

LED01 \$

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
4     digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     /* add main program code here */
10}
11
```

LED 켜기

LED01

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
4     digitalWrite(10, LOW);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     /* add main program code here */
10}
```

LED 끄기

LED3 §

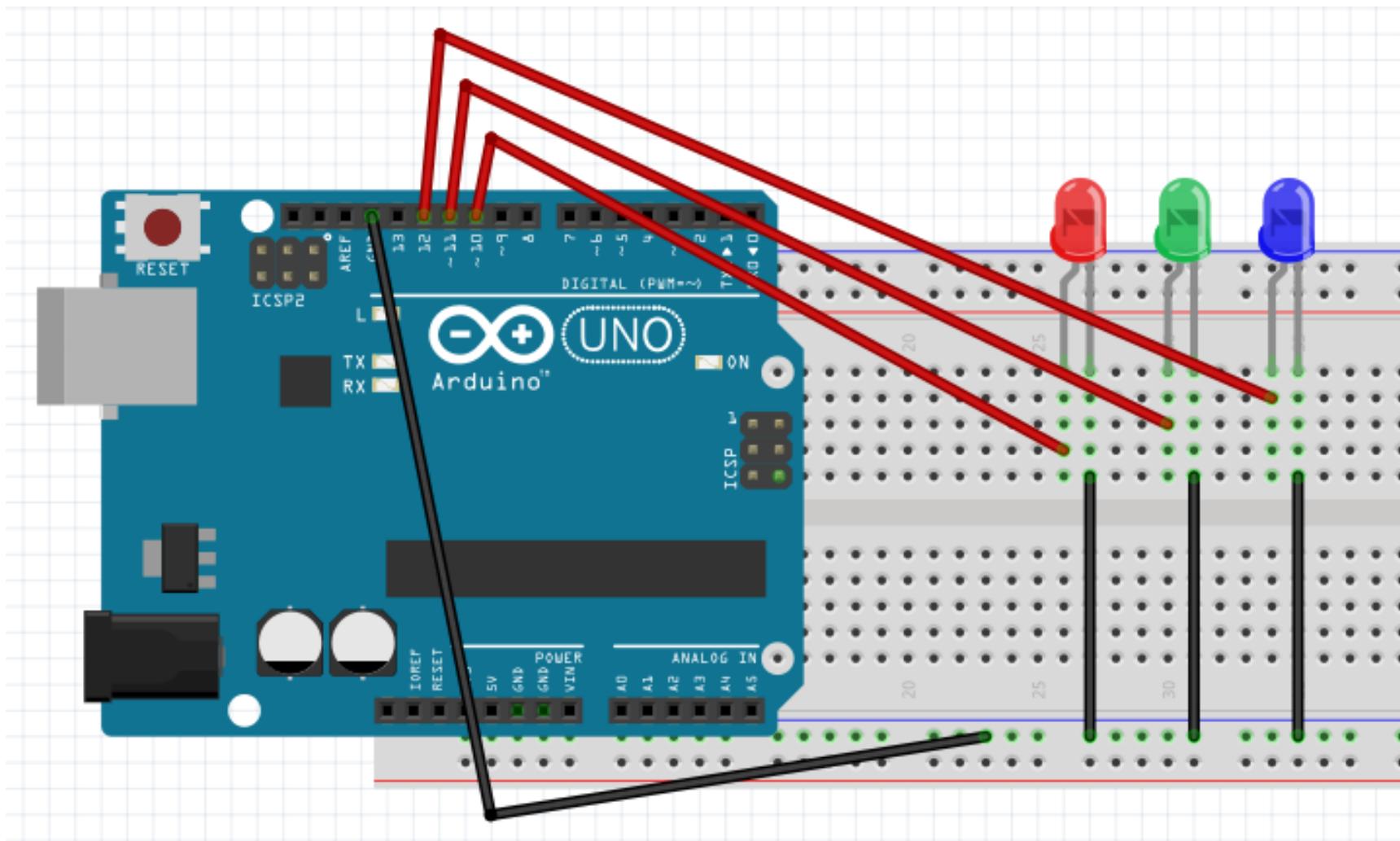
```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
4     //digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
10    delay(500);
11    digitalWrite(10, LOW);
12    delay(500);
13 }
```

LED 켜기

0.5초 기다리기

LED 끄기

0.5초 기다리기



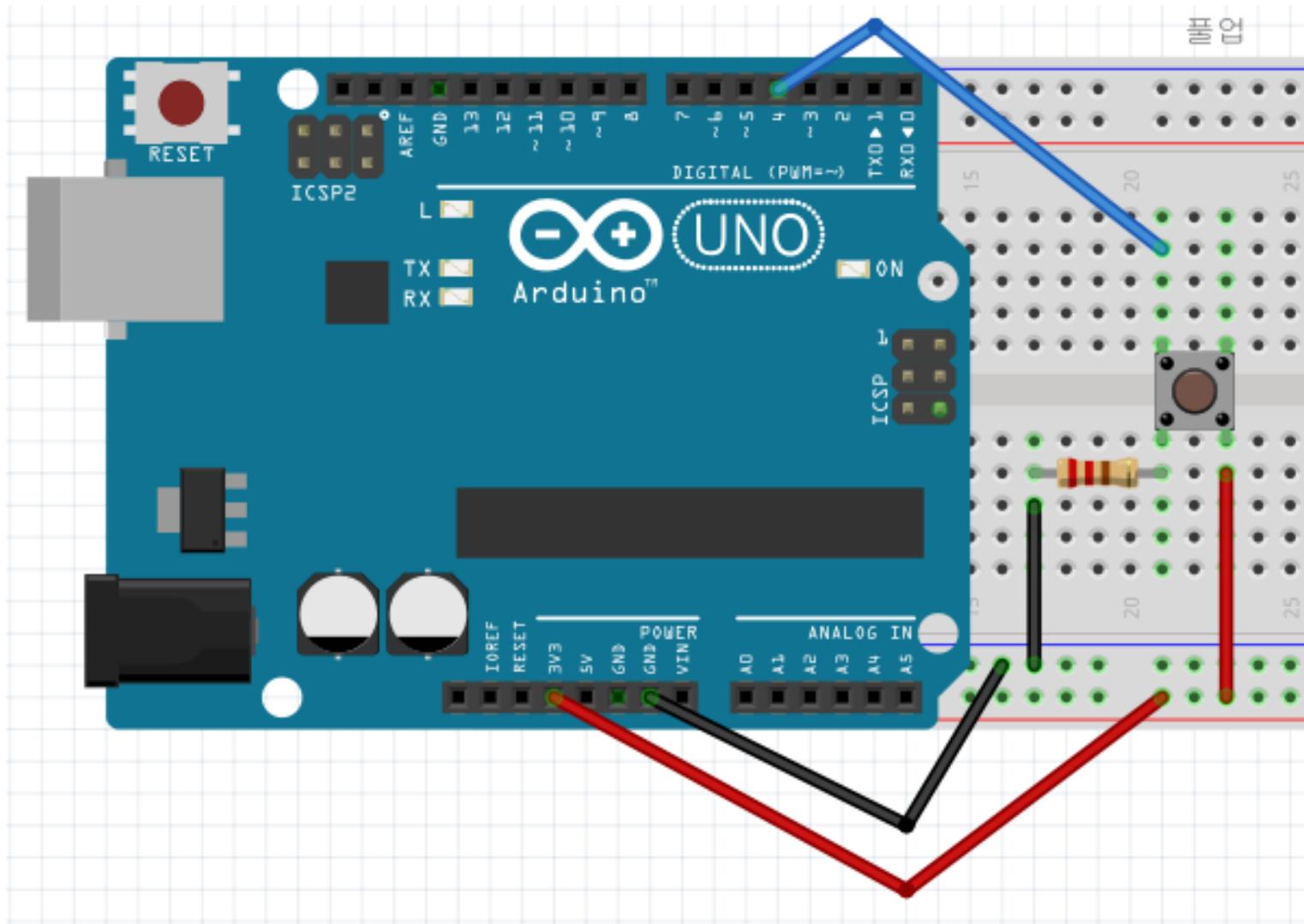
LED10

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
4     pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
5     pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop()
9 {
10    digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
11    digitalWrite(11, LOW);
12    digitalWrite(12, LOW);
13    delay(500);
14    digitalWrite(10, LOW);
15    digitalWrite(11, HIGH);
16    digitalWrite(12, LOW);
17    delay(500);
18    digitalWrite(10, LOW);
19    digitalWrite(11, LOW);
20    digitalWrite(12, HIGH);
21    delay(500);
22 }
```

10/11/12 번으로 출력준비

10 켜기, 11/12 끄기

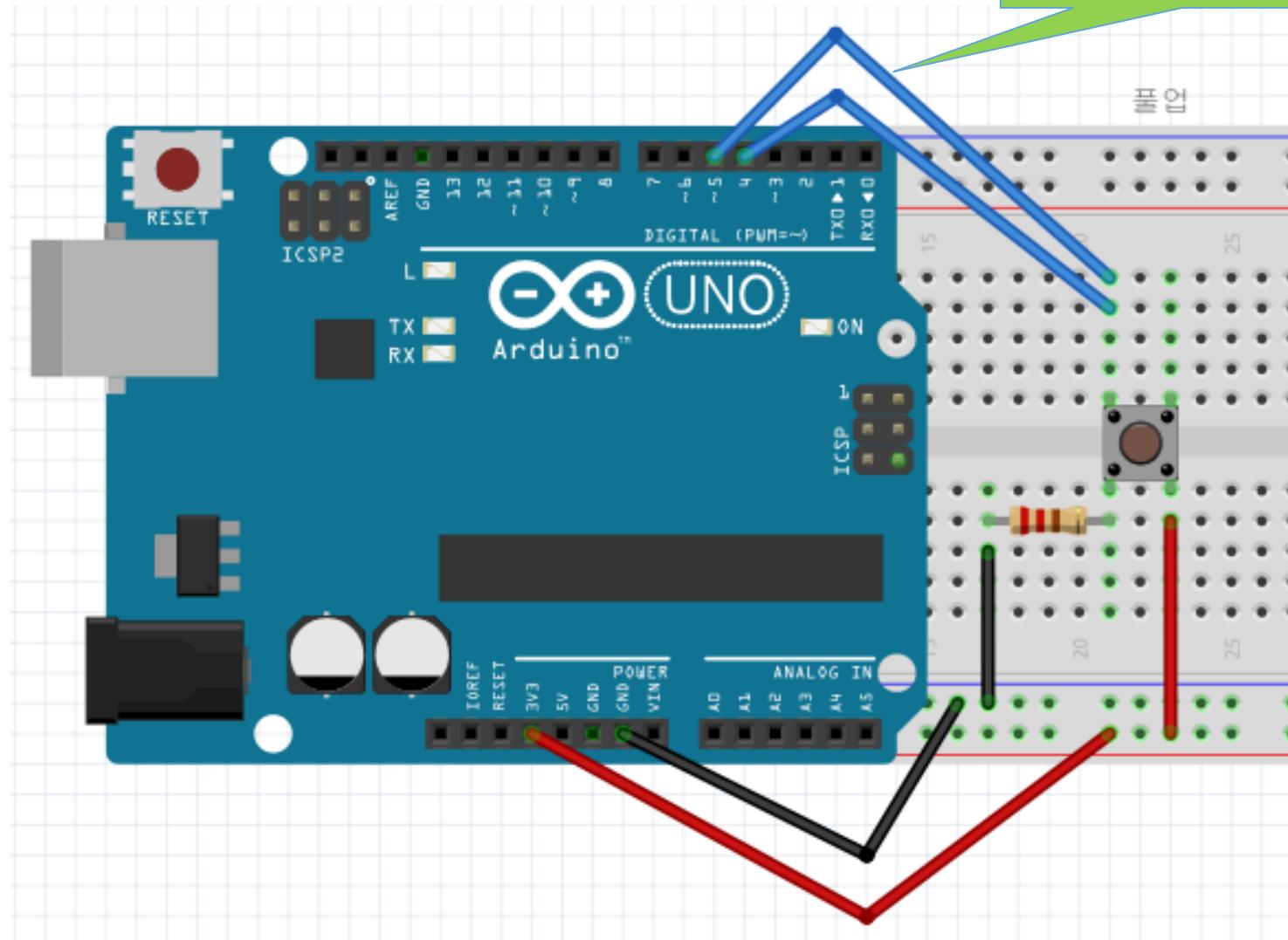
0.5초 기다리기



BUTTON2 §

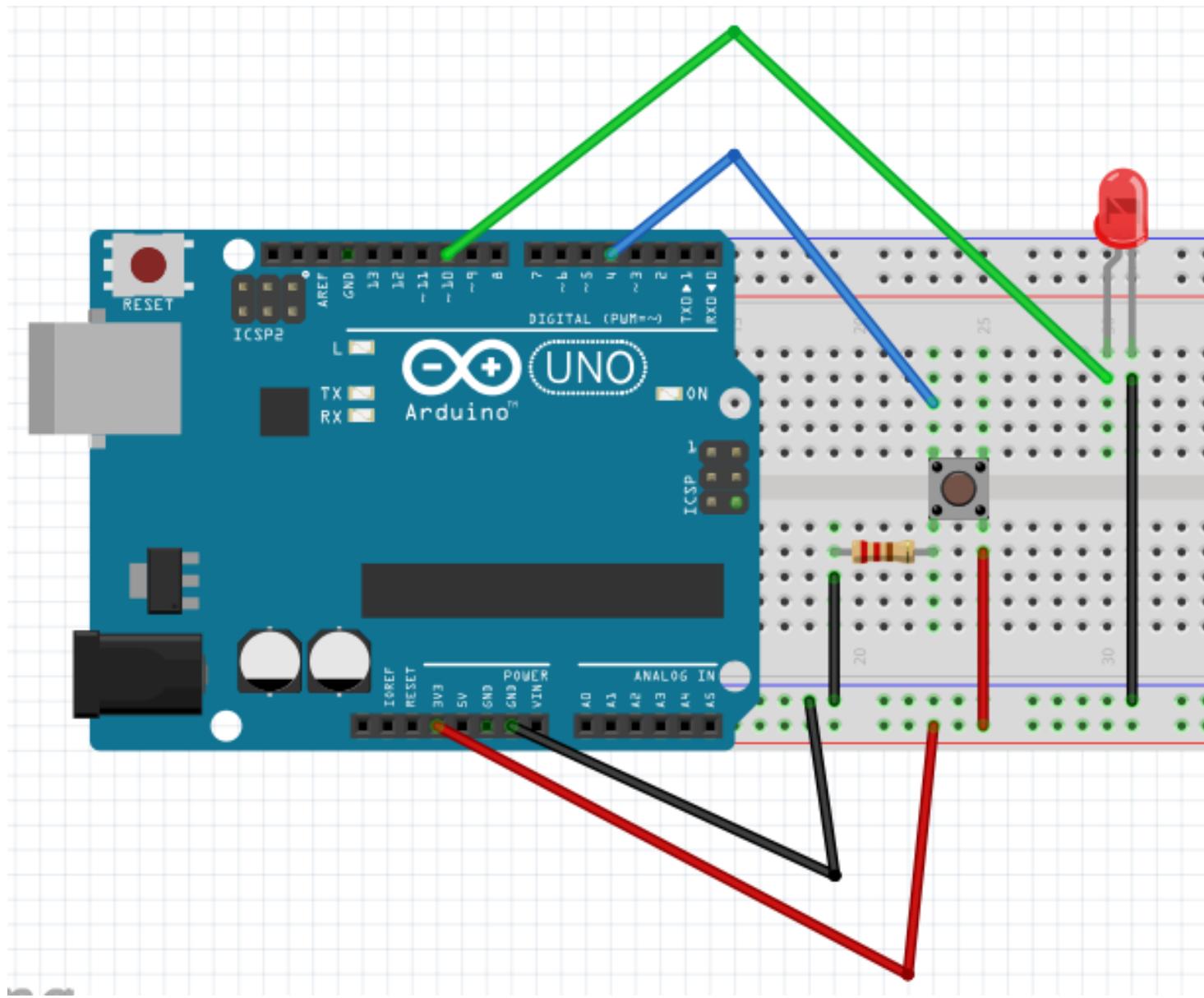
```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode( 4, INPUT ); // Pull-up
4     pinMode( 5, INPUT ); // Pull-down
5     Serial.begin(9600); // 기본 시리얼 포트는 9600
6 }
7 // 화면 상단에 돌보기를 부르면 상태 모니터링됨
8 void loop()
9 {
10    int nBtn4 = digitalRead(4); // 4번 핀으로 부터 입력받는다.
11    int nBtn5 = digitalRead(5);
12    if (nBtn4 == LOW)
13    {
14        Serial.print("4 - LOW ");
15    }
16    else
17    {
18        Serial.print("4 - HIGH ");
19    }
20    if (nBtn5 == HIGH)
21    {
22        Serial.print("5 - HIGH");
23    }
24    else
25    {
26        Serial.print("5 - LOW");
27    }
28    Serial.println(" ");
29 }
```

추가



BUTTON2 §

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode( 4, INPUT ); // Pull-up
4     pinMode( 5, INPUT ); // Pull-down
5     Serial.begin(9600); // 기본 시리얼 포트는 9600
6 }
7 // 화면 상단에 돌보기를 부르면 상태 모니터링됨
8 void loop()
9 {
10    int nBtn4 = digitalRead(4); // 4번 핀으로 부터 입력받는다.
11    int nBtn5 = digitalRead(5);
12    if (nBtn4 == LOW)
13    {
14        Serial.print("4 - LOW ");
15    }
16    else
17    {
18        Serial.print("4 - HIGH ");
19    }
20    if (nBtn5 == HIGH)
21    {
22        Serial.print("5 - HIGH");
23    }
24    else
25    {
26        Serial.print("5 - LOW");
27    }
28    Serial.println(" ");
29 }
```



