



인하공업전문대학  
INHA TECHNICAL COLLEGE

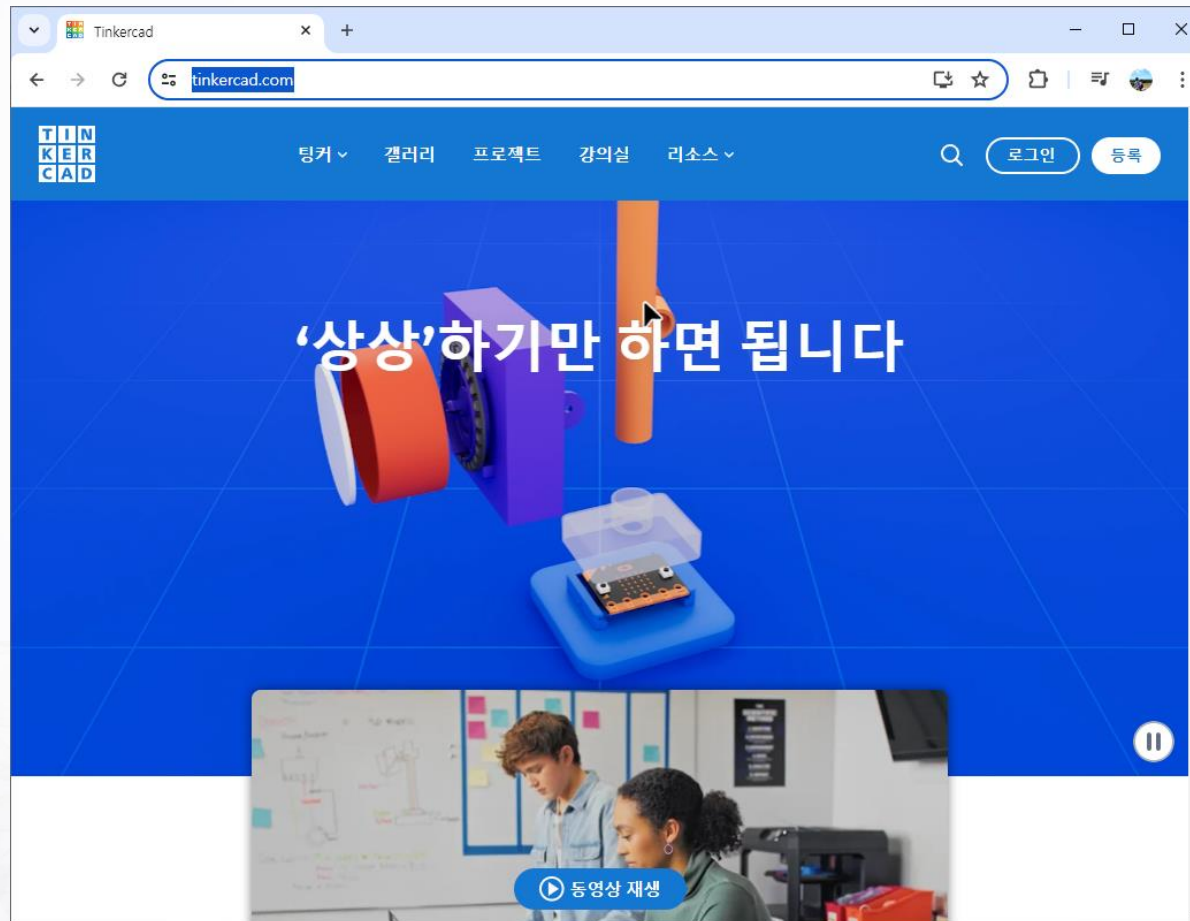
# 사물인터넷 2주차

인하공업전문대학 컴퓨터 정보과  
김한결

# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 온라인 실습 사이트

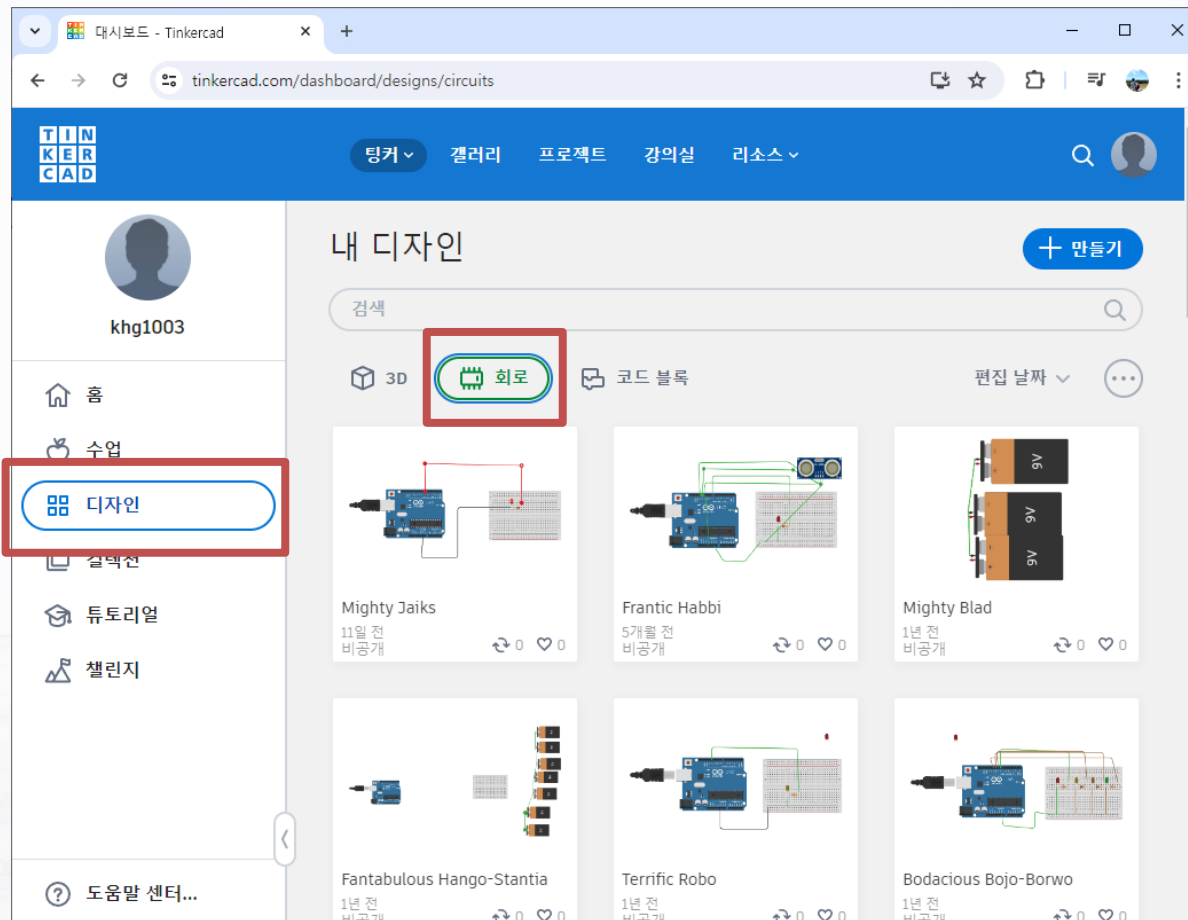
- <https://www.tinkercad.com/>



# 사물인터넷 - 실습

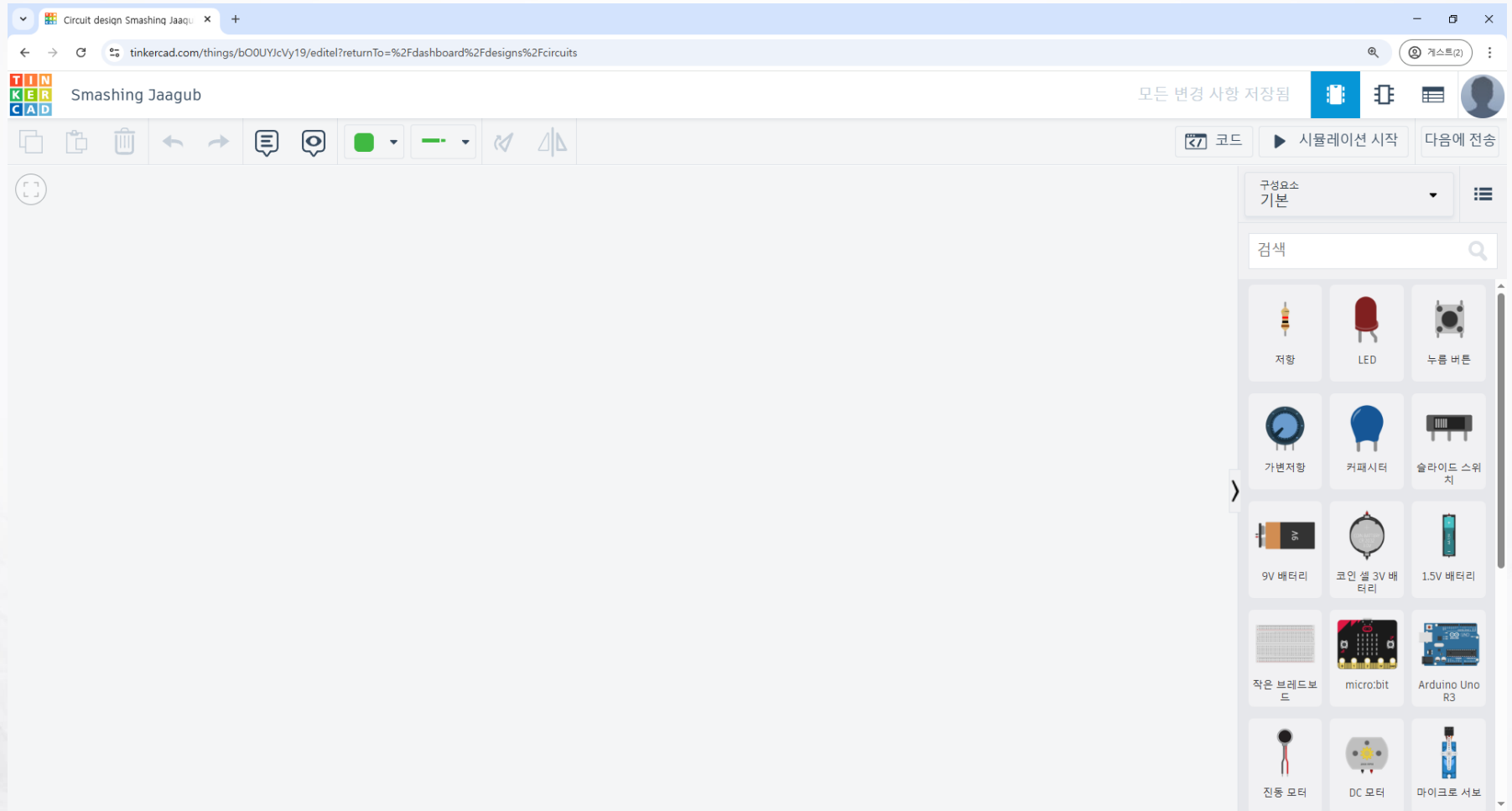
## ❖ 아두이노 온라인 실습 사이트

- <https://www.tinkercad.com/>



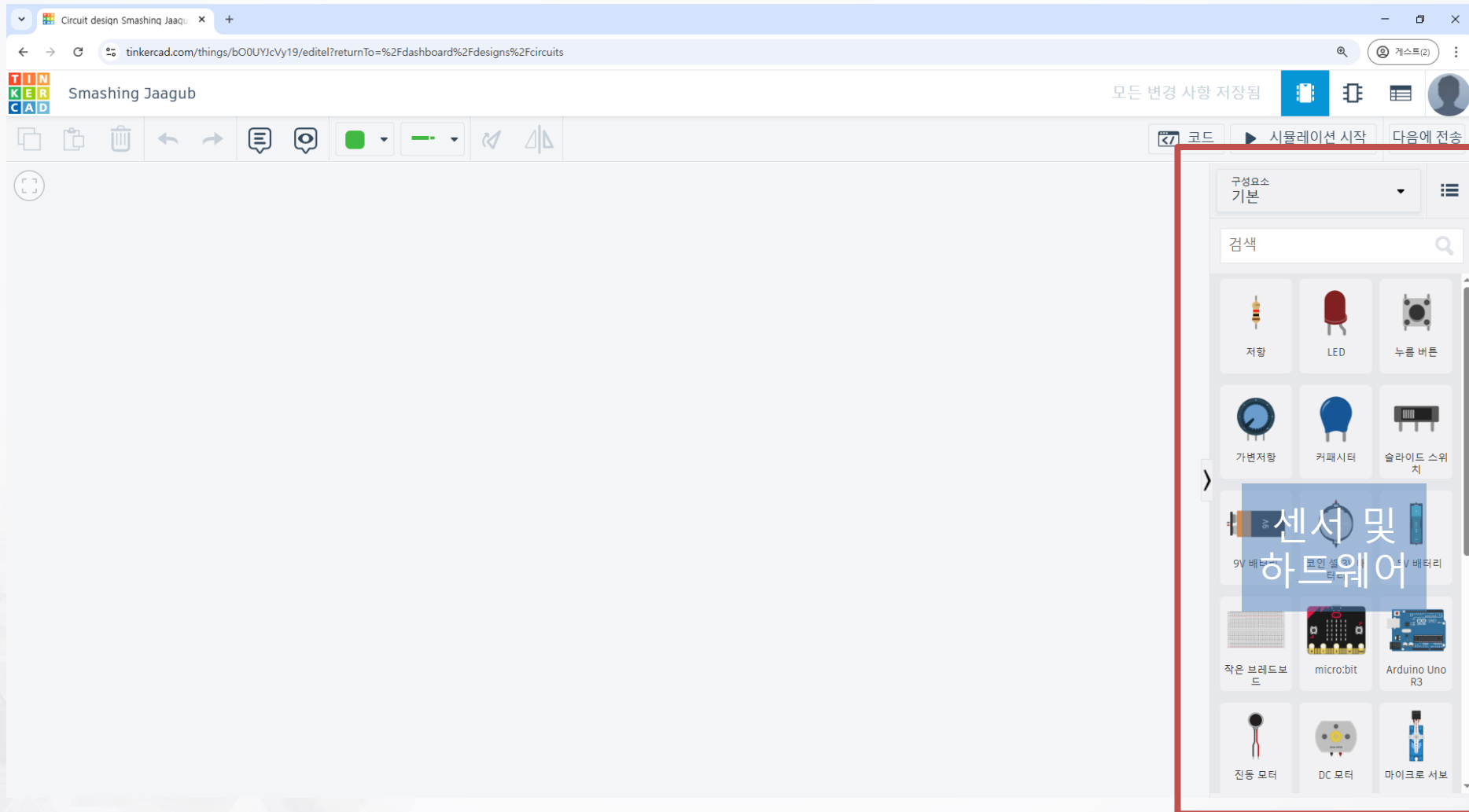
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커캐드를 이용한 아두이노 실습



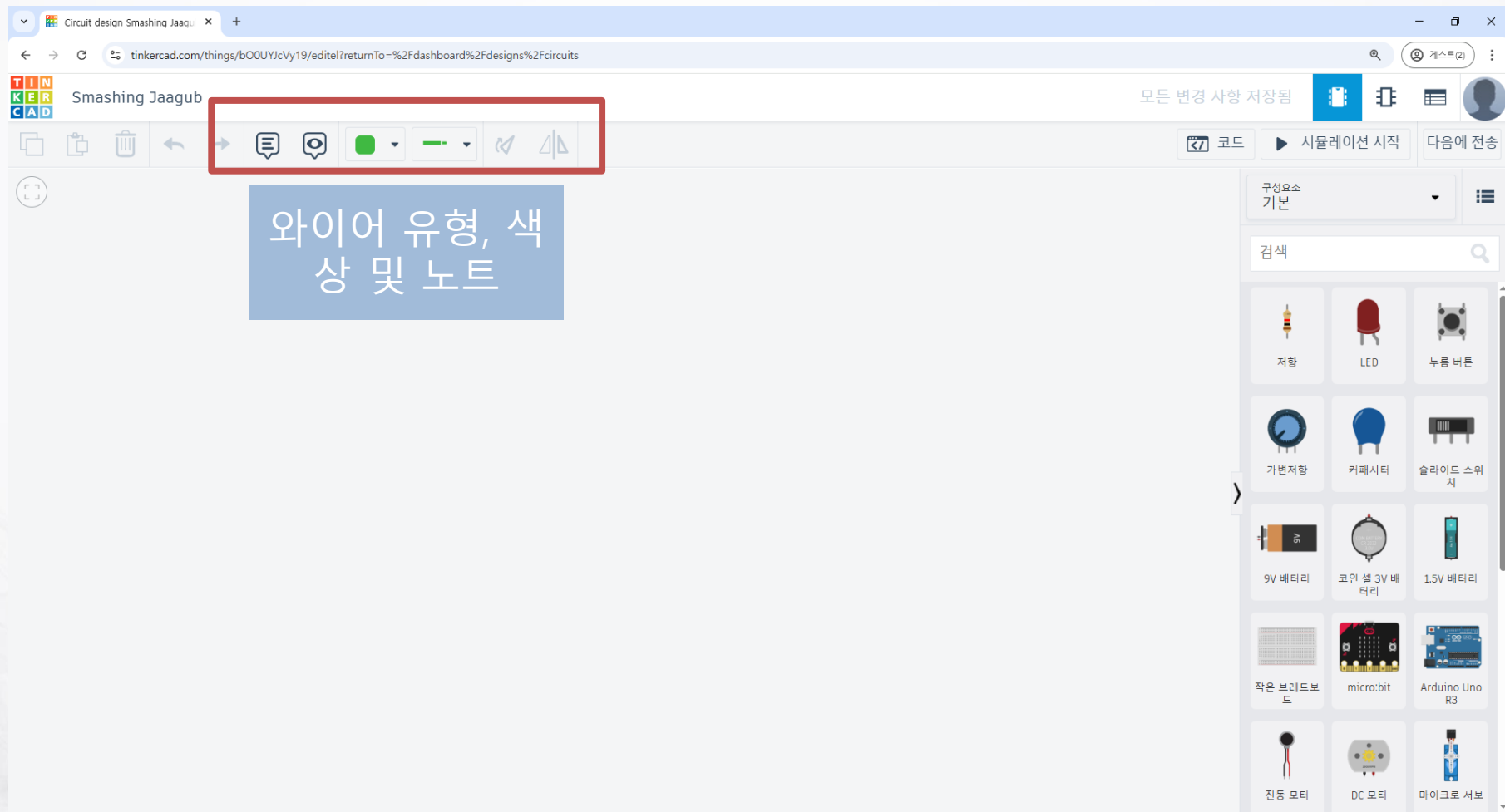
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커캐드를 이용한 아두이노 실습



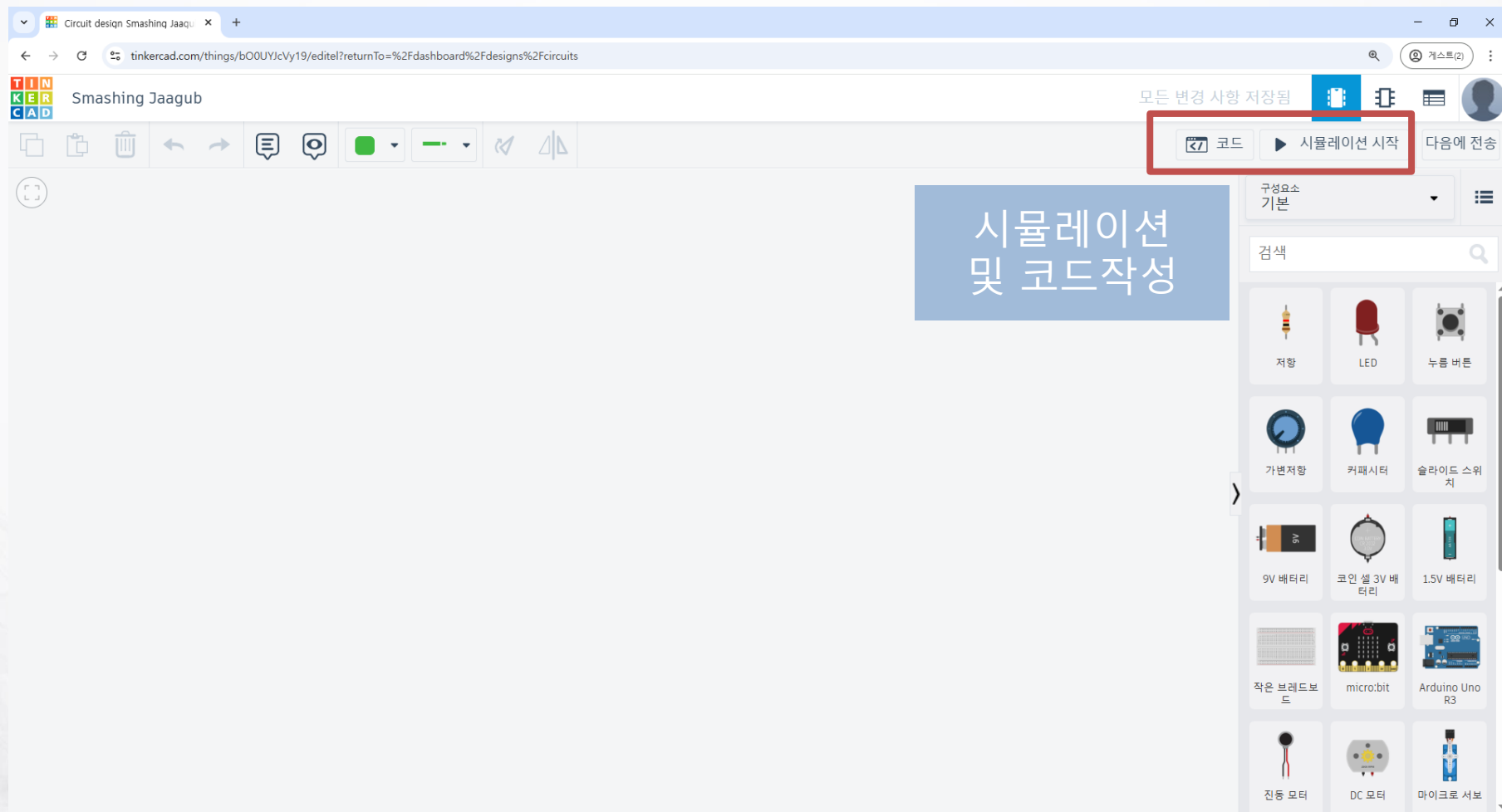
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커캐드를 이용한 아두이노 실습



