

# LabVIEW Online Training



Presenter:  
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Applications Engineer,  
National Instruments DK

# Webcast Structure

15:00-15:45	<b>NI LabVIEW Training Part 1</b>
15:45-16:15	Question and Answer Chat Session
16:15-16:45	Break
16:45-17:30	<b>NI LabVIEW Training part 2</b>
17:30-18:00	Question and Answer Chat Session



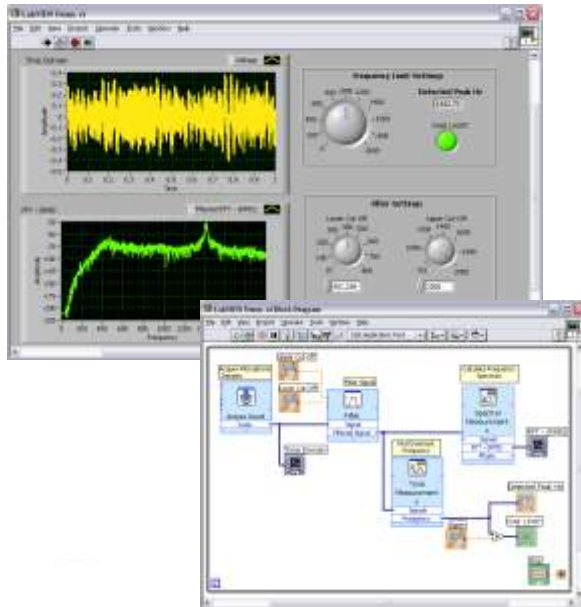
NI myDAQ







NI LabVIEW  
Student Edition\*

# LabVIEW Graphical Development System

- Graphical Programming Environment
- Compile Code for Multiple OSs and Devices
- Useful in a Broad Range of Applications



## LabVIEW Graphical Development Platform for Design, Control, and Test

Embedded Design and Prototyping		Industrial Monitoring and Control		Automated Test and Measurement	
Filter Design/DSP	Advanced Control	HMI/SCADA	Data Logging and NVH	Communications Test	
System Prototyping	Industrial Control (PID)		Machine Vision and Motion	ATE	
Computing Targets					
 Desktop	 Industrial		 Mobile	 Embedded	

# Open and Run LabVIEW

Start»All Programs»National Instruments»LabVIEW 2011

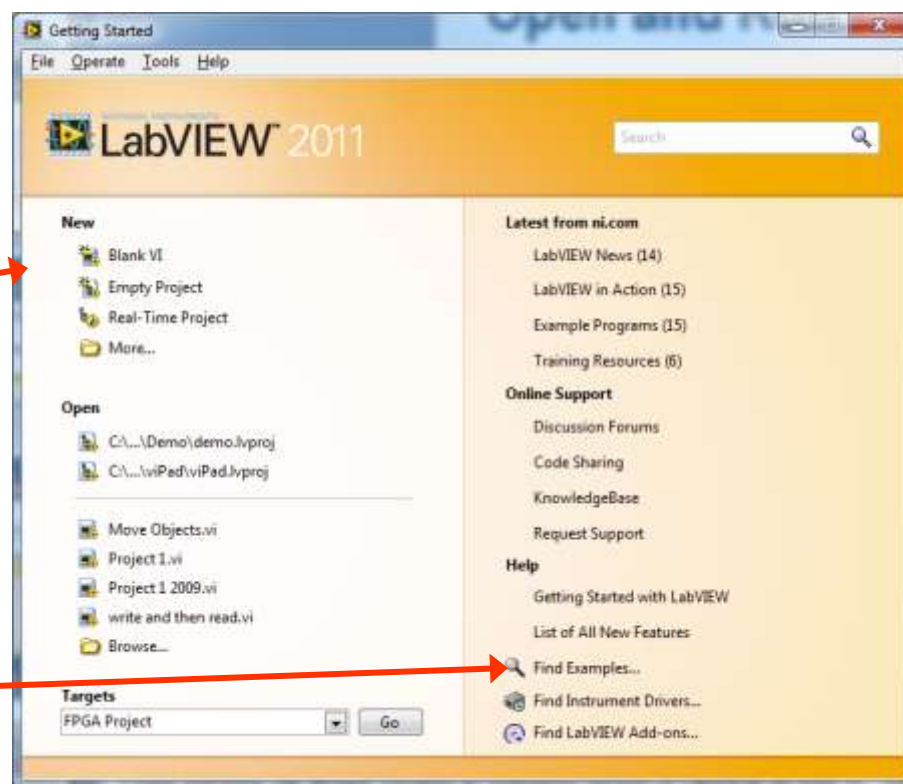
 National Instruments LabVIEW

Start From a Blank VI:

New»Blank VI

Start From an Example:

Examples»Find  
Examples...

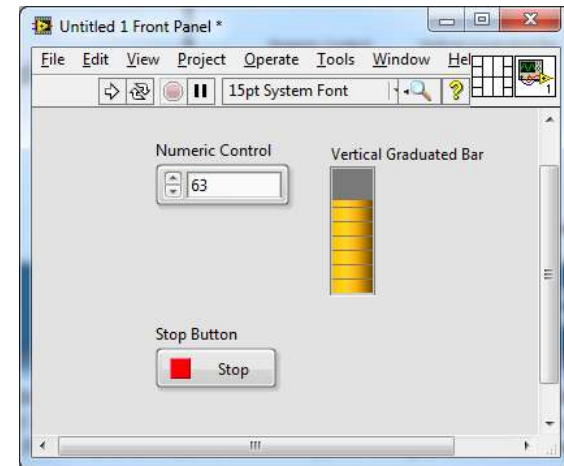


# LabVIEW Programs Are Called Virtual Instruments (VIs)

Each VI Has Two Windows

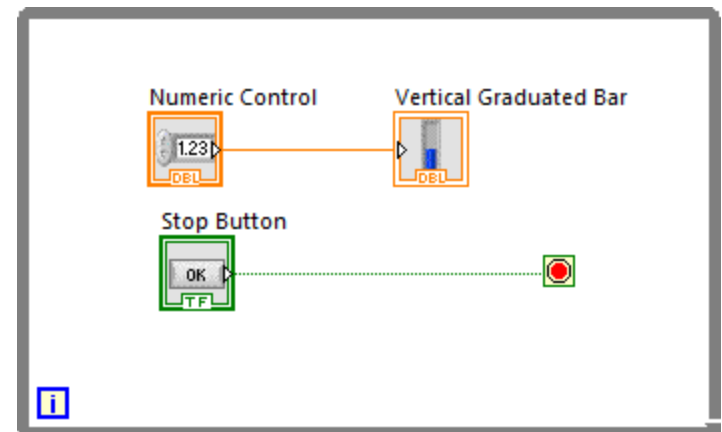
Front Panel

- User Interface (UI)
  - Controls = Inputs
  - Indicators = Outputs

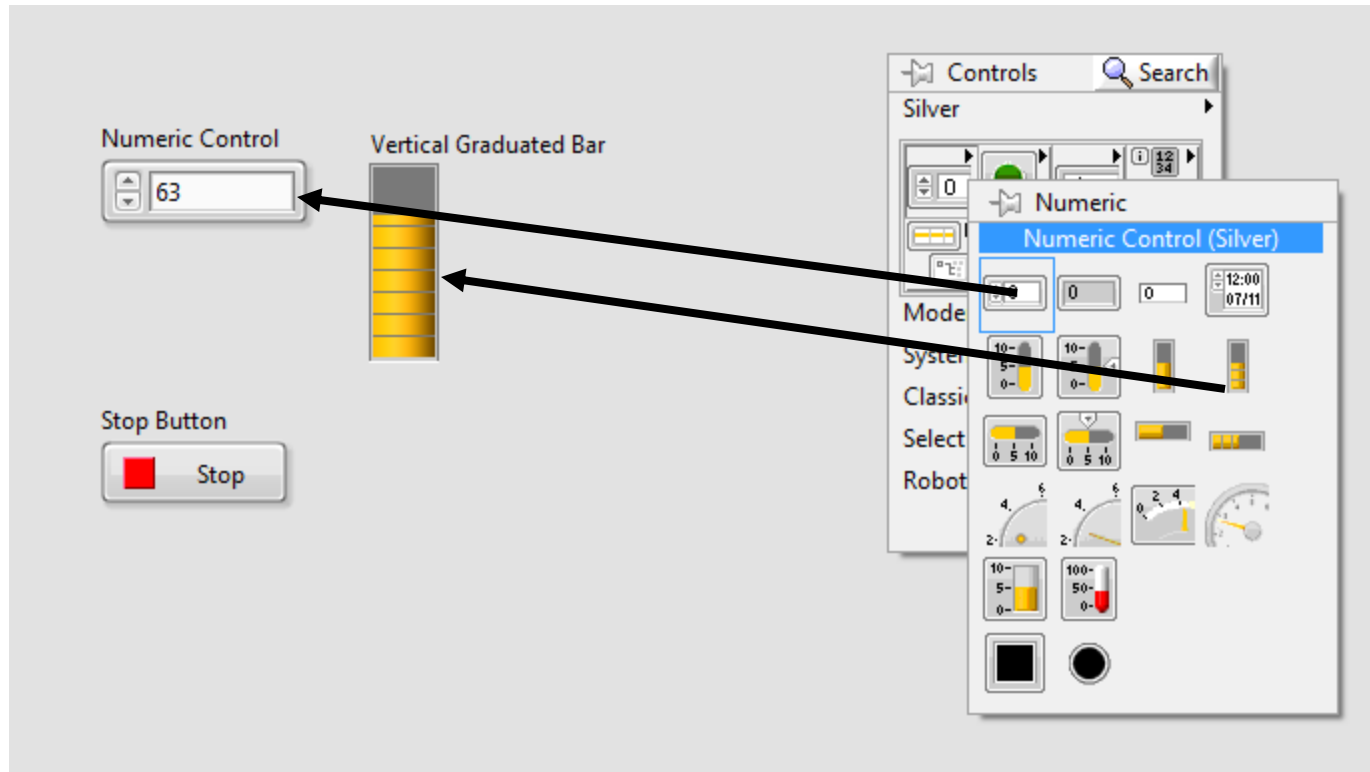


Block Diagram

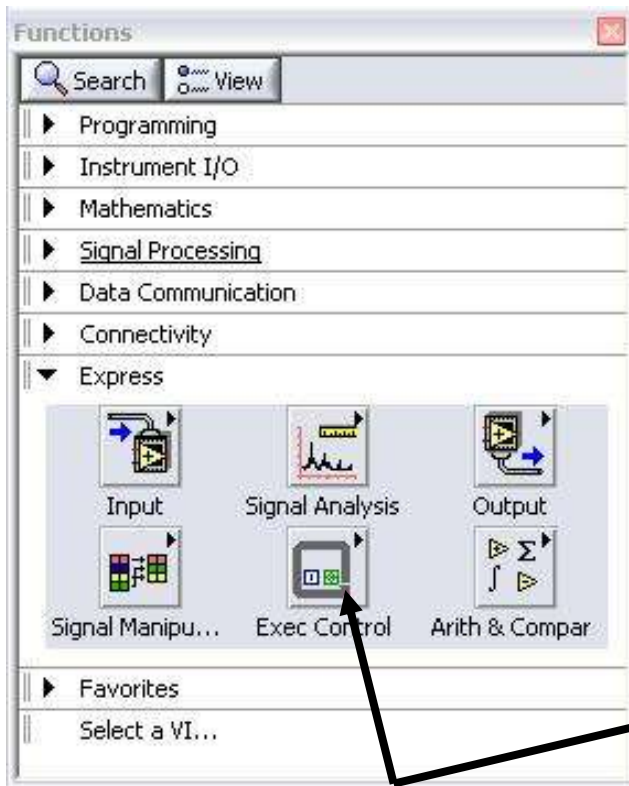
- Graphical Code
  - Data travels along wires from controls through functions to indicators
  - Blocks execute by data flow



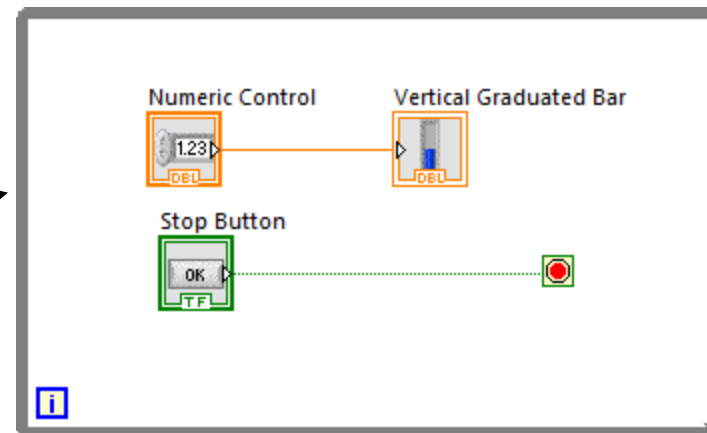
# Controls Palette (Controls and Indicators)