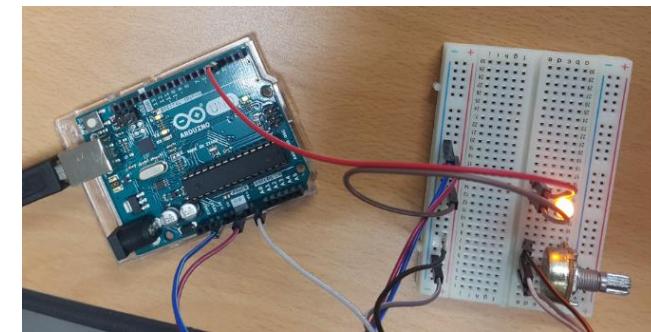
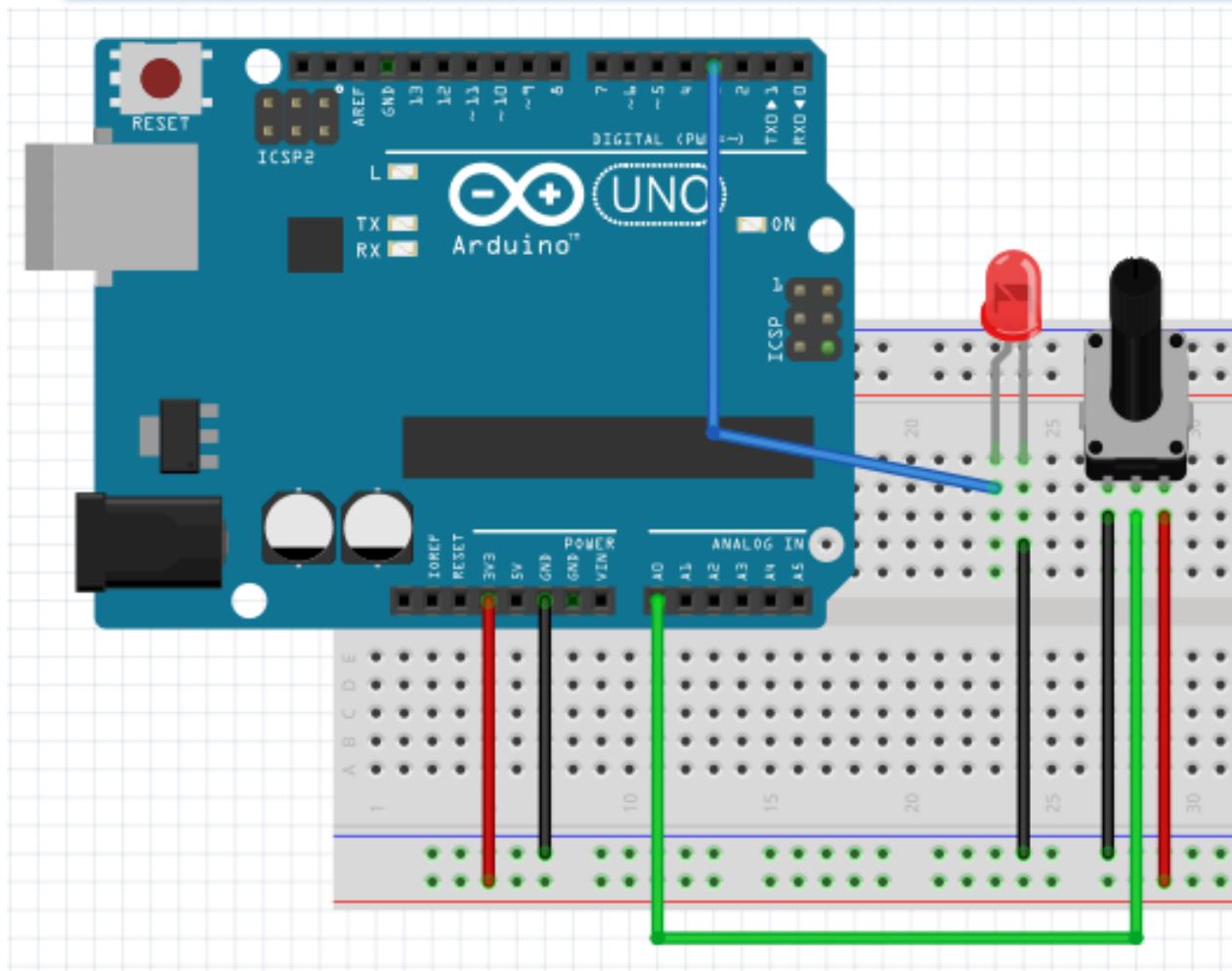
BUTTON02 §

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
4     pinMode(4, INPUT);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     int nBtn4 = digitalRead(4);
10
11    if (nBtn4 == LOW)
12    {
13        digitalWrite(10, LOW);
14    }
15    else
16    {
17        digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
18    }
19 }
```

4 입력
10 출력

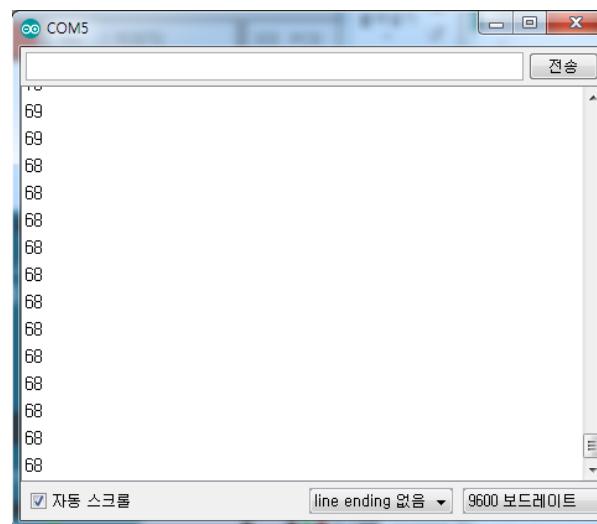
- 4 의 신호를 읽어 들여 LOW이면 10으로 LOW 출력, 아니면 10으로 HIGH 출력

가변저항1

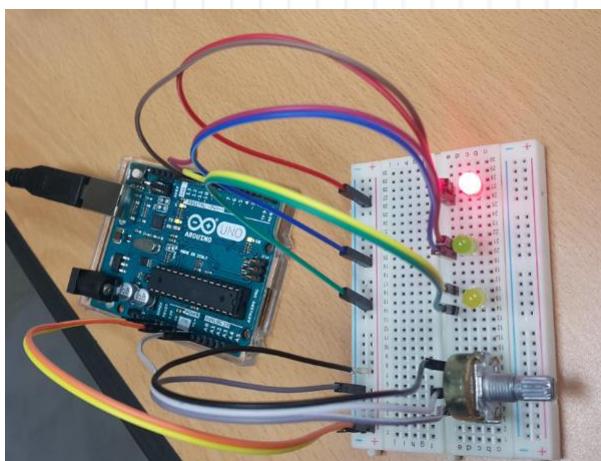
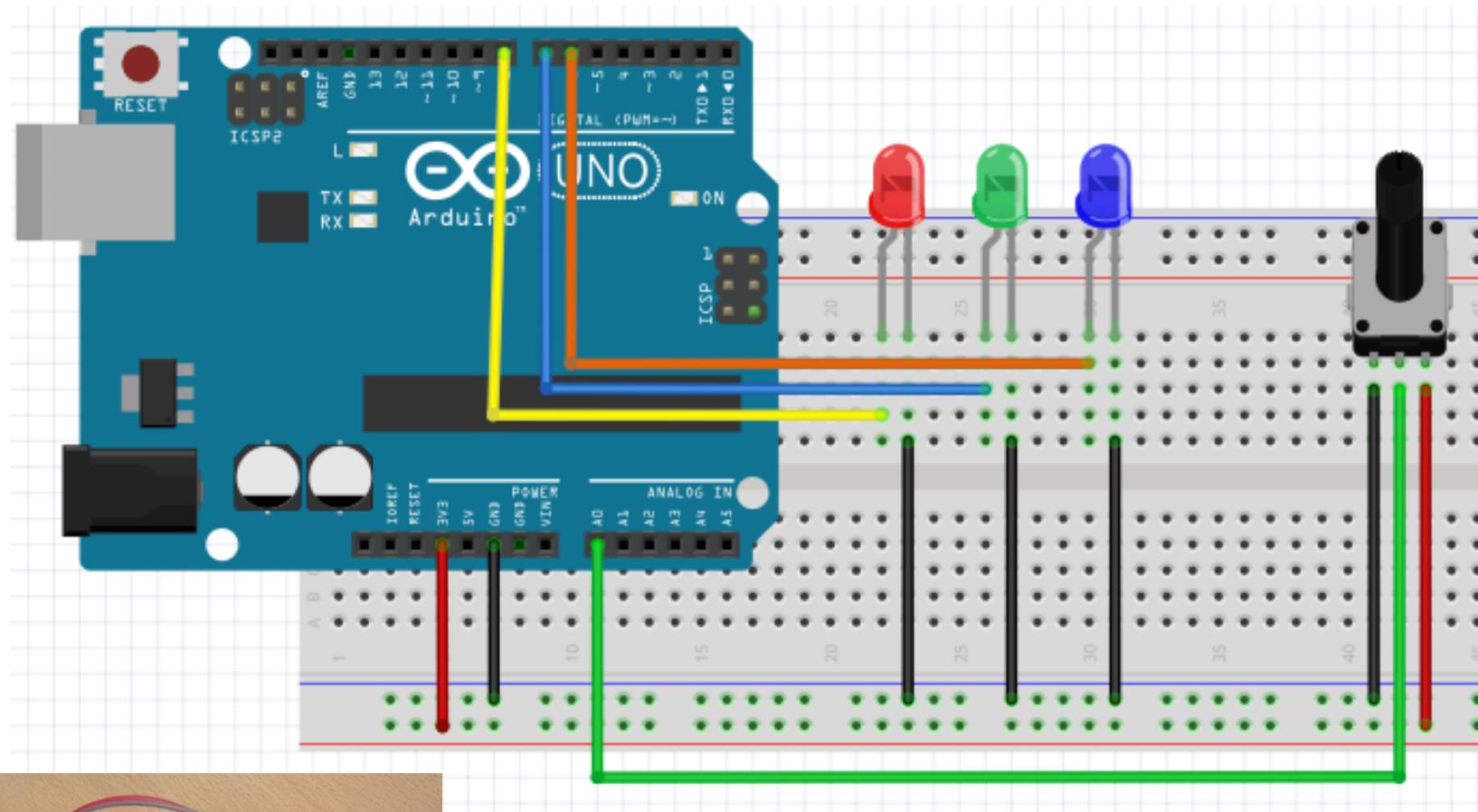


가변저항1

```
RESIST1
1
2 void setup()
3 {
4     Serial.begin(9600);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     int nRead = analogRead(A0); //저항값을 A0에서 읽어옴.
10    analogWrite(3,nRead/3 ); //임시로, 255값으로 변환가기 위해 연산함. 685?정도..나옴, 실제 LED 표시가 어렵기때문에 임시로.
11    Serial.println(nRead);
12 }
```



가변저항2

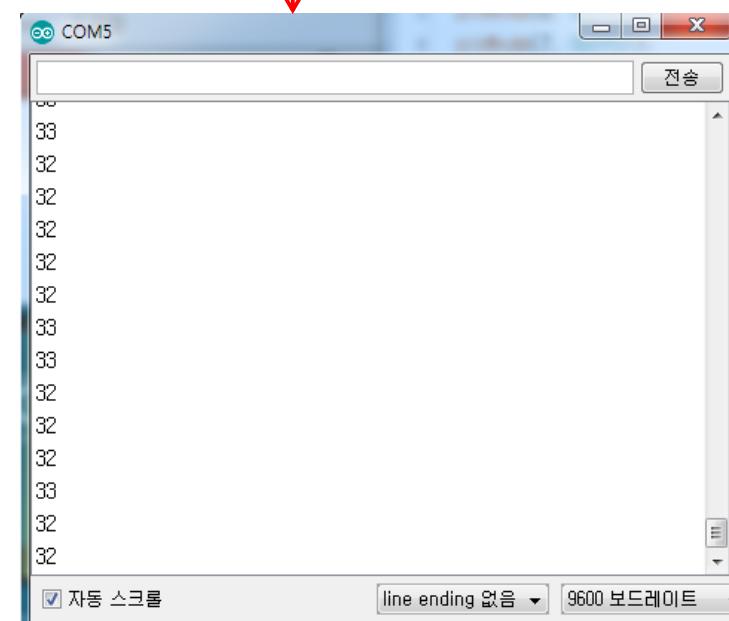
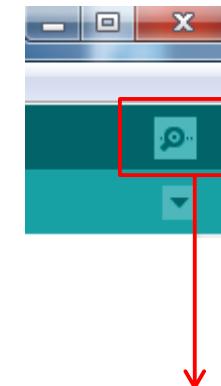


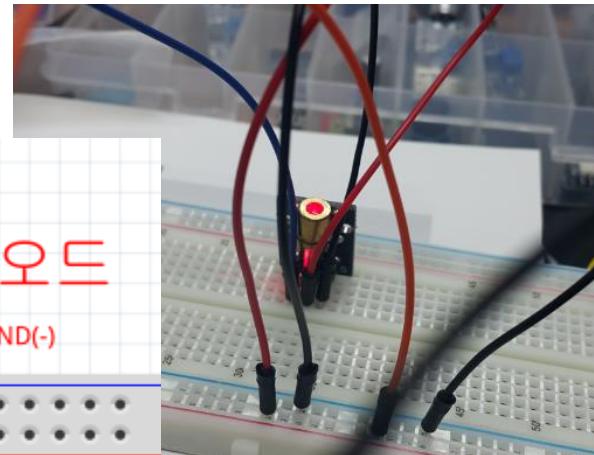
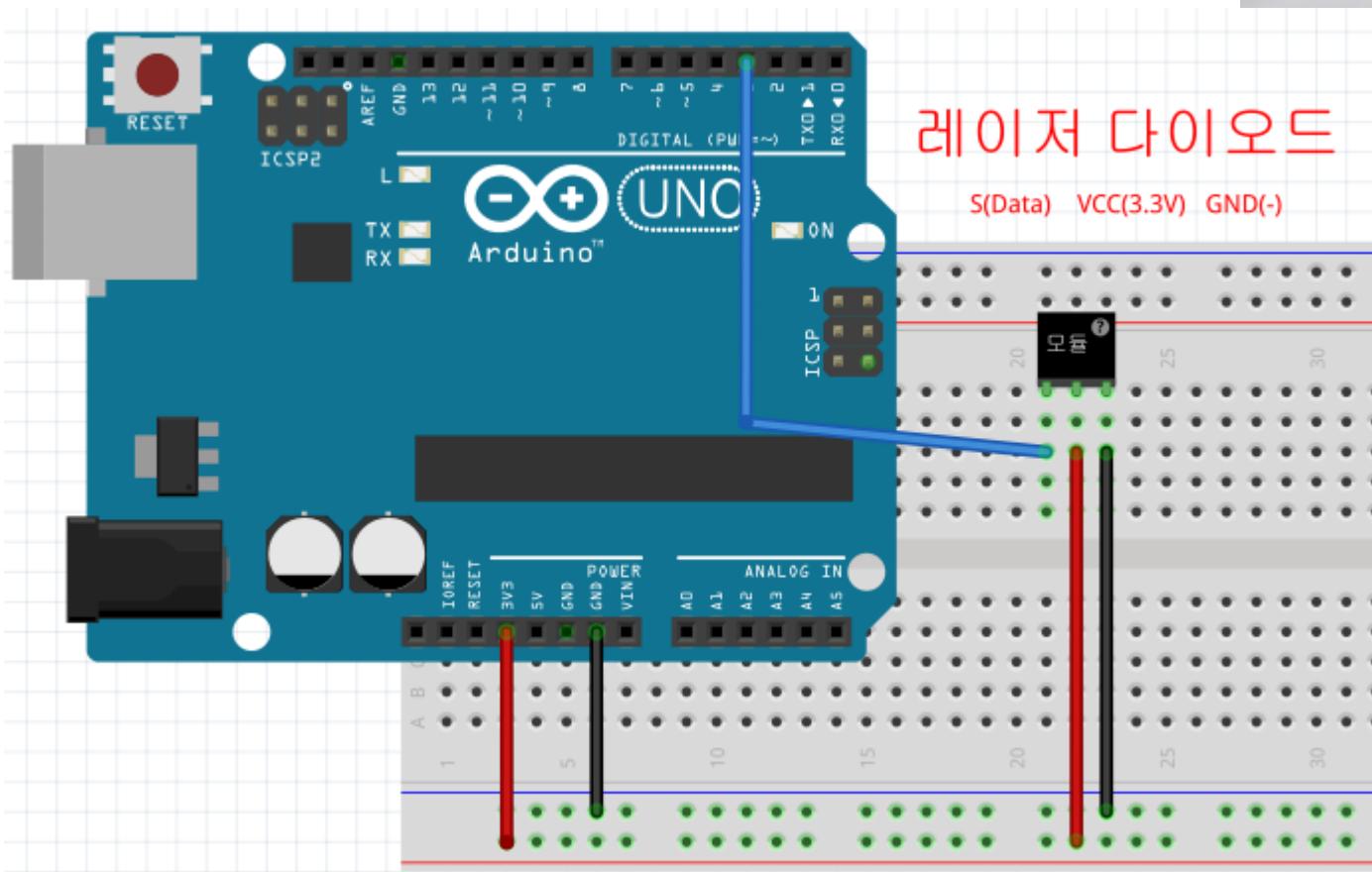
가변저항 2

RESIST2

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
4     pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
5     pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
6     Serial.begin(9600);
7 }
8 void loop()
9 {
10    int nRead = analogRead(A0);
11    Serial.println(nRead);
12    if (nRead < 85)
13    {
14        digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
15        digitalWrite(7, LOW );
16        digitalWrite(8, LOW );
17    }
18    else if (nRead < 170)
19    {
20        digitalWrite(6, LOW );
21        digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
22        digitalWrite(8, LOW );
23    }
24    else
25    {
26        digitalWrite(6, LOW );
27        digitalWrite(7, LOW );
28        digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
29    }
30 }
```