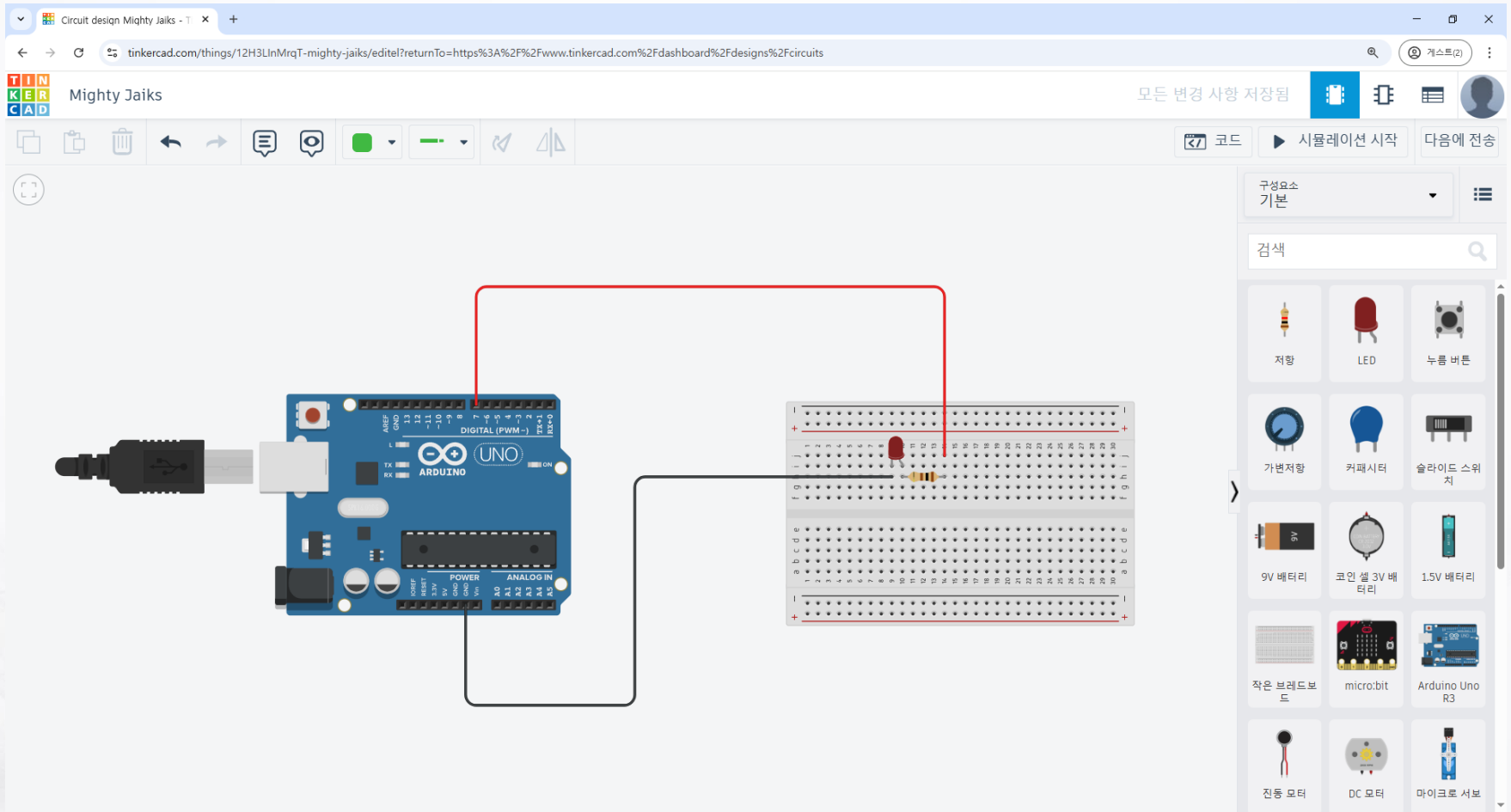
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커캐드를 이용한 아두이노 실습



# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 툿커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 실습





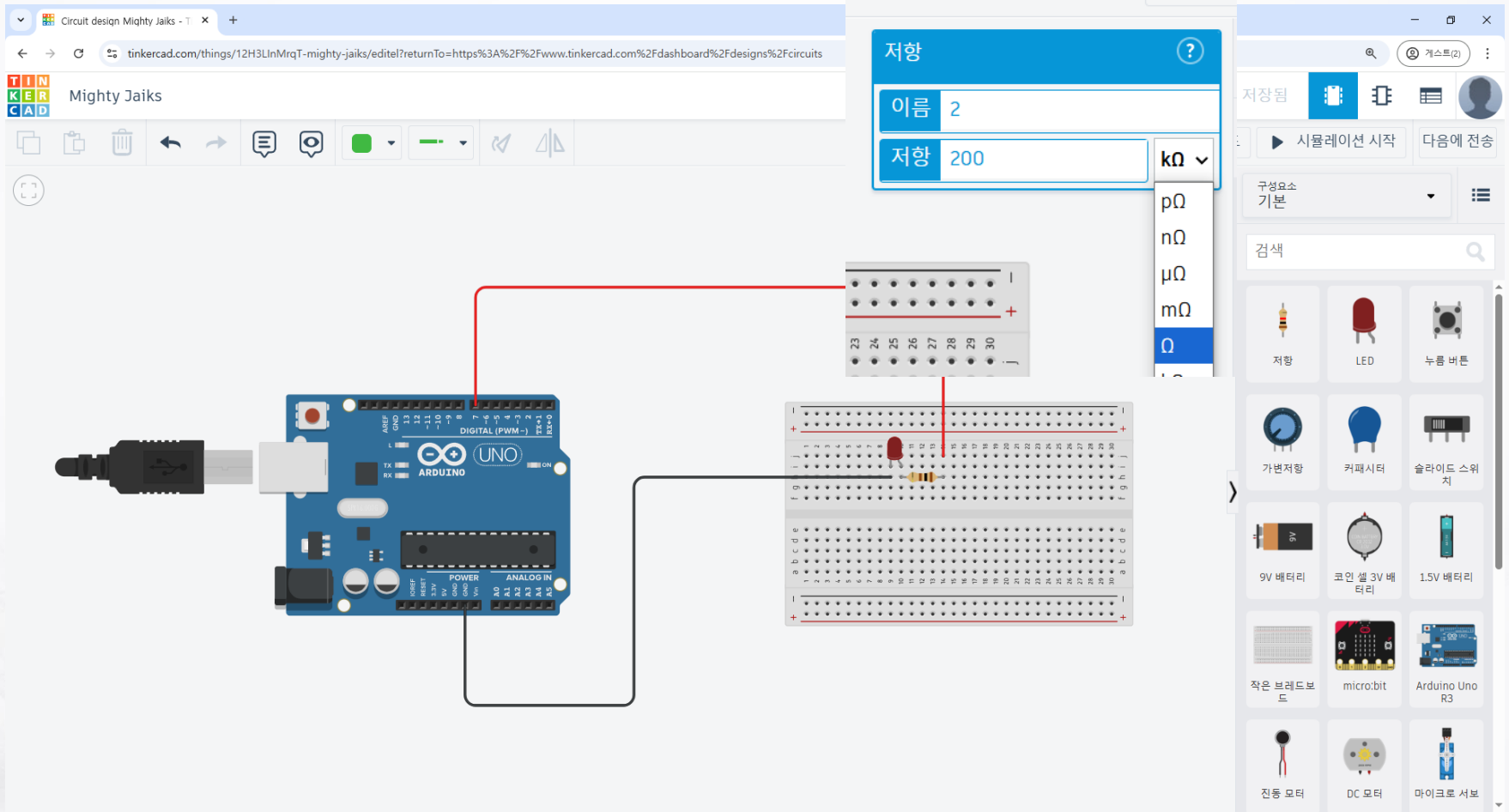
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 색상 변경 (LED 클릭 -> 색상변경)

The image shows the Tinkercad web interface for a circuit design. On the left, an Arduino Uno is connected to a breadboard. A red wire connects the Arduino's digital pin 2 to the anode of a red LED on the breadboard. A black wire connects the Arduino's ground pin to the cathode of the LED. The LED is configured with the name '2' and the color '초록색' (Green). The right-hand side of the interface shows a component palette with various electronic components like resistors, capacitors, and batteries. The top of the interface has a toolbar with icons for undo, redo, and other editing functions.

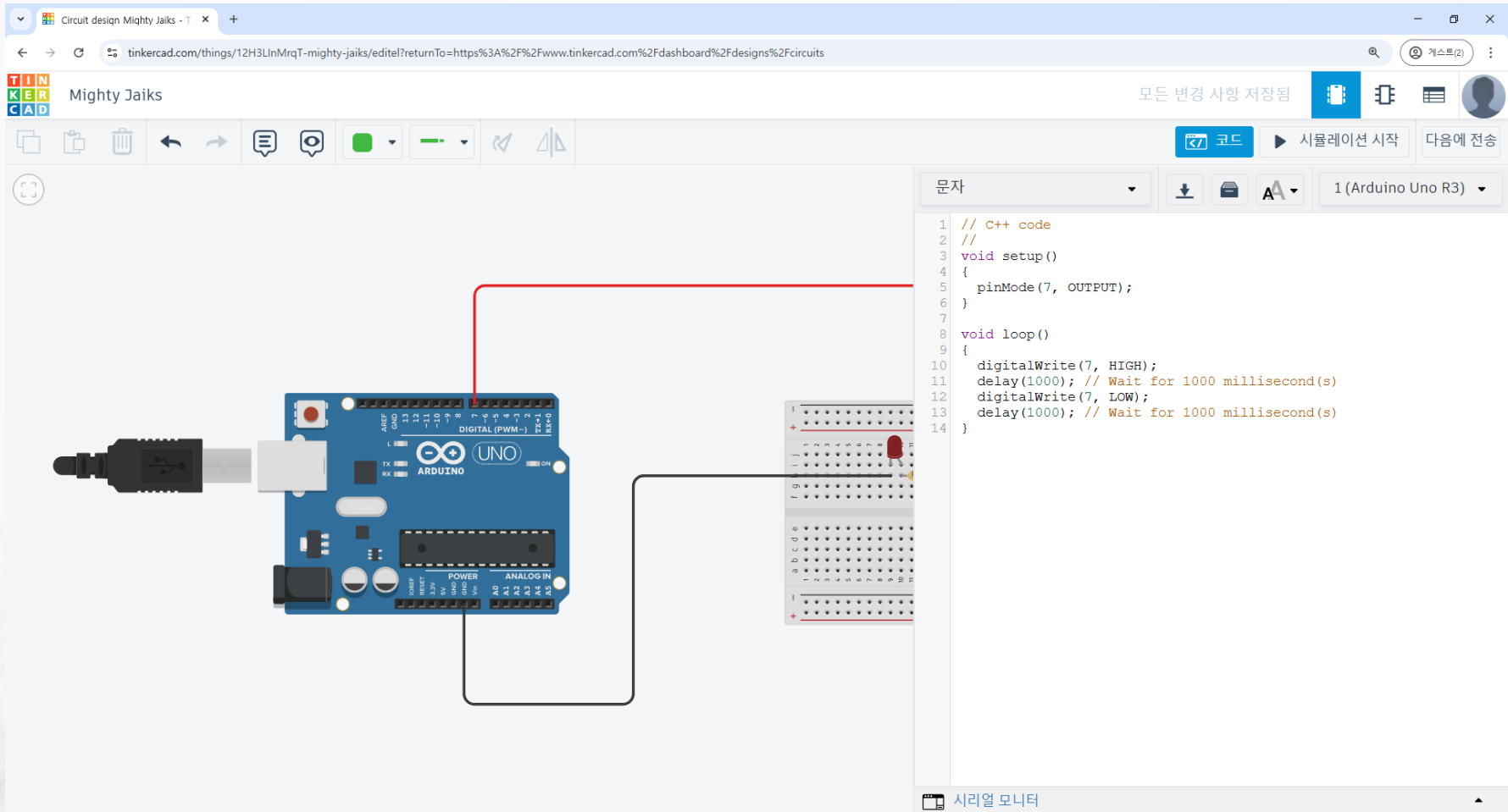
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 저항 옴 변경 (저항 클릭 -> 옴 변경)



# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 실습



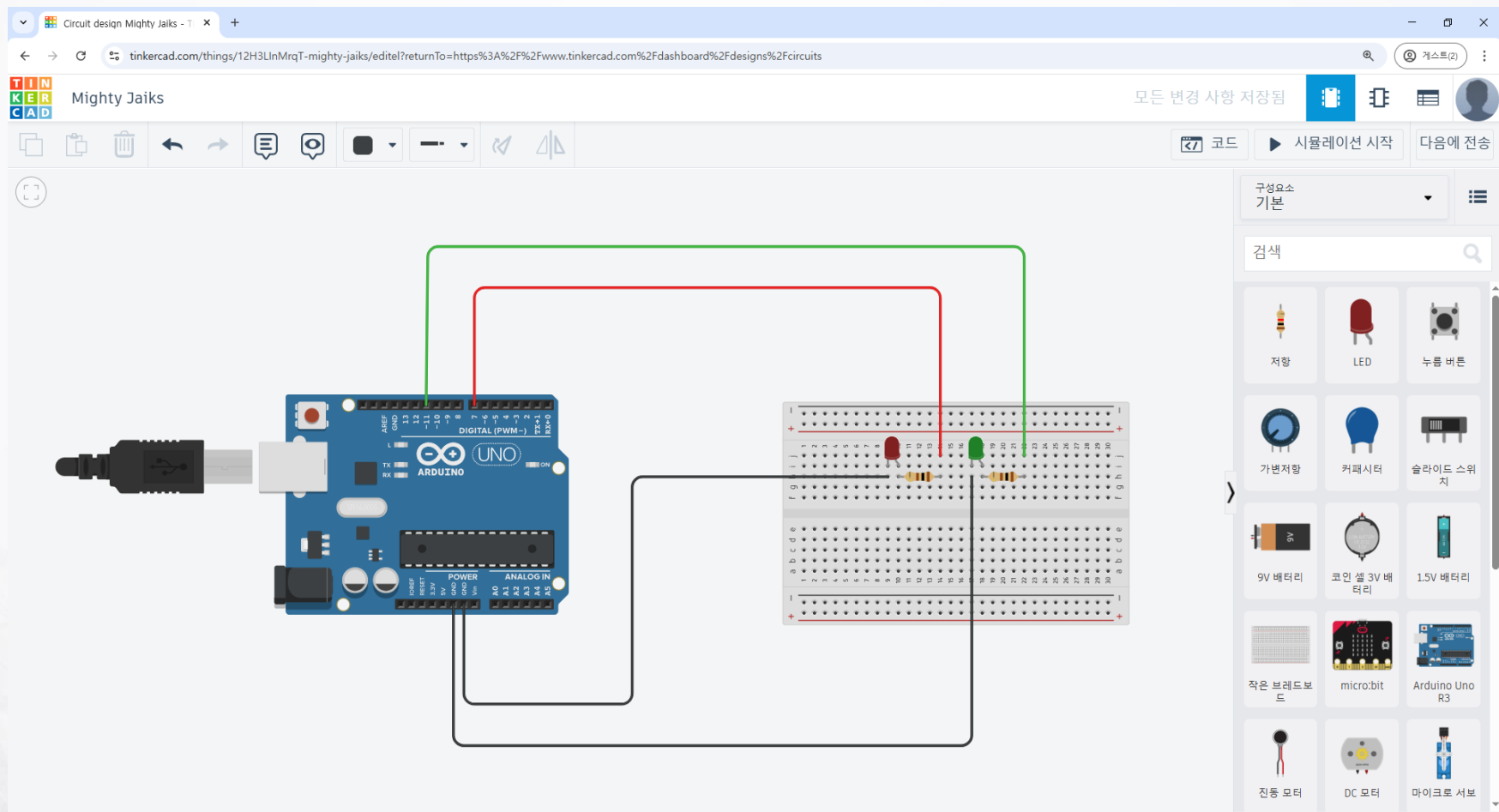
The screenshot shows the Tinkercad web interface for a circuit design. On the left, an Arduino Uno R3 is connected to a breadboard. A red wire connects digital pin 7 to the anode of a red LED. A black wire connects the cathode of the LED to ground. The code on the right is as follows:

```
1 // C++ code
2 //
3 void setup()
4 {
5   pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
6 }
7
8 void loop()
9 {
10  digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
11  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
12  digitalWrite(7, LOW);
13  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
14 }
```

At the bottom right, there is a button labeled "시리얼 모니터" (Serial Monitor).

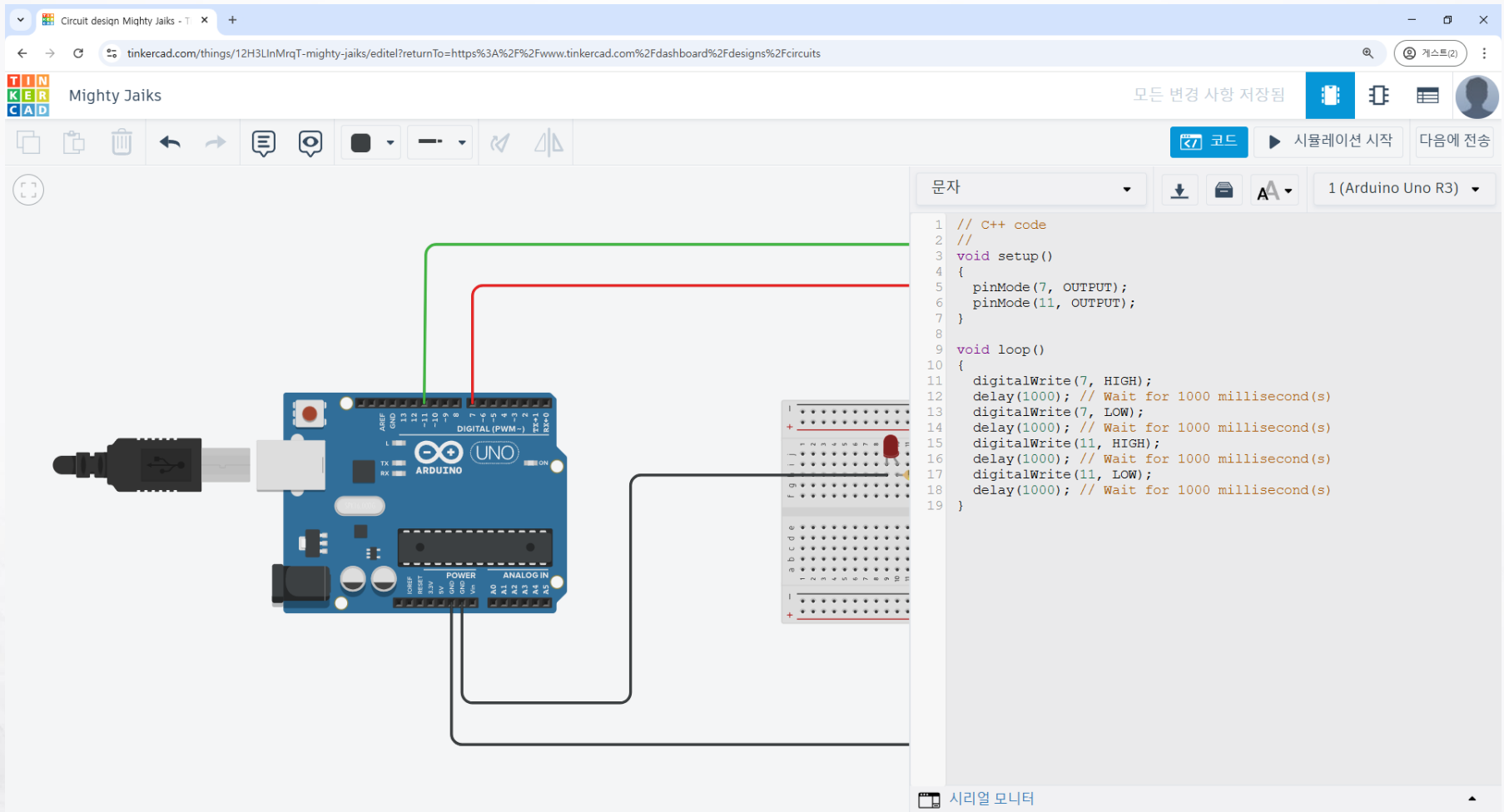
# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 2개 실습



# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 2개 실습

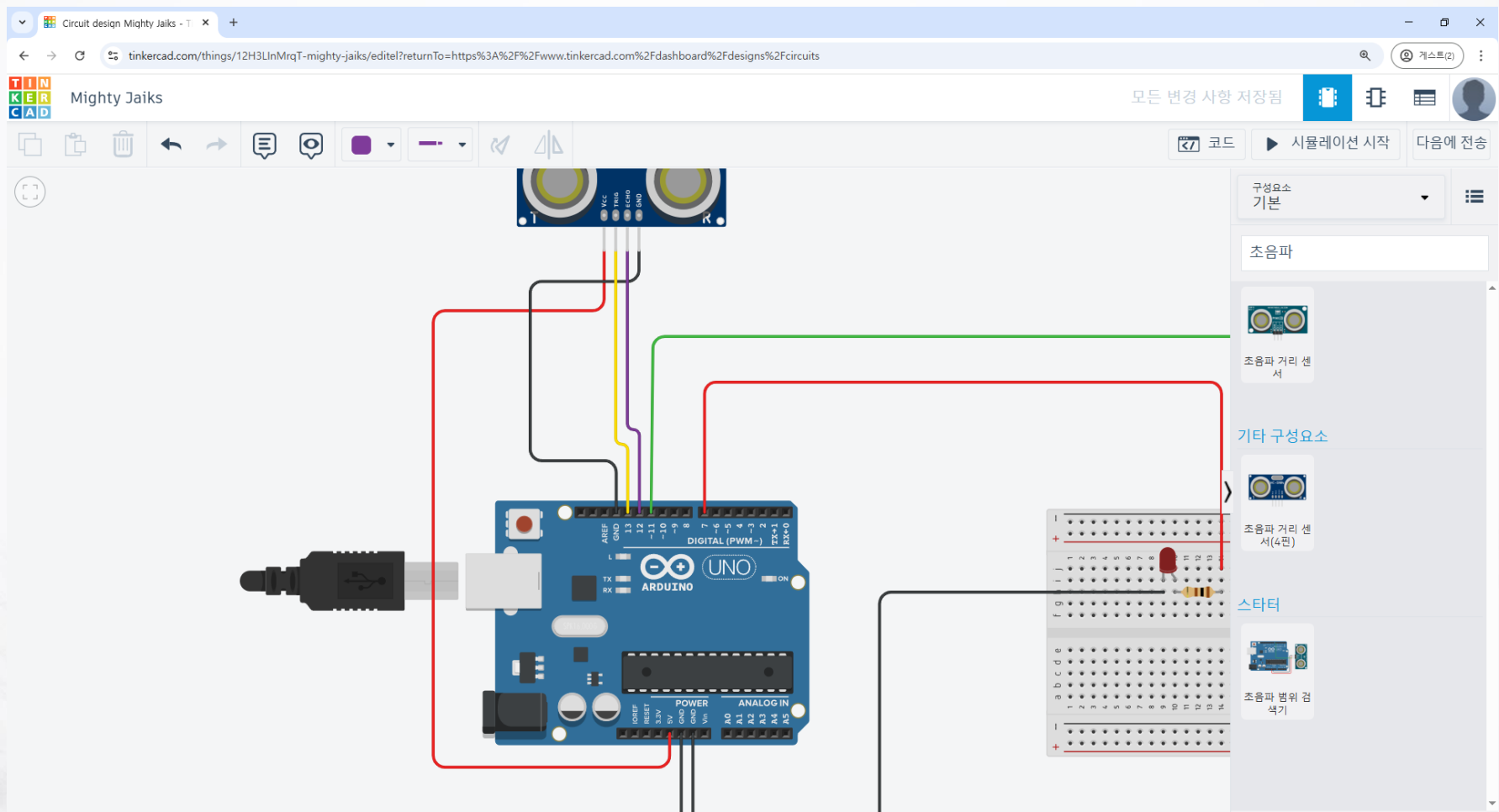


The screenshot displays the Tinkercad web interface for a circuit design. On the left, an Arduino Uno R3 is connected to a breadboard. Two LEDs are connected to the breadboard: one with its anode to digital pin 7 and its cathode to ground, and another with its anode to digital pin 11 and its cathode to ground. The code editor on the right contains the following C++ code:

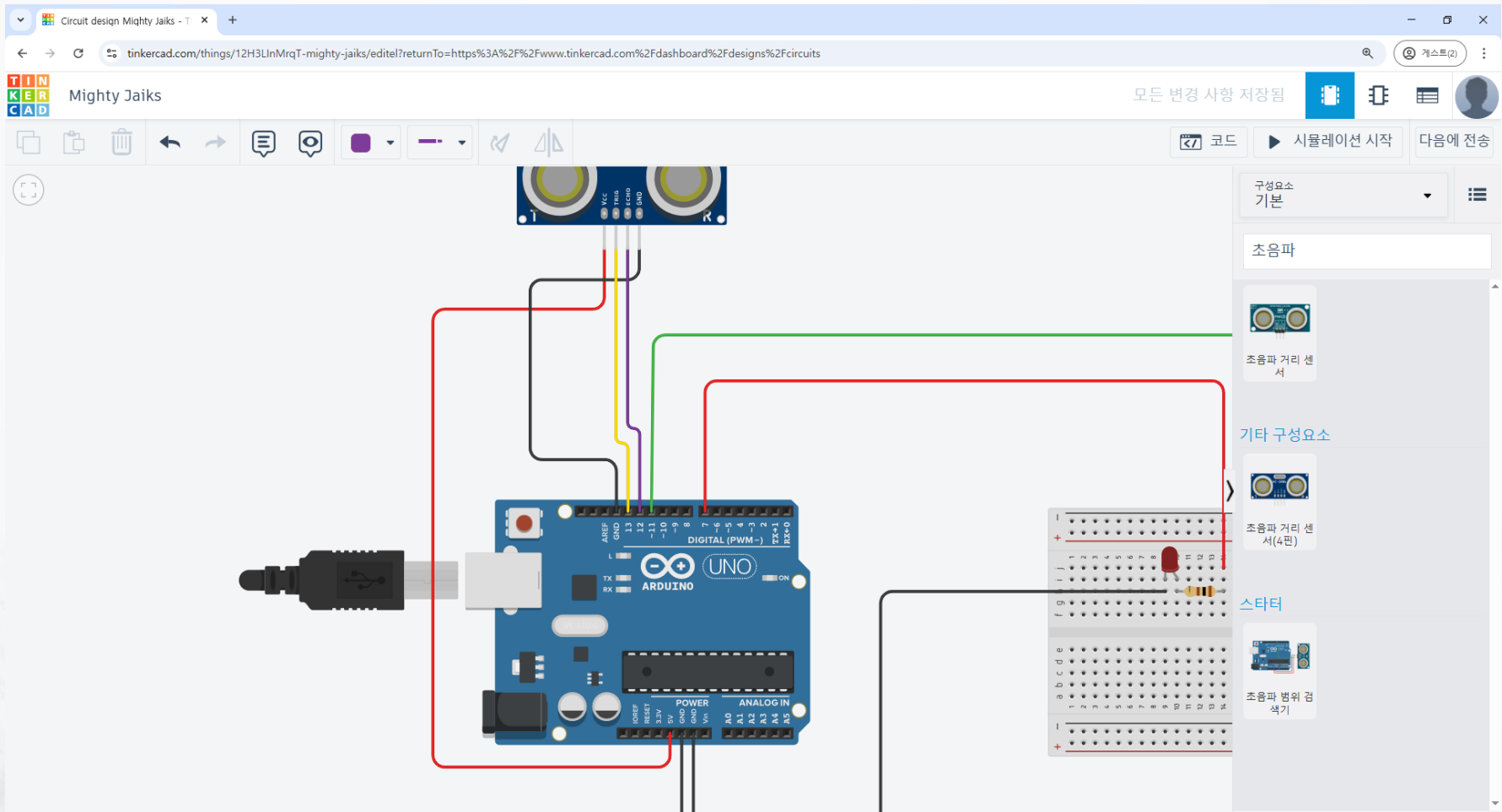
```
1 // C++ code
2 //
3 void setup()
4 {
5   pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
6   pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
7 }
8
9 void loop()
10 {
11   digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
12   delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
13   digitalWrite(7, LOW);
14   delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
15   digitalWrite(11, HIGH);
16   delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
17   digitalWrite(11, LOW);
18   delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
19 }
```

At the bottom right, there is a button labeled "시리얼 모니터" (Serial Monitor).

## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 2개 && 초음파(4핀) 실습



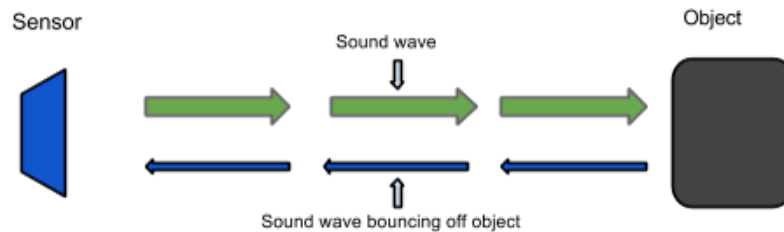
## ❖ 팅커카드를 이용한 아두이노 LED 2개 && 초음파(4핀) 실습



## ❖ HC-SR04 초음파 센서 (DataSheet)

### 1. How Ultrasonic Sensors Work

Ultrasonic sensors use sound to determine the distance between the sensor and the closest object in its path. How do ultrasonic sensors do this? Ultrasonic sensors are essentially sound sensors, but they operate at a frequency above human hearing.

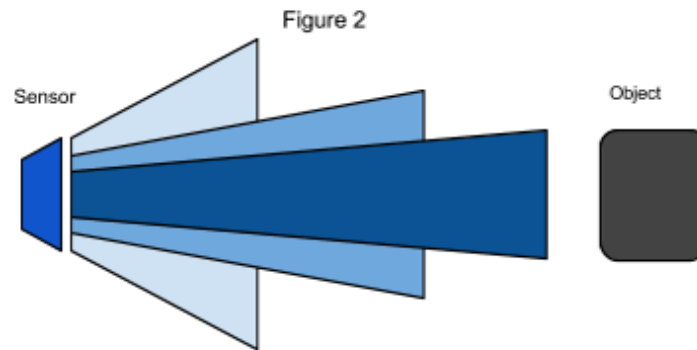


The sensor sends out a sound wave at a specific frequency. It then listens for that specific sound wave to bounce off of an object and come back (Figure 1). The sensor keeps track of the time between sending the sound wave and the sound wave returning. If you know how fast something is going and how long it is traveling you can find the distance traveled with equation 1.

**Equation 1.**  $d = v \times t$



## ❖ HC-SR04 초음파 센서 (DataSheet) - 1



- Power Supply: +5V DC
- Quiescent Current: <2mA
- Working current: 15mA
- Effectual Angle: <15°
- Ranging Distance: 2-400 cm
- Resolution: 0.3 cm
- Measuring Angle: 30°
- Trigger Input Pulse width: 10uS
- Dimension: 45mm x 20mm x 15mm
- Weight: approx. 10 g

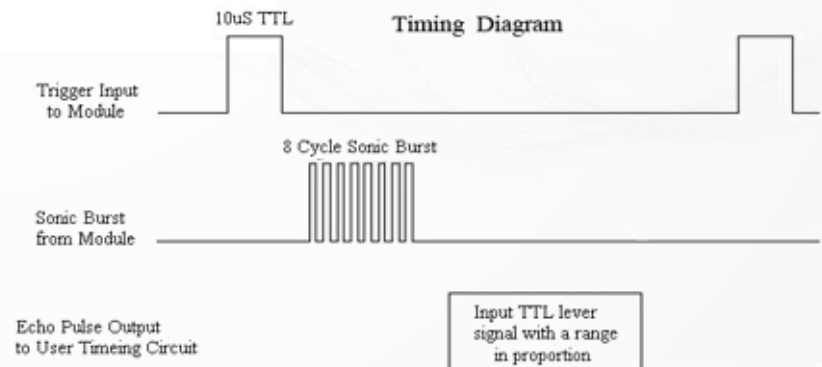
## ❖ HC-SR04 초음파 센서 (DataSheet) - 2

### 3. Timing Chart and Pin Explanations

The HC-SR04 has four pins, VCC, GND, TRIG and ECHO; these pins all have different functions. The VCC and GND pins are the simplest -- they power the HC-SR04. These pins need to be attached to a +5 volt source and ground respectively. There is a single control pin: the TRIG pin. The TRIG pin is responsible for sending the ultrasonic burst. This pin should be set to HIGH for 10  $\mu$ s, at which point the HC-SR04 will send out an eight cycle sonic burst at 40 kHz. After a sonic burst has been sent the ECHO pin will go HIGH. The ECHO pin is the data pin -- it is used in taking distance measurements. After an ultrasonic burst is sent the pin will go HIGH, it will stay high until an ultrasonic burst is detected back, at which point it will go LOW.