# Functions (and Structures) Palette



Structure:  
While Loop



# Status Toolbar



		Run Button
		Continuous Run Button
		Abort Execution
		Pause Execution

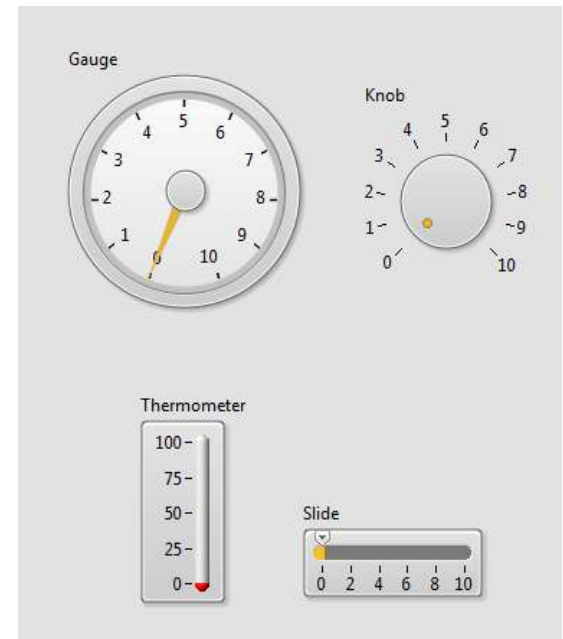
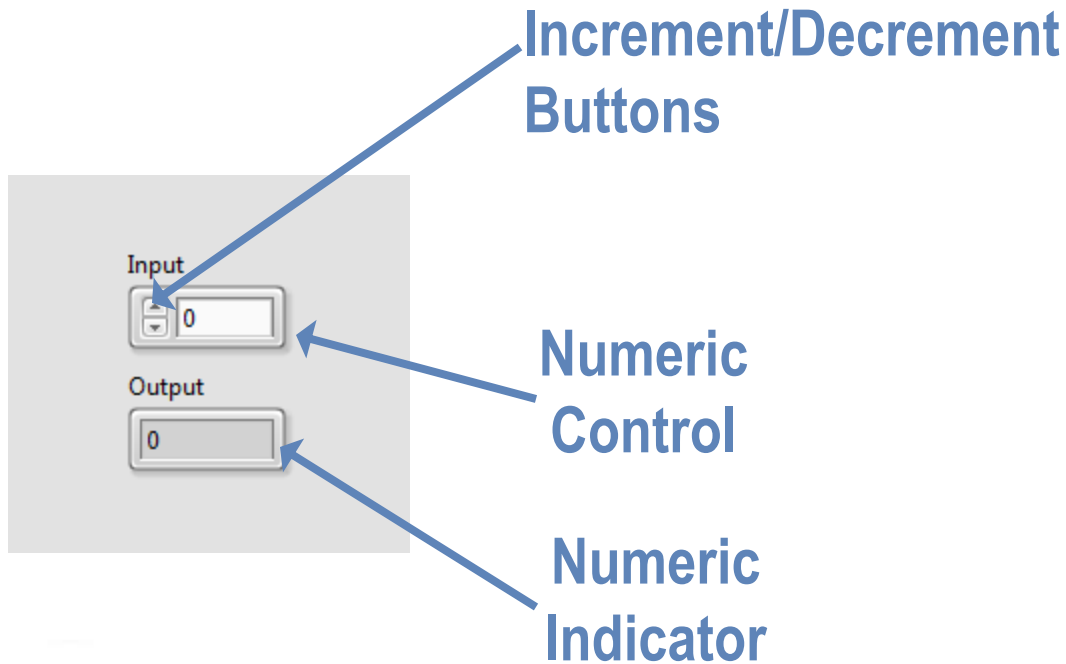
## Additional Buttons on the Diagram Toolbar

	Execution Highlighting Button
	Retain Wire Values Button
	Step Function Buttons
	Automatic Object Aligning and Distributing



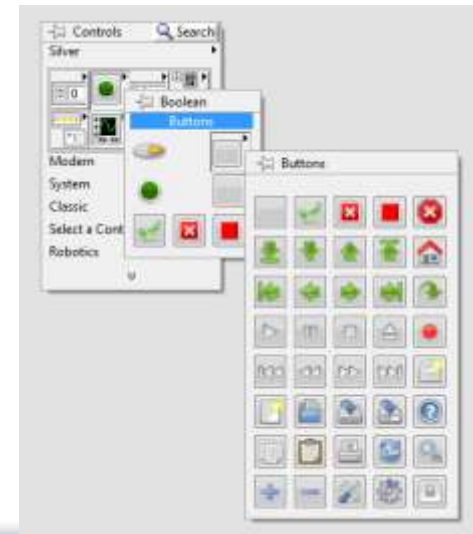
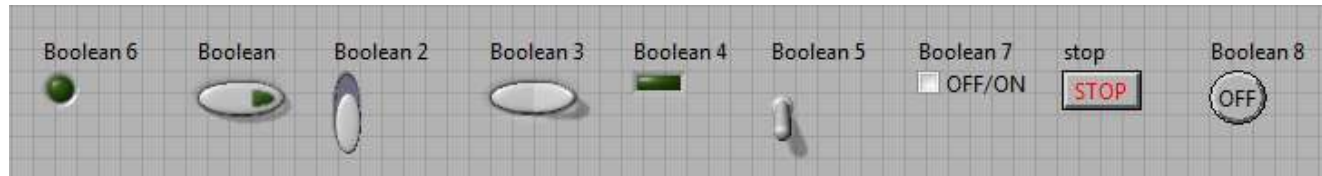
# Front Panel – Numeric Controls/Indicators

The numeric data type can represent numbers of various types, such as integer or real



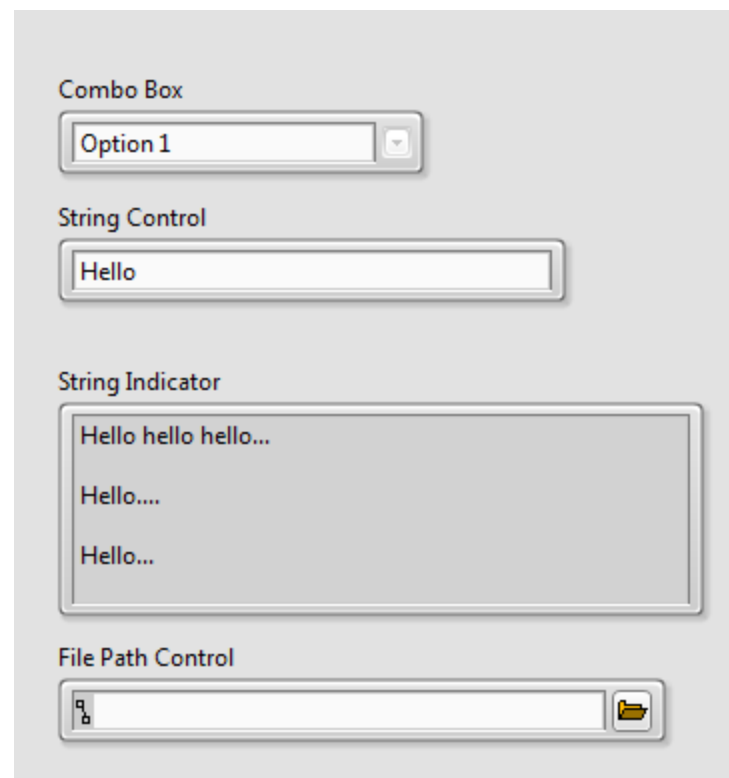
# Front Panel – Boolean Controls/Indicators

- The Boolean data type represents data that has only two parts, such as True and False or On and Off
- Use Boolean controls and indicators to enter and display Boolean (True or False) values
- Boolean objects simulate switches, push buttons, and LEDs



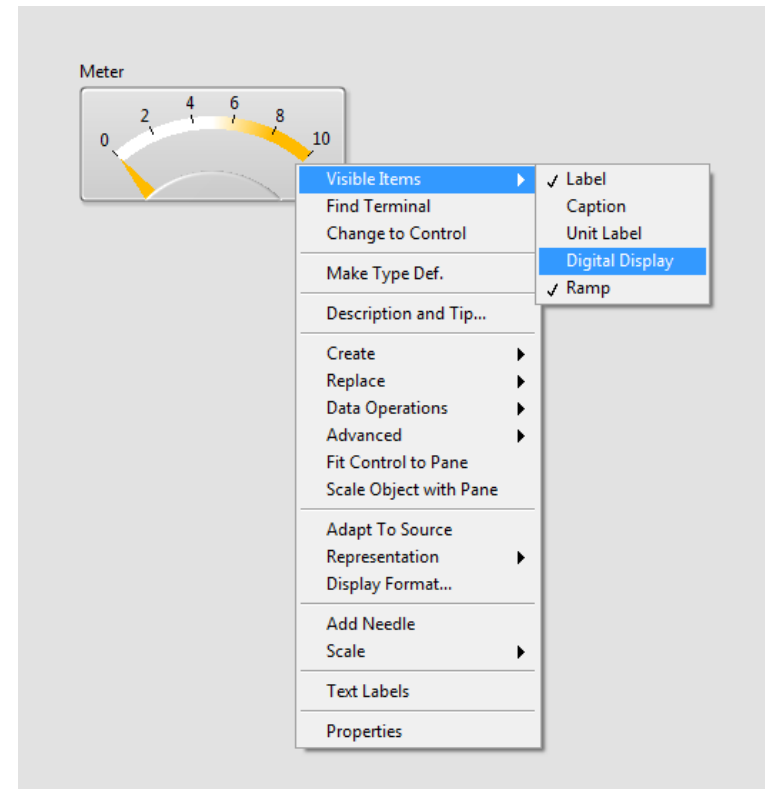
# Front Panel – Strings

- The string data type is a sequence of any characters
- Use string controls to receive text from the user, such as a password or user name
- Use string indicators to display text to the user

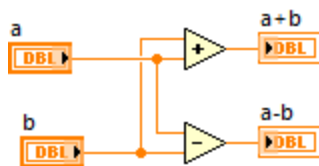
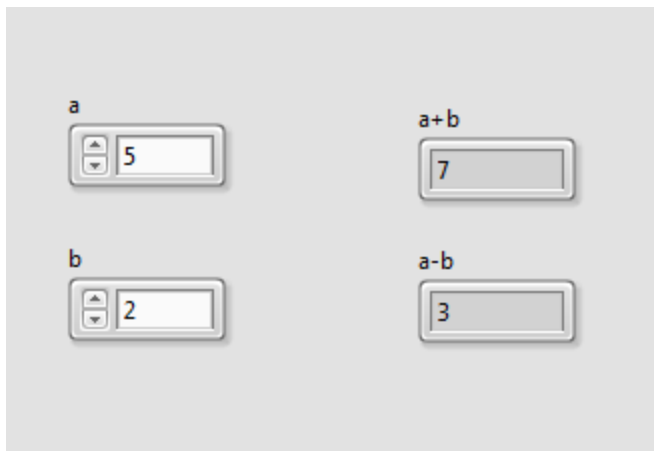


# Front Panel – Shortcut Menus

- All LabVIEW objects have associated shortcut menus
- As you create a VI, use the shortcut menu items to change the look or behavior of front panel and block diagram objects
- To access the shortcut menu, right-click the object



# Block Diagram

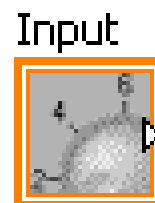


Block diagram objects include the following:

- Terminals
- SubVIs
- Nodes
- Constants
- Structures
- Wires

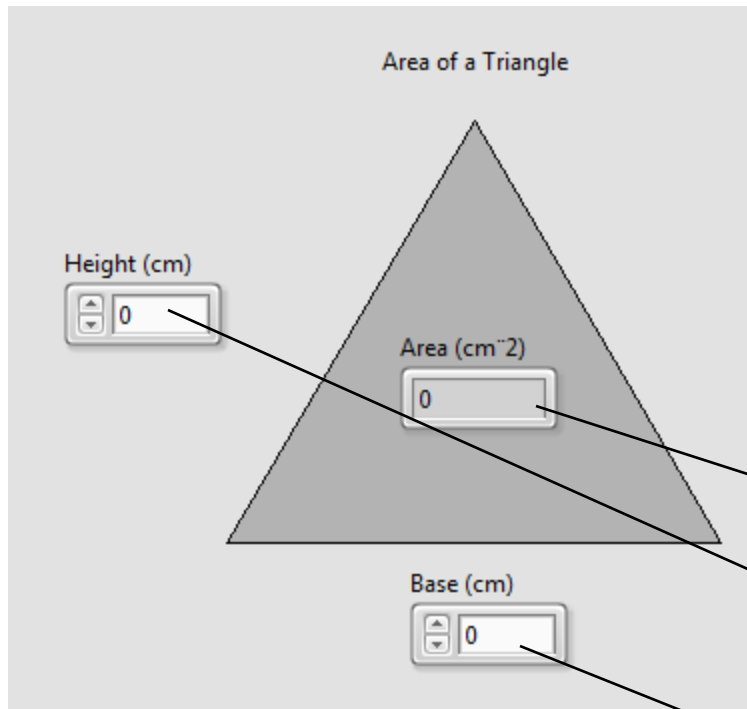
# Block Diagram – Terminals

- Terminals are:
  - Block diagram appearance of front panel objects
  - Entry and exit ports that exchange information between the front panel and block diagram
  - Analogous to parameters and constants in text-based programming languages
- Change the view type of a terminal by toggling the **View as Icon** selection from the context menu

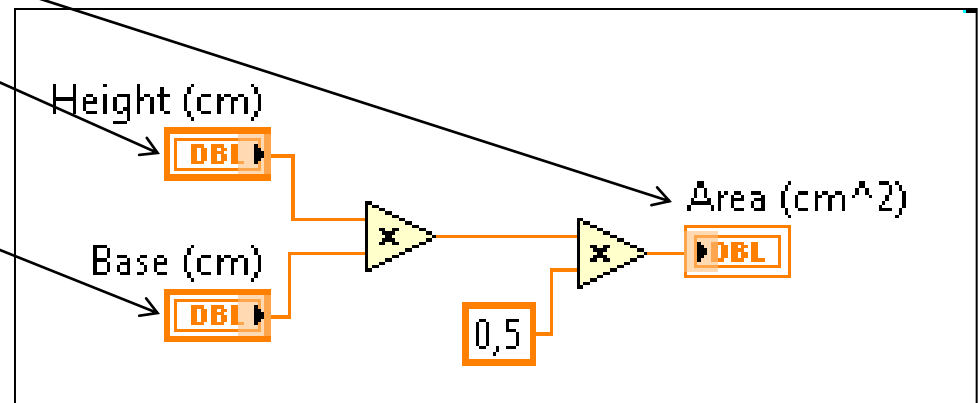


# Block Diagram – Terminals

Front Panel

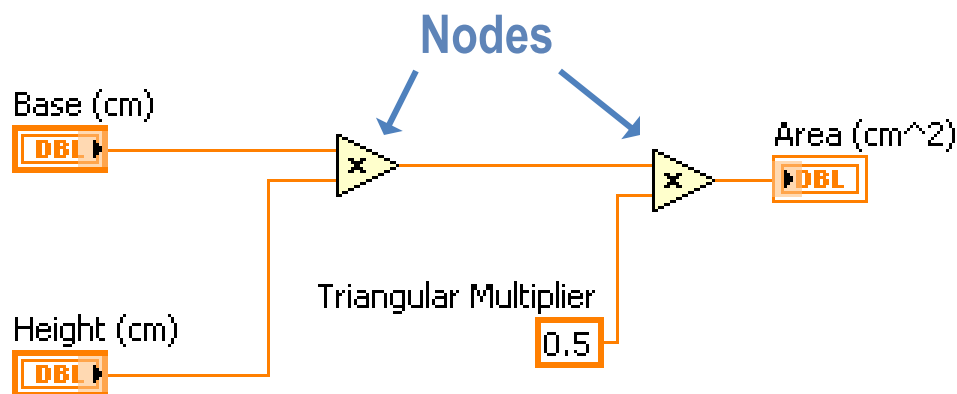


Block Diagram



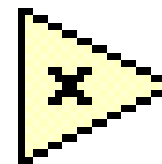
# Block Diagram – Nodes

- Objects on the block diagram that have inputs and/or outputs and perform operations when a VI runs
- Analogous to statements, operators, functions, and subroutines in text-based programming languages
- Nodes can be functions, subVIs, or structures

