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1 // Code by JeeLabs http://news.jeelabs.org/code/
2 // Released to the public domain! Enjoy!
3
4 #include <Wire.h>
5 #include <avr/pgmspace.h>
6 #include "RTClib.h"
7 #include <WProgram.h>
8
9 #define DS1307_ADDRESS 0x68
10 #define SECONDS_PER_DAY 86400L
11
12 #define SECONDS_FROM_1970_TO_2000 946684800
13
14 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
15 // utility code, some of this could be exposed in the DateTime API if needed
16
17 static uint8_t daysInMonth [] PROGMEM = { 31,28,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31 };
18
19 // number of days since 2000/01/01, valid for 2001..2099
20 static uint16_t date2days(uint16_t y, uint8_t m, uint8_t d) {
21     if (y >= 2000)
22         y -= 2000;
23     uint16_t days = d;
24     for (uint8_t i = 1; i < m; ++i)
25         days += pgm_read_byte(daysInMonth + i - 1);
26     if (m > 2 && y % 4 == 0)
27         ++days;
28     return days + 365 * y + (y + 3) / 4 - 1;
29 }
30
31 static long time2long(uint16_t days, uint8_t h, uint8_t m, uint8_t s) {
32     return ((days * 24L + h) * 60 + m) * 60 + s;
33 }
34
35 ///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
36 // DateTime implementation - ignores time zones and DST changes
37 // NOTE: also ignores leap seconds, see http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Leap_second
38
39 DateTime::DateTime (uint32_t t) {
40     t -= SECONDS_FROM_1970_TO_2000; // bring to 2000 timestamp from 1970
41
42     ss = t % 60;
43     t /= 60;
44     mm = t % 60;
45     t /= 60;
46     hh = t % 24;
47     uint16_t days = t / 24;
48     uint8_t leap;
49     for (yOff = 0; ; ++yOff) {
50         leap = yOff % 4 == 0;
51         if (days < 365 + leap)
52             break;
53         days -= 365 + leap;
54     }
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55     for (m = 1; ; ++m) {
56         uint8_t daysPerMonth = pgm_read_byte(daysInMonth + m - 1);
57         if (leap && m == 2)
58             ++daysPerMonth;
59         if (days < daysPerMonth)
60             break;
61         days -= daysPerMonth;
62     }
63     d = days + 1;
64 }
65
66 DateTime::DateTime (uint16_t year, uint8_t month, uint8_t day, uint8_t hour, uint8_t
67 min, uint8_t sec) {
68     if (year >= 2000)
69         year -= 2000;
70     yOff = year;
71     m = month;
72     d = day;
73     hh = hour;
74     mm = min;
75     ss = sec;
76 }
77
78 static uint8_t conv2d(const char* p) {
79     uint8_t v = 0;
80     if ('0' <= *p && *p <= '9')
81         v = *p - '0';
82     return 10 * v + *++p - '0';
83 }
84
85 // A convenient constructor for using "the compiler's time":
86 //   DateTime now (__DATE__, __TIME__);
87 // NOTE: using PSTR would further reduce the RAM footprint
88 DateTime::DateTime (const char* date, const char* time) {
89     // sample input: date = "Dec 26 2009", time = "12:34:56"
90     yOff = conv2d(date + 9);
91     // Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec
92     switch (date[0]) {
93         case 'J': m = date[1] == 'a' ? 1 : m = date[2] == 'n' ? 6 : 7; break;
94         case 'F': m = 2; break;
95         case 'A': m = date[2] == 'r' ? 4 : 8; break;
96         case 'M': m = date[2] == 'r' ? 3 : 5; break;
97         case 'S': m = 9; break;
98         case 'O': m = 10; break;
99         case 'N': m = 11; break;
100        case 'D': m = 12; break;
101    }
102    d = conv2d(date + 4);
103    hh = conv2d(time);
104    mm = conv2d(time + 3);
105    ss = conv2d(time + 6);
106}
107
108uint8_t DateTime::dayOfWeek() const {
109    uint16_t day = secondstime() / SECONDS_PER_DAY;
110    return (day + 6) % 7; // Jan 1, 2000 is a Saturday, i.e. returns 6
111}
112
113uint32_t DateTime::unixtime(void) const {
114    uint32_t t;
115    uint16_t days = date2days(yOff, m, d);
116    t = time2long(days, hh, mm, ss);
117    t += SECONDS_FROM_1970_TO_2000; // seconds from 1970 to 2000

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118
119 return t;
120}
121
122//
123// RTC_DS1307 implementation
124
125static uint8_t bcd2bin (uint8_t val) { return val - 6 * (val >> 4); }
126static uint8_t bin2bcd (uint8_t val) { return val + 6 * (val / 10); }
127
128uint8_t RTC_DS1307::begin(void) {
129 return 1;
130}
131
132uint8_t RTC_DS1307::isrunning(void) {
133 Wire.beginTransmission(DS1307_ADDRESS);
134 Wire.send(0);
135 Wire.endTransmission();
136
137 Wire.requestFrom(DS1307_ADDRESS, 1);
138 uint8_t ss = Wire.receive();
139 return !(ss>>7);
140}
141
142void RTC_DS1307::adjust(const DateTime& dt) {
143 Wire.beginTransmission(DS1307_ADDRESS);
144 Wire.send(0);
145 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.second()));
146 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.minute()));
147 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.hour()));
148 Wire.send(bin2bcd(0));
149 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.day()));
150 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.month()));
151 Wire.send(bin2bcd(dt.year() - 2000));
152 Wire.send(0);
153 Wire.endTransmission();
154}
155
156DateTime RTC_DS1307::now() {
157 Wire.beginTransmission(DS1307_ADDRESS);
158 Wire.send(0);
159 Wire.endTransmission();
160
161 Wire.requestFrom(DS1307_ADDRESS, 7);
162 uint8_t ss = bcd2bin(Wire.receive() & 0x7F);
163 uint8_t mm = bcd2bin(Wire.receive());
164 uint8_t hh = bcd2bin(Wire.receive());
165 Wire.receive();
166 uint8_t d = bcd2bin(Wire.receive());
167 uint8_t m = bcd2bin(Wire.receive());
168 uint16_t y = bcd2bin(Wire.receive()) + 2000;
169
170 return DateTime (y, m, d, hh, mm, ss);
171}
172
173//
174// RTC_Millis implementation
175
176long RTC_Millis::offset = 0;
177
178void RTC_Millis::adjust(const DateTime& dt) {
179 offset = dt.secondstime() - millis() / 1000;
180}

```