#### Taking Distance Measurements

The HC-SR04 can be triggered to send out an ultrasonic burst by setting the TRIG pin to HIGH. Once the burst is sent the ECHO pin will automatically go HIGH. This pin will remain HIGH until the the burst hits the sensor again. You can calculate the distance to the object by keeping track of how long the ECHO pin stays HIGH. The time ECHO stays HIGH is the time the burst spent traveling. Using this measurement in equation 1 along with the speed of sound will yield the distance travelled. A summary of this is listed below, along with a visual representation in Figure 2.



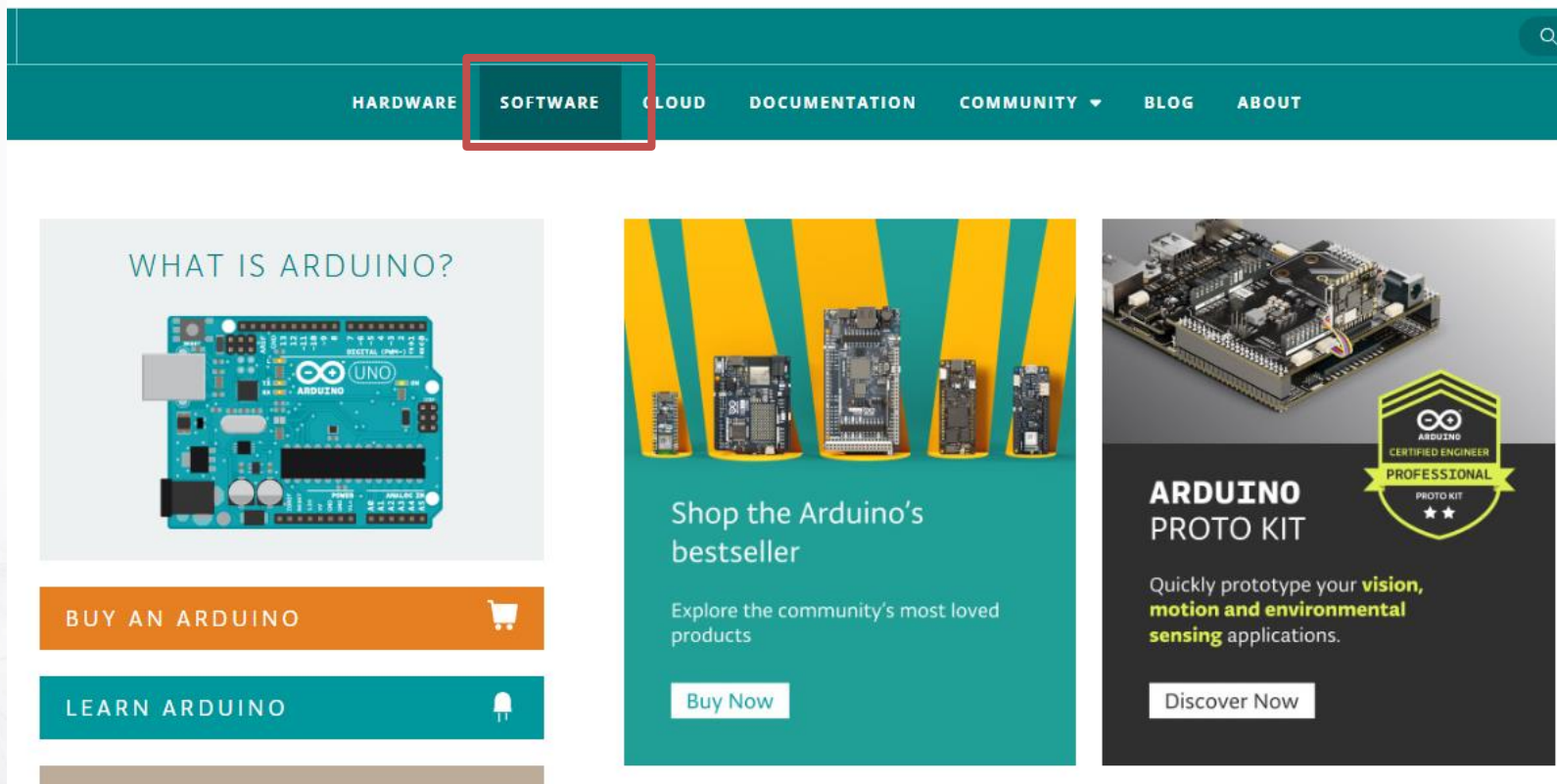
## ❖ HC-SR04 초음파 센서 CODE Serial 사용

LED\_test.ino

```
1
2  #define TRIG 9 //TRIG 핀 설정 (초음파 보내는 핀)
3  #define ECHO 8 //ECHO 핀 설정 (초음파 받는 핀)
4
5  void setup() {
6
7      Serial.begin(9600);
8
9      pinMode(TRIG, OUTPUT);
10     pinMode(ECHO, INPUT);
11 }
12
13
14
15 void loop()
16 {
17     long duration, distance;
18
19     digitalWrite(TRIG, LOW);
20     delayMicroseconds(2);
21     digitalWrite(TRIG, HIGH);
22     delayMicroseconds(10);
23     digitalWrite(TRIG, LOW);
24
25     duration = pulseIn (ECHO, HIGH);
26     distance = duration * 17 / 1000;    //distance = duration / 58.2;
27
28     Serial.println(duration );
29     Serial.print("\nDistance : ");
30     Serial.print(distance);
31     Serial.println(" Cm");
32     delay(1000);
33
34 }
35
```

## ❖ 아두이노 설치

<https://www.arduino.cc/>



## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 1

### Downloads



#### Arduino IDE 2.3.4

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger.

For more details, please refer to the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#).

Nightly builds with the latest bugfixes are available through the section below.

#### SOURCE CODE

The Arduino IDE 2.0 is open source and its source code is hosted on [GitHub](#).

#### DOWNLOAD OPTIONS

**Windows** Win 10 and newer, 64 bits

**Windows** MSI installer

**Windows** ZIP file

**Linux** AppImage 64 bits (X86-64)

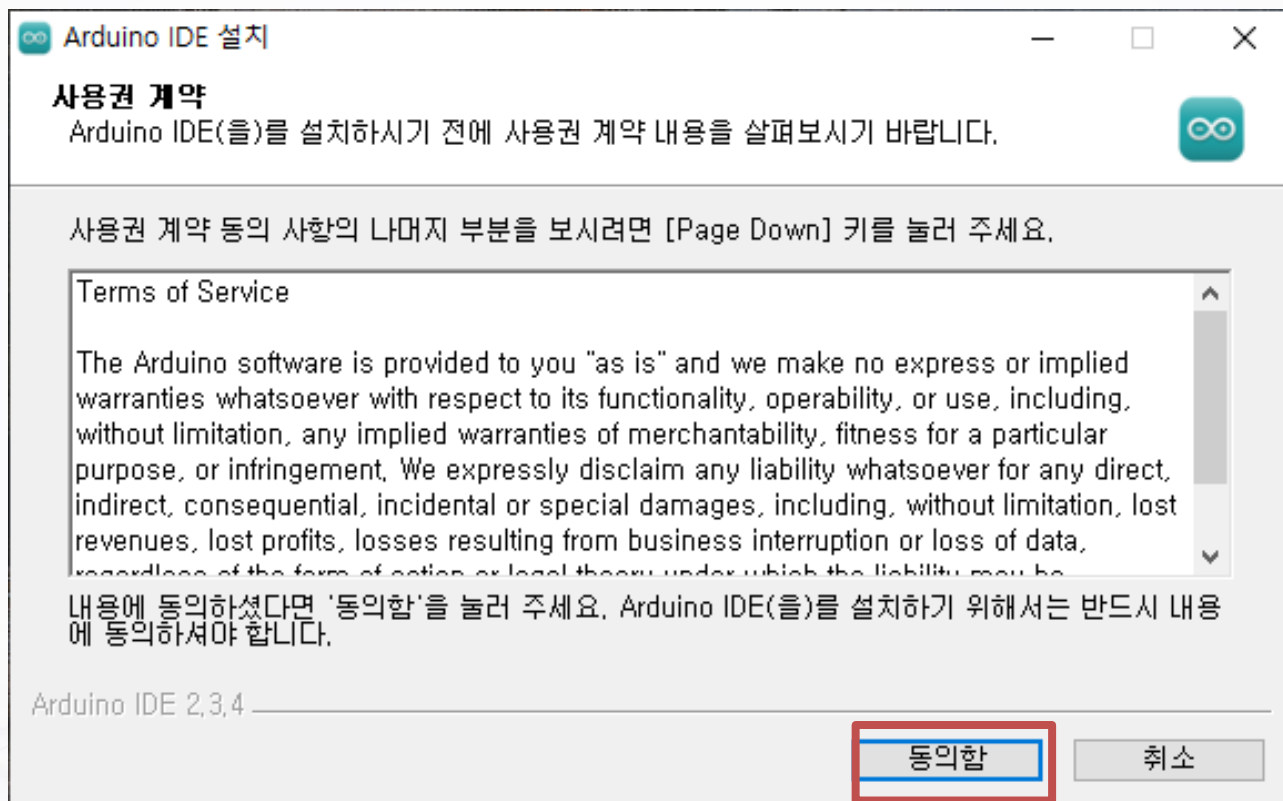
**Linux** ZIP file 64 bits (X86-64)

