

BINARY CLOCK

Within this tutorial, you are going to create a binary clock using a micro:bit. Binary is a numbering system computers use.

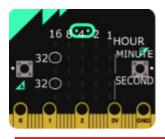
You will keep track of the time by displaying the hours, minutes and seconds as separate binary numbers on the micro:bit LED display.

READING THE CLOCK

To read the clock you start on the top row of LEDs, this row represents the hours.

Each column of LEDs represents a number. From right to left the columns are numbered 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16. By adding these 5 numbers you can get every value of a 24-hour clock.

The middle two rows represent the minutes and the bottom two rows represent the seconds. Since for the minutes and seconds you need to be able to count up to 60, the left LED on the upper rows represents 32. (See the graphical representation below)



YOU WILL NEED 1 x micro:bit 1 x micro USB Cable EduBlocks code Editor app.edublocks.org

CODE

CREATING VARIABLES

There are a few variables that you will need, so let's get these out of the way first.

To create a variable click on **Variables** then click on **Create variable...**. This will bring up a text box for you to enter the name of the variable. Do this for each of the following variables:

secLeds
minLeds
hourLeds

hours
minutes
seconds
adjust
vBit
lastTime
tick
displayBinary
now

□ elapsedMs □ v

IMPORTING MICRO:BIT LIBRARY AND SETTING UP VARIABLES

- Click on Basic, click and drag a from microbit import * and drop it in the coding area.
- Click on Variables Click and drag adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under from microbit import *
- Click on the small arrow next to adjust and click on secLeds
- 4. Click on the **0** and type **[[4,4], [3,4], [2,4], [1,4], [0,4],[0,3]]**
- Click on Variables. Click and drag adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under secLeds = [[4,4], [3,4], [2,4], [1,4], [0,4], [0,3]]
- Click on the small arrow next to adjust and click on minLeds
- 7. Click on the **0** and type **[[4,2], [3,2], [2,2], [1,2], [0,2], [0,1]]**
- 8. Click on Variables. Click and drag adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under minLeds = [[4,2], [3,2], [2,2], [1,2], [0,2], [0,1]]
- Click on the small arrow next to adjust and click on hourLeds
- Click on the 0 and type [[4,0], [3,0], [2,0], [1,0], [0,0]]
- 11. Click on **Variables**. Click and drag **adjust = 0** block to the coding area and attach it under **hourLeds =**

[[4,0], [3,0], [2,0], [1,0], [0,0]]

- 12. Click on the small arrow next to **adjust** and click on **hours**
- Click on Variables. Click and drag adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under hours = 0
- 14. Click on the small arrow next to **adjust** and click on **minