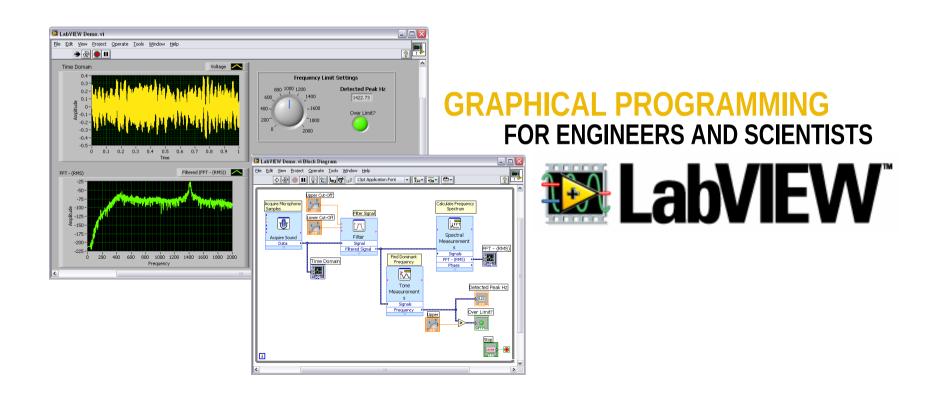
### WELCOME TO

### PHYC 500: Introduction to LabVIEW

Regener 118 June 5—9, 2017 13:00—17:00

Instructor: Dr Michael Hasselbeck



### What is the purpose of this seminar?

Get familiar with the LabVIEW programming environment

Graphical/object-oriented – very different from text coding

Understand data flow

Learn how to interpret LabVIEW code

Elementary VI design (VI = Virtual Instrument)

Lots of hands-on work with the software (and some hardware)



### **PROS**:

Data-flow programming: Parallel execution of code

Graphical: Easy to learn, even for non-programmers; Drag-and-drop icons

Vast library of example code available

Readily integrates with NI hardware and many other vendors

All popular data buses supported (GPIB, PCI, ethernet, USB, wireless...)

Executables can be generated: Use on computers without LabVIEW



### CONS:

Proprietary software from National Instruments

No independent standards

Licensing fees (\$\$\$)

Works best on Windows. Less capable on Mac-OSX and Linux

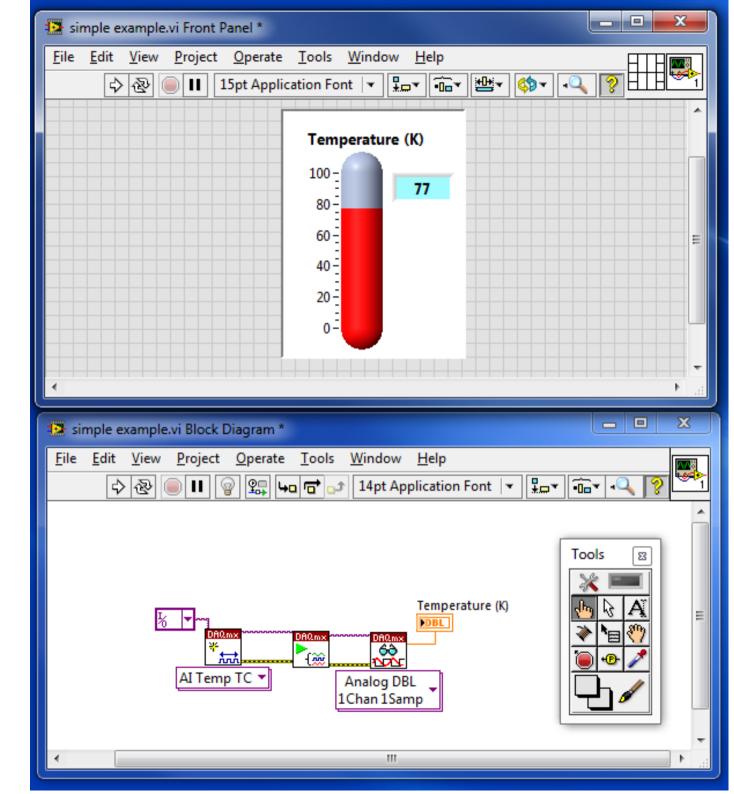
Large applications require high expertise; resource management