- 85보다 작으면 6 켜기
 - 170보다 작으면 7켜기
 - 그 외는 8켜기



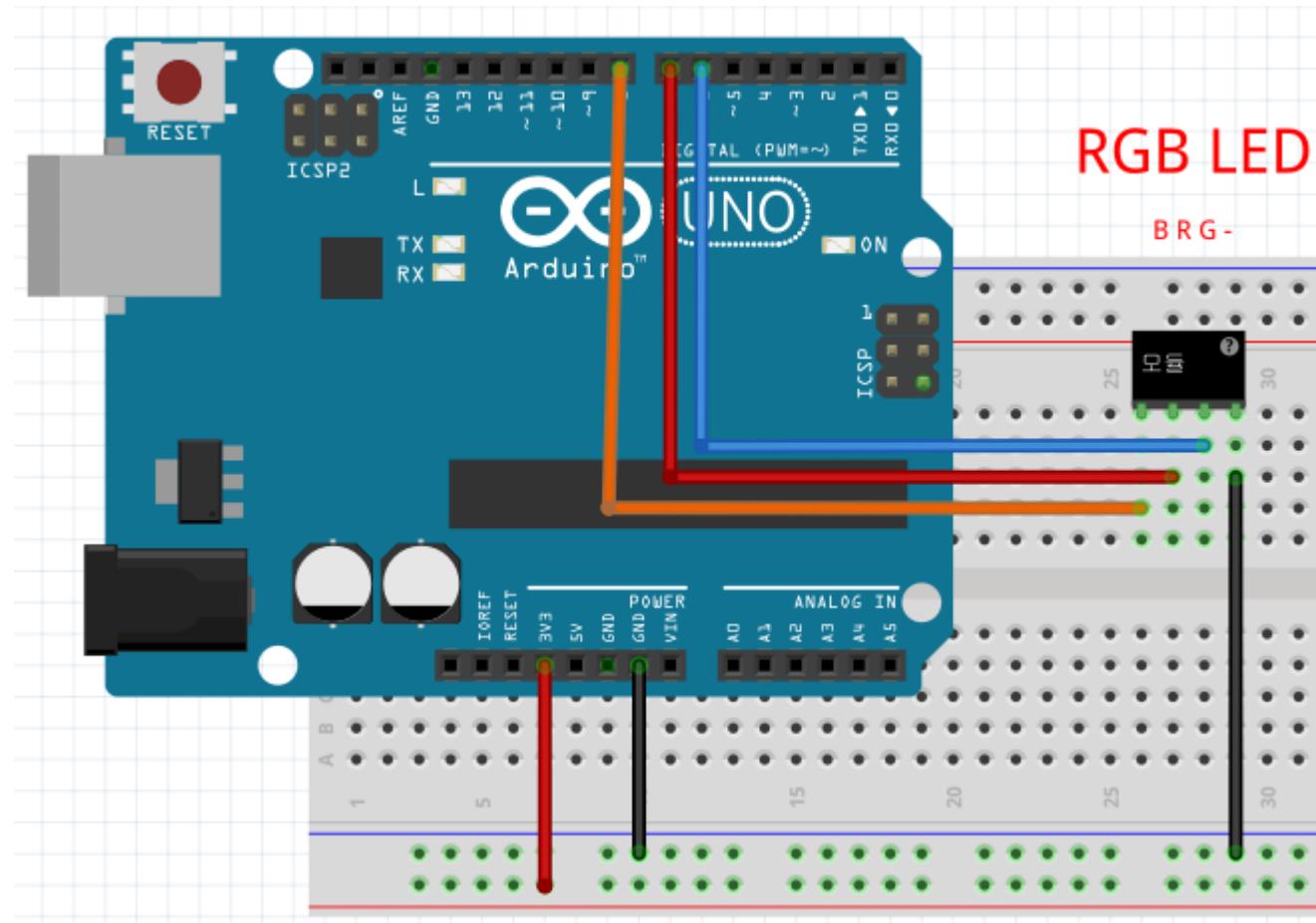
 참고하세요!

모듈 18

```
LASER2 $  
1  
2 void setup()  
3 {  
4   pinMode(4, OUTPUT); //무의미 코드  
5 }  
6  
7 void loop()  
8 {  
9   for (int i = 0; i < 255; i+=5)  
10  {  
11    analogWrite(3, i);  
12  
13 //    if (i < 127) digitalWrite(4, LOW );  
14 //    else          digitalWrite(4, HIGH );  
15  
16    delay(50);  
17  }  
18 }
```

- 빛의 세기를 0 ~255까지 변환

참고하세요!



RGB LED

B R G -

모듈 19

RGB1

```

1
2 int nMax = 0;
3 int nLeds[] = { 6, 7, 8 };
4 int nCurrent = 0;
5
6 void setup()
7 {
8     /*pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
9     pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
10    pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
11    */
12 // 위에 주석 부분으로 해도됨고, 아래 코드를 이용해도 되고.
13 nMax = sizeof(nLeds) / sizeof(int);
14
15 for (int i = 0; i < nMax ; i++)
16 {
17     pinMode(nLeds[i], OUTPUT);
18 }
19 }
```

```

47 /*
48 //위에 주석부분을 모두 코딩하기 어렵다..
49 //그래서 아래 코드를 이용해서 해결할 수 있다.
50 digitalWrite(nLeds[nCurrent], LOW);
51
52 nCurrent++;
53 if (nCurrent >= nMax) nCurrent = 0;
54
55 digitalWrite(nLeds[nCurrent], HIGH);
56 delay(500);
57 }
```

RGB1

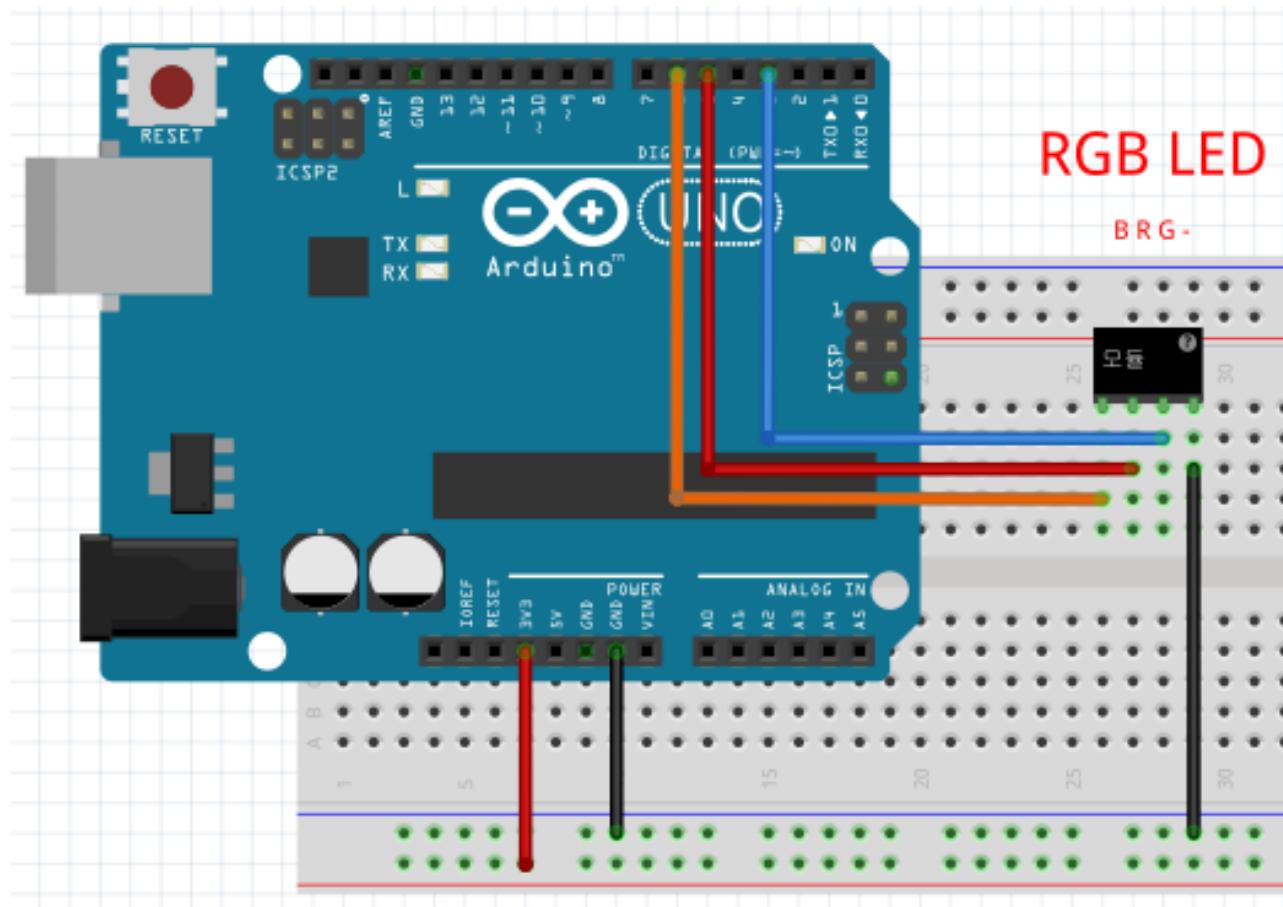
```

20
21 void loop()
22 {
23     /*
24     digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
25     digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
26     digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
27     delay(500);
28     digitalWrite(6, LOW);
29     digitalWrite(7, LOW);
30     digitalWrite(8, LOW);
31     delay(500);
32     */
33
34 /*
35     digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
36     digitalWrite(7, LOW);
37     digitalWrite(8, LOW);
38     delay(500);
39     digitalWrite(6, LOW);
40     digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
41     digitalWrite(8, LOW);
42     delay(500);
43     digitalWrite(6, LOW);
44     digitalWrite(7, LOW);
45     digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
46     delay(500);
47     */
```

- 모두 점멸하고
6/7/8이 순서
로 출력

 참고하세요!

모듈 19



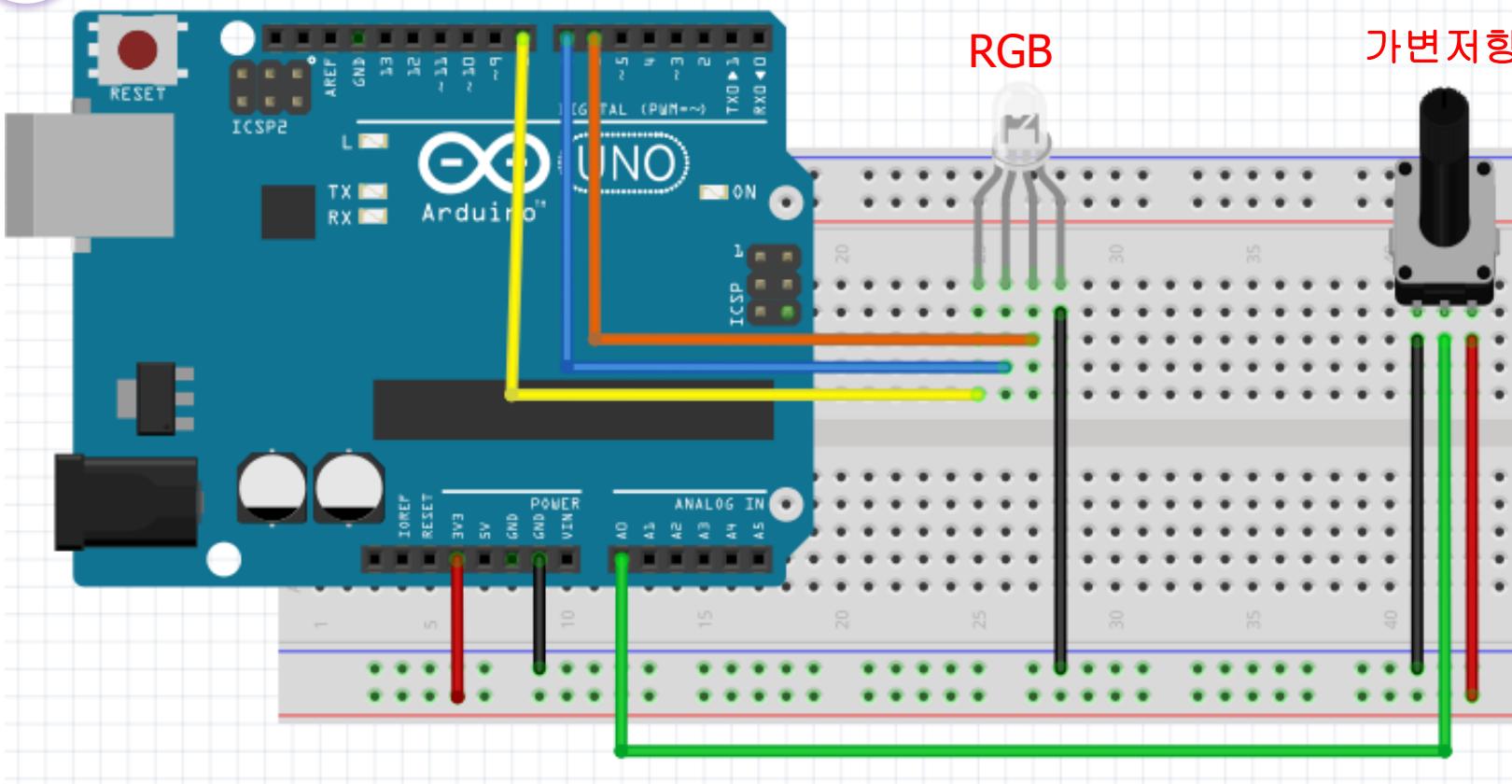
RGB LED

BRG-

RGB2

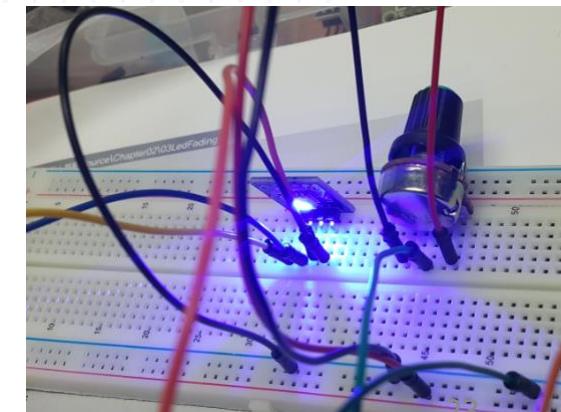
```
1 void setup()
2 {
3 }
4 int nG = 3;
5 int nR = 5;
6 int nB = 6;
7 void loop()
8 {
9     for (int g = 0; g < 255; g += 10)
10    {
11        for (int r = 0; r < 255; r += 10)
12        {
13            for (int b = 0; b < 255; b += 10)
14            {
15                analogWrite(nG, g);
16                analogWrite(nR, r);
17                analogWrite(nB, b);
18                delay(100);
19            }
20        }
21    }
22 }
```

- 0.1로 색상 변경

 참고하세요!

