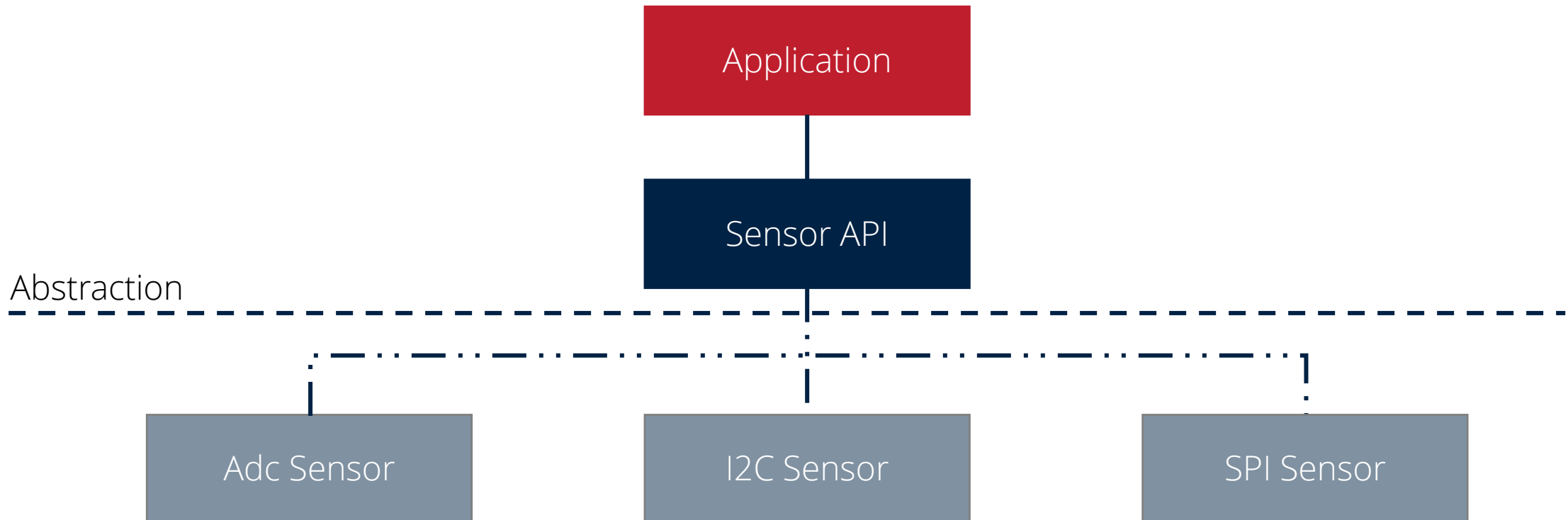
## Webinar Logistics

- Turn on your system sound to hear the streaming presentation.
- If you have technical problems, click “Help” or submit a question asking for assistance.
- Participate in ‘Group Chat’ by maximizing the chat widget in your dock.
- Submit questions for the lecturer using the Q&A widget. They will follow-up after the lecture portion concludes.

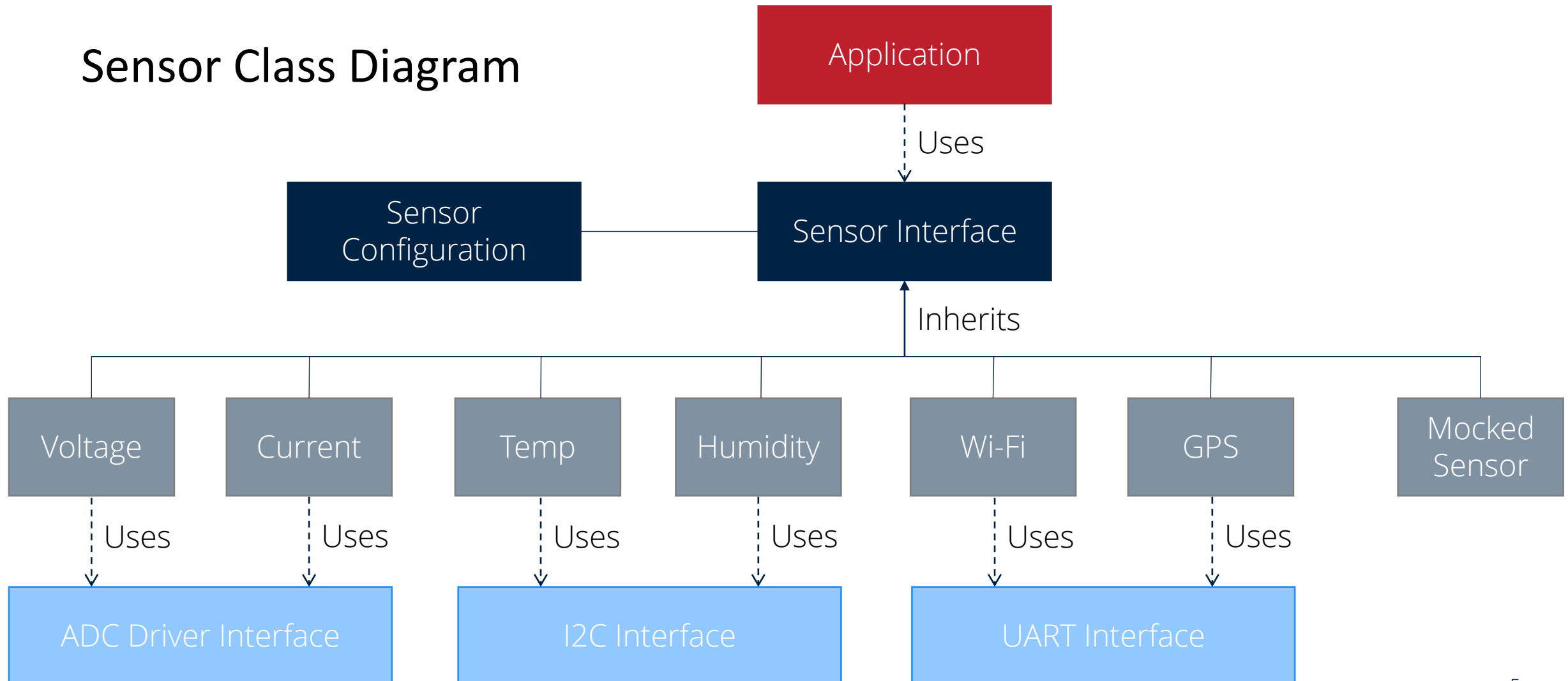
## Course Sessions

- Introduction to Modern Sensor Interfacing
- Designing Sensor Interfaces
- Sensor Driver Techniques Part 1
- Sensor Driver Techniques Part 2
- **Leveraging C++ in Sensor Interfacing**

# Sensor Interfacing



## Sensor Class Diagram





## Classes

```
class SensorInterface
{
    public:
        void Init();
        void Write();
        void Read();
}
```

## Classes

```
void SensorInterface::Init()  
{
```

?

```
}
```

```
void SensorInterface::Write()  
{
```

?

```
}
```

## Interfaces in C++

C++ does not have interfaces.

### Virtual Functions:

- Member function which is declared within a base class and is re-defined by a derived class
- Must be defined in the derived class not the base class
- The virtual keyword is used to define in the base class



## Interfaces Declaration in C++

```
class SensorInterface
{
    public:
    virtual void Init() = 0;
    virtual void Write() = 0;
    virtual void Read() = 0;
};
```


Class name

## Inheriting the Interface

```
class Temperature: public SensorInterface
{
    public:
        void Init();
        void Write();
        void Read();
};
```

```
class Humidity: public SensorInterface
{
    public:
        void Init();
        void Write();
        void Read();
        void Calibrate();
};
```

Additional  
API



## Defining the Interface

```
void Temperature :: Init(TempConfig_t &TempConfig)
{
    ...
}
```

which one?

```
void Temperature :: Init(TempConfig_t *TempConfig)
{
    ...
}
```

