


Samsung Dual Camera

Shot with my Galaxy M20



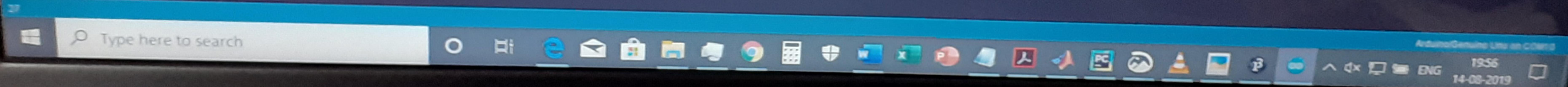
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```
Serial.print("V");
Serial.println(average);
lcd.clear();
lcd.print("Distance:");
lcd.print(average);
lcd.print("cm");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("Angle: ");
lcd.print(leftRightPos);
lcd.print("deg");
}

/*
start going right to left after we got to 180 degrees
same code as above
*/
for(leftRightPos = 180; leftRightPos > 0; leftRightPos--) { // going right to left
    leftRightServo.write(leftRightPos);
    for (index = 0; index<=numReadings;index++) {
        digitalWrite(initPin, LOW);
        delayMicroseconds(50);
        digitalWrite(initPin, HIGH);
        delayMicroseconds(50);
        digitalWrite(initPin, LOW);
        pulseTime = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
        distance = pulseTime/58;
        total = total + distance;
    }
}
```

Sampling sketch

The sketch name had to be modified. Sketch names can only consist
of ASCII characters and numbers and be less than 64 characters long.



```
Sonar_Code_Mine_
Serial.print("V");
Serial.println(average);
lcd.clear();
lcd.print("Distance:");
lcd.print(average);
lcd.print("cm");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("Angle: ");
lcd.print(leftRightPos);
lcd.print("deg");
}

/*
start going right to left after we got to 180 degrees
same code as above
*/
for(leftRightPos = 180; leftRightPos > 0; leftRightPos--) { // going right to left
    leftRightServo.write(leftRightPos);
    for (index = 0; index<=numReadings;index++) {
        digitalWrite(initPin, LOW);
        delayMicroseconds(50);
        digitalWrite(initPin, HIGH);
        delayMicroseconds(50);
        digitalWrite(initPin, LOW);
        pulseTime = pulseIn(echoPin, HIGH);
        distance = pulseTime/58;
        total = total + distance;
    }
}

Done uploading
of ASCII characters and numbers and be less than 64 characters long.
Sketch uses 5470 bytes (16%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.
Global variables use 309 bytes (15%) of dynamic memory, leaving 1739 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.
```

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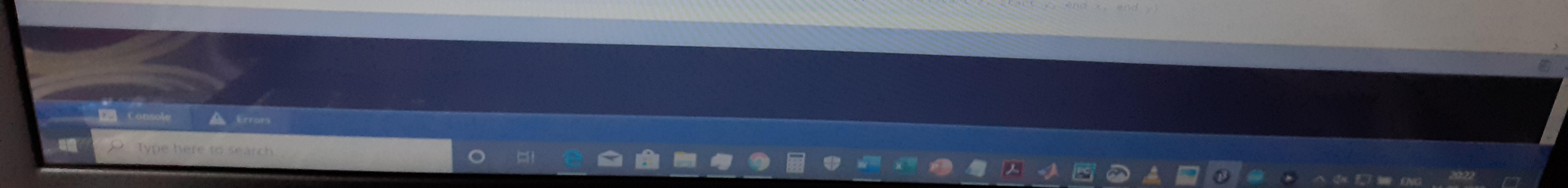
```

