

MORE BLINKING AND SWITCHING



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OBJECTIVE, OVERVIEW & INTRODUCTION

- Using an Arduino and Breadboard, students will understand I/O pins and how to move an I/O pin from one to another
- Students will connect a push button switch and and External LED using a bread board, and write code to read the value fo the switch and display it on the LED
- A LED with lights up when the Button is pushed, while using the Arduino will be the measurement of success







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Most presentation lecture slides can be found indexed on <u>www.steamclown.org</u> and maybe blogged about here on <u>Jim The STEAM Clown's</u> Blog, where you can search for the presentation title. While you are there, sign up for email updates

If you are on of my SVCTE Mechatronics Engineering Students, Look here on the SVCTE Mechatronics Engineering Blog: <u>https://svctemechatronics.blogspot.com/</u>



RESOURCES & MATERIALS NEEDED

- Arduino
- Breadboard & jumper wires
- LED, 330Ω Resistor
- pushButton switch, 10KΩ Resistor



FROM LAST LAB...

- Have a 330Ω resistor and LED connected, so it is lit
- Have a pushButton connected to a 10KΩ resistor to GND





JUST CONNECT LED TO VCC(5V) & GND

Connect wires from VCC(5v) & GND to breadboard
Connect 220Ω or 330Ω resistor and LED





GO DOWNLOAD A BASIC BLINK SKETCH

- blink_1_STEAMClown on my Github in the arduinoCode repository
 - <u>https://github.com/jimTheSTEAMClown/arduinoCode/bl</u> <u>ob/master/blink 1 STEAMClown</u>
- Open the Arduino IDE and load and run the blink 1 STEAMClown sketch
- Is your on board LED (pin 13) flashing?



WHAT IS THE LED OUTPUT PIN?

```
// The setup routine runs once when you load the sketch or press reset:
// This is where you define pin directions
void setup()
```

{

```
// initialize the pins used in this sketch
pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
```

}

// this "main" loop routine runs over and over again forever: void loop()

{

//Set pin 13 to HIGH. This provides 5 volts to the LED and turns it on digitalWrite(13, HIGH); delay(1000); //Wait for a second //Set pin 13 LOW and This turns the LED off digitalWrite(13, LOW); delay(1000); //Wait for a second



MEASURING THE PULLUP EFFECT







WHAT IS THE LED OUTPUT PIN?

// The setup routine runs once when you load the sketch or press reset:
// This is where you define pin directions
void setup()

// initialize the pins used in this sketch
pinMode(10, OUTPUT);

// this "main" loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop()

//Set pin 13 to HIGH. This provides 5 volts to the LED and turns it on digitalWrite(10, HIGH); delay(1000); //Wait for a second //Set pin 13 LOW and This turns the LED off digitalWrite(10, LOW); delay(1000); //Wait for a second Change the I/O pin to pin 10 Now compile and reload Sketch



MEASURING THE PULLUP EFFECT





Volts



GO DOWNLOAD ANOTHER BLINK SKETCH

- blink_2_STEAMClown on my Github in the arduinoCode repository
 - <u>https://github.com/jimTheSTEAMClown/arduinoCode/bl</u> <u>ob/master/blink_2_STEAMClown</u>
- Open the Arduino IDE and load and run the blink 2 STEAMClown sketch
- Is your on board LED (pin 13) flashing?



WHAT IS A VARIABLE OR ALIAS?

// The setup routine runs once when you load the sketch or press reset:
// This is where you define pin directions
void setup()

```
// initialize the pins used in this sketch
pinMode(arduinoBoardLED, OUTPUT);
```

```
// this "main" loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop()
```

```
//Set pin 13 to HIGH. This provides 5 volts to the LED and turns it on
digitalWrite(arduinoBoardLED, HIGH);
delay(1000); //Wait for a second
//Set pin 13 LOW and This turns the LED off
digitalWrite(arduinoBoardLED, LOW);
delay(1000); //Wait for a second
```



WHAT IS A VARIABLE OR ALIAS?

const int arduinoBoardLED = 10; // define as constant integer on pin 13

// The setup routine runs once when you load the sketch or press reset:
// This is where you define pin directions
void setup()

// initialize the pins used in this sketch
pinMode(arduinoBoardLED, OUTPUT);

// this "main" loop routine runs over and over again forever: void loop()

//Set pin 13 to HIGH. This provides 5 volts to the LED and turns it on digitalWrite(arduinoBoardLED, HIGH); delay(1000); //Wait for a second //Set pin 13 LOW and This turnt one LED off digitalWrite(arduinoBoardLED, LOW); delay(1000); //Wait for a second Change the I/O pin to pin 10 ardunoBoardLED is now =10Cool, we did not have to do many edits...



CHANGE THE I/O PIN TO YOUR LED ON YOUR BREADBOARD

• Move the wire to pin 10 to the anode of the LED, through a 220 Ω resistor to GND











ADDING AN INPUT



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GO DOWNLOAD ANOTHER BLINK SKETCH

- pushButton_LED_1_STEAMClown on my Github in the <u>arduinoCode</u> repository
 - <u>https://github.com/jimTheSTEAMClown/arduinoCode/bl</u> <u>ob/master/pushButton_LED_1_STEAMClown</u>
- Open the Arduino IDE and load and run the pushButton LED 1 STEAMClown sketch
- What pin is the pushButton connected to?



I/O (INPUT/OUTPUT)

const int LED = 10; // LED on pin 13 const int pushButton = 3; // input pin for Push Button sensor int buttonState = 0; // variable to store the read value

```
void setup()
```

```
pinMode(LED, OUTPUT); // set pin 13 as output
pinMode(pushButton, INPUT); // set pin "pushButton" as input
```

void loop()

buttonState = digitalRead(pushButton); // read the input pin digitalWrite(LED, buttonState); // sets the LED to button's value LED is pin =10 What is the pushButton Pin? What is buttonState?



ADDING INPUTS

Connect a pulldown resistor with a pushbutton switch





NOW GO LOOK AT MORE SKETCHES

- On my Github in the <u>arduinoCode</u> repository
 - pushButton_LED_2_STEAMClown
 - pushButton_LED_3_STEAMClown



PUSHBUTTON_LED_2_STEAMCLOWN

```
int led = 10;
int pushButton = 3;
int pushButtonState;
// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
 // initialize the digital pin as an output.
 pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(pushButton, INPUT);
// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
 pushButtonState = digitalRead(pushButton);
 if(pushButtonState)
  for (int i=0; i <= 5; i++)
    digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)
    delay(200);
                  // wait for a defined delay
    digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW
```

```
delay(200); // wait for a defined delay
```

What is this code doing?



PUSHBUTTON_LED_3_STEAMCLOWN

void loop()

```
buttonStatus = digitalRead(buttonPin);
if (buttonStatus == HIGH)
{
```

digitalWrite(LED, HIGH); Serial.println ("Detected PushButton signal"); // This is where you would put code that you wanted to happen when // buttonStatus is HIGH delay(100);

```
else // buttonStatus == LOW
```

```
digitalWrite(LED, LOW);
```

Serial.println ("Waiting to Detect pushButton signal");

// This is where you would put code that you wanted to happen when
// buttonStatus is IOW
delay(100);

```
delay(100);
```

If/Else





REERENCESLDES



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CONNECT AN LED ON YOUR BREADBOARD

• Connect a wire from pin 13 to the anode of the LED, through a 220 Ω resistor to GND













APPENDIX



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APPENDIX A: LICENSE & ATTRIBUTION

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