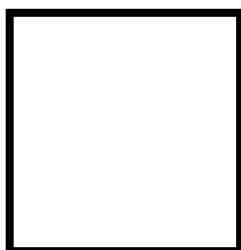




PAMANTASAN NG LUNGSOD NG MAYNILA
(University of the City of Manila)
Intramuros, Manila

Microprocessor Lab

Laboratory Activity No. 2
Arduino and Tinkercad Interface



Score

Submitted by:
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S 10:00am-1:00pm / CPE 0412.1-1

Date Submitted
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Submitted to:
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I. Objectives

This laboratory activity aims to implement the principles and techniques of hardware programming using Arduino through:

- Creating an Arduino programming and circuit diagram.

II. Method/s

- Perform a task problem given in the presentation.
- Write a code and perform an Arduino circuit diagram of a ring counter that displays eight (8) LEDs starting from left.

III. Results

TinkerCad

Exercise 1: Write a code that does a ring counter display for eight (8) LEDs starting from left.

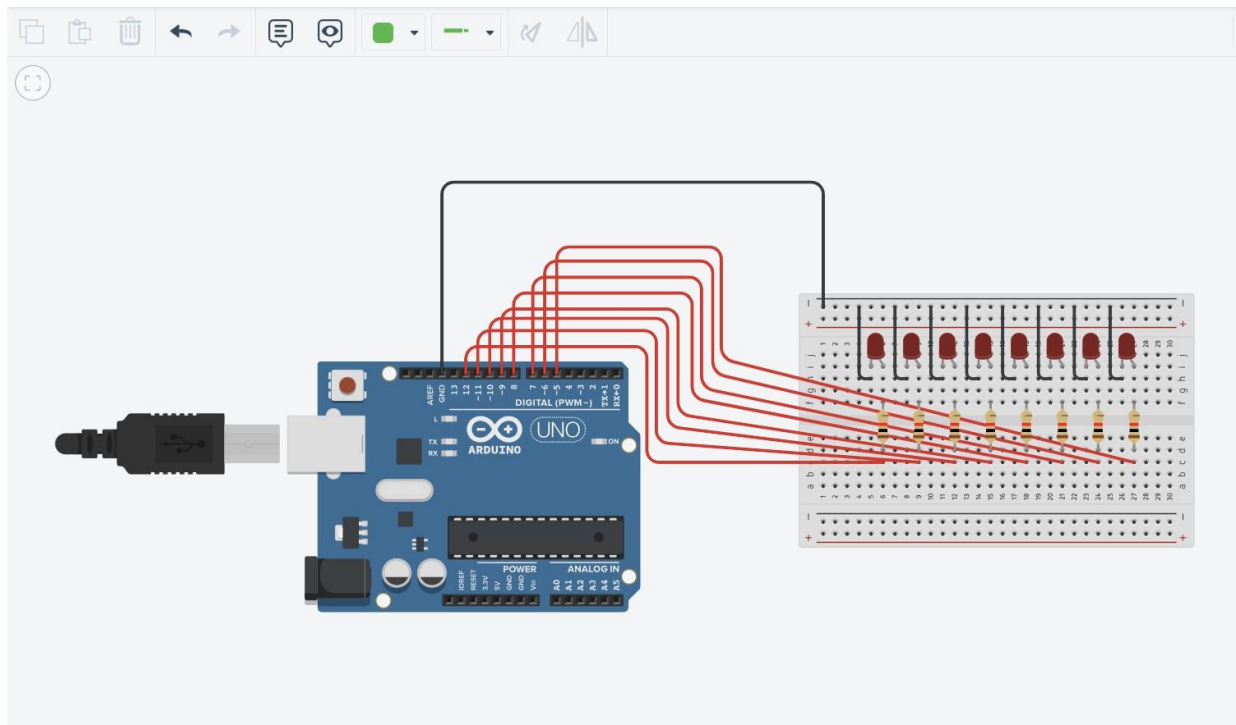


Figure No.1 Ring Counter Display Circuit Diagram

Components Used

1. 8 LEDs
2. Resistor
3. Breadboard

CODE:

```
1 // C++ code
2 //
3 /*
4  * Ring counter display for eight (8) LEDs starting from left.
5  */
6
7 void setup()
8 {
9     Serial.begin(9600);
10    pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
11    pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
12    pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
13    pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
14    pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
15    pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
16    pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
17    pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
18 }
19
20 void loop()
21 {
22     digitalWrite(12, HIGH);
23     delay(500);
24     Serial.println("The LED1 is HIGH");
25     digitalWrite(12, LOW);
26     delay(500);
27     Serial.println("The LED1 is LOW");
28
29     digitalWrite(11, HIGH);
30     delay(500);
31     Serial.println("The LED2 is HIGH");
32     digitalWrite(11, LOW);
33     delay(500);
34     Serial.println("The LED2 is LOW");
35
36     digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
37     delay(500);
38     Serial.println("The LED3 is HIGH");
39     digitalWrite(10, LOW);
40     delay(500);
41     Serial.println("The LED3 is LOW");