rasonic_SONAR_display

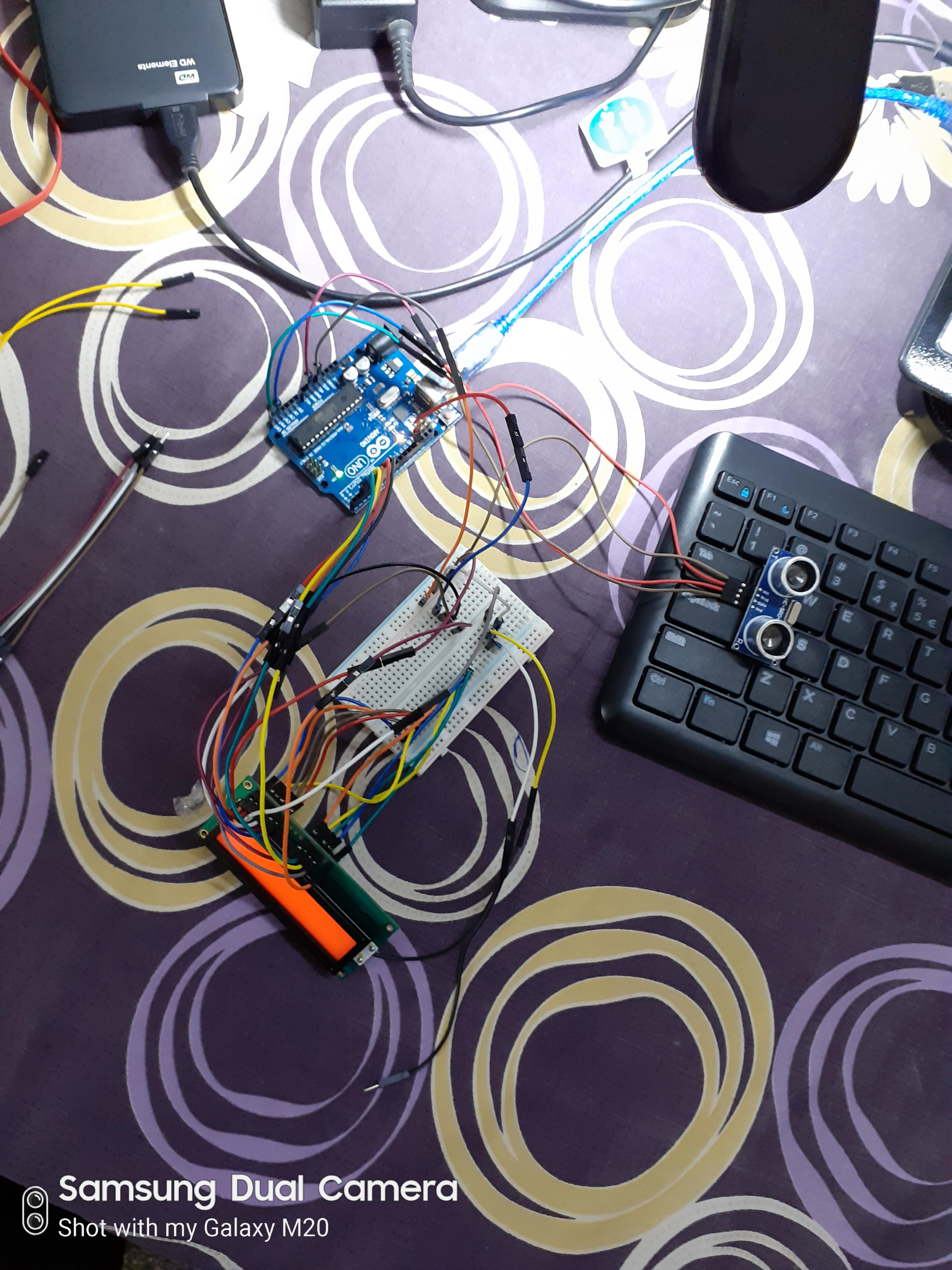
ground(0); // 0 = black
font = createFont("verdana", 12);
font(myFont);
setup the serial port and buffer
duinoport = new Serial(this, Serial.list()[0], 9600);