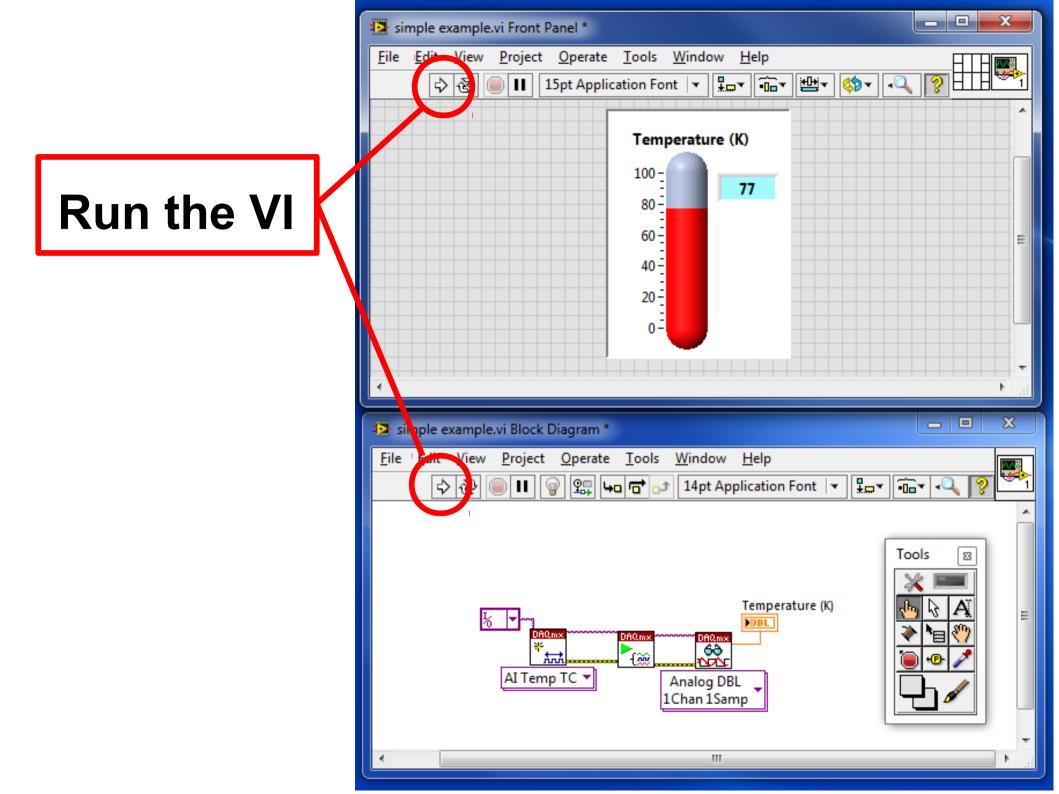
Generally slower than text-based code

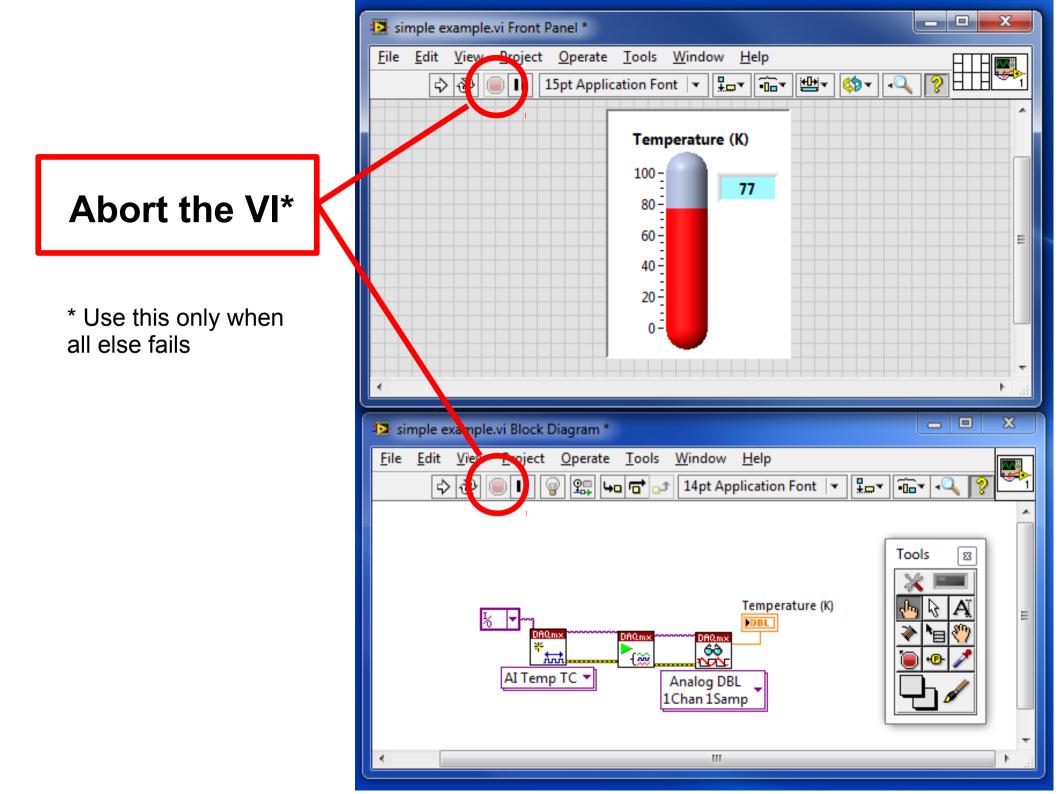
Building stand-alone executables requires Professional Development System (more \$\$\$)

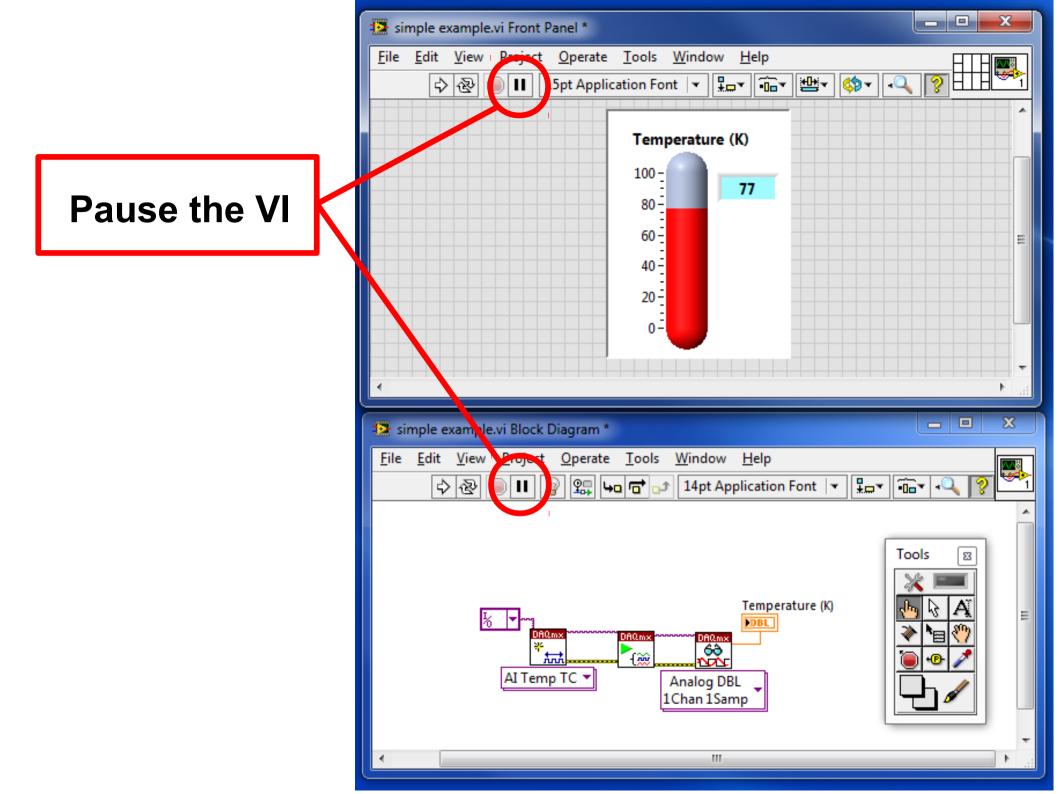
# FRONT PANEL

# BLOCK DIAGRAM













#### **Operate Value**

Interact with working VI primarily from Front Panel



### **Position/Size/Select**

Used on both Front Panel and Block Diagram

Opens pop-up menus with right-click



### Edit Text

Works like a word-processor cursor



#### **Connect Wire**

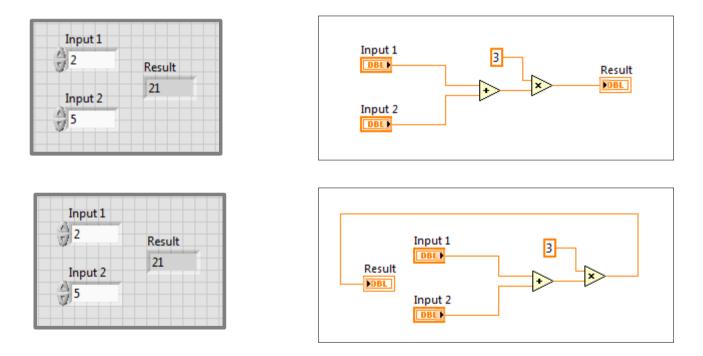
Connects icons and objects on the Block Diagram

### Data-flow programming on the Block Diagram

Code does not execute left-to-right

Nodes execute depending on availability of data at input terminals

These two VIs are operationally identical:



Setting up Block Diagram to flow left-to-right can help visualize logical flow



Alpha-numeric characters



Alpha-numeric characters



Logical TRUE-FALSE (Binary 0-1)

#### **Numeric Floating Point**

### Numeric

Single precision; 32 bit (sign, exponent, fraction)

Double precision; 64 bit (sign, exponent, fraction)



DBL

Extended precision; 128 bit (sign, exponent, fraction)



Complex double precision; 128 bit (64 bits for Re & Im)

Numeric Integer



Signed 8-bit integer (-128 to 127)