RGB

가변저항

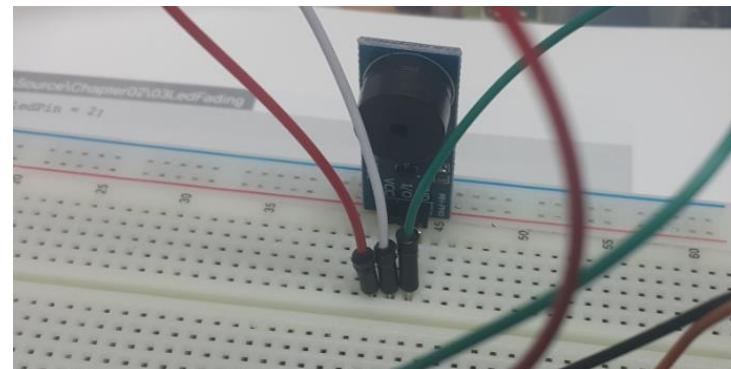
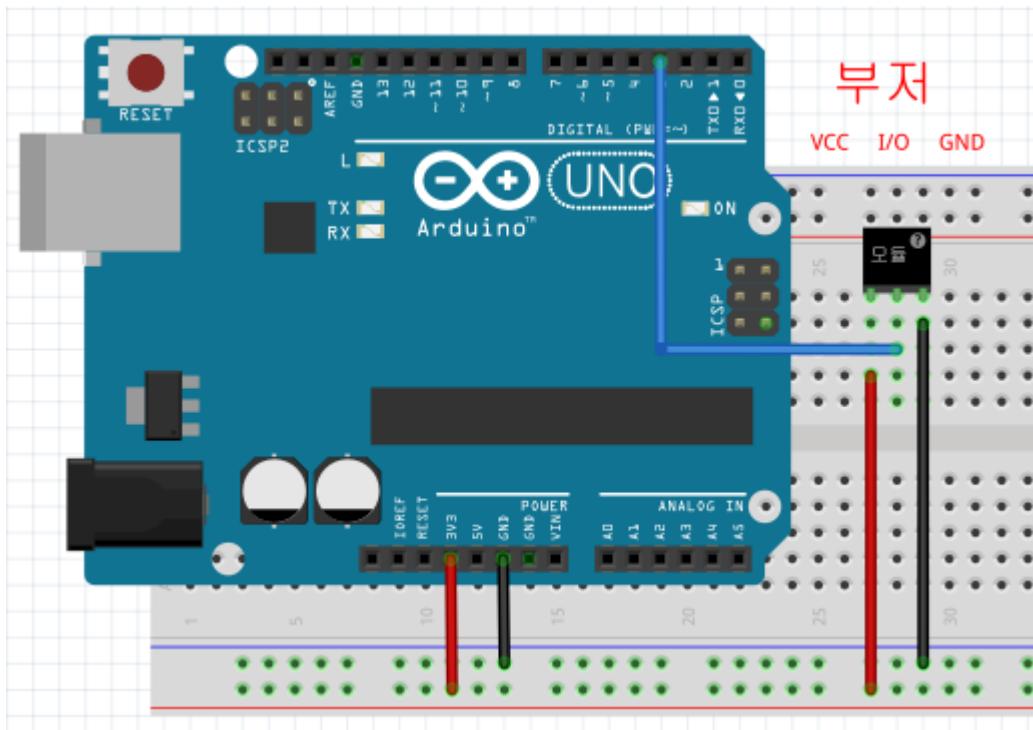


RGB3

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
4     pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
5     pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
6     Serial.begin(9600);
7 }
8 void loop()
9 {
10    int nRead = analogRead(A0);
11    Serial.println(nRead);
12    if (nRead < 85)
13    {
14        digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
15        digitalWrite(7, LOW );
16        digitalWrite(8, LOW );
17    }
18    else if (nRead < 170)
19    {
20        digitalWrite(6, LOW );
21        digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
22        digitalWrite(8, LOW );
23    }
24    else
25    {
26        digitalWrite(6, LOW );
27        digitalWrite(7, LOW );
28        digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
29    }
30 }
```

- 가변저항 값에 따라 LED 켜기

모듈 17

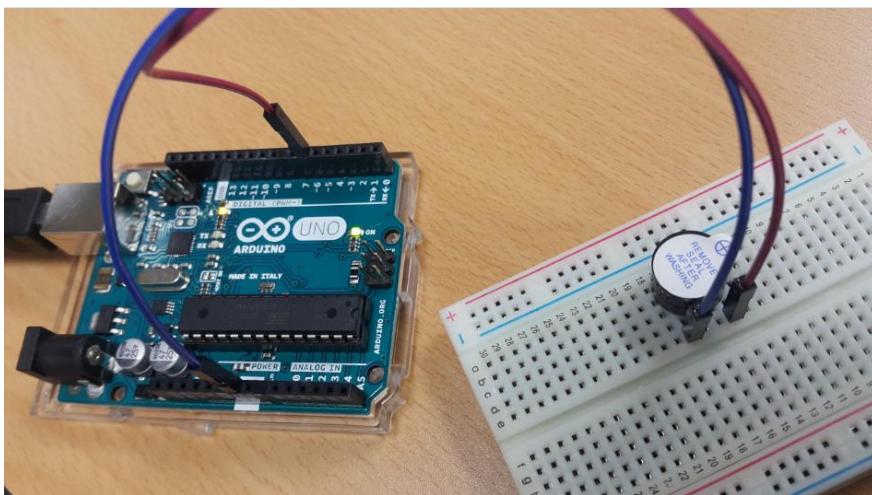
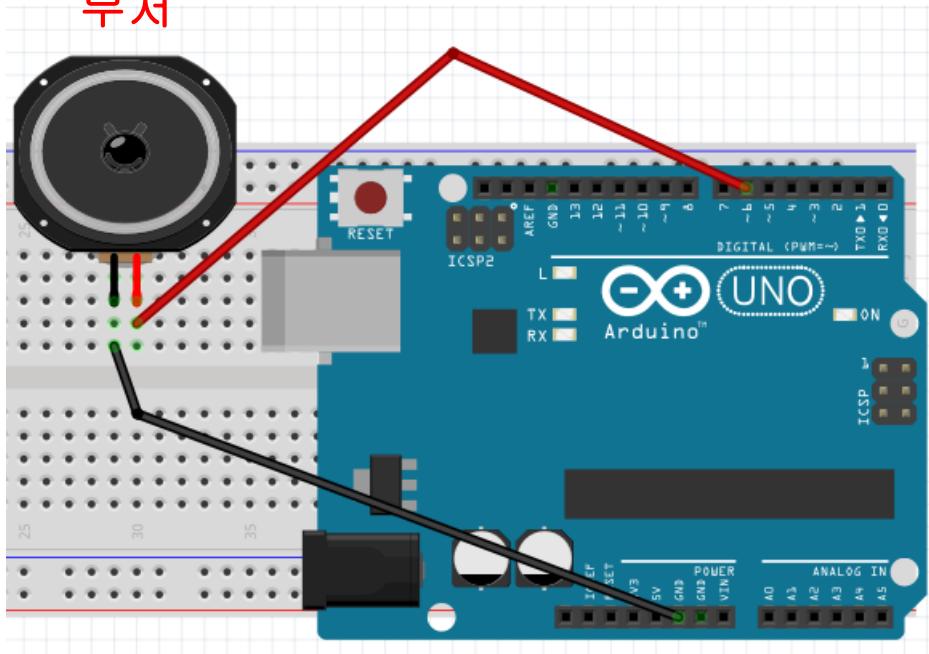


BUZZER1

```
1
2 void setup()
3 {
4     pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
5 }
6
7 void loop()
8 {
9     digitalWrite(3, HIGH);
10    delay(1);
11    digitalWrite(3, LOW);
12    delay(1);
13 }
```

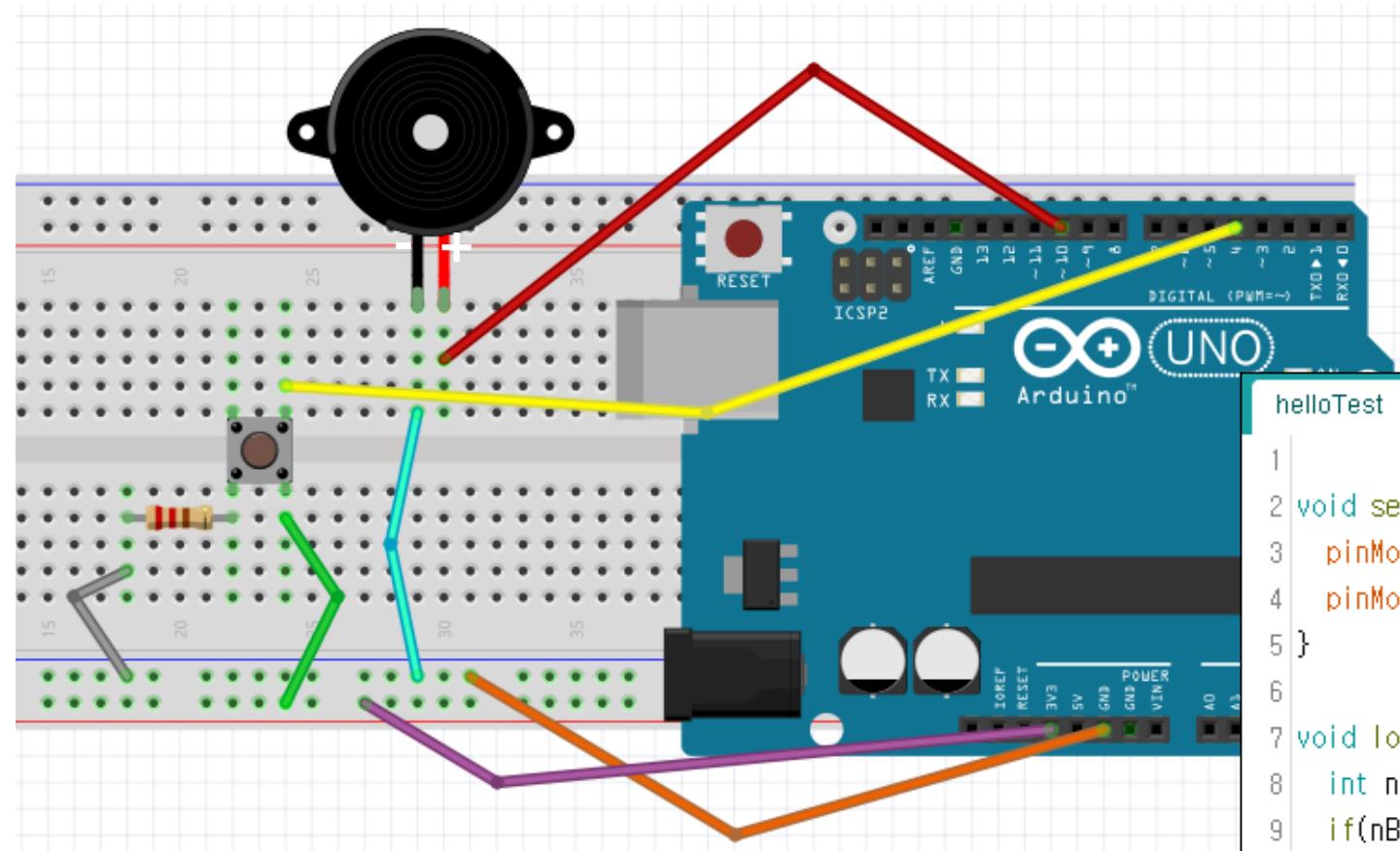
[] ~~~~~

부자



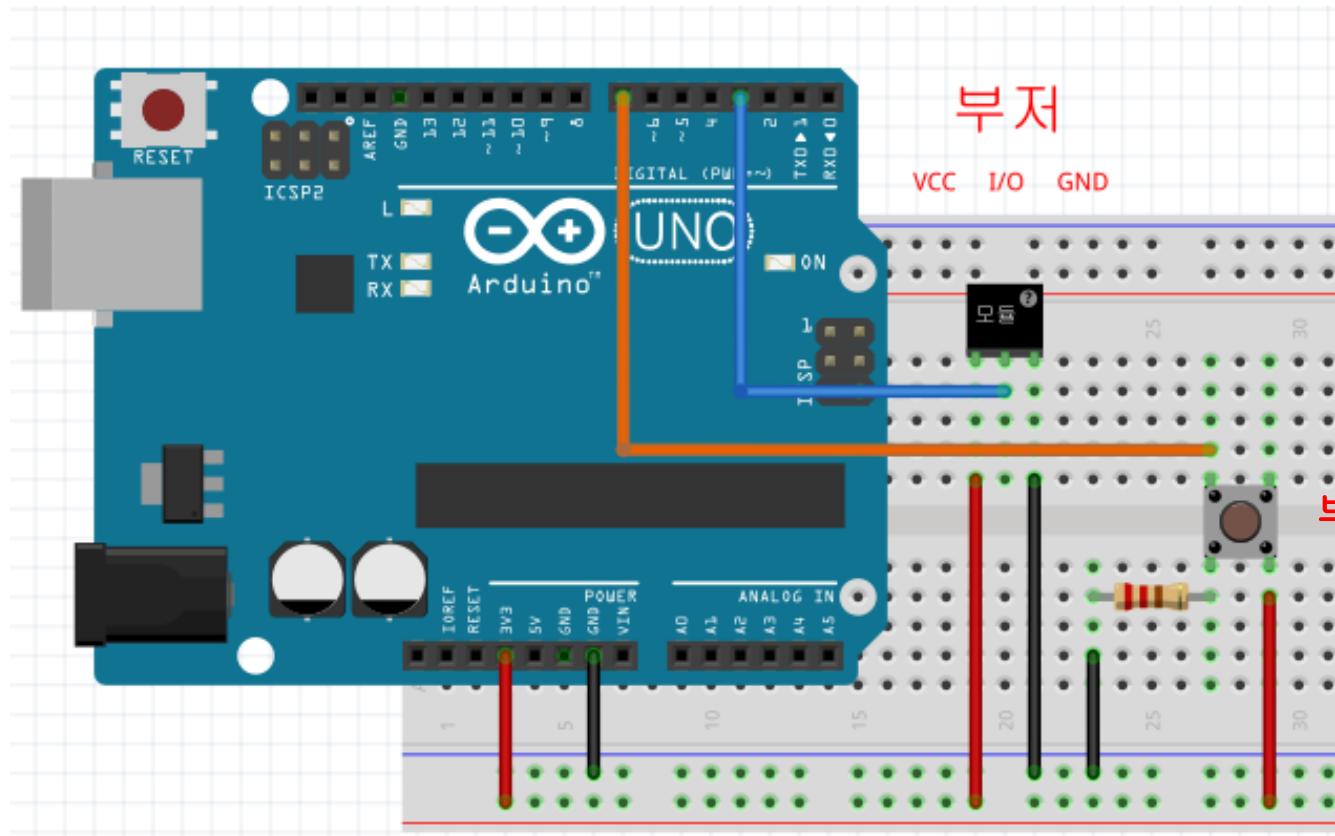
helloTest