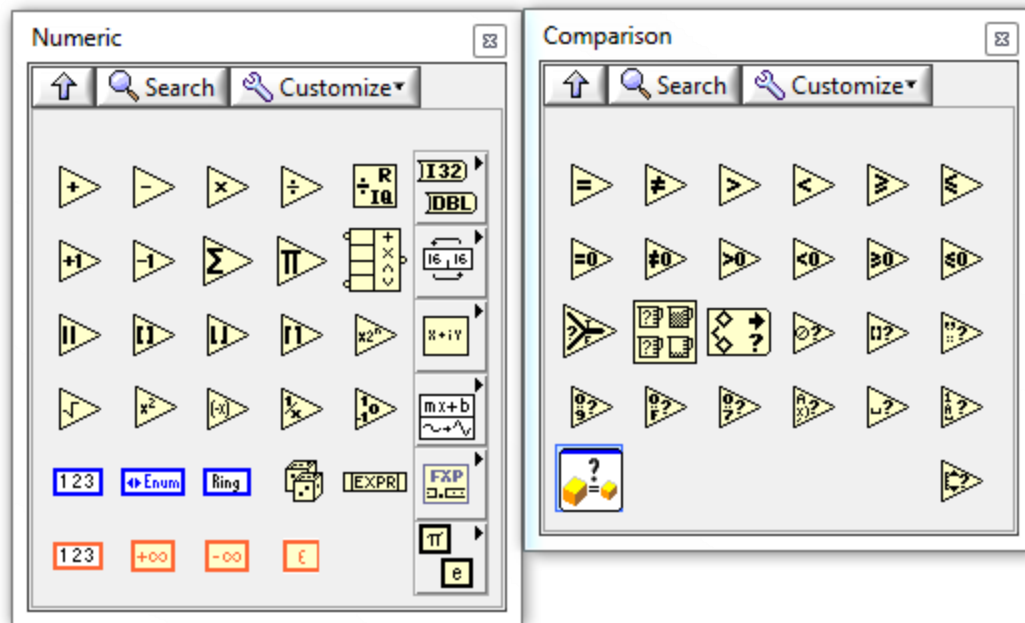




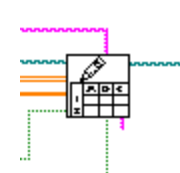
# Block Diagram – Function Nodes



- Fundamental operating elements of LabVIEW
- Do not have front panels or block diagrams, but do have connector panes
- Double-clicking a function only selects the function – it does not open it like a VI
- Has a pale yellow background on its icon



# Block Diagram – SubVI Nodes



- SubVI: VIs that you build to use inside of another VI
- Any VI has the potential to be used as a subVI
- When you double-click a subVI on the block diagram, you can view the front panel and block diagram of the subVI
  - The upper right corner of the front panel and block diagram displays the icon for the current VI
  - This is the icon that appears when you place the VI on a block diagram as a subVI

# Block Diagram – Express VIs

- Express VIs are a special type of subVI
  - Require minimal wiring because you configure them with dialog boxes
  - Save the configuration of an Express VI as a subVI
- Icons for Express VIs appear on the block diagram as icons surrounded by a blue field



# Searching for Controls, VIs, and Functions

Find controls, functions, and VIs using the **Search** button on the **Controls** and **Functions** palettes.












Tip: You can also use Quick Drop: <Ctrl-Space> to search through your palettes quickly.

# Block Diagram – Wires

- Transfer data between block diagram objects through wires
- Wires are different colors, styles, and thicknesses, depending on their data types
- A broken wire appears as a dashed black line with a red X in the middle



	Double Numeric	Integer Numeric	String
Scalar			
1D Array			
2D Array			

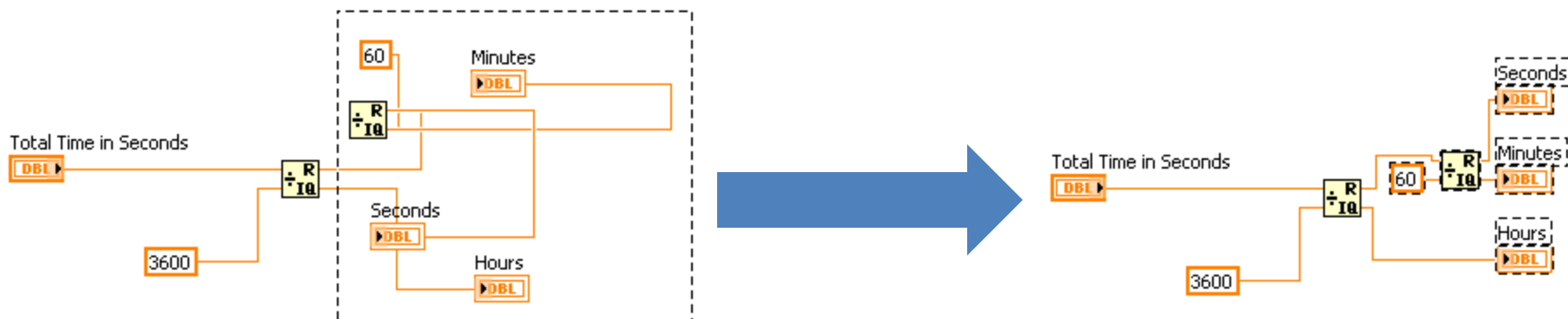
# Block Diagram – Clean Up



Use the Clean Up Diagram tool to reroute multiple wires and objects to improve readability

1. Select a section of your block diagram
2. Click the Clean Up Diagram button on the block diagram toolbar
3. If you do not select anything, it will clean the entire block diagram

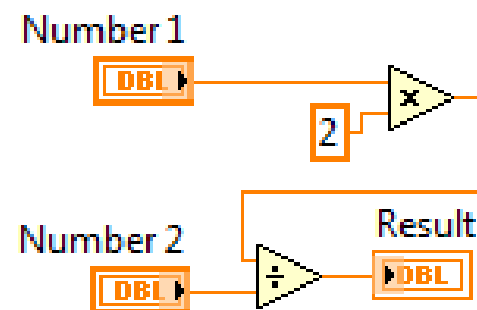
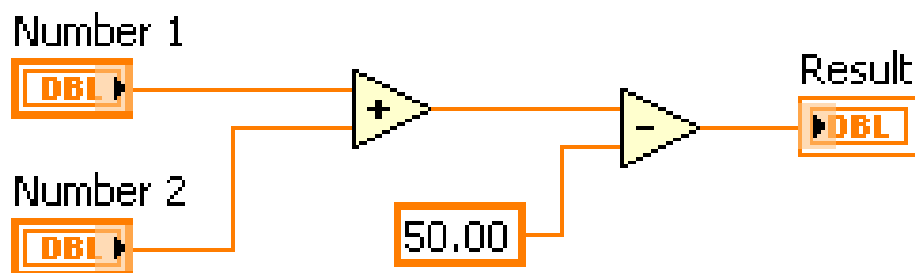
Use the <Ctrl-U> shortcut for speed



# Dataflow

LabVIEW follows a dataflow model for running VIs

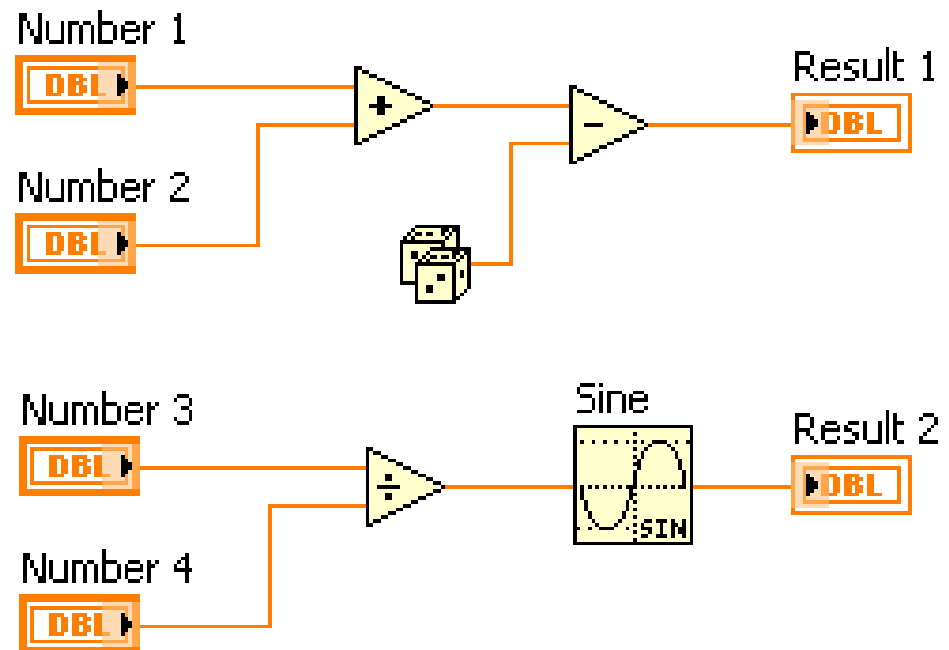
- A node executes only when data is available at all of its input terminals
- A node supplies data to the output terminals only when the node finishes execution



# Dataflow – Quiz

Which node executes first?

- a) Add
- b) Subtract
- c) Random Number
- d) Divide
- e) Sine



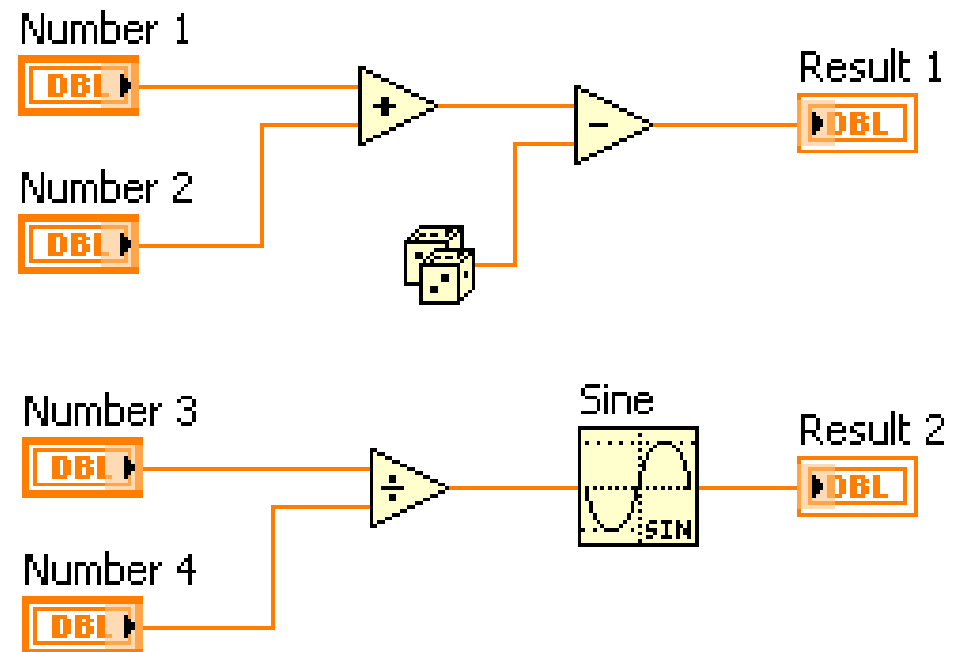


# Dataflow – Quiz Answers

NO CORRECT ANSWER

Which node executes first?

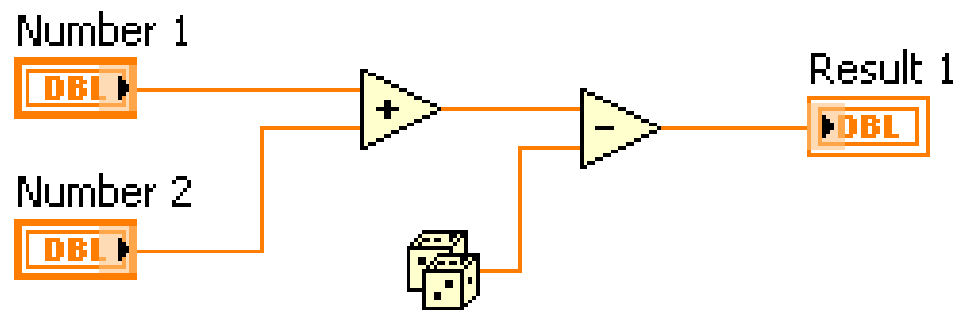
- a) *Add – possibly*
- b) *Subtract – definitely not*
- c) *Random Number – possibly*
- d) *Divide – possibly*
- e) *Sine – definitely not*



# Summary – Quiz

Which function executes first,  
Add or Subtract?

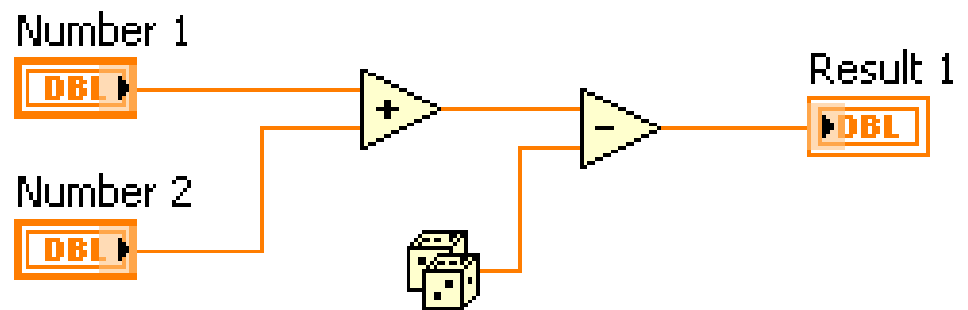
- a) Add
- b) Subtract
- c) Unknown



# Summary – Quiz Answer

Which function executes first,  
Add or Subtract?

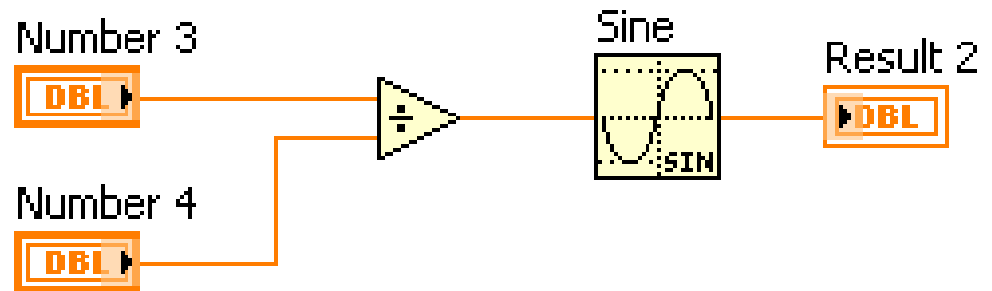
- a) **Add**
- b) Subtract
- c) Unknown



# Summary – Quiz

Which function executes first,  
Sine or Divide?

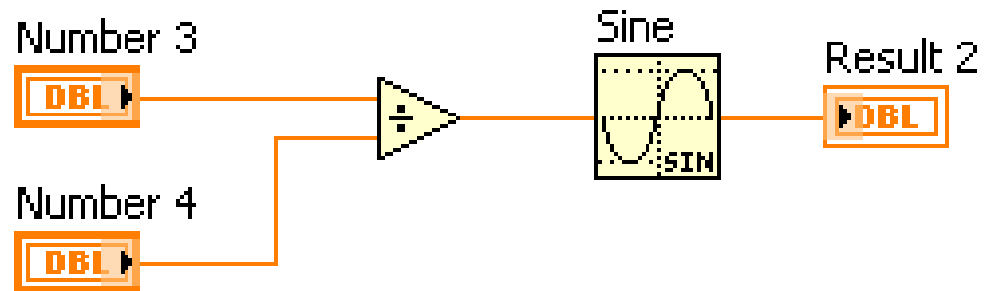
- a) Sine
- b) Divide
- c) Unknown



# Summary – Quiz Answer

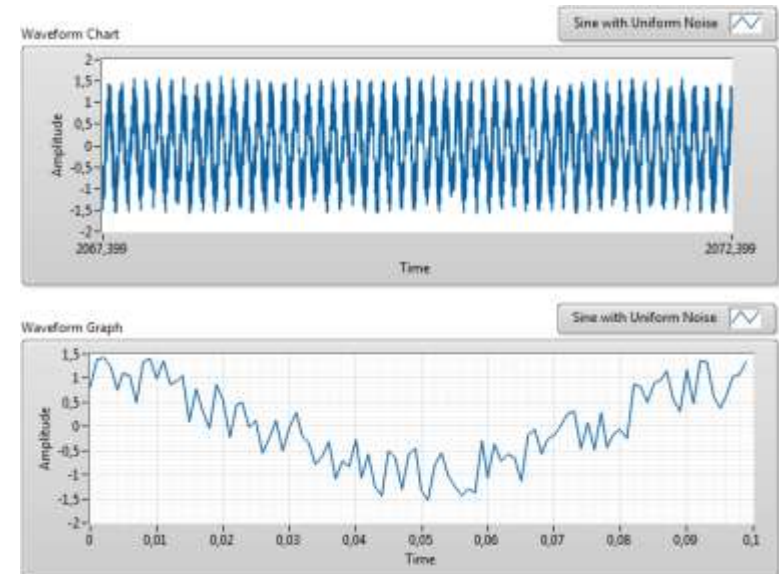
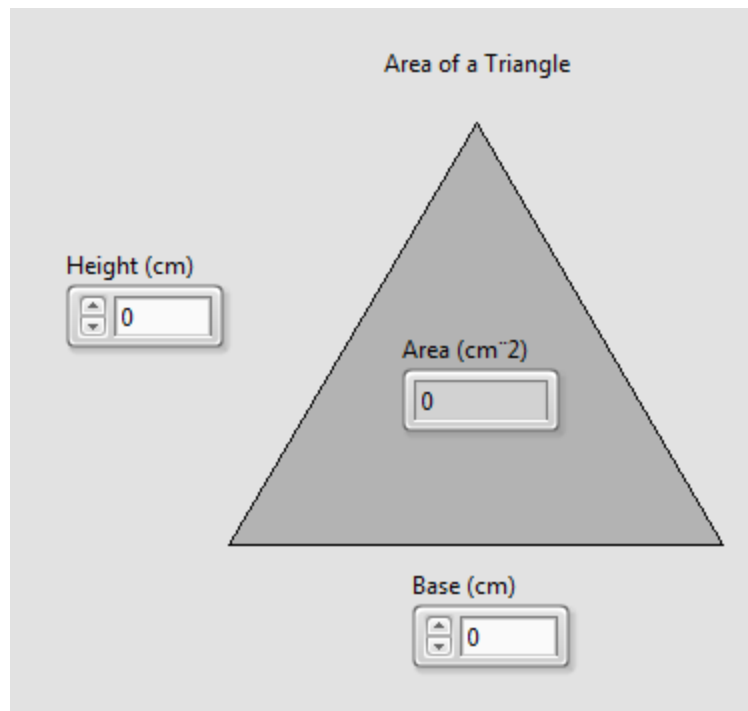
Which function executes first,  
Sine or Divide?

- a) Sine
- b) **Divide**
- c) Unknown



# Demonstration

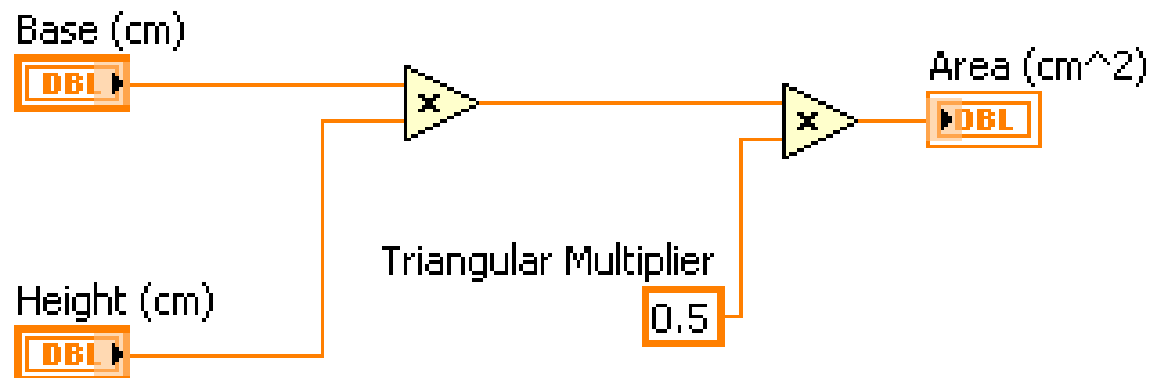
- Calculating the area of a triangle
- Signal Processing



# LabVIEW Data Types – Terminals

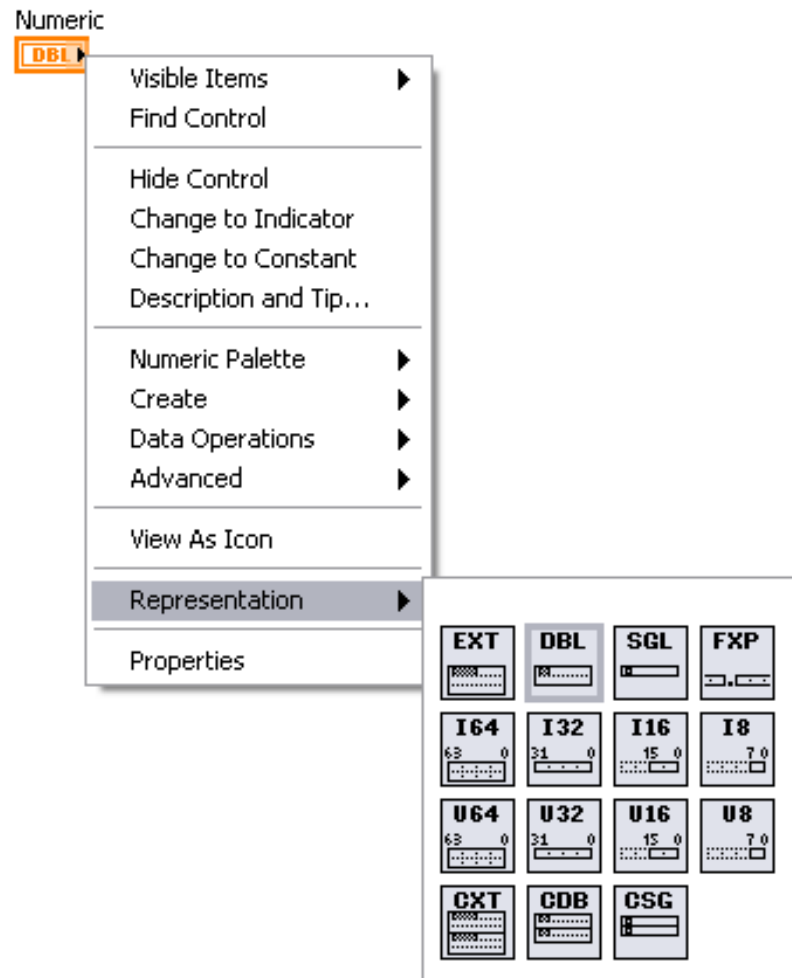
Terminals visually communicate information about the data type represented

Determines the area of a triangle.



# LabVIEW Data Types – Numerics

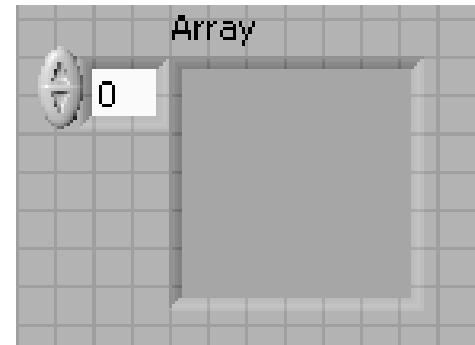
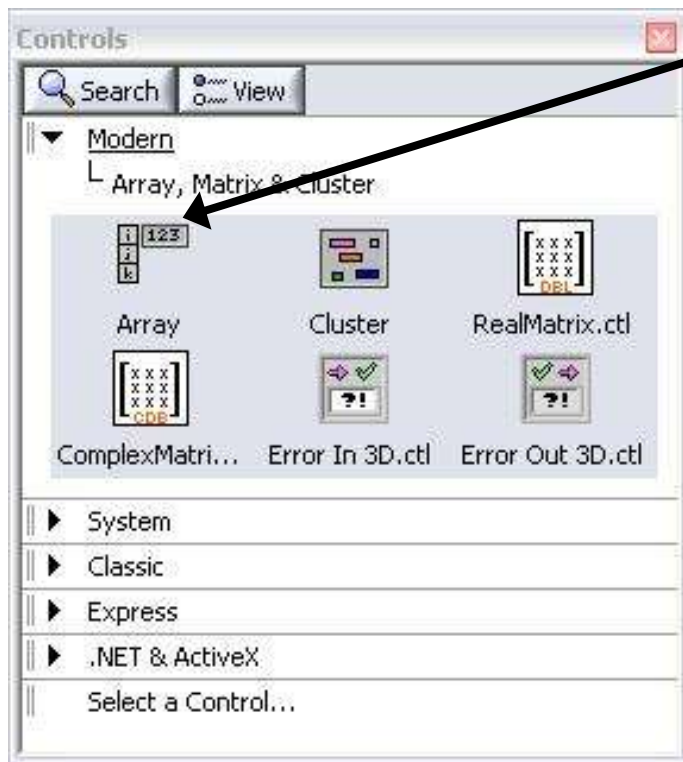
- The numeric data type represents numbers of various types
- To change the representation of a numeric, right-click the control, indicator, or constant, and select **Representation** from the shortcut menu





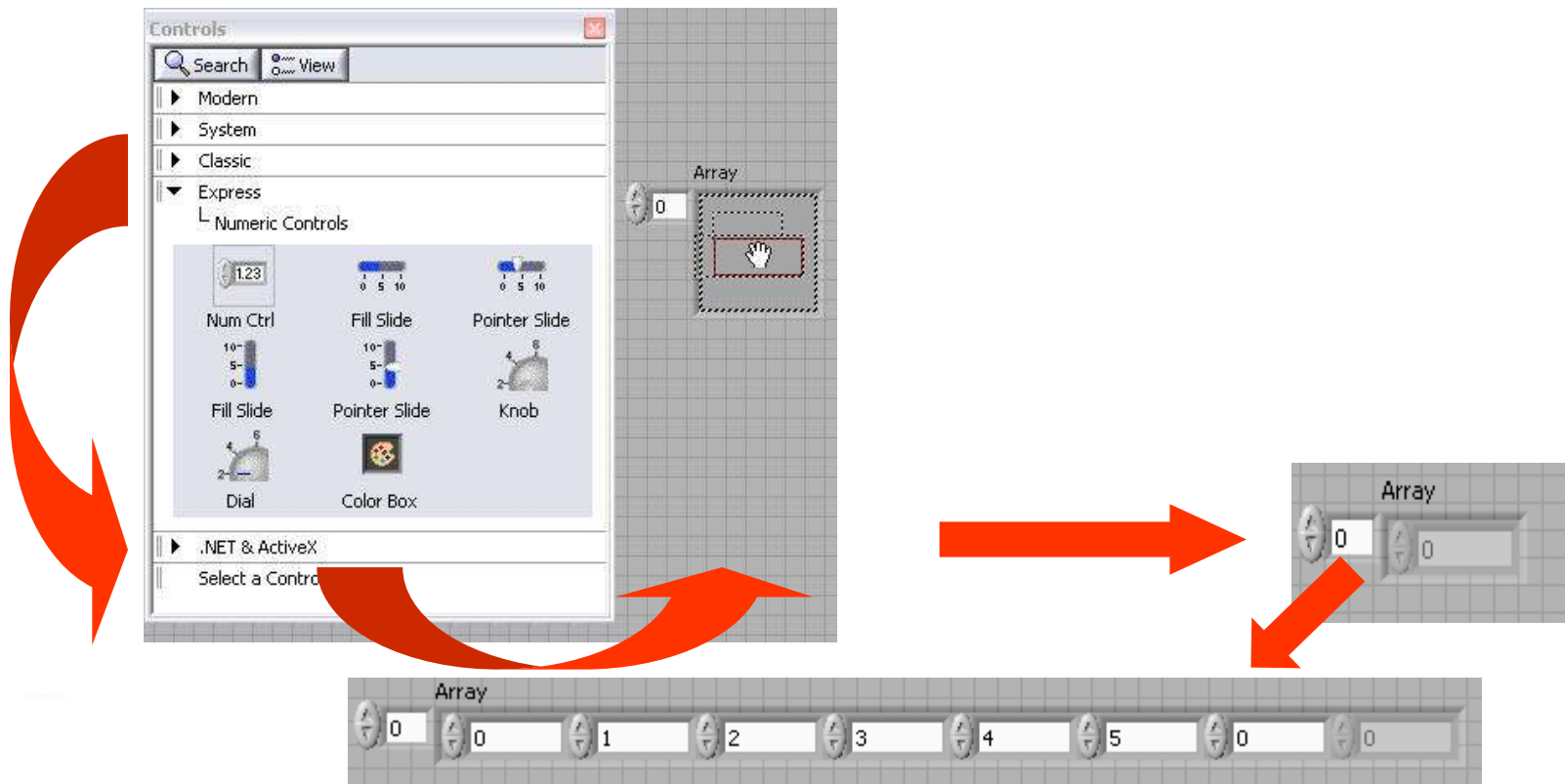
# Creating an Array (Step 1 of 2)