**macOS** Intel, 10.15: "Catalina" or newer, 64 bits

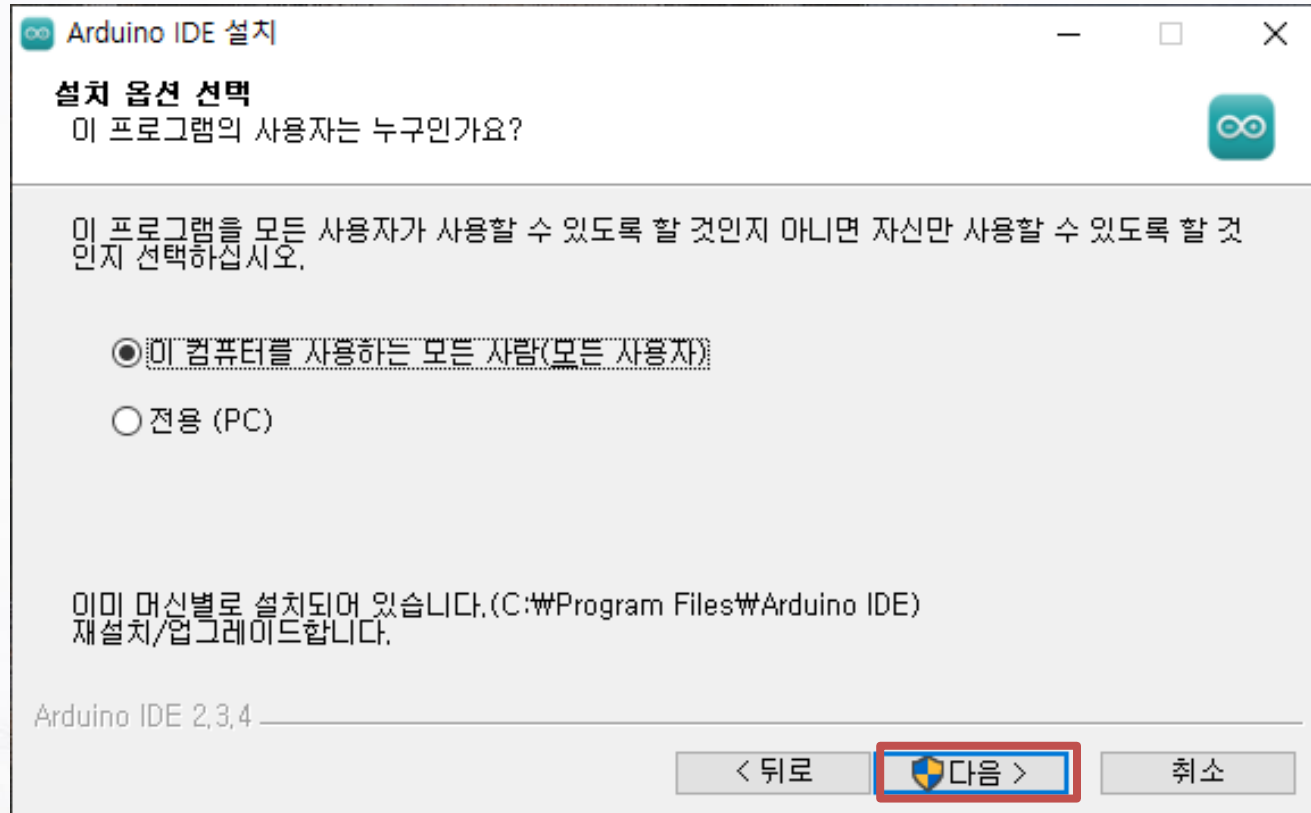
**macOS** Apple Silicon, 11: "Big Sur" or newer, 64 bits

[Release Notes](#)

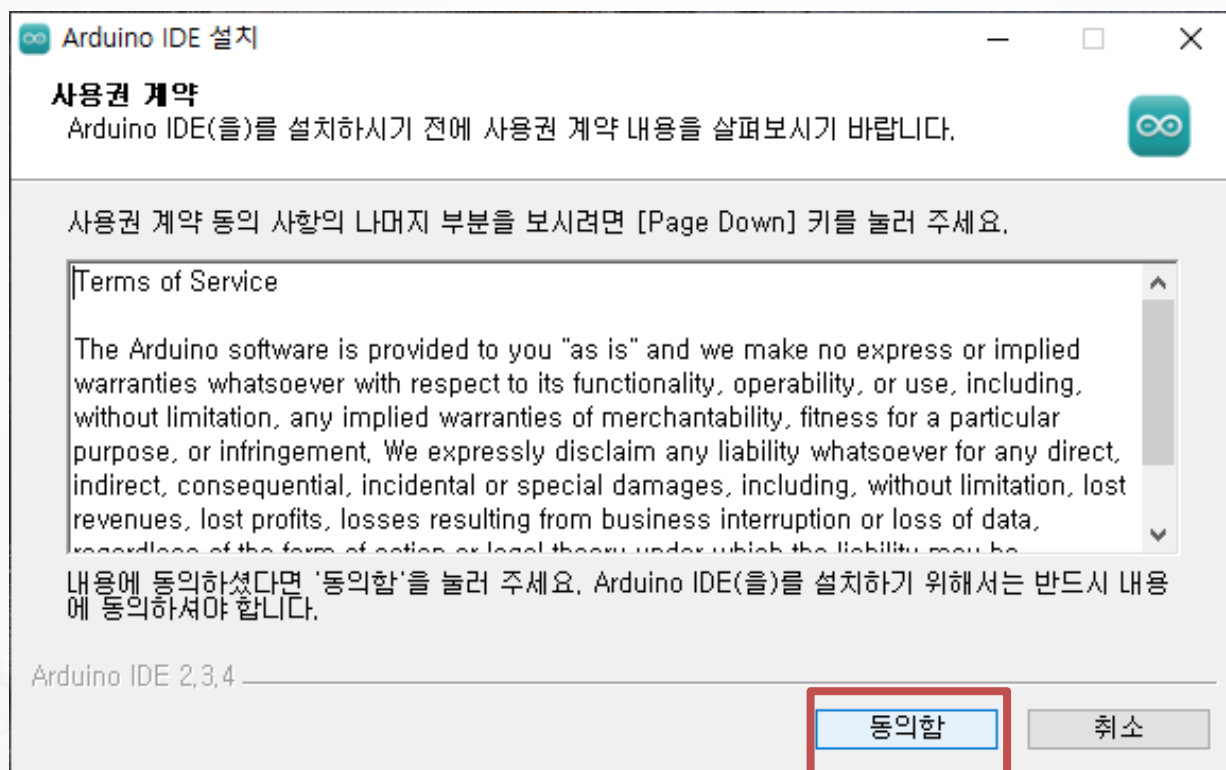
## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 2



## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 3

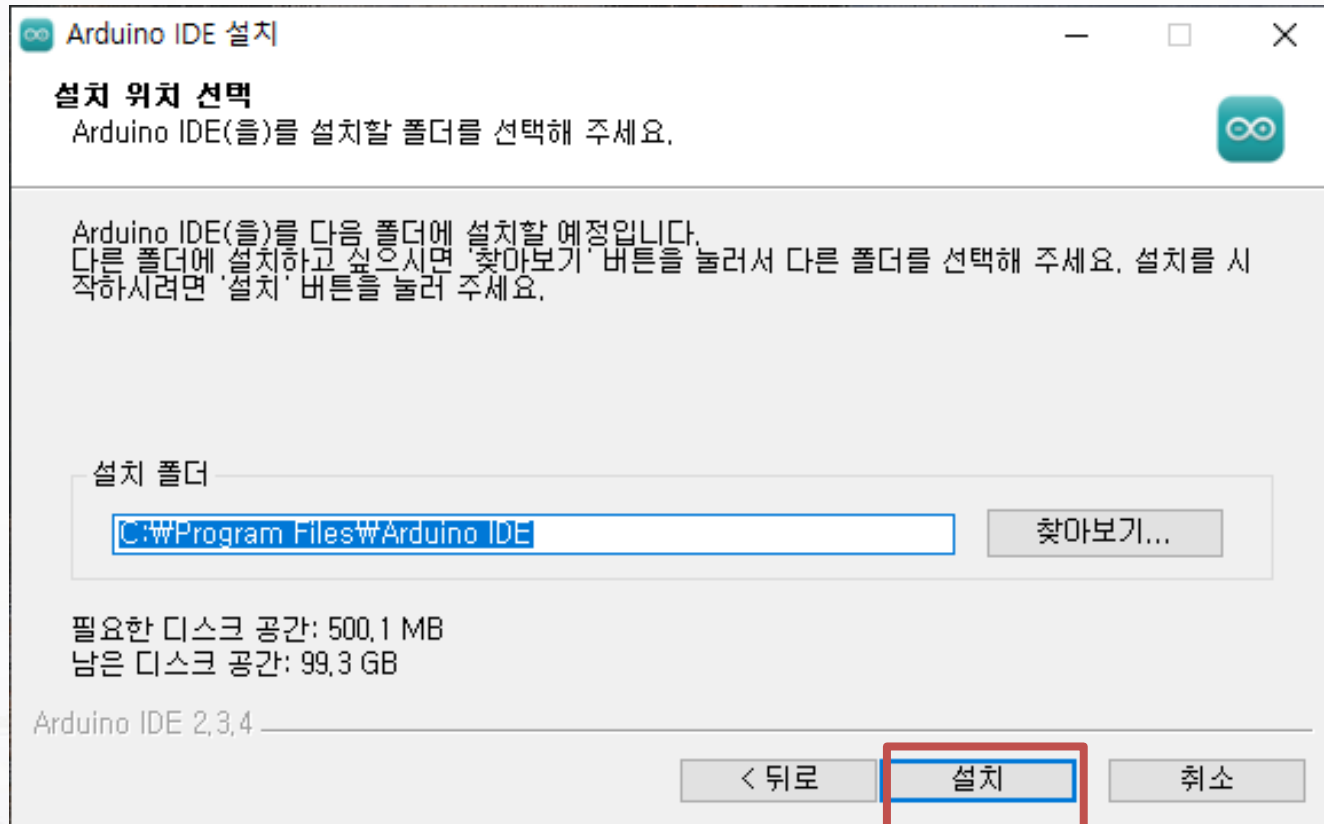


## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 4

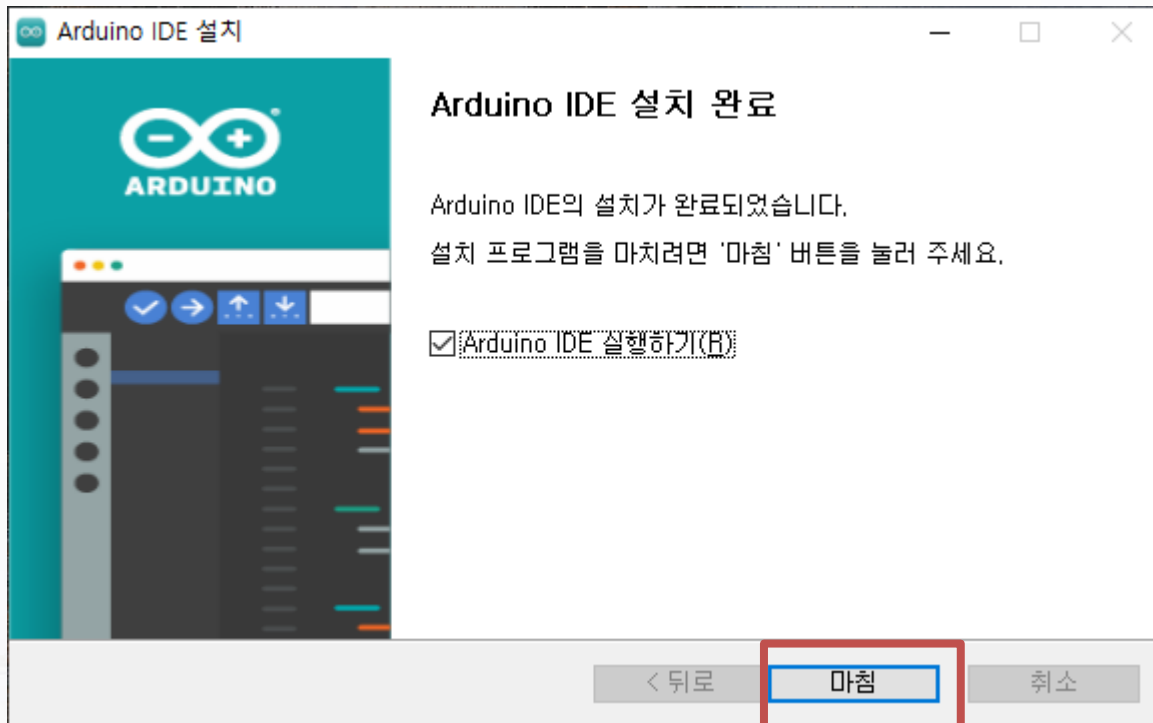




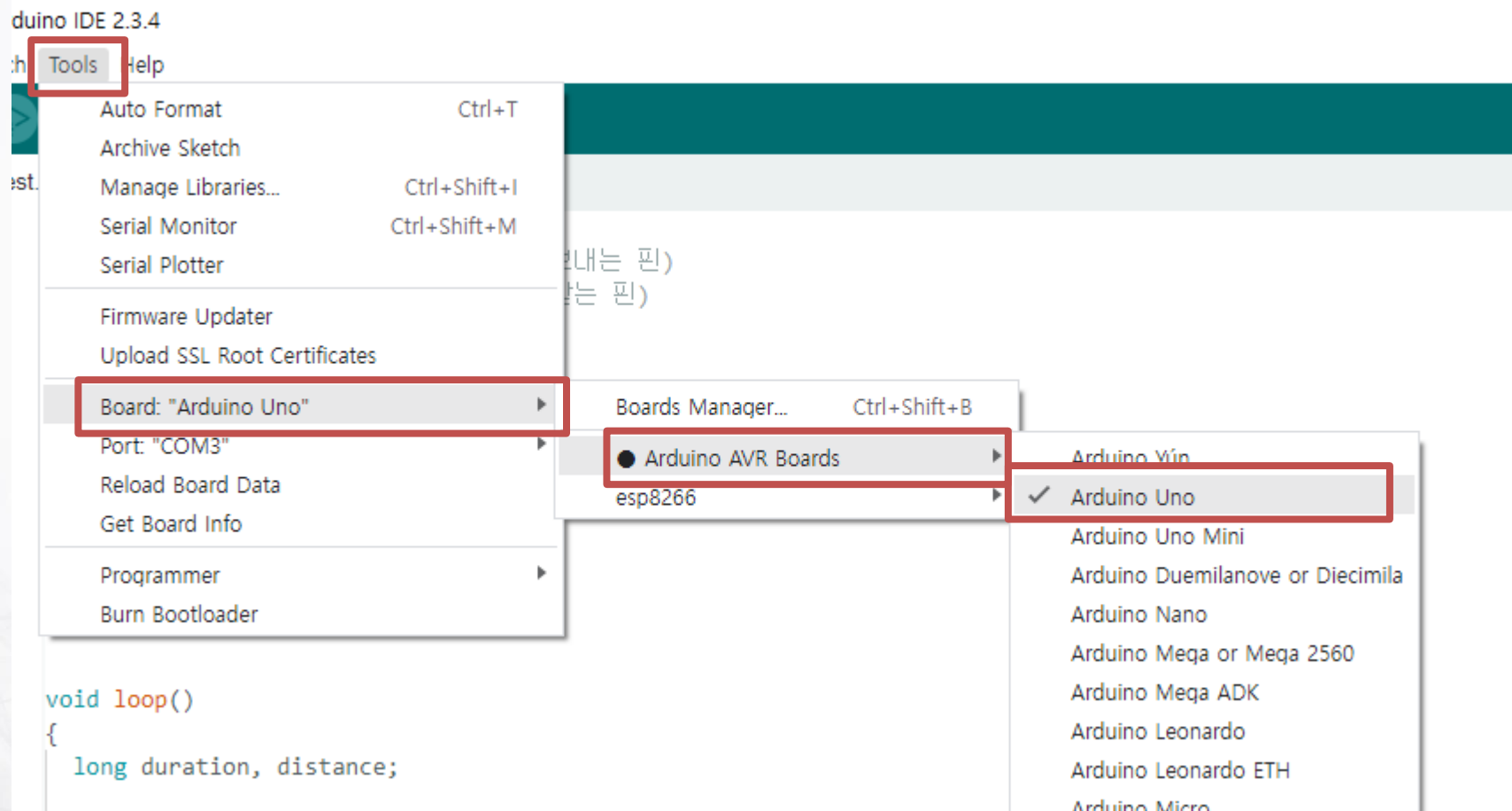
## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 5



## ❖ 아두이노 설치 - 6

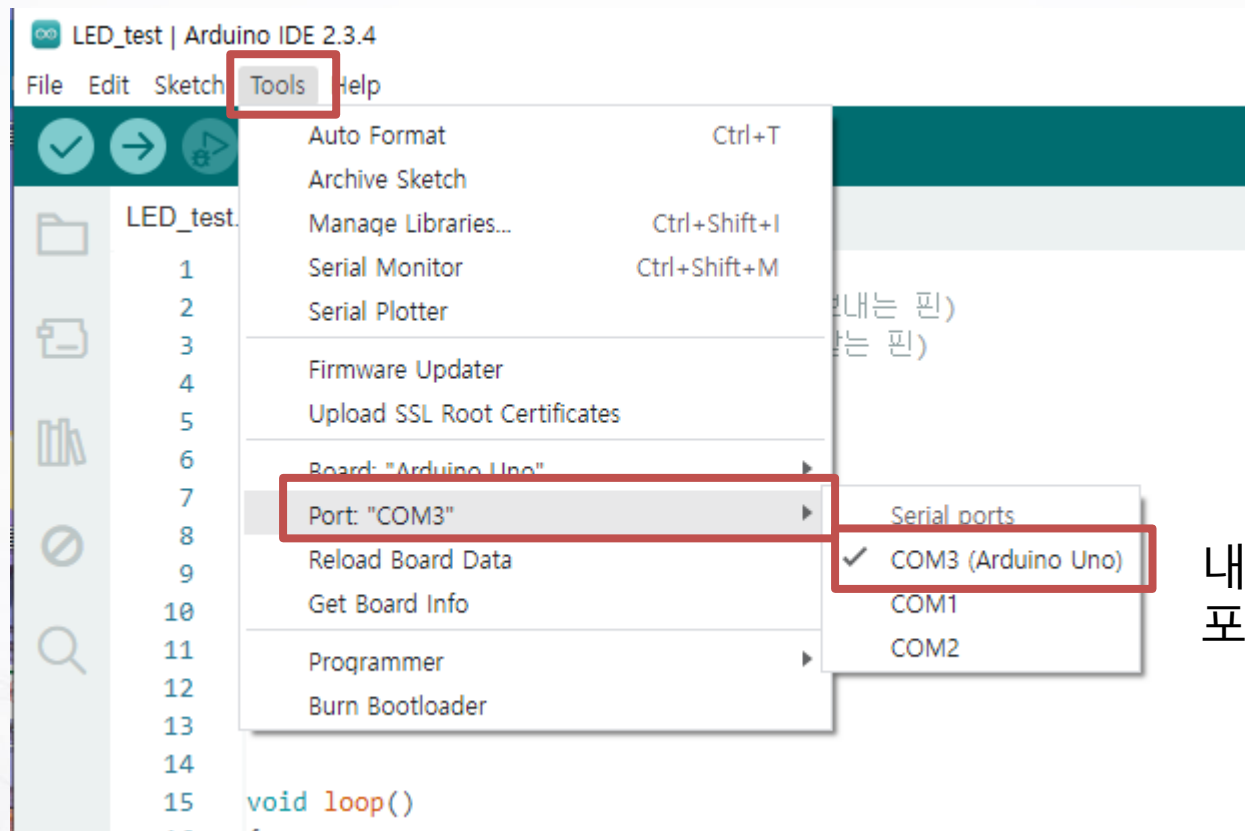


## ❖ 아두이노 IDE 실행 -> 보드설정 (Arduino Uno)



# 사물인터넷 - 실습

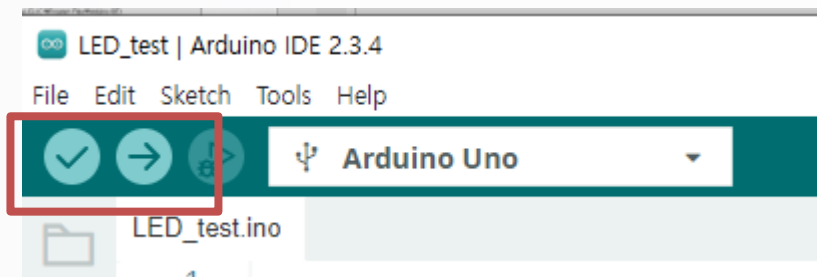
## ❖ 아두이노 IDE 실행 -> 포트설정(Arduino Uno)



내 컴퓨터에 연결된  
포트설정

# 사물인터넷 - 실습

## ❖ 아두이노 IDE 실행 -> 컴파일 및 펌웨어 업로드



컴파일 (문법체크)



컴파일 및 펌웨어 업로드

## ❖ 응용실습

### 초음파 거리에 따른 LED 제어

LED\_test.ino

```
1  #define TRIG 13 //TRIG 핀
2  #define ECHO 12 //ECHO 핀
3
4  int led_r = 7;
5  int led_g = 9;
6
7  void setup()
8  {
9      Serial.begin(9600);
10     pinMode(led_g, OUTPUT);
11     pinMode(led_r, OUTPUT);
12     pinMode(TRIG, OUTPUT);
13     pinMode(ECHO, INPUT);
14 }
15
16 void loop()
17 {
18     long duration,distance;
19
20     digitalWrite(TRIG, LOW);
21     delayMicroseconds(2); //delay(2)
22     digitalWrite(TRIG,HIGH);
23     delayMicroseconds(10);
24     digitalWrite(TRIG, LOW);
25
26     duration = pulseIn(ECHO, HIGH);
27
28     distance = duration / 58.2;
29     Serial.println(duration );
```

```
30     Serial.print("\nDistance : ");
31     Serial.print(distance);
32     Serial.println(" Cm");
33
34     if(distance >=100)
35     {
36         digitalWrite(led_r, HIGH);
37         digitalWrite(led_g, LOW);
38     }
39     else
40     {
41         digitalWrite(led_r, LOW);
42         digitalWrite(led_g, HIGH);
43     }
44     delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
45 }
```

**2주차 강의가 끝났습니다,  
모두 고생하셨습니다.**