```
1 void setup() {  
2     Serial.begin(9600);  
3     pinMode(6, OUTPUT);  
4 }  
5  
6 void loop() {  
7     digitalWrite(6, HIGH);  
8     delay(1000);  
9  
10    digitalWrite(6, LOW);  
11    delay(1000);  
12 }
```



helloTest

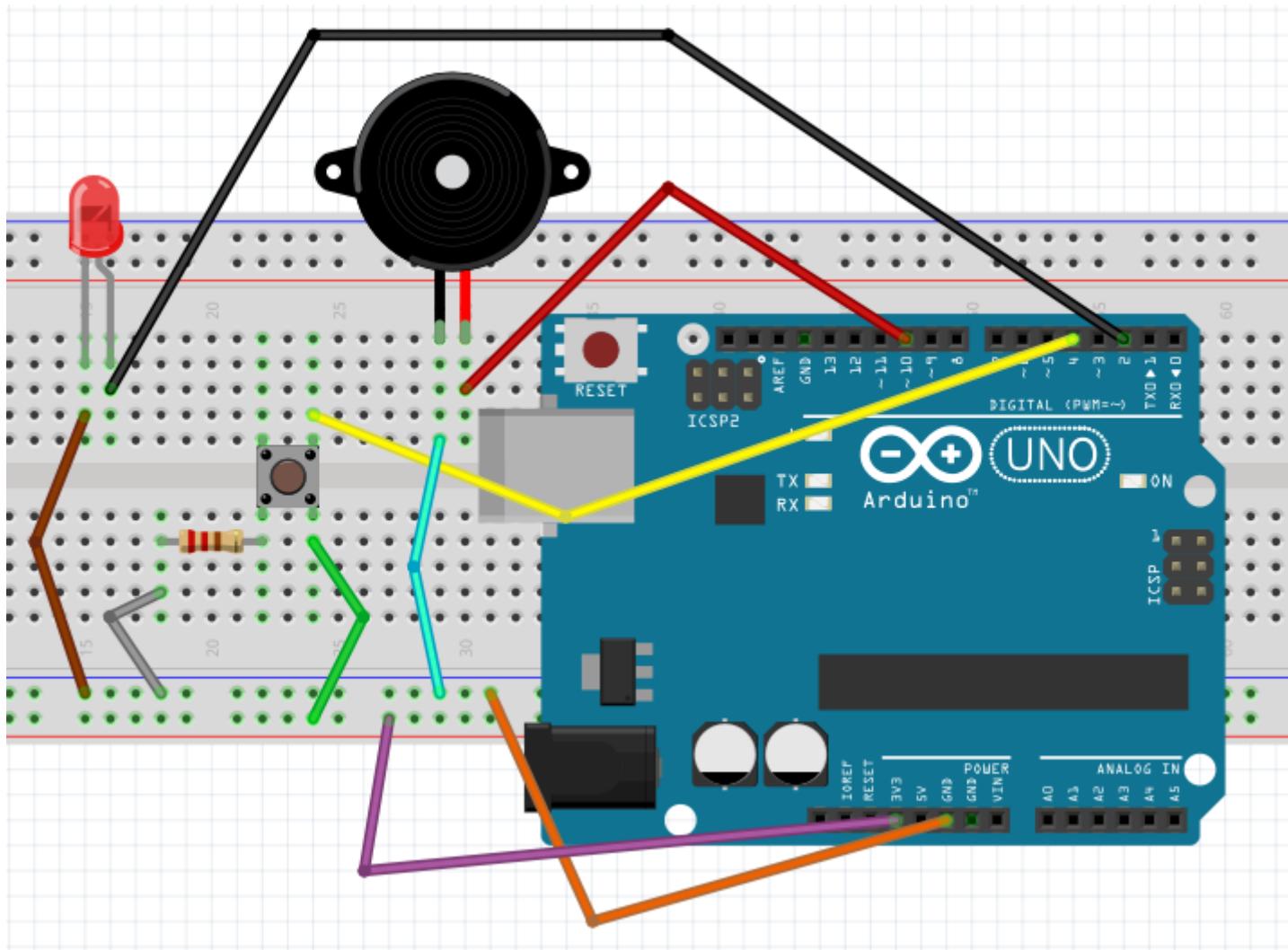
```
1
2 void setup() {
3   pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
4   pinMode(4, INPUT);
5 }
6
7 void loop() {
8   int nButton = digitalRead(4);
9   if(nButton == LOW)
10  {
11    digitalWrite(10, LOW);
12  } else{
13    digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
14  }
15 }
```



BUZZER2

```
1
2 void DUBeep()
3 {
4     digitalWrite(3, HIGH);
5     delay(1);
6     digitalWrite(3, LOW);
7     delay(1);
8 }
9
10 void setup()
11 {
12     pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
13     pinMode(7, INPUT);
14 }
15
16 void loop()
17 {
18     int nButton = digitalRead(7);
19
20     if (nButton != LOW)
21     {
22         DUBeep();
23     }
24 }
```

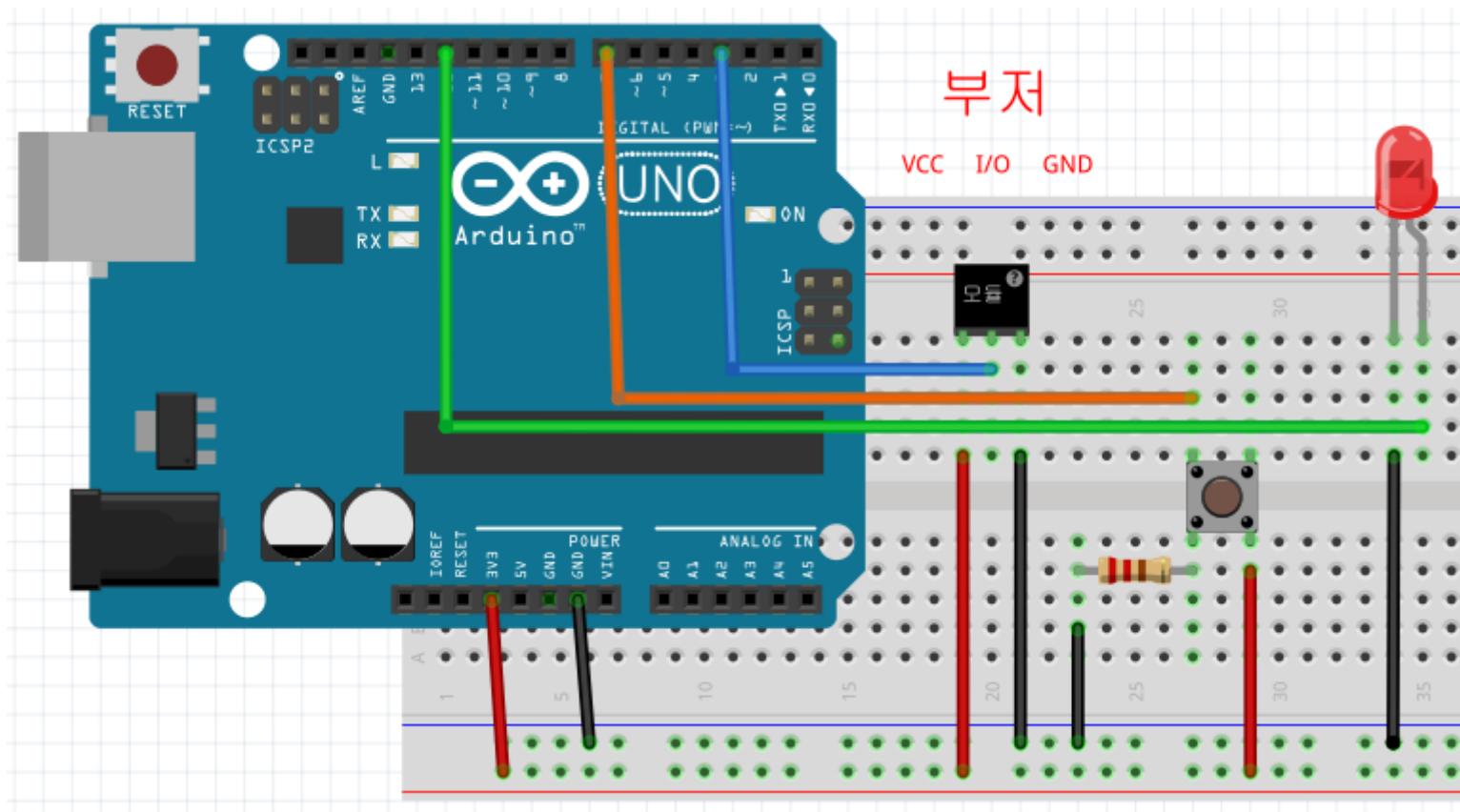
- 버튼을 누르면
“띠~~”



버튼을 이용한 LED켜기과 부저 울리기

helloTest

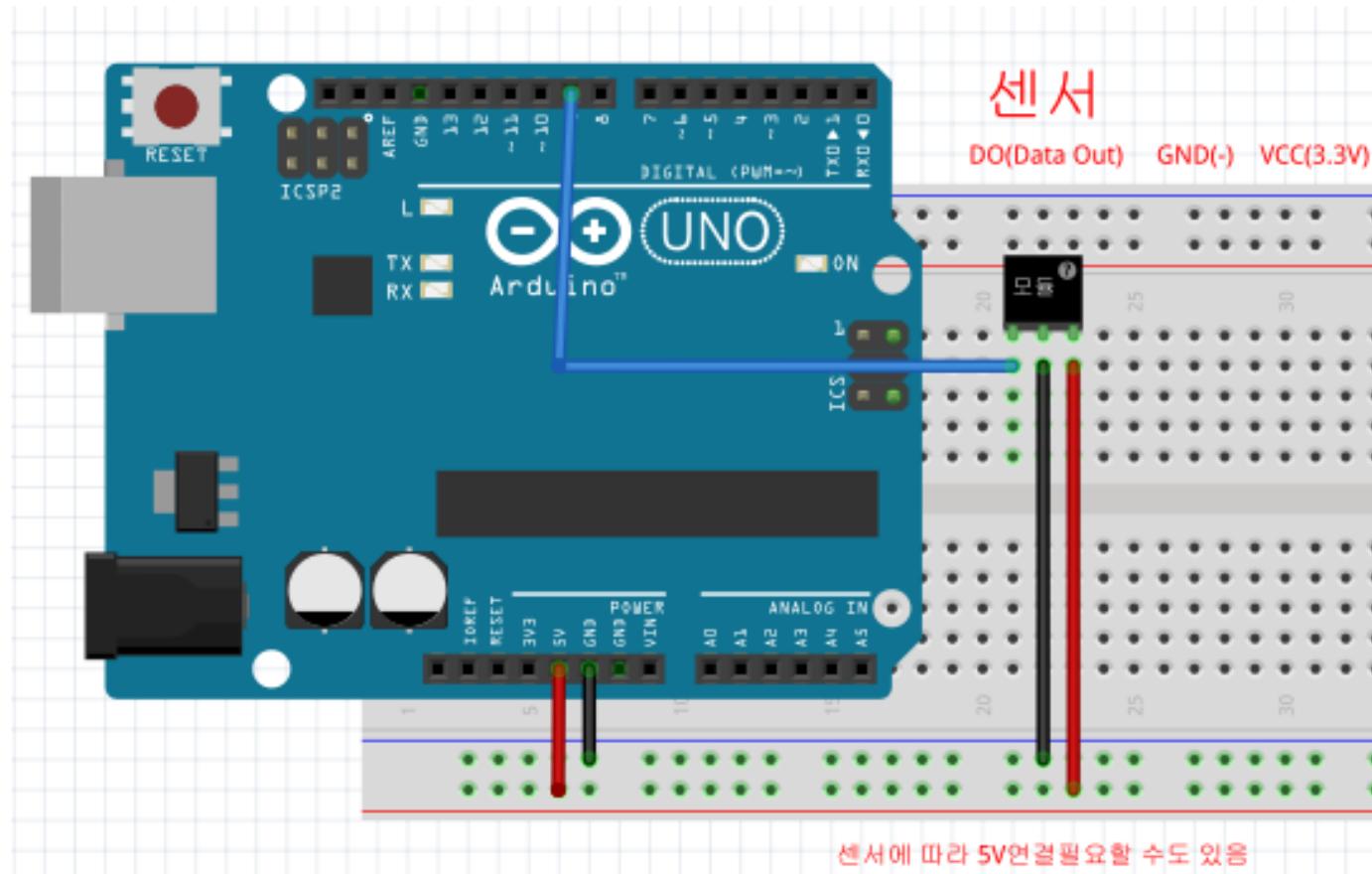
```
1
2 void setup() {
3     pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
4     pinMode(2, INPUT);
5     pinMode(4, INPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop() {
9     int nButton = digitalRead(4);
10    if(nButton == LOW)
11    {
12        digitalWrite(10, LOW);
13        digitalWrite(2, LOW);
14    } else{
15        digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
16        digitalWrite(2, HIGH);
17    }
18 }
```



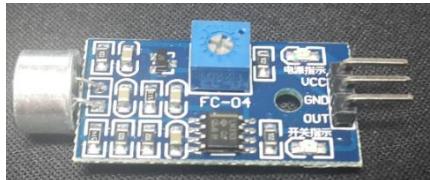
BUZZER3