Unsigned 8-bit integer (0 to 255)

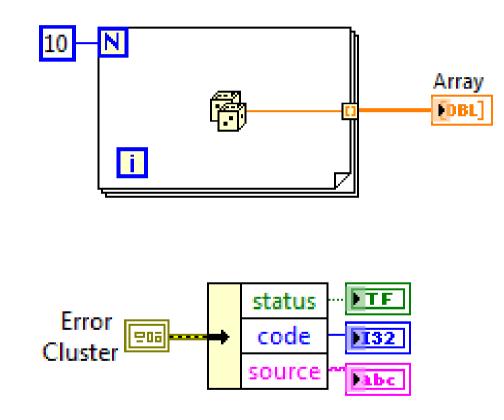


Signed 16-bit integer (-32768 to 32767)



Signed 32-bit integer (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647)

Arrays and Clusters



### Handy keyboard shortcuts

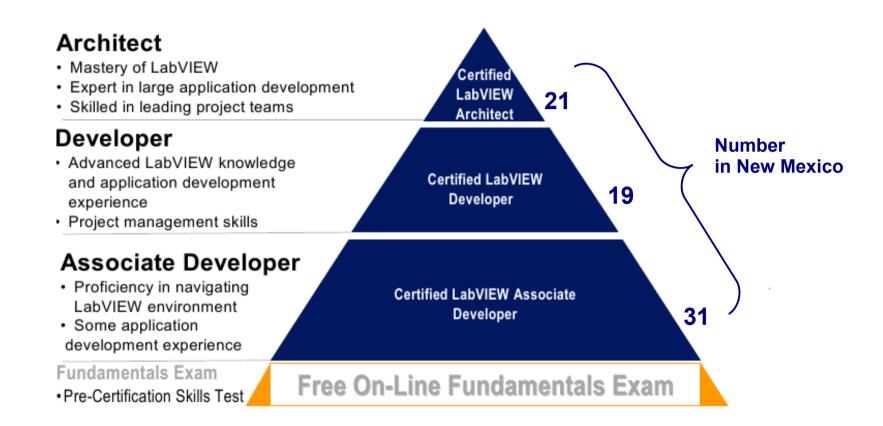
CTRL-Z: Undo the last operation (has extended memory)

**CTRL-E:** Toggle between Front Panel and Block Diagram

**CTRL-B:** Remove broken wires

**CTRL-H:** Enable context help (hover over components to get specific help)

### **NI LabVIEW Certification Program: A Resume Enhancer?**



Exams cost \$\$\$; student discounts available Certification must be renewed every 2 years Test site here in Albuquerque Need many months of LabVIEW experience before attempting CLAD

### **About this seminar**

Introduces many key subjects but material has been left out! Sequence of exercises found on class website (panda.unm.edu) Content developed with LabVIEW 2011 and 2012 Students work individually, but collaboration is OK. Ask for help...any and all questions are allowed! We will try to work through exercises together