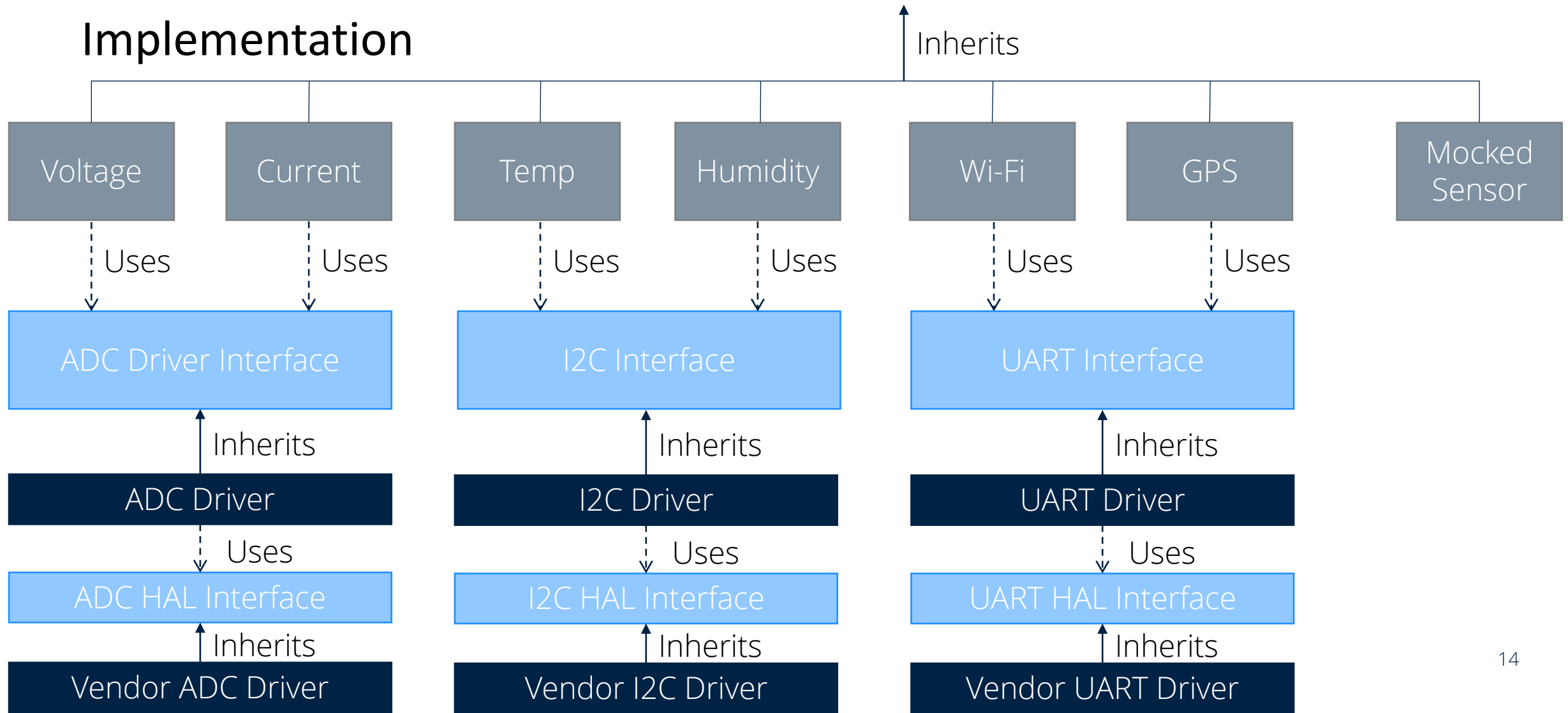
## References vs Pointers

- 1) A pointer can be re-assigned while reference cannot and must be assigned at initialization only.
- 2) Pointer can be assigned NULL directly, whereas reference cannot.
- 3) Pointers can iterate over an array, we can use ++ to go to the next item that a pointer is pointing to.
- 4) A pointer is a variable that holds a memory address. A reference has the same memory address as the item it references.
- 5) A pointer to a class/struct uses '->'(arrow operator) to access its members whereas a reference uses a '.'(dot operator)
- 6) A pointer needs to be dereferenced with \* to access the memory location it points to, whereas a reference can be used directly.

Which should you use to pass the configuration, a pointer or a reference?

- Pointer
- Reference
- I don't know

# Implementation





How are you going to test these techniques out?

- On a development board
- Using a simulator
- In a test harness
- On a PC

## Experimenting in a terminal

```
beningo@beningo-ESp32:~$ ./a.out
Initialize
Write
Read
beningo@beningo-ESp32:~$
```

```
1  class SensorInterface
2  {
3      public:
4          virtual void Init() = 0;
5          virtual void Write() = 0;
6          virtual void Read() = 0;
7  };
```

```
1  #include "sensorInterface.h"
2  #include <iostream>
3
4  using namespace std;
5
6  class Temperature: public SensorInterface {
7      public:
8          void Init();
9          void Write();
10         void Read();
11 };
12
13 void Temperature::Init() {
14     cout << "Initialize\n";
15 }
16
17 void Temperature::Write() {
18     cout << "Write\n";
19 }
20
21 void Temperature::Read() {
22     cout << "Read\n";
23 }
24
25
26 main() {
27     Temperature TempObj;
28
29     TempObj.Init();
30     TempObj.Write();
31     TempObj.Read();
32 }
```

## Thank you for attending

Please consider the resources below:

- [www.beningo.com](http://www.beningo.com)
  - Blog, White Papers, Courses
  - Embedded Bytes Newsletter
    - <http://bit.ly/1BAHYXm>

From [www.beningo.com](http://www.beningo.com) under

- Blog > CEC – Techniques for Interfacing with Modern Sensors





Thank You

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