```
1 void DUBeep()
2 {
3     digitalWrite(3, HIGH);
4     delay(1);
5     digitalWrite(3, LOW);
6     delay(1);
7 }
8 void setup()
9 {
10    pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
11    pinMode(7, INPUT);
12
13    pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
14 }
15 void loop()
16 {
17     int nButton = digitalRead(7);
18     if (nButton != LOW)
19     {
20         DUBeep();
21         digitalWrite(12, HIGH);
22     }
23     else
24     {
25         digitalWrite(12, LOW);
26     }
27 }
```

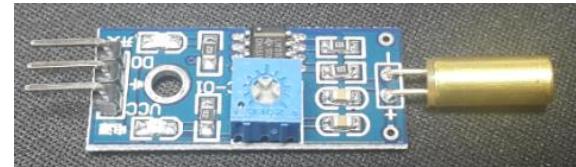
- 버튼을 누르면 “띠
~~” & LED On



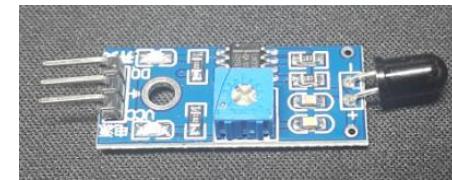
사운드(모듈9)



틸트(모듈6)

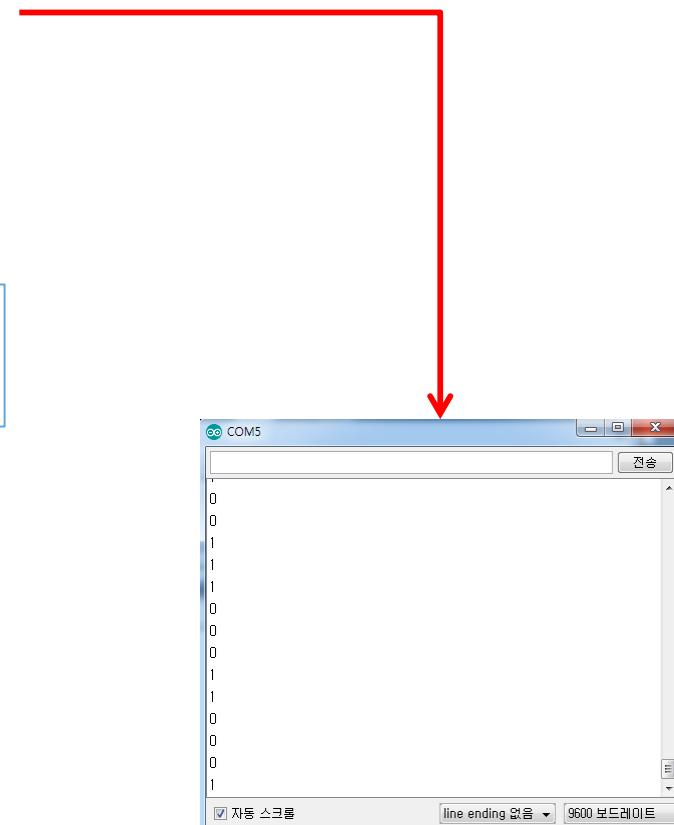


화염(모듈10)

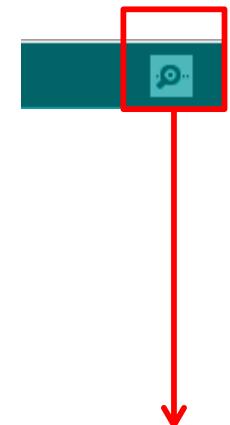
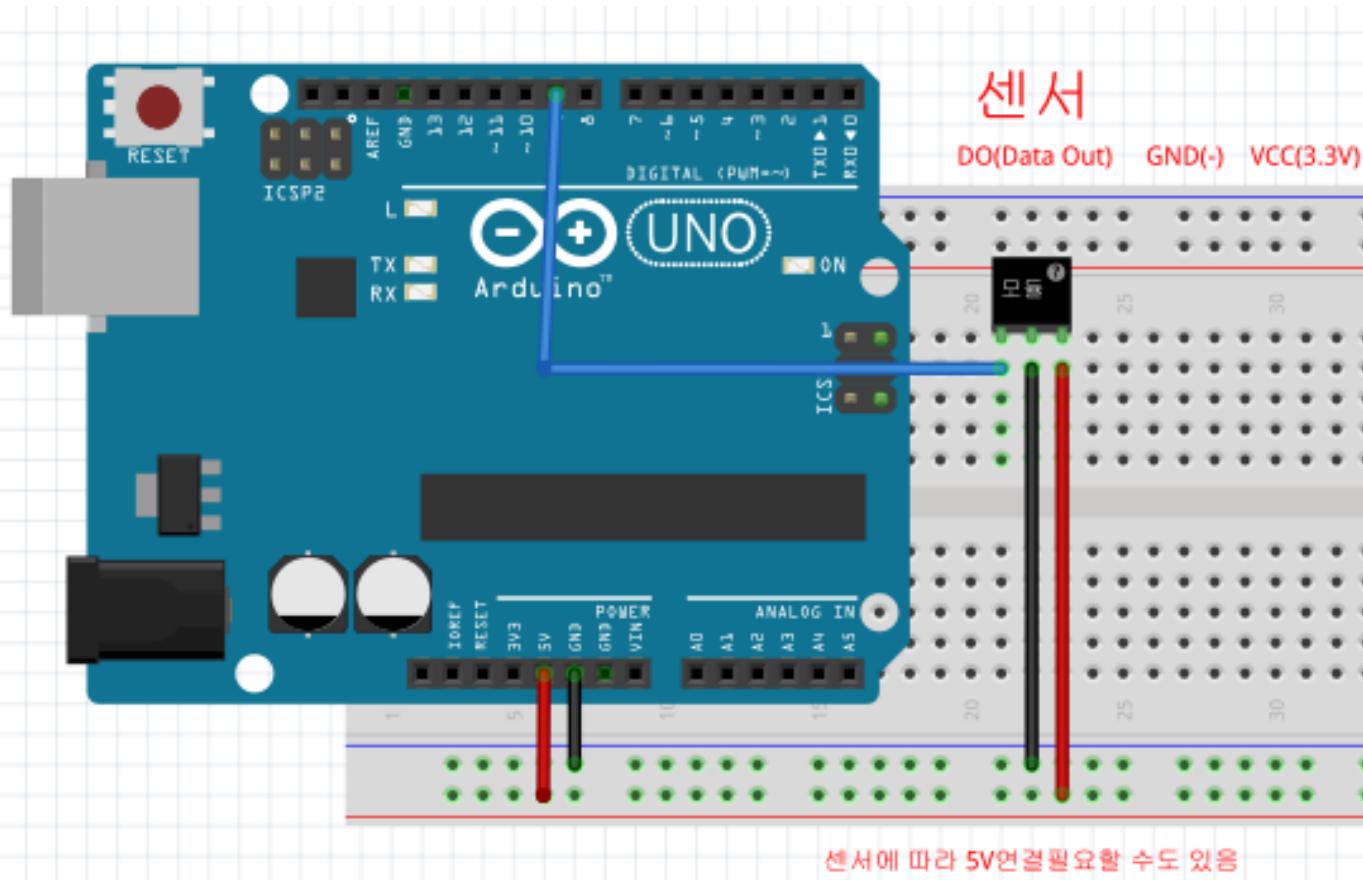