From the **Controls»Modern»Array, Matrix, and Cluster** subpalette, select the **Array** icon

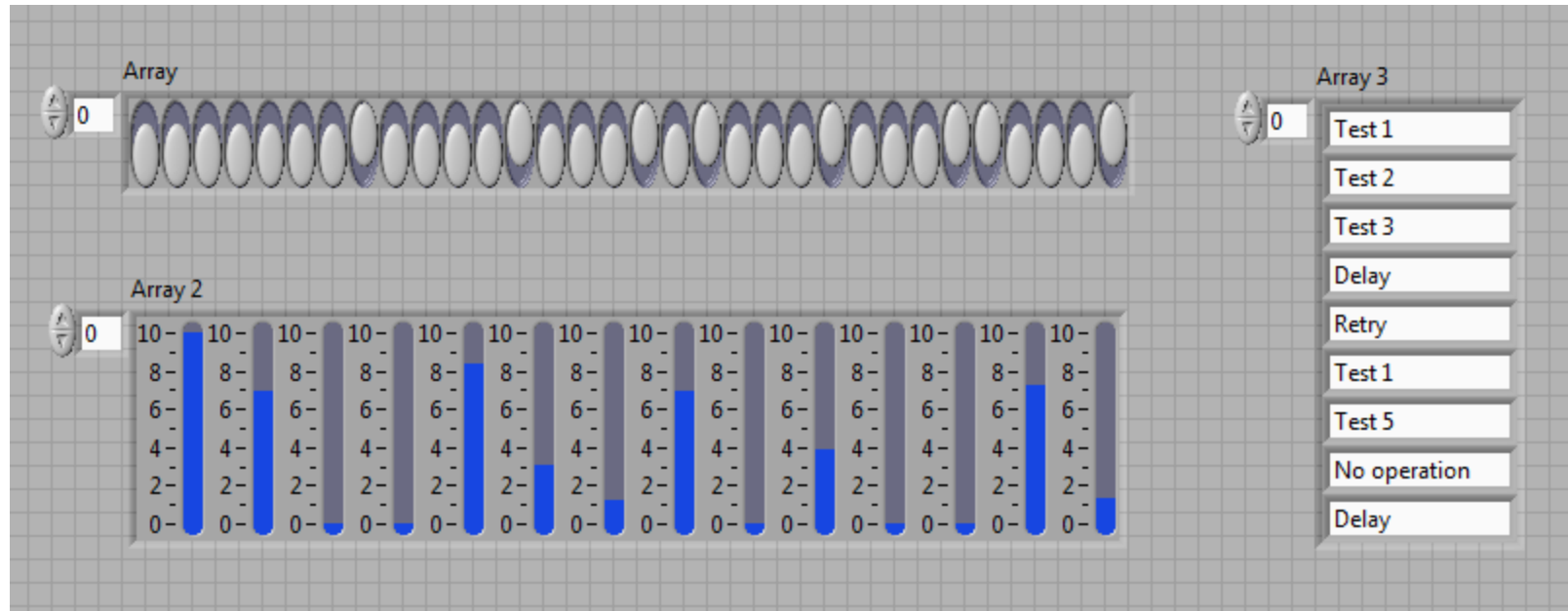


# Create an Array (Step 2 of 2)

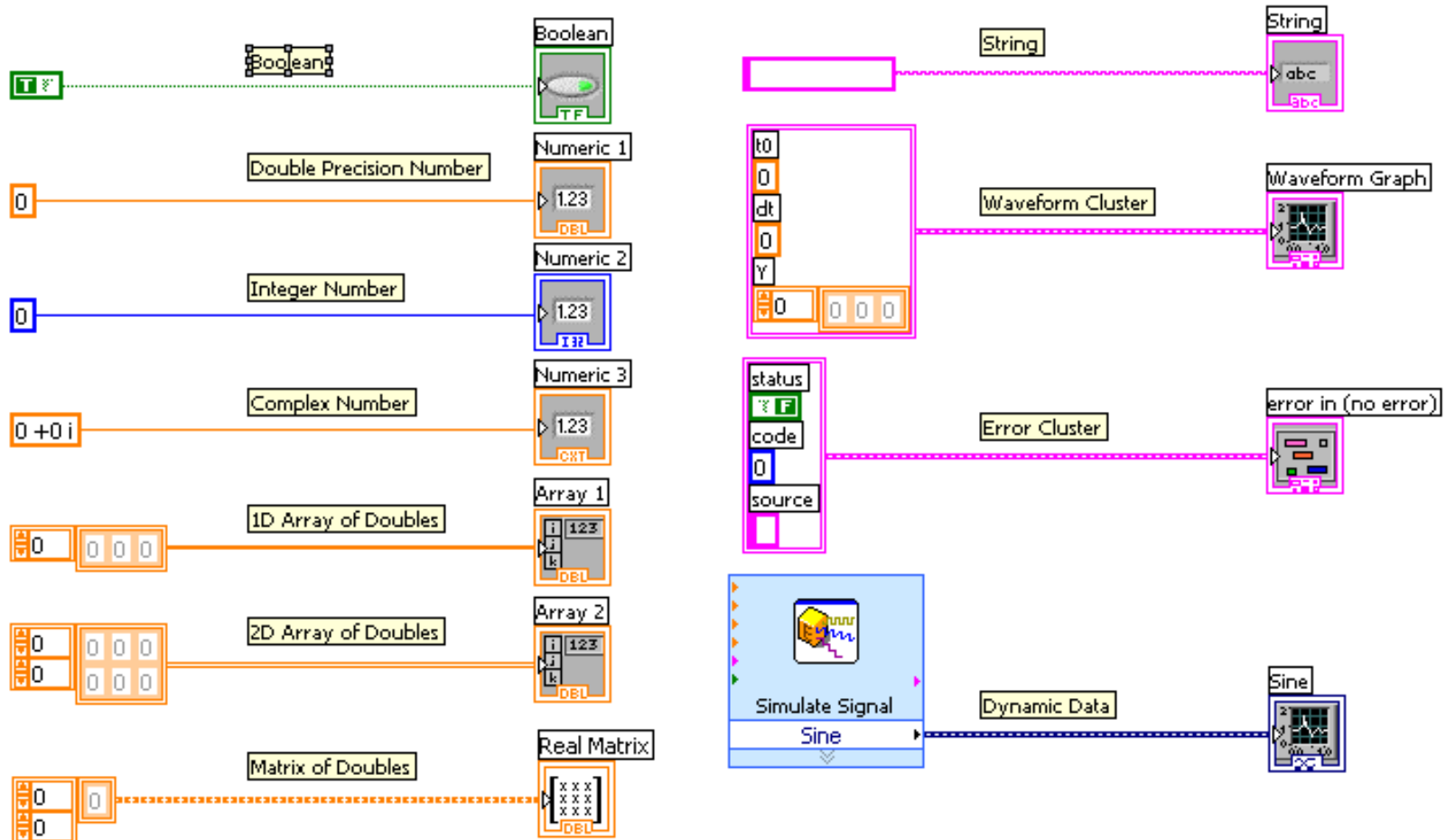
1. Place an Array Shell.
2. Insert any data type into the shell (such as Numeric Control).



# Different Array Types




# Review of Data Types Found in LabVIEW



# Loops

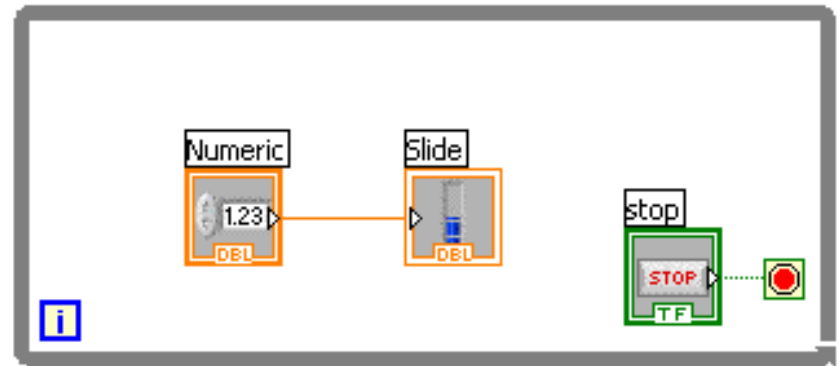
- While Loops

- **i** terminal counts iteration
- Always runs at least once
- Runs until stop condition is met 

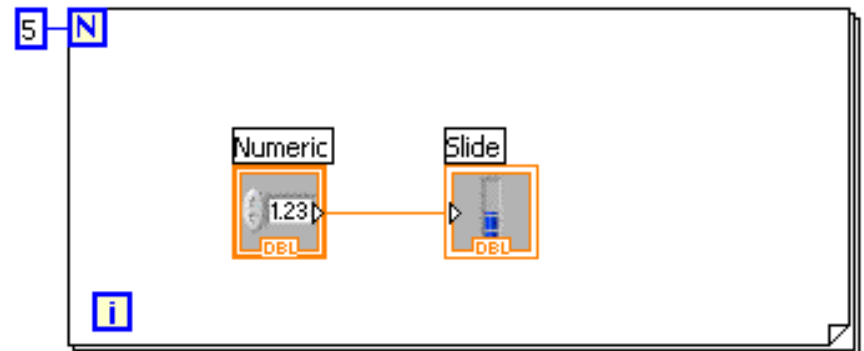
- For Loops

- **i** terminal counts iterations
- Run according to input N of count terminal **N**

## While Loop

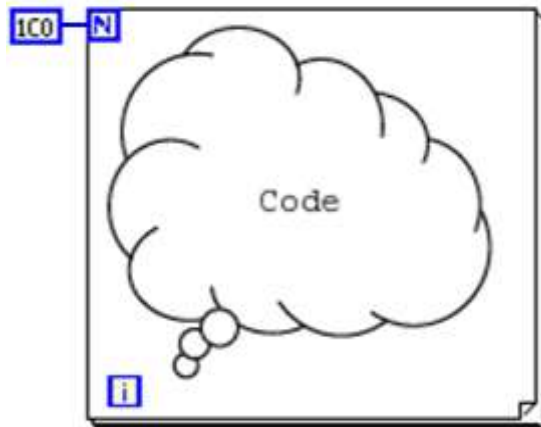


## For Loop



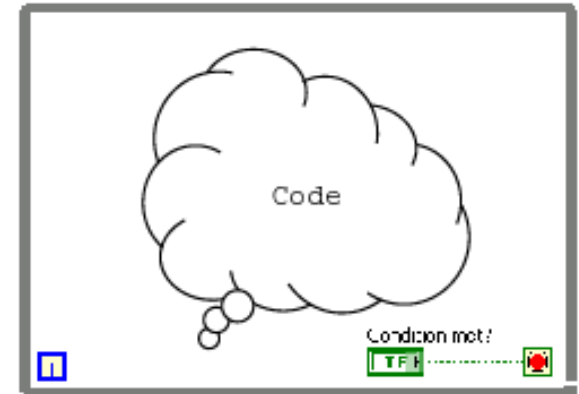
# For Loop/While Loop Comparison

## For Loop



- Executes a set number of times unless a conditional terminal is added
- Can execute zero times

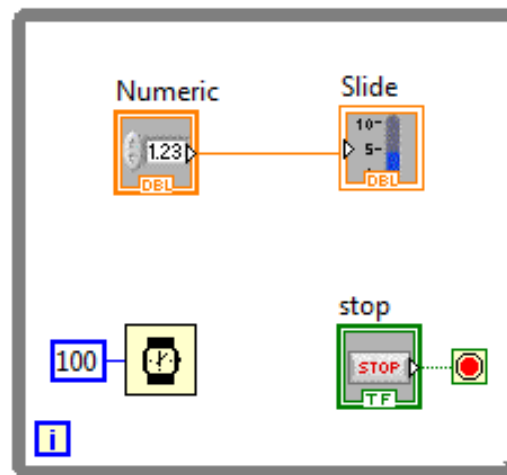
## While Loop



- Stops executing only if the value at the conditional terminal meets the condition
- Must execute at least once

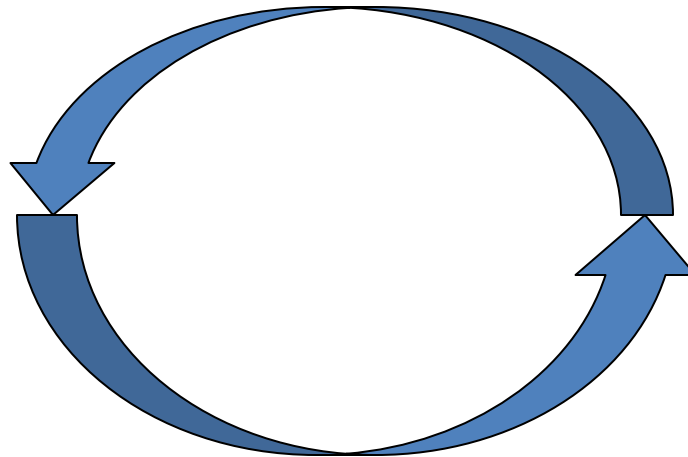
# Timing a loop

- LabVIEW will run each loop as fast as possible by default
- You can decide how fast it should go by using timing functions, like 'Wait [ms]'