/* draw the screen */
void draw(){
fill(0);
noStroke();
ellipse(radius, radius, 750, 750);
rectMode(CENTER);
rect(350,402,800,100);
if (degree <= 1) {
motion = 0;
}
if (degree >= 179) {
motion = 1;
}
/* setup the radar sweep */
/*
We use trigonometry to create points around a circle.
So the radius plus the cosine of the servo position converted to radians
Since radians 0 start at 90 degrees we add 180 to make it start from the left
Adding +1 (i) each time through the loops to move 1 degree matching the one degree of servo movement
cos is for the x left to right value and sin calculates the y value
since its a circle we plot our lines and vertices around the start point for everything will always be the center.
*/
strokeWeight(7);
if (motion == 0) {
// set the thickness of the lines
// if going left to right
for (int i = 0; i <= 20; i++) {
// draw 20 lines with fading colour each 1 degree further away from the base
stroke(0, (10*i), 0);
// set the stroke colour (Red, Green, Blue) base is on the max value of i
line(radius, radius, radius + cos(radians(degree+(180+i)))*w, radius + sin(radians(degree+(180+i)))*w); // line starts x, start y, end x, end y
}
}
}


```



 Samsung Dual Camera
Shot with my Galaxy M20



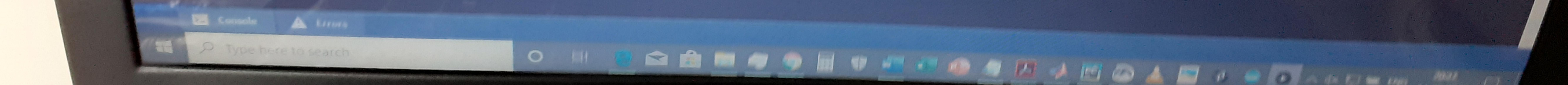
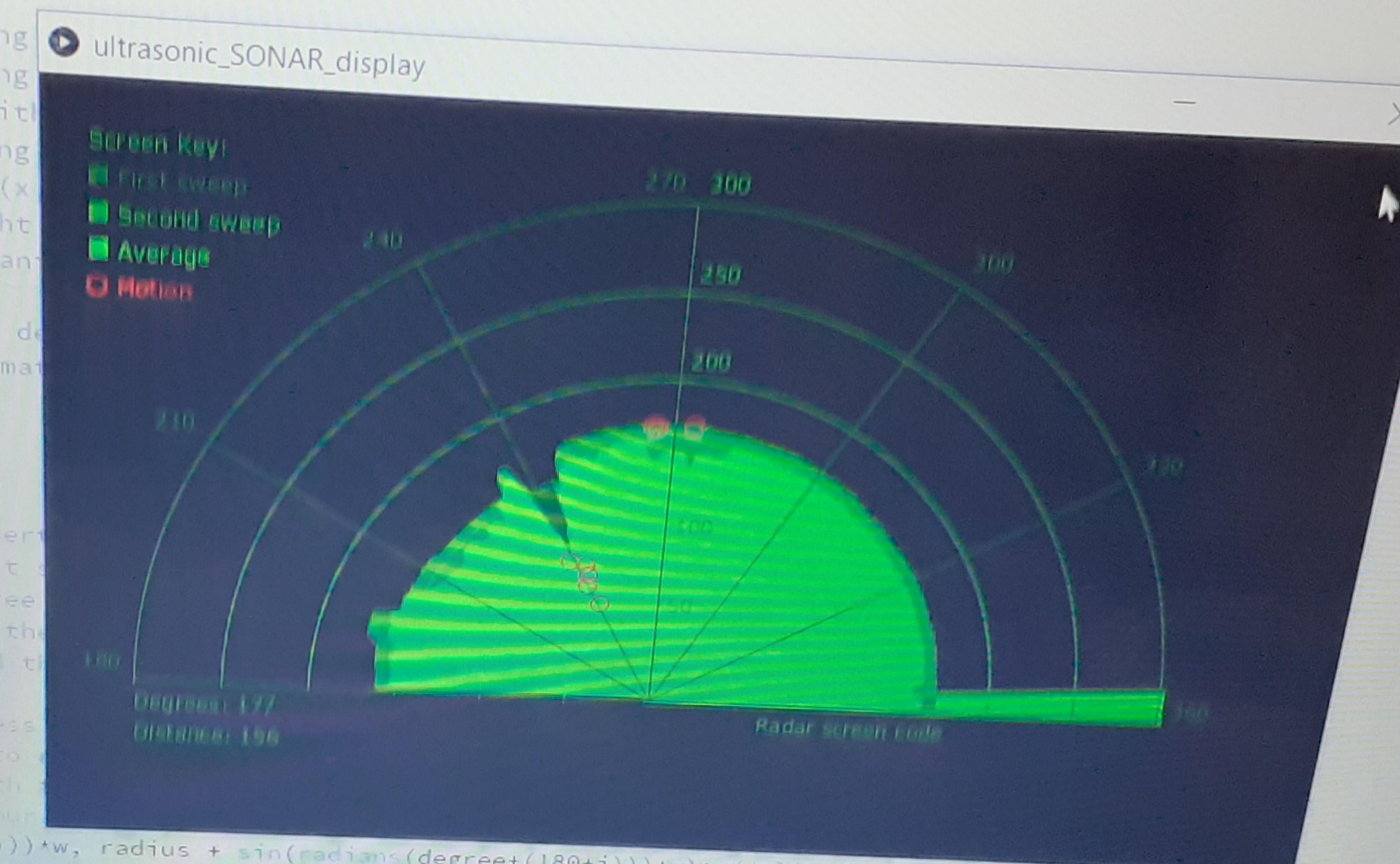
Samsung Dual Camera
Shot with my Galaxy M20



ultrasonic SONAR_display

```

25 background(0); // 0 = black
26 myFont = createFont("verdana", 12);
27 textFont(myFont);
28 // setup the serial port and buffer
29 arduinoport = new Serial(this, Serial.list()[0], 9600);
30 }
31 /* draw the screen */
32 void draw(){
33 fill(0);
34 noStroke();
35 ellipse(radius, radius, 750, 750);
36 rectMode(CENTER);
37 rect(350,402,800,100);
38 if (degree <= 1) {
39 motion = 0;
40 }
41 if (degree >= 179) {
42 motion = 1;
43 }
44 /* setup the radar sweep */
45 /*
46 We use trigonometry to create points around a circle.
47 So the radius plus the cosine of the servo position converts
48 Since radians 0 start at 90 degrees we add 180 to make it
49 Adding +1 (i) each time through the loops to move 1 degree
50 cos is for the x left to right value and sin calculates the
51 since its a circle we plot our lines and vertices around the
52 */
53 strokeWeight(7);
54 if (motion == 0) { // set the thickness
55 for (int i = 0; i <= 20; i++) { // if going left to
56 stroke(0, (10*i), 0); // draw 20 lines with
57 line(radius, radius, radius + cos(radians(degree+(180+i)))*w, radius + sin(radians(degree+(180+i)))*w); // line(start x, start y, end x, end y)
58 }
59 }
60 }
61 
```



DELL

Samsung Dual Camera

Shot with my Galaxy M20