```
Sensor1  
1 void setup()  
2 {  
3     pinMode(9, INPUT);  
4     Serial.begin(9600);  
5 }  
6  
7 void loop()  
8 {  
9     int nData = digitalRead(9);  
10    Serial.println(nData);  
11 }
```

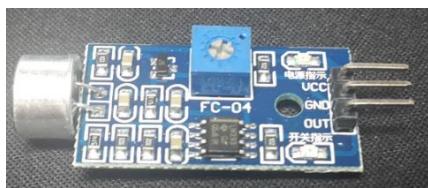
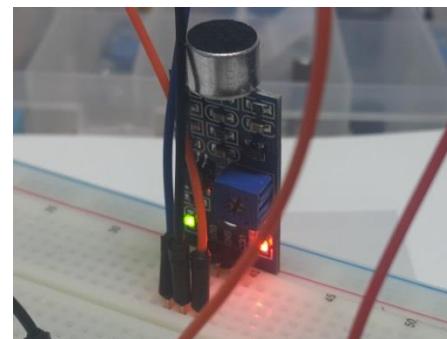
- 9로 입력 받음



센서(사운드)

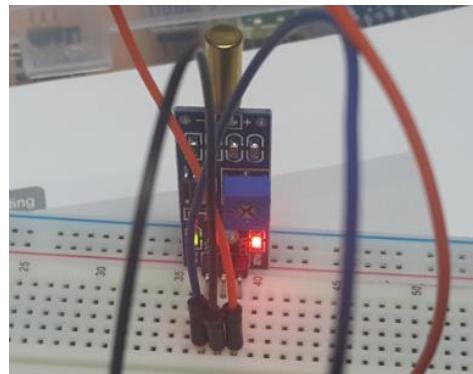
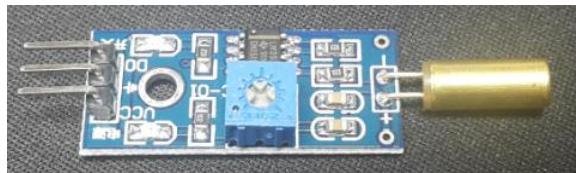
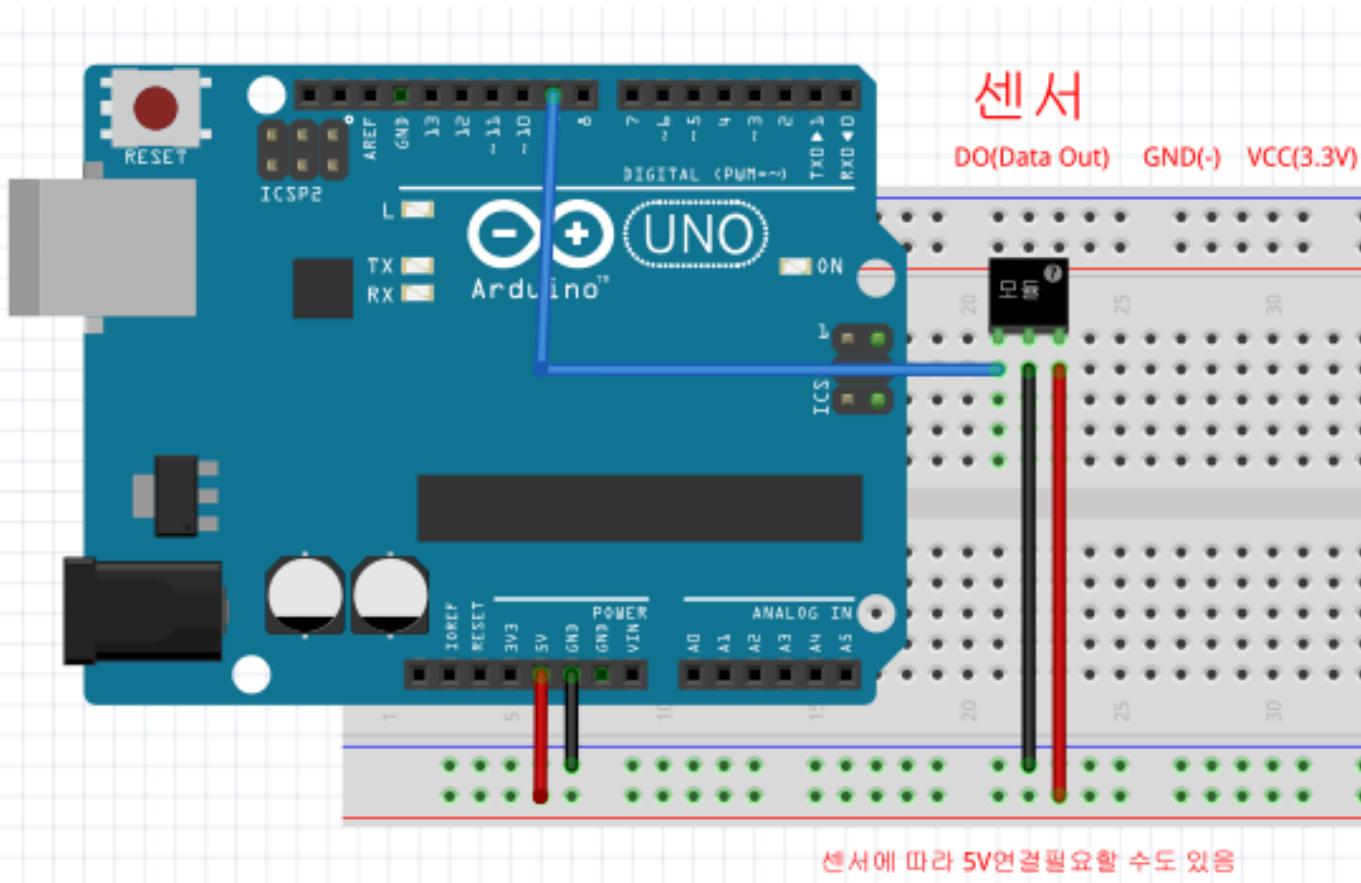


The screenshot shows a Windows-style application window titled 'COMS'. The main area displays a series of binary digits (0s and 1s) being transmitted over a serial port. The data is arranged in two columns: a vertical column on the left and a horizontal column at the top. A red arrow points to the top-right corner of the window, which contains a '전송' (Send) button. At the bottom of the window, there are three checkboxes: '자동 스크롤' (Auto Scroll), 'line ending 없음' (No line ending), and '9600 보드레이트' (9600 baud rate). The status bar at the bottom right shows the current baud rate as 9600.



모듈 9

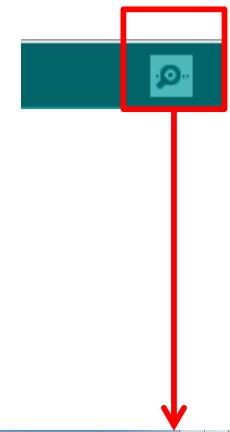
센서(틸트)



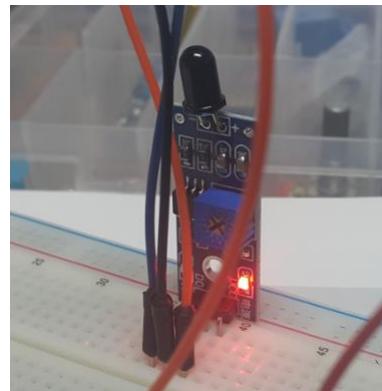
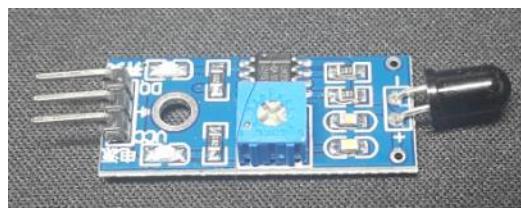
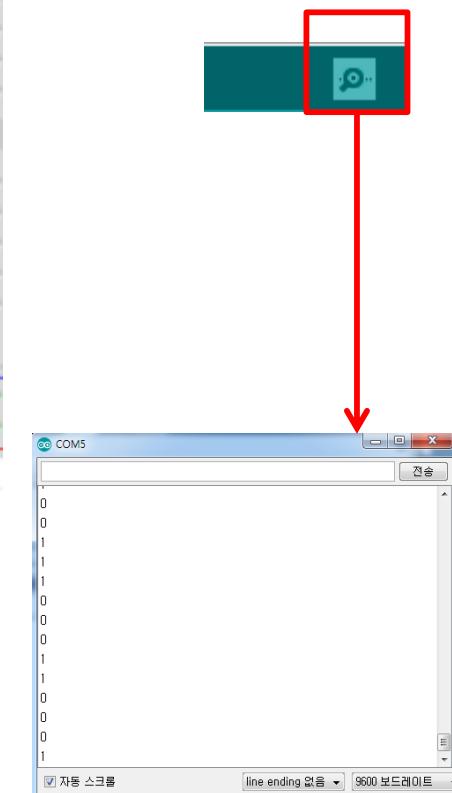
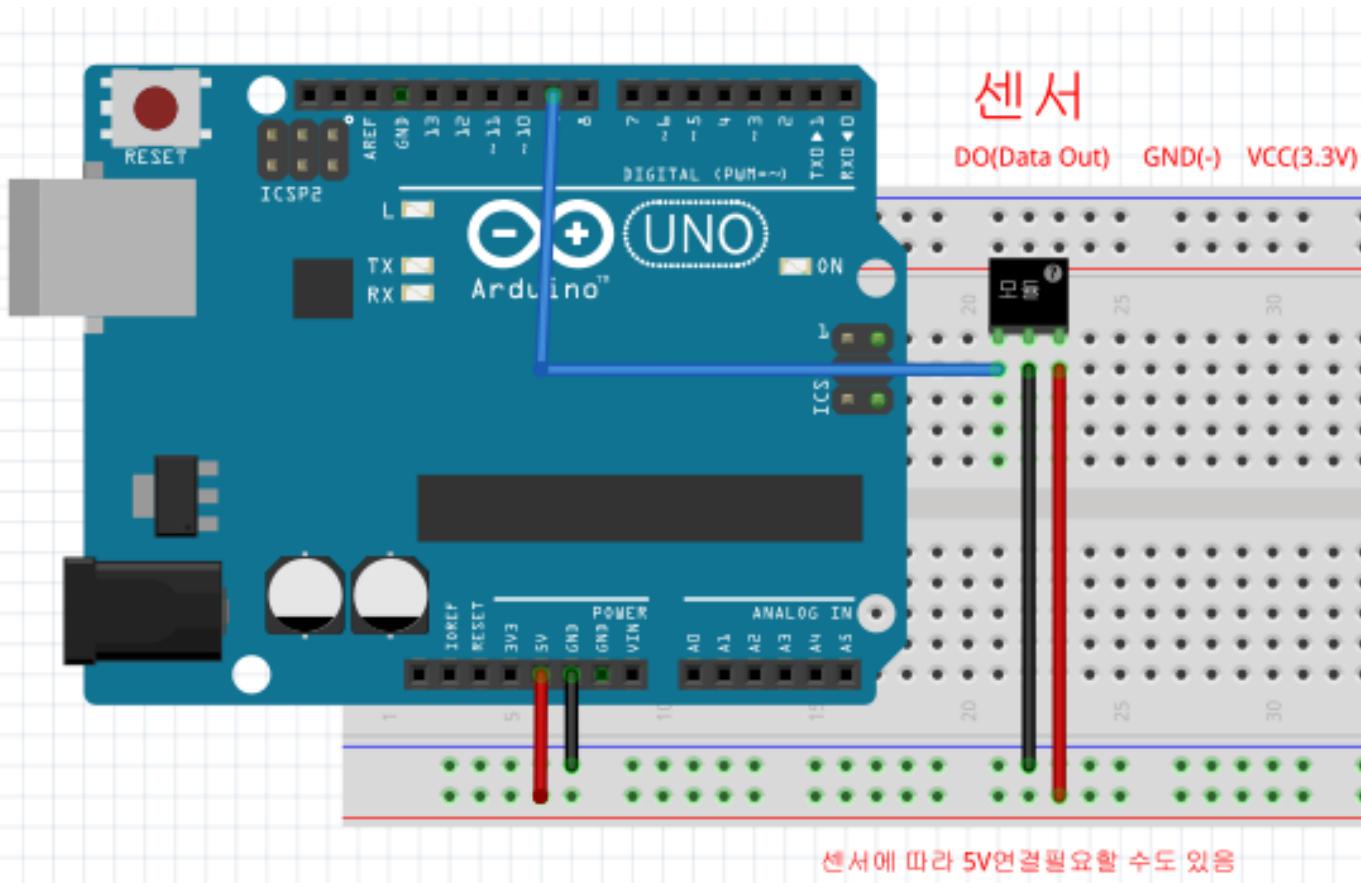
센서

DO(Data Out) GND(-) VCC(3.3V)

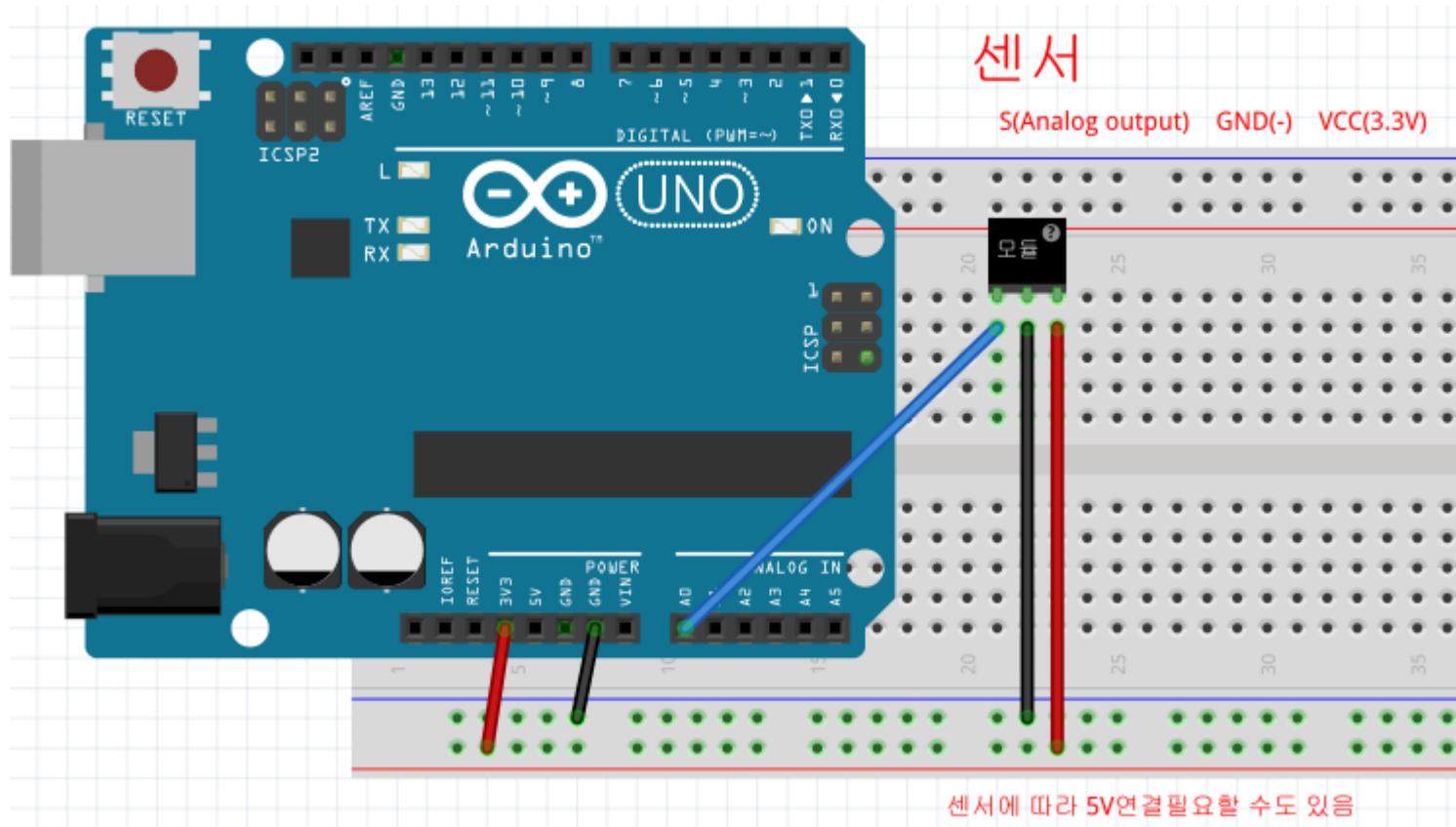
모듈 6



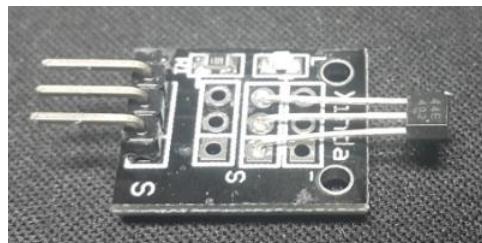
센서(화염)



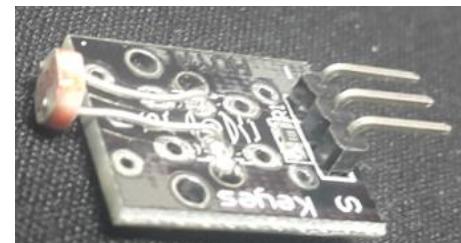
모듈10



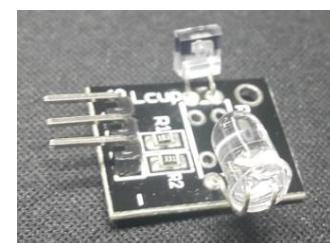
홀(모듈8)



조도(모듈11)



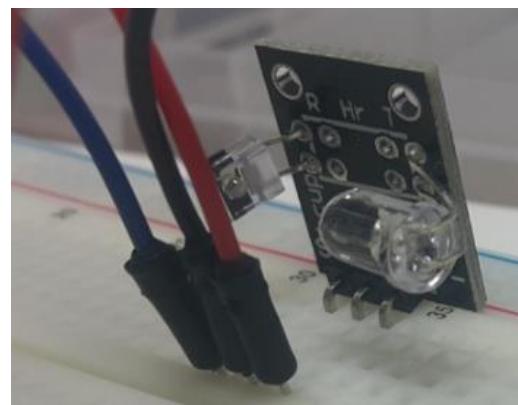
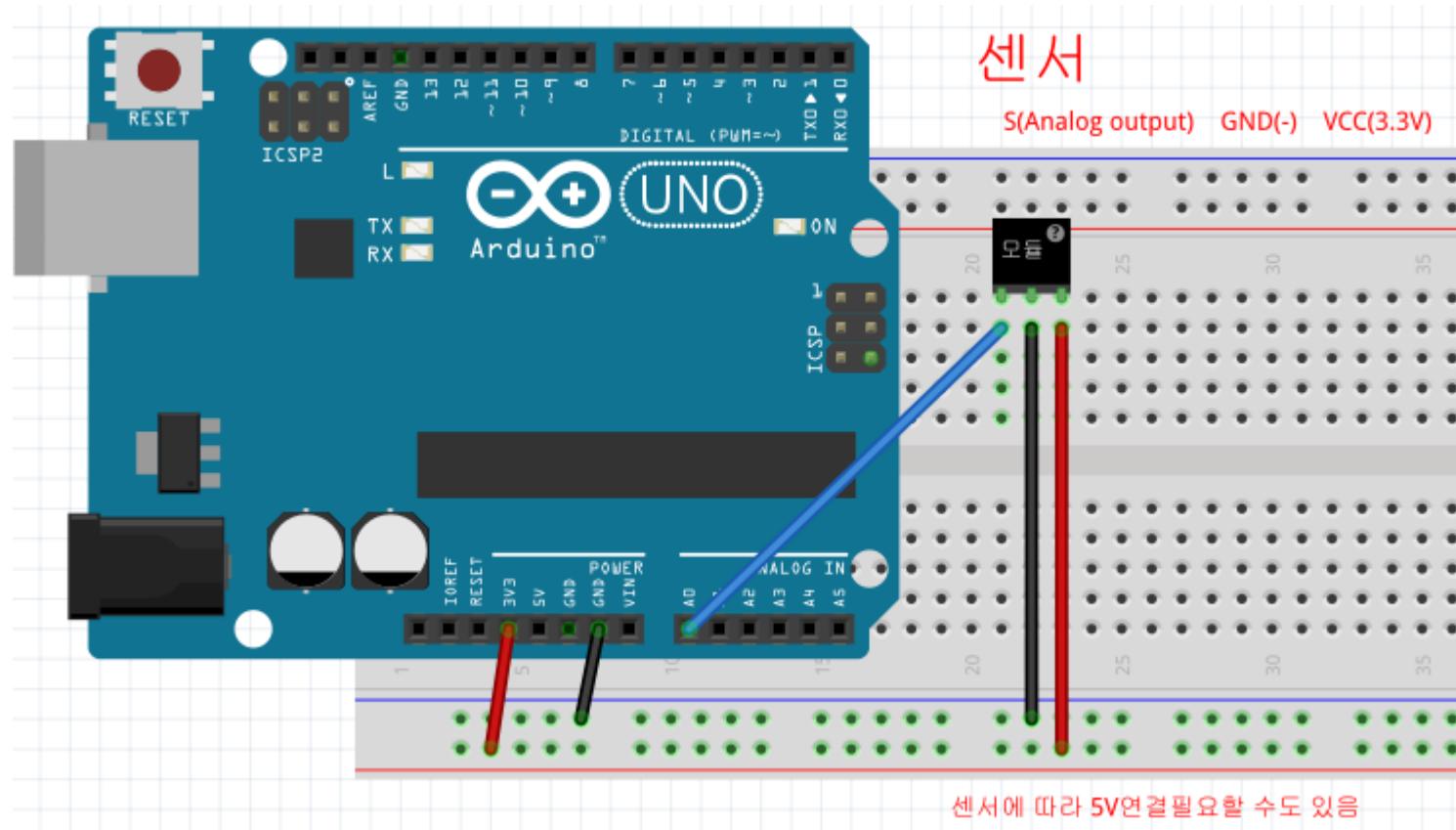
심박(모듈14)



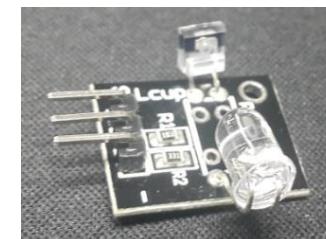
Sensor1