# Demonstration

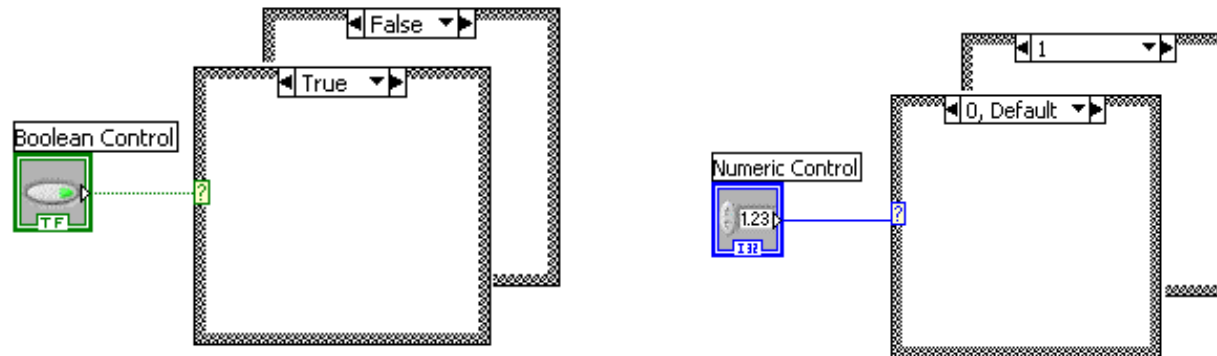
- Making previously built VIs work continuously until stopped



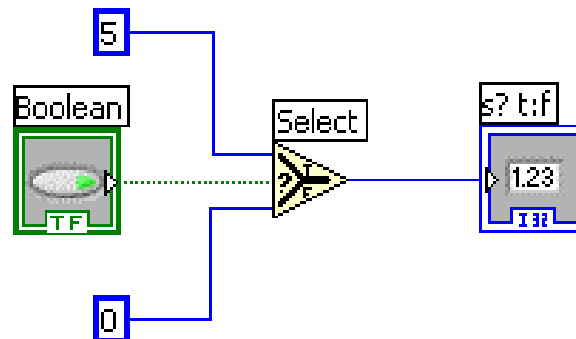


# How Do I Make Decisions in LabVIEW?

## 1. Case Structures



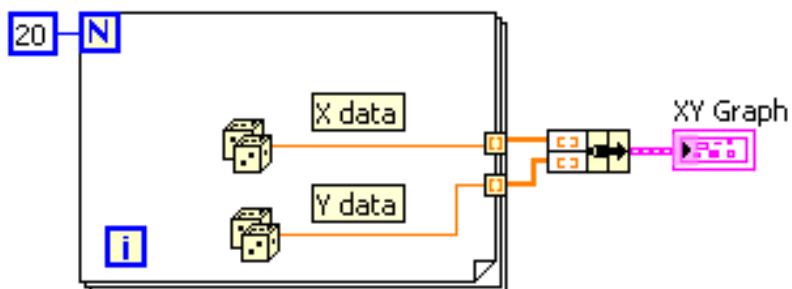
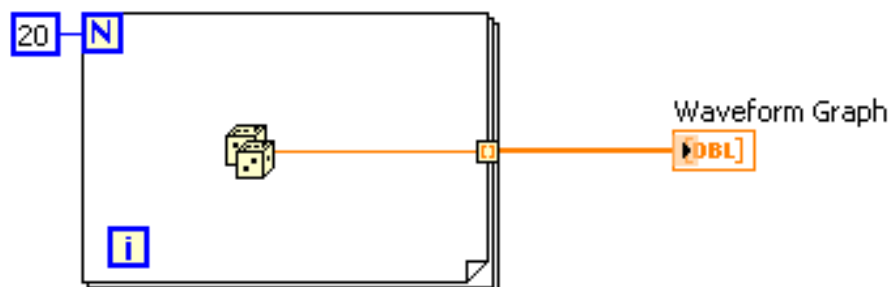
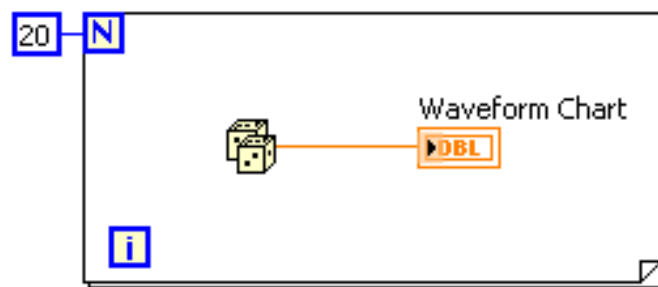
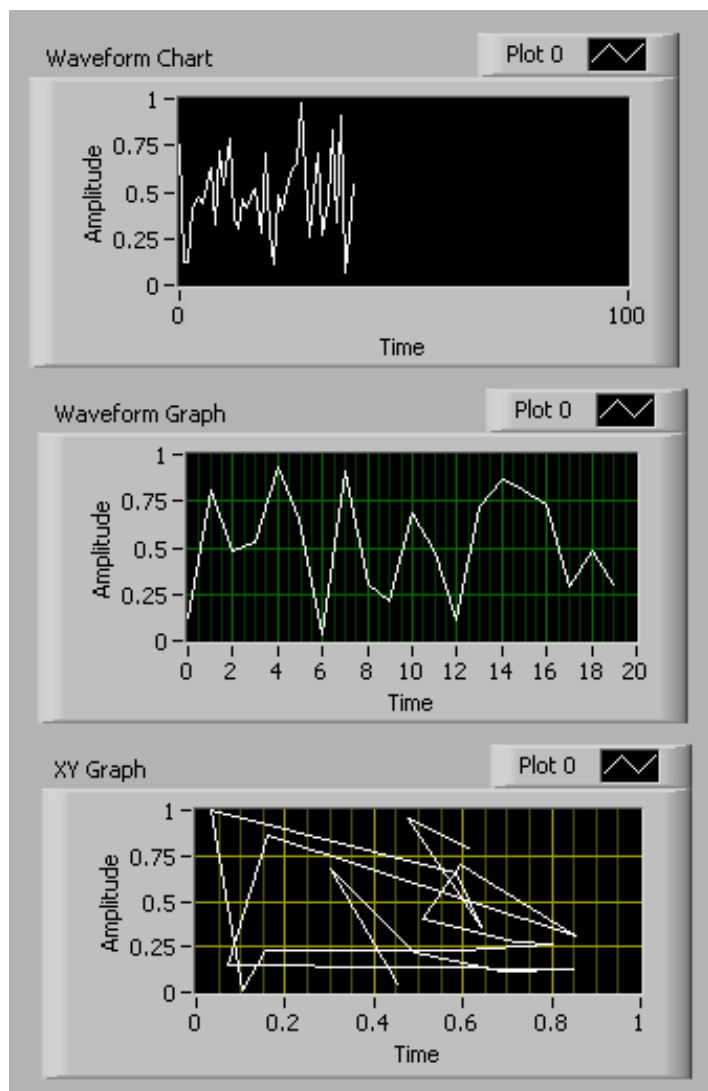
## 2. Select



# Demonstration

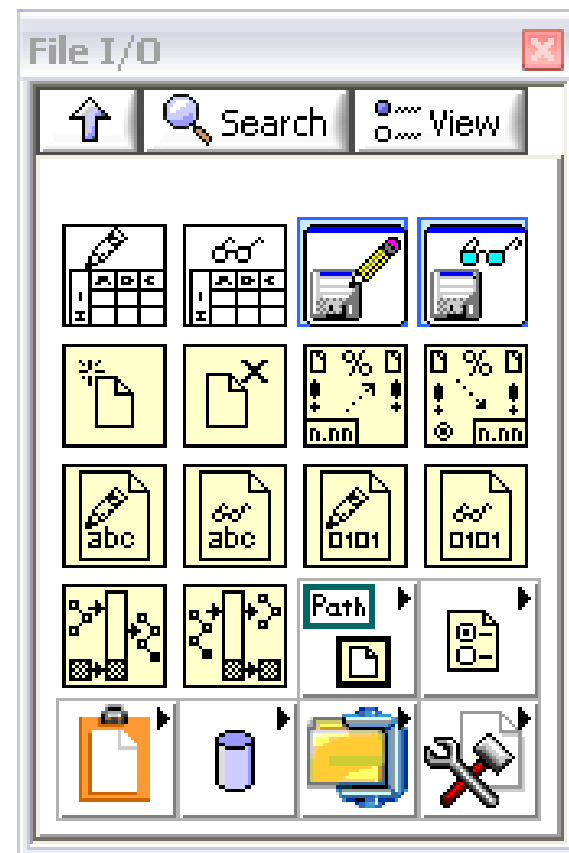
- Make it possible to turn off FFT calculation in Signal Processing example

# Plotting Data



# Understanding High-Level File I/O

- High-Level VIs
  - Perform all 3 steps (open, read/write, close) for common file I/O operations
  - Might not be as efficient as the functions configured or designed for individual operations
- Low-Level VIs
  - Individual VI for each step
  - If you are writing to a file in a loop, use low-level file I/O functions

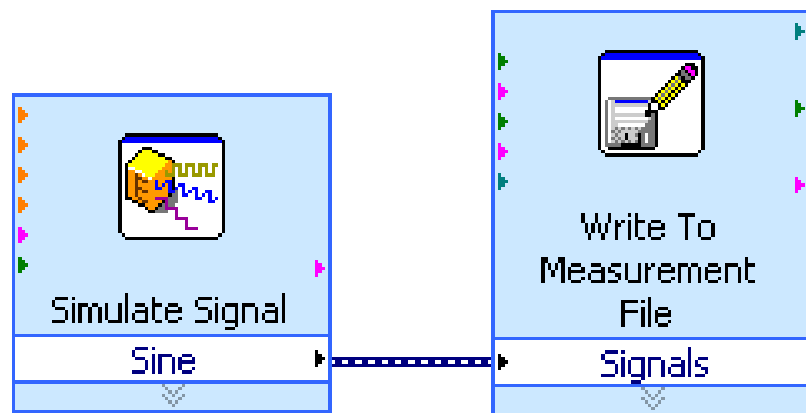


# File I/O

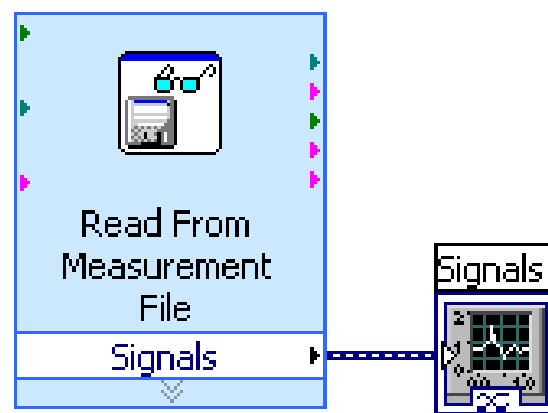
**File I/O** – passing data to and from files

- Files can be binary, text, or spreadsheet
- Write/Read LabVIEW Measurements file (\*.lvm)

## Writing to LVM file

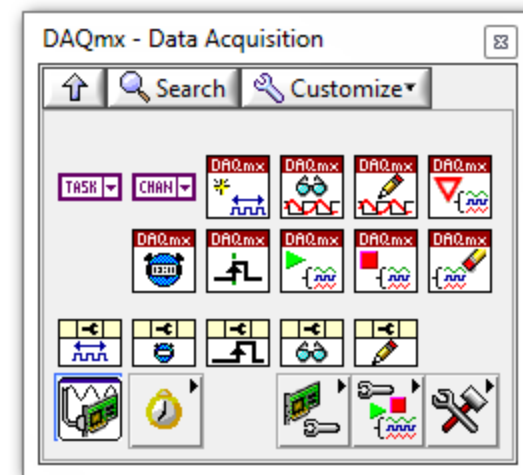
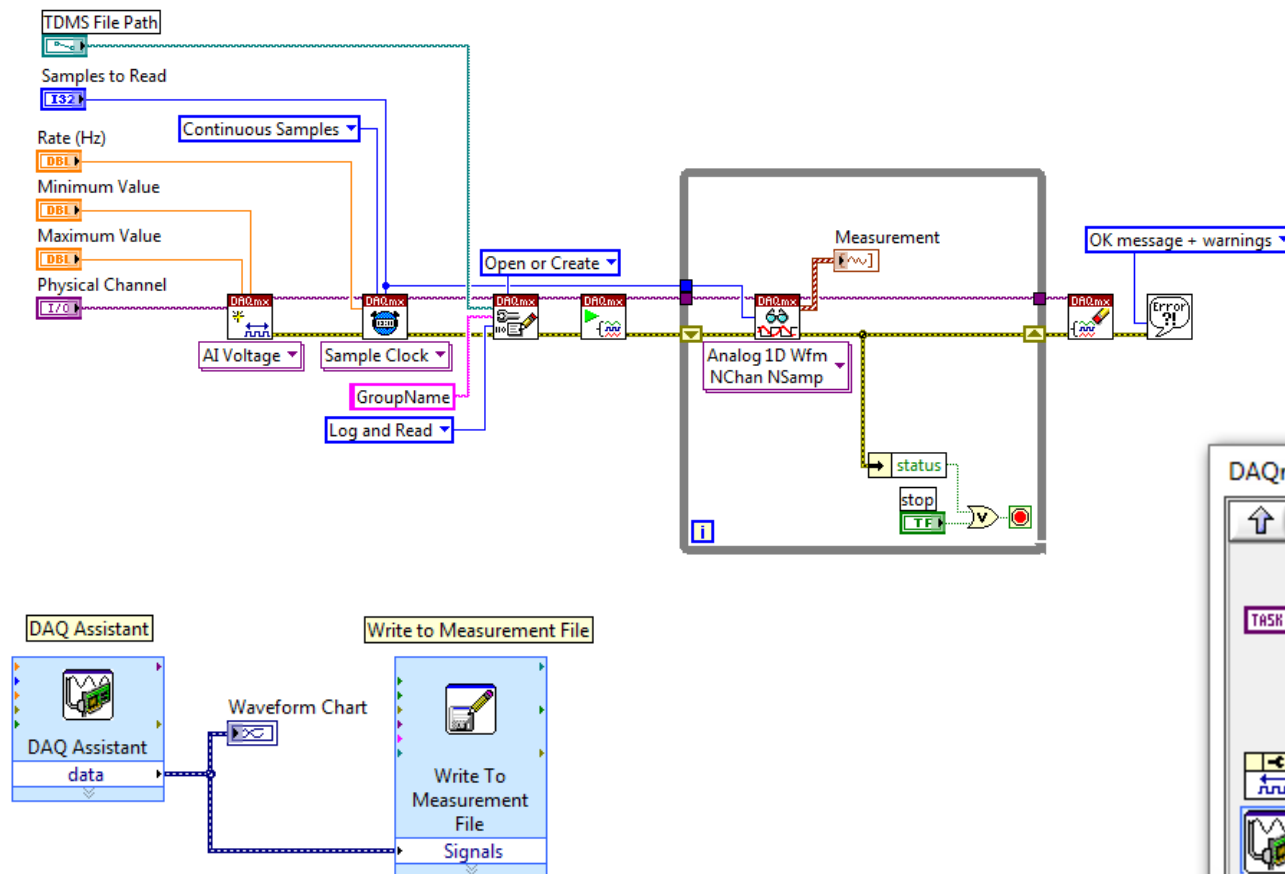