42
43     digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
44     delay(500);
45     Serial.println("The LED4 is HIGH");
46     digitalWrite(9, LOW);
47     delay(500);
48     Serial.println("The LED4 is LOW");
49
50     digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
51     delay(500);
52     Serial.println("The LED5 is HIGH");
53     digitalWrite(8, LOW);
54     delay(500);
55     Serial.println("The LED5 is LOW");
56
57     digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
58     delay(500);
59     Serial.println("The LED6 is HIGH");
60     digitalWrite(7, LOW);
61     delay(500);
62     Serial.println("The LED6 is LOW");
63
64     digitalWrite(6, HIGH);
65     delay(500);
66     Serial.println("The LED7 is HIGH");
67     digitalWrite(6, LOW);
68     delay(500);
69     Serial.println("The LED7 is LOW");
70
71     digitalWrite(5, HIGH);
72     delay(500);
73     Serial.println("The LED8 is HIGH");
74     digitalWrite(5, LOW);
75     delay(500);
76     Serial.println("The LED8 is LOW");
77
78 }
```

Actual Implementation:

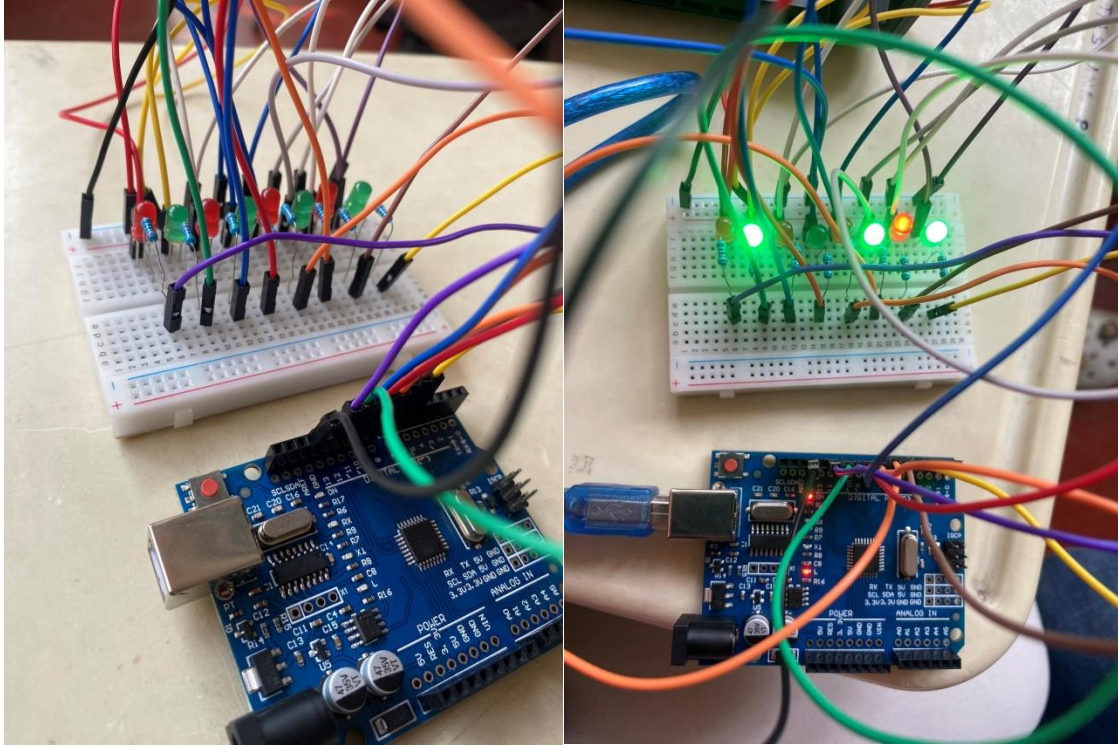


Figure No.2 Actual Ring Counter Display

IV. Conclusion

Using the Tinkercad interface, I recreated a ring counter display of 8 LEDs, provided in the circuit diagram and given code on the laboratory paper. I learned how to build and simulate the circuit in Tinkercad before programming using a virtual Arduino. The ring counter display functioned properly. The LEDs were turned on one at a time, starting from the left and ending on the right. The LEDs were then turned off in reverse order, beginning on the left and ending on the right. I also learned how to use Arduino functions like `digitalWrite()` and `delay()` to control the LEDs. I also learned how to iterate over the LEDs and switch them on and off in sequence using a `for` loop. Overall, this laboratory activity was a great way to learn. I learned how to build, simulate, and program a ring counter display using Arduino and Tinkercad. I also learned how to control LEDs using a variety of Arduino functions.

References

- [1] Marian, P. (2022). Arduino 8 bit Binary LED Counter. Electro Schematics.
<https://www.electroschematics.com/arduino-8-bit-binary-led/>
- [2] Sanhkla, M. (2022). Basics of Arduino Tinkercad. Studocu.
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