```
1 void setup()
2 {
3     Serial.begin(9600);
4 }
5
6 void loop()
7 {
8     int nData = analogRead(A0);
9     Serial.println(nData);
10 }
```

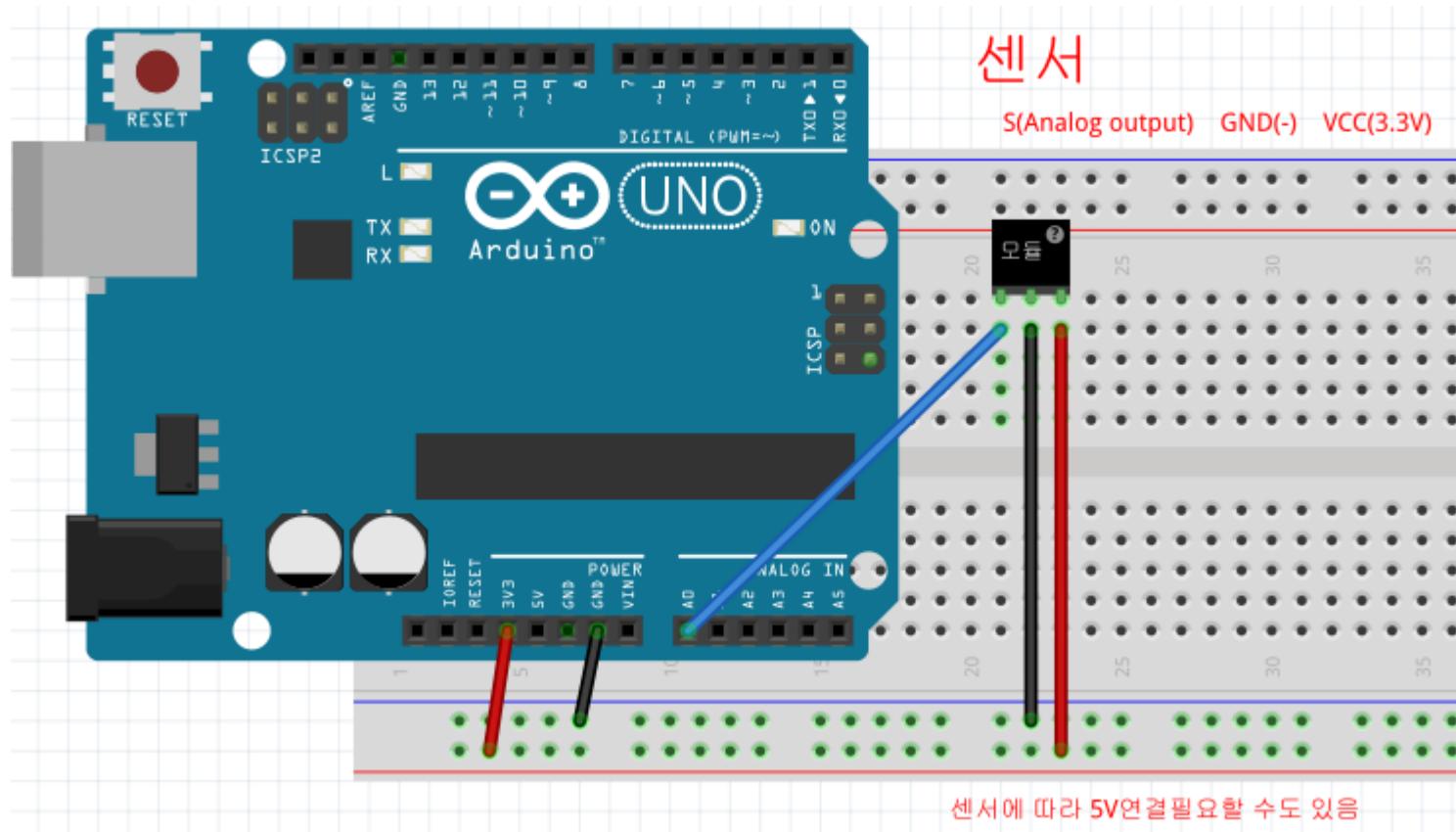
아날로그 센서(심박)



심박(모듈14)

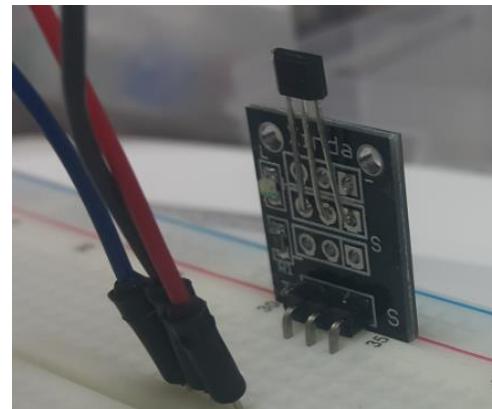
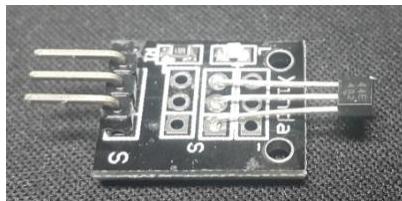


아날로그 센서(홀)



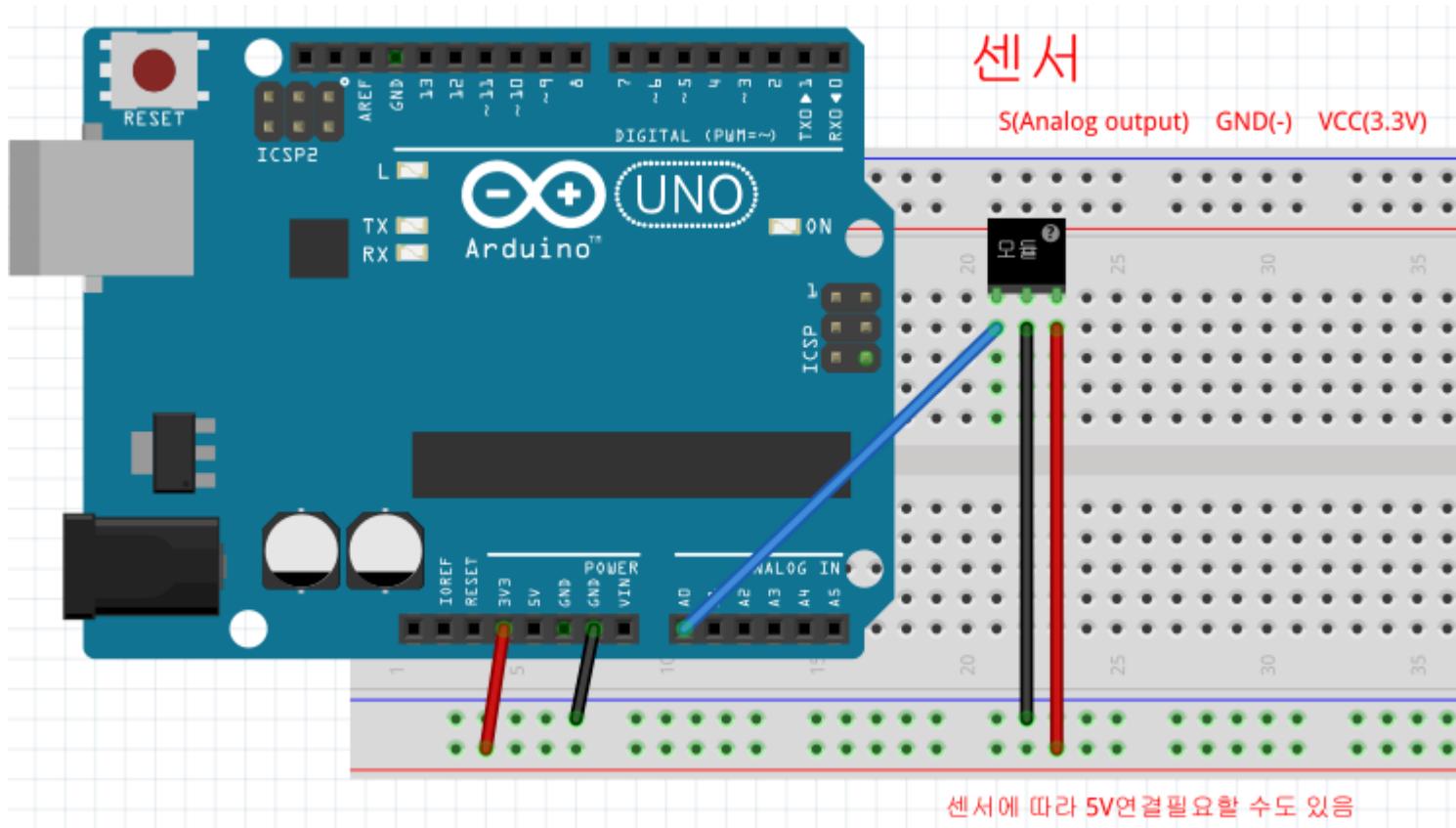
센서에 따라 5V연결필요할 수도 있음

홀(모듈8)

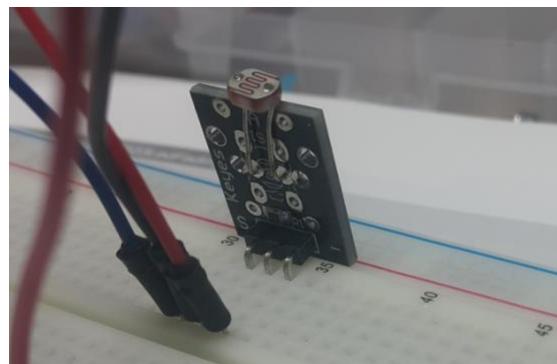
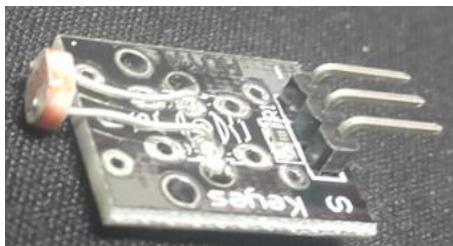


홀 자기 센서는 자기장의 세기에 따라 전압이 변하는 소자

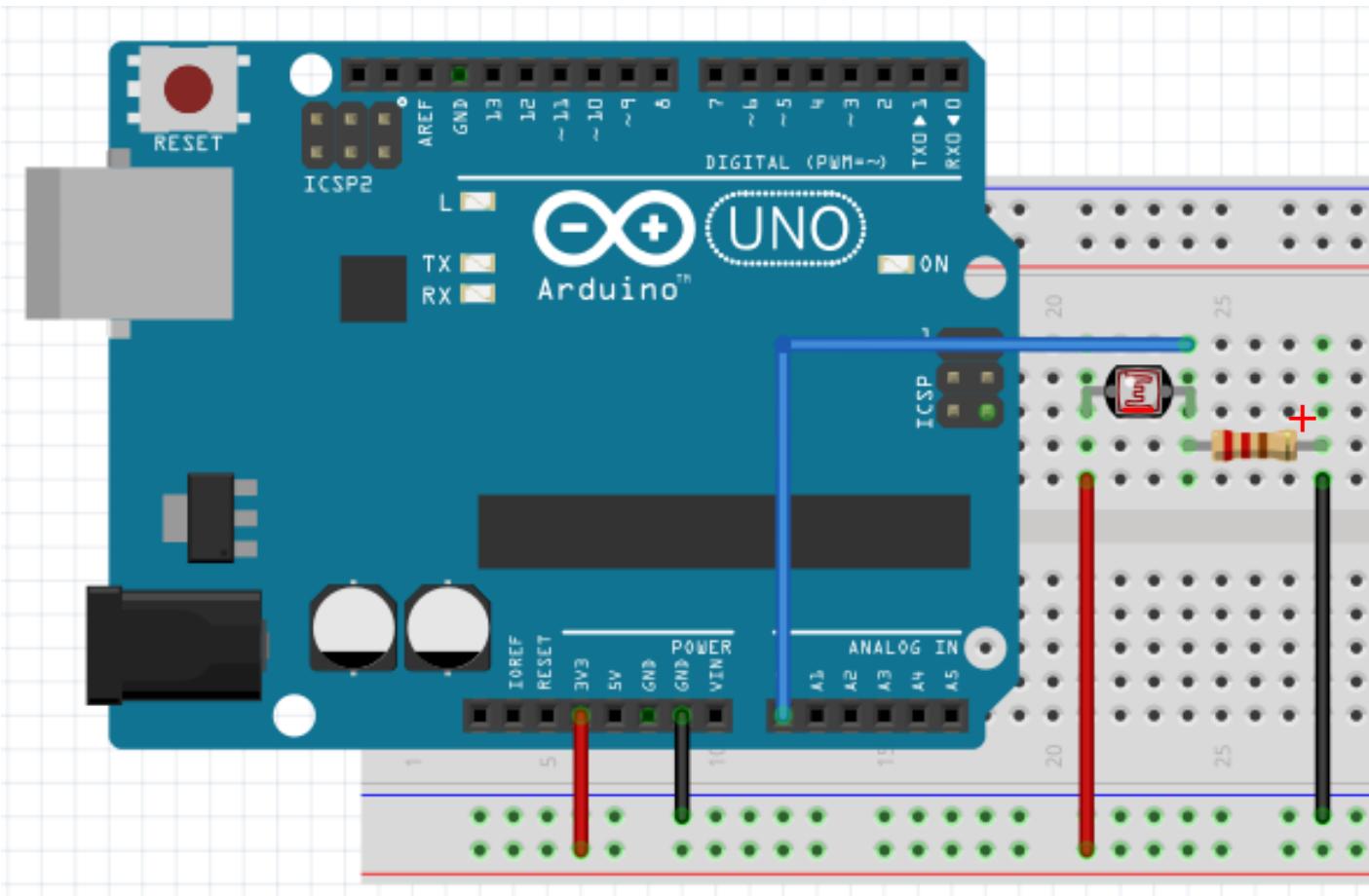
아날로그 센서(조도)



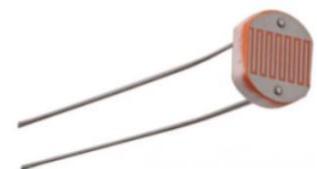
조도(모듈11)



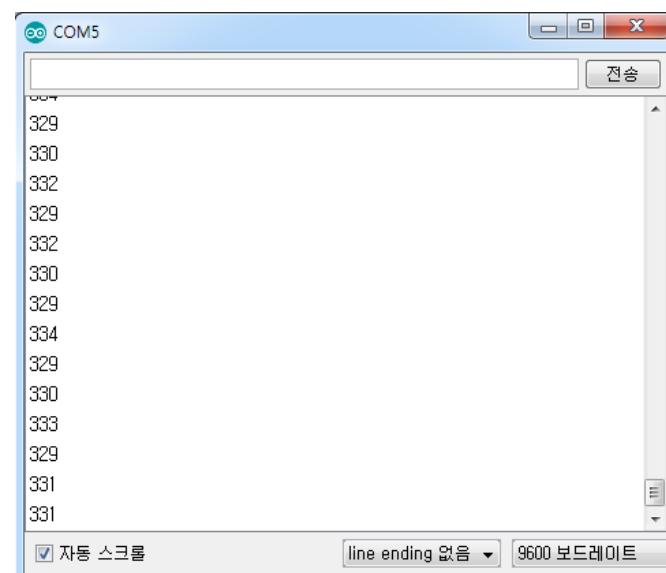
빛의 검출용 부품(부품 7)

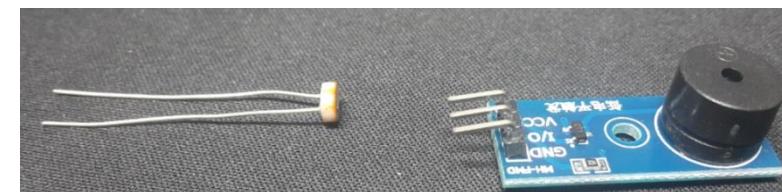
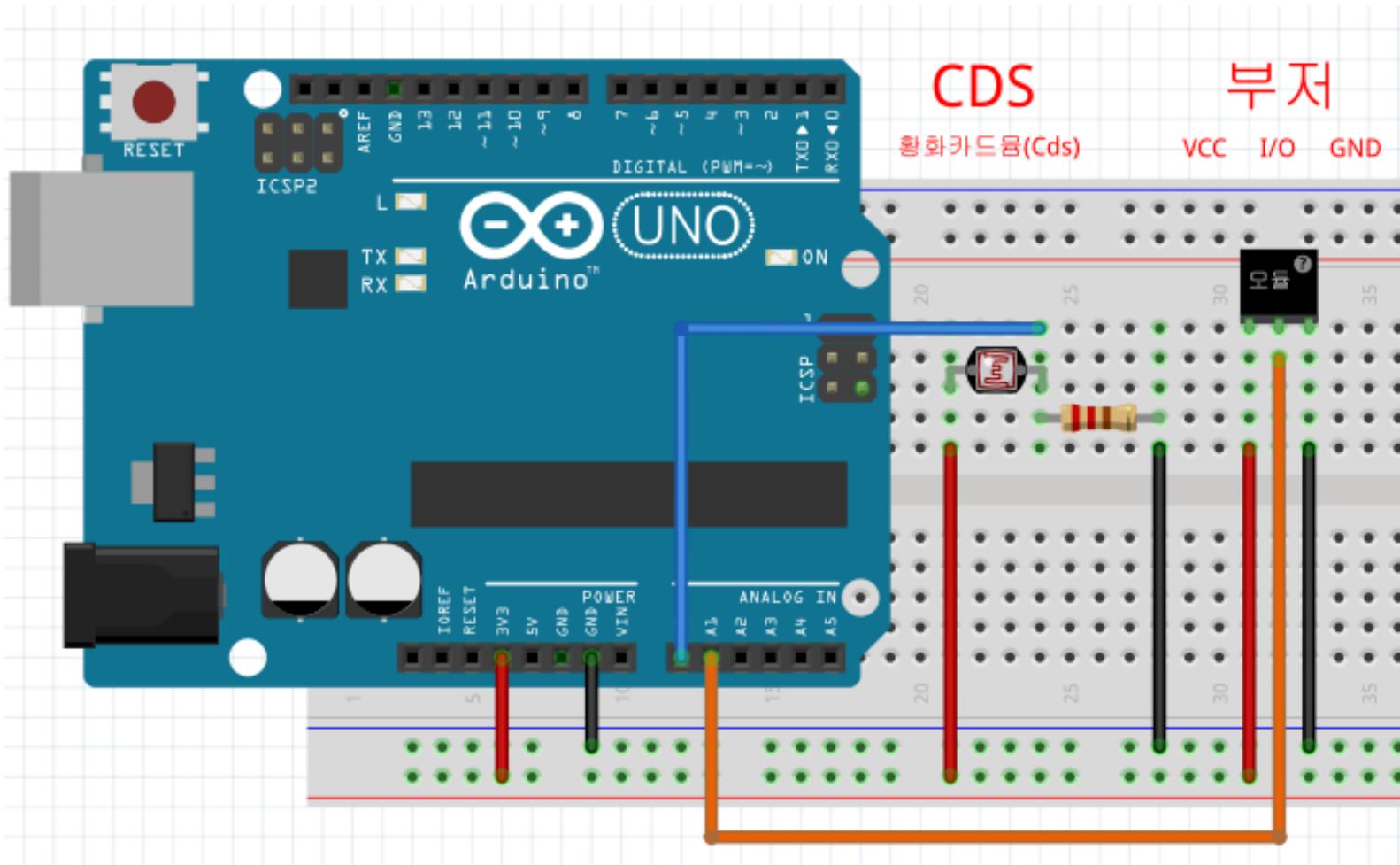


조도센서 CDS



```
CDS2
1 void setup()
2 {
3     Serial.begin(9600);
4 }
5
6 void loop()
7 {
8     int nData = analogRead(A0);
9     Serial.println(nData);
10 }
```





CDS

부저(모듈 17)

```
1  
2 #define NOTE_C3 131  
3 #define NOTE_F6 1397  
4  
5 void setup()  
6 {  
7     Serial.begin(9600);  
8 }  
9  
10 void loop()  
11 {  
12     int nData = analogRead(A0);  
13     Serial.println(nData);  
14  
15     if (nData < 50)  
16     {  
17         tone(A1, NOTE_C3);  
18     }  
19     else if (nData > 300)  
20     {  
21         tone(A1, NOTE_F6);  
22     }  
23     else  
24     {  
25         noTone(A1);  
26     }  
27  
28     delay(100);  
29 }
```