## Reading from LVM file



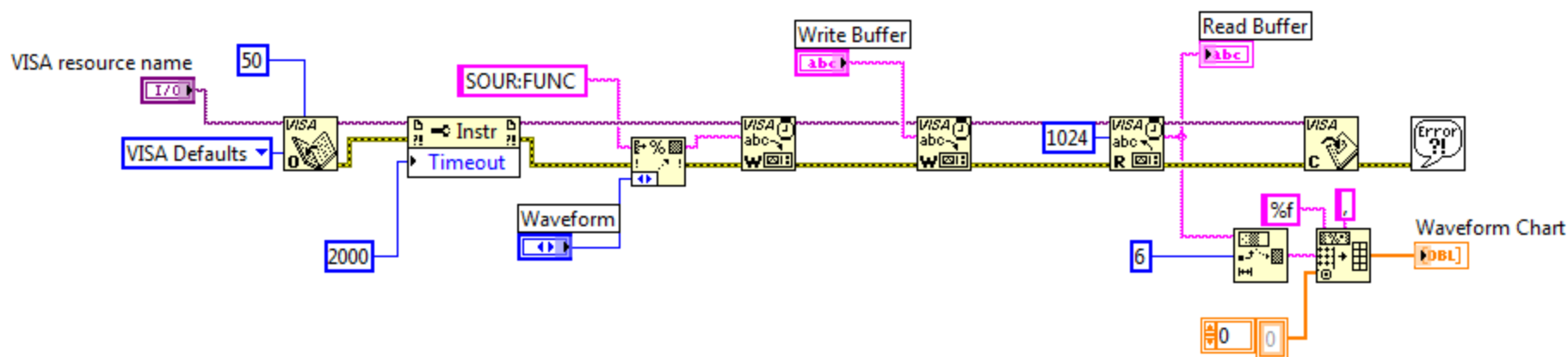
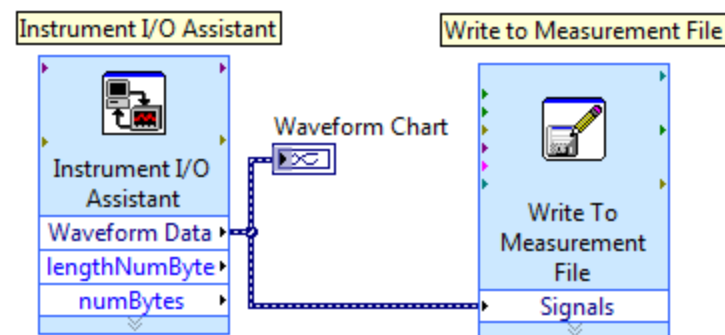
# Data Acquisition

- Similar to File I/O high level and low level functions available:



# Instrument Control

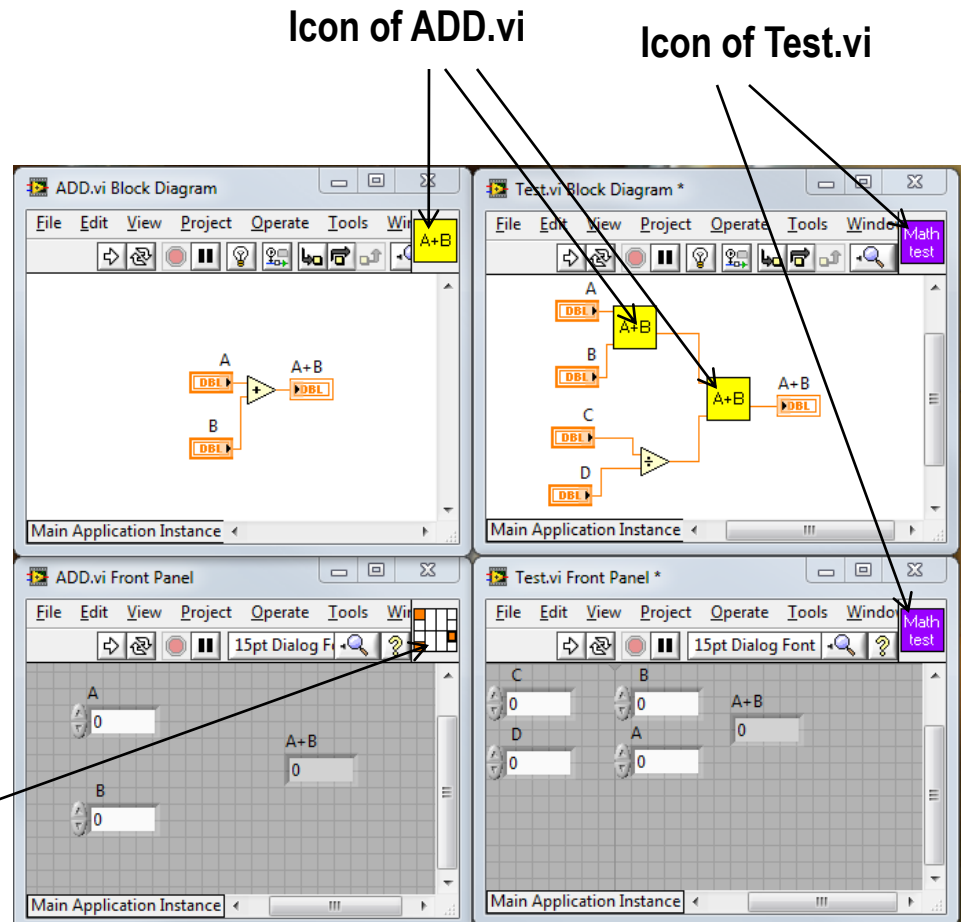
- Controlling instruments using serial communication protocols (RS-232, GPIB and similar).
- Basing on VISA – Virtual Instrument Software Architecture – generalized driver, widely used in industry



# Icon and Connector Pane

- Icon is a graphical representation of a VI
- Connector Pane defines how controls and indicators are mapped into icon
- Every VI displays its Icon in the upper-right corner of the front panel and block diagram windows
- Right click to switch to Connector Pane – If you are using LabVIEW 2011 or above both the connector pane and icon will show at the same time on the front panel
- If you use a VI as a subVI, the icon identifies the subVI on the block diagram

Connector Pane of ADD.vi

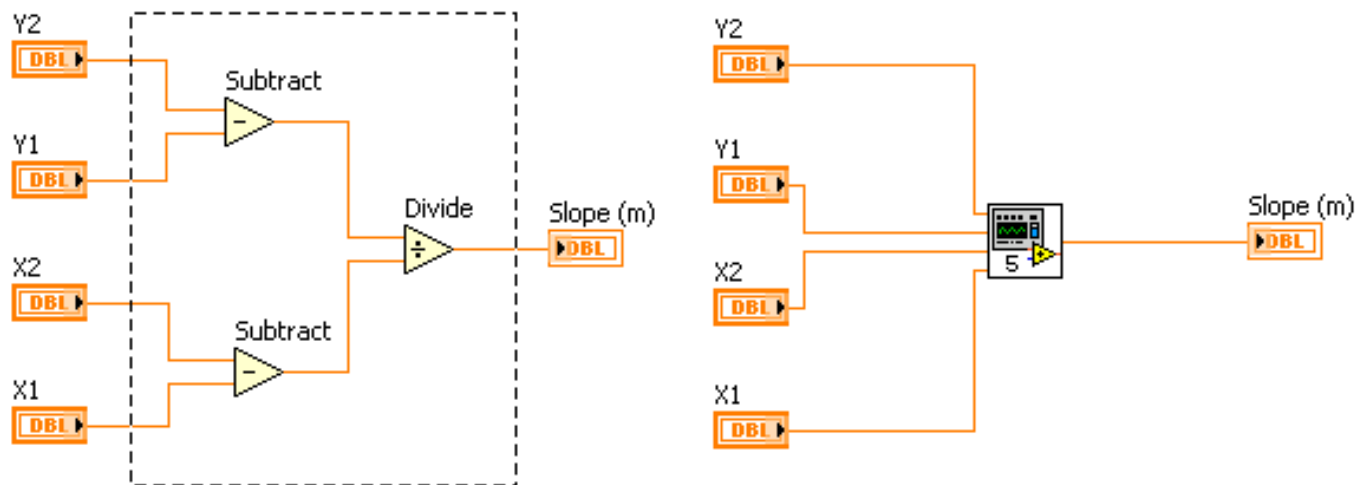




# Using SubVIs – Section to SubVI

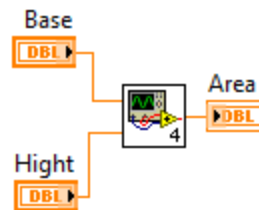
To convert a section of a VI into a subVI:

- Use the Positioning tool to select the section of the block diagram you want to reuse
- Select **Edit»Create SubVI**



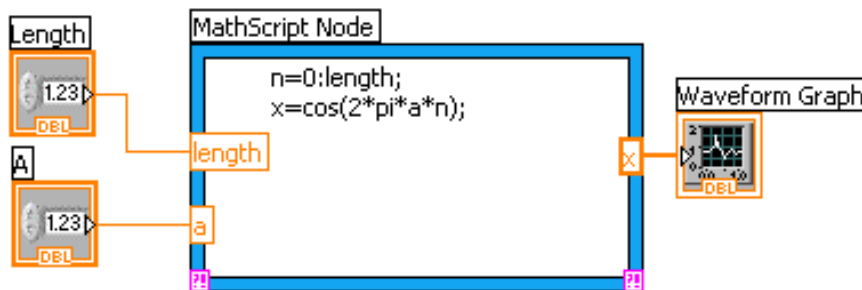
# Demonstration

- Create a subVI which will calculate the area of a triangle

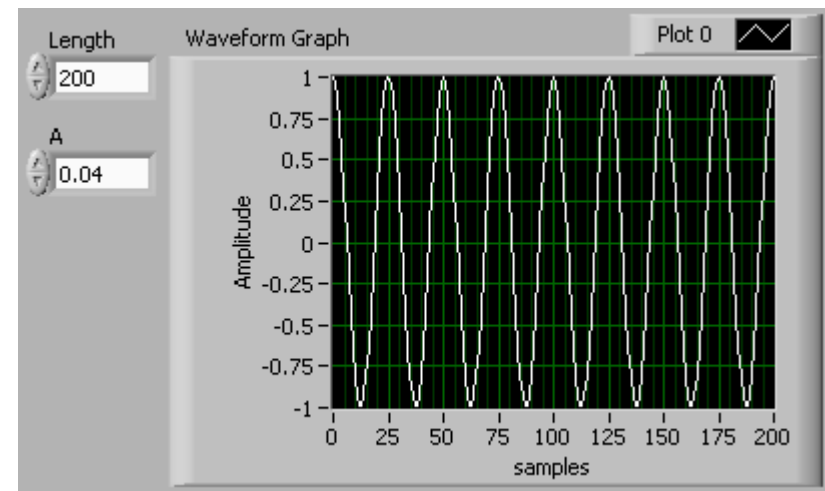


# Math With the MathScript Node

- Implement equations and algorithms textually
- Input and Output variables created at the border
- Generally compatible with popular .m file scripts language
- Terminate statements with a semicolon to disable immediate output

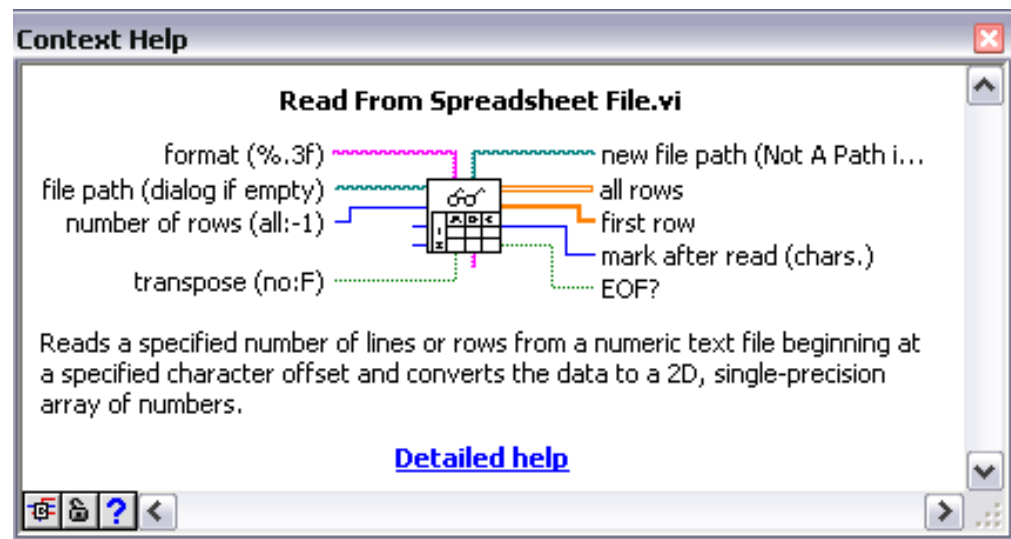


(Functions»Programming»  
Structures»MathScript)



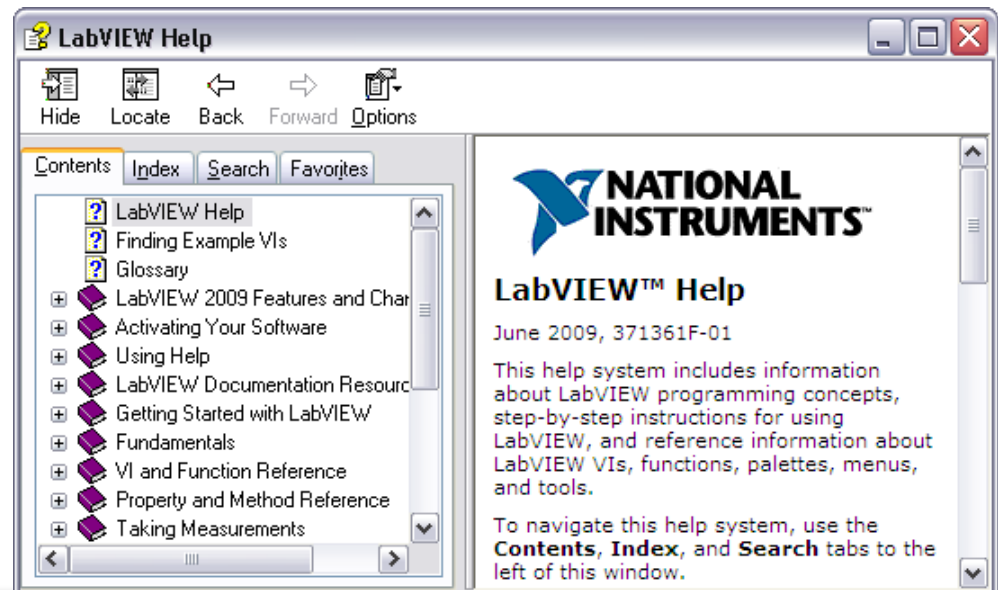
# LabVIEW Help Utilities – Context Help

- Displays basic information about LabVIEW objects when you move the cursor over each object
- Select **Help»Show Context Help**, press <Ctrl-H> or click the **Show Context Help Window** button on the toolbar

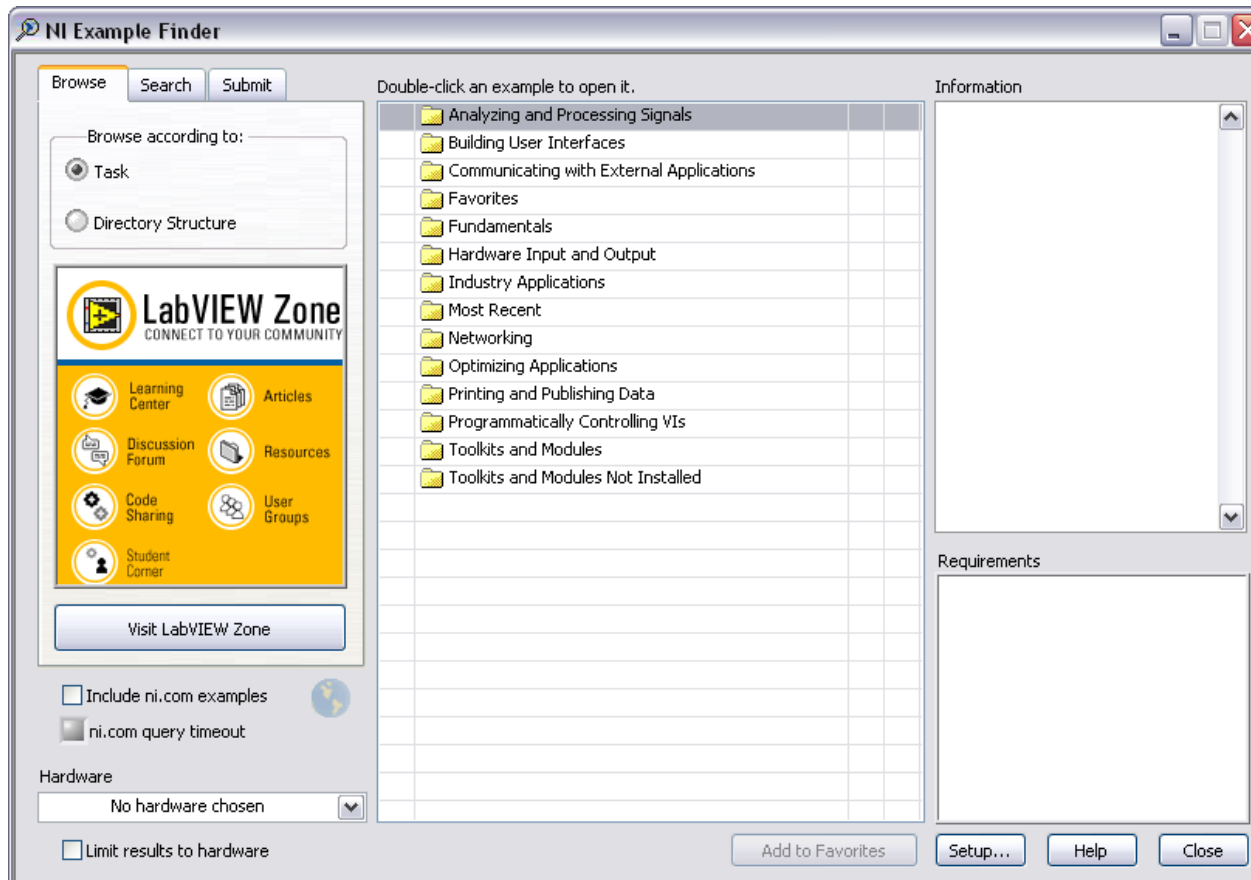


# LabVIEW Help Utilities – LabVIEW Help

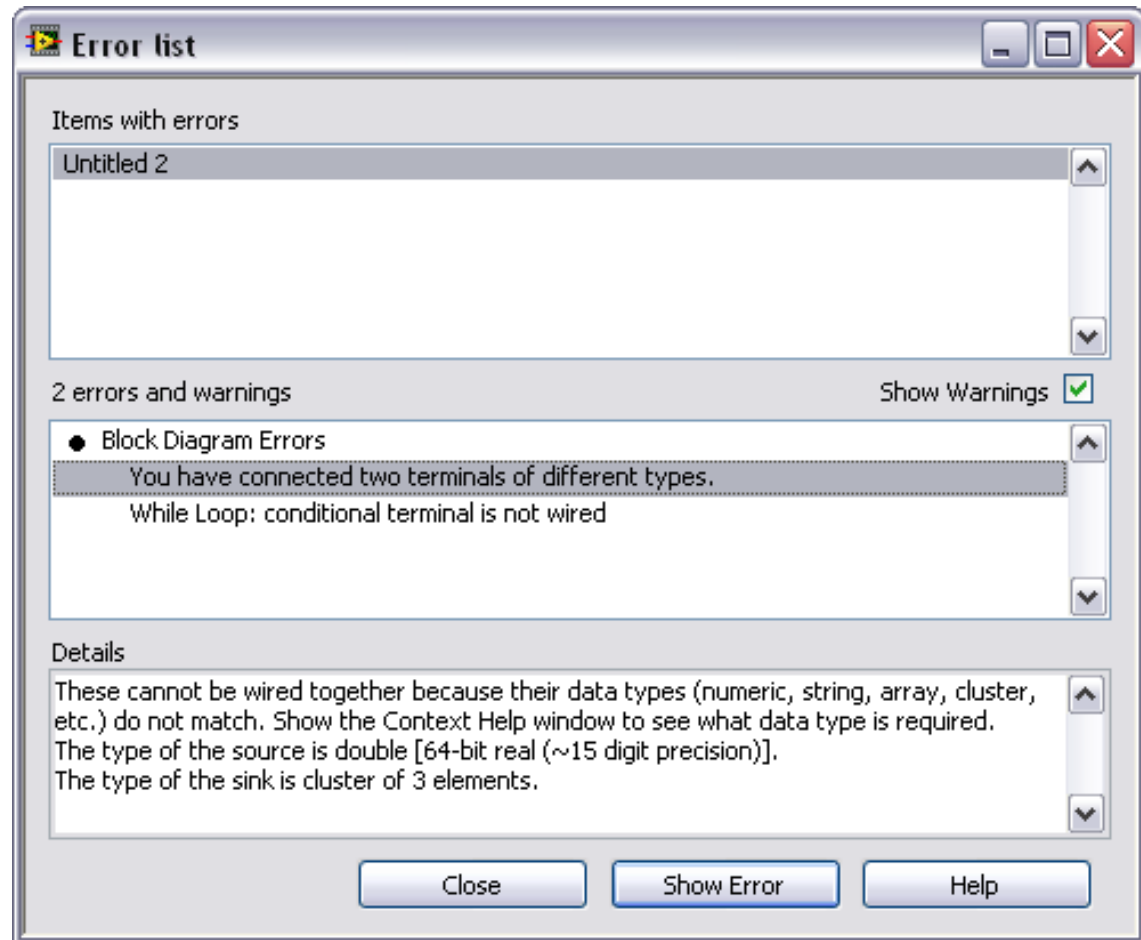
- Detailed descriptions of most palettes, menus, tools, VIs, and functions and instructions for using LabVIEW features
- Accessing the *LabVIEW Help*:
  - Select **Help»Search the LabVIEW Help**
  - Press **F1**
  - Use the **Detailed Help** link or button in the **Context Help** window



# LabVIEW Help Utilities – NI Example Finder



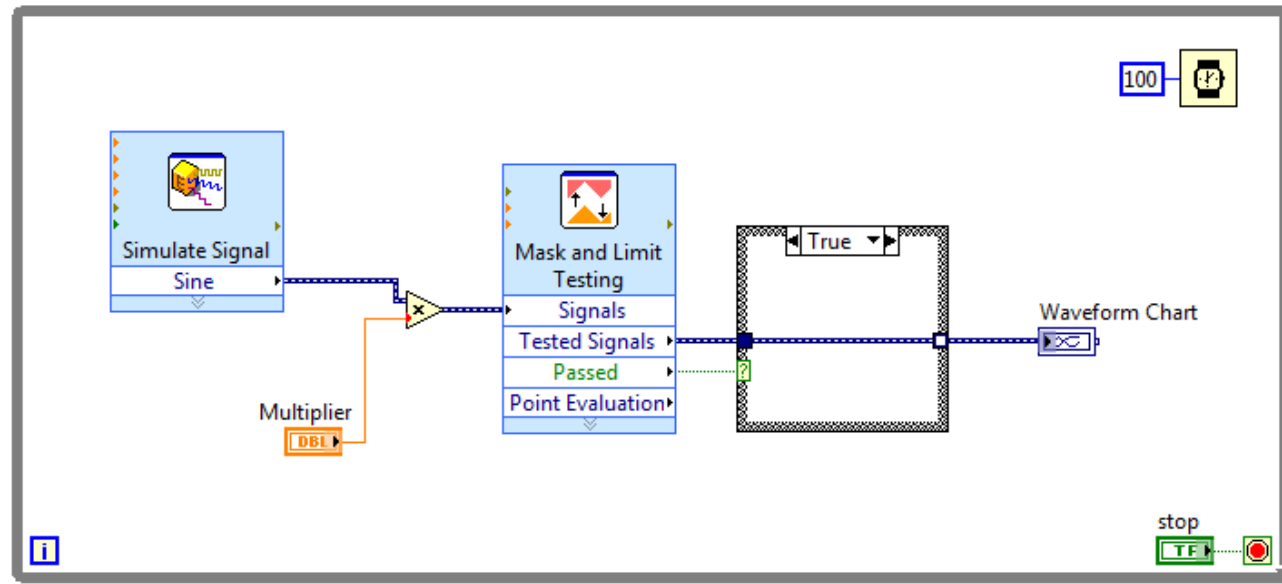
# Correcting Broken VIs



# Quiz

Which elements is not visible on this block diagram (multiple answers)

- a) Constant
- b) While Loop
- c) Express VI
- d) Function Node
- e) Case Structure
- f) Writing to file
- g) Boolean Type wire
- h) String type wire

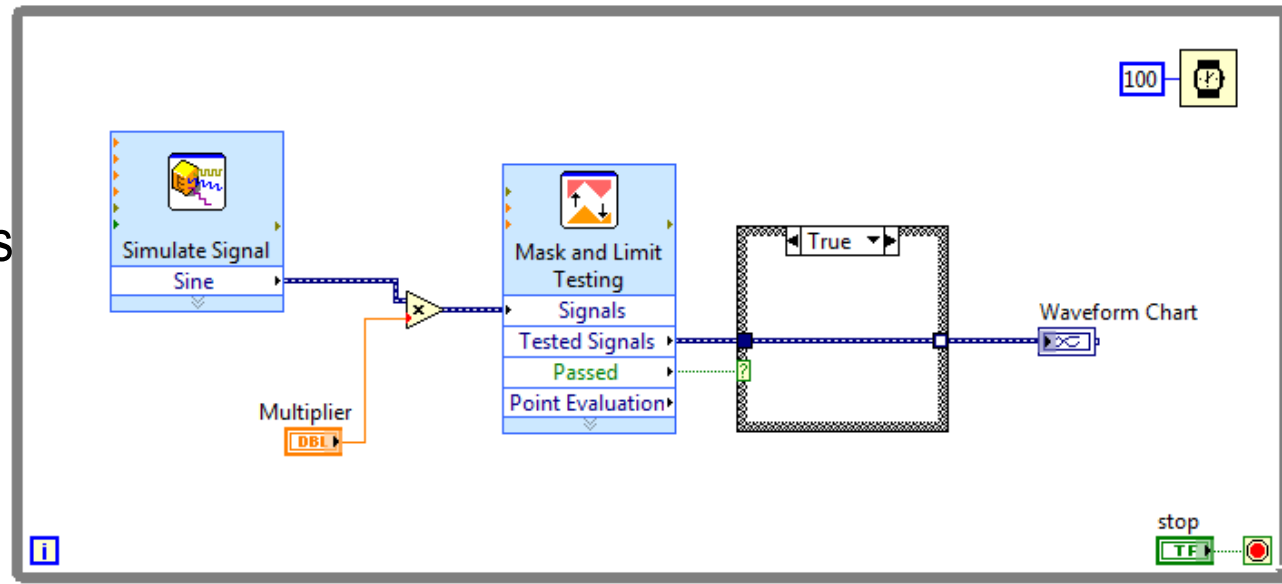




# Quiz

Which elements is not visible on this block diagram (multiple answers)

- a) Constant - yes
- b) While Loop - yes
- c) Express VI - yes
- d) Function Node - yes
- e) Case Structure - yes
- f) Writing to file - no
- g) Boolean Type wire - yes
- h) String type wire - no



# Use LabVIEW for your next project!



# Project Assignment

- You will receive an email with a project assignment within 24 hours of this webcast
- It will contain the description of the project, hints, and information on how to submit your answer
- You should be able to finish it just by using the knowledge acquired during this webcast (and hints)
- You have time until end of May 2012 to send it back
- Only people who submit a working project will be eligible for prize drawing
- Students – please attach a scan of your student ID to get the serial number for a full LabVIEW Student Edition
- **If you don't receive the email, please contact us at [academic.projects@ni.com](mailto:academic.projects@ni.com)**

# Next Steps

- Learn more about LabVIEW:  
[ni.com/gettingstarted/labviewbasics/](http://ni.com/gettingstarted/labviewbasics/)
- See how LabVIEW is used in industry, research, and education: [ni.com/casestudies](http://ni.com/casestudies)
- Find more resources for students and educators at:  
[<country>.ni.com/academic](http://<country>.ni.com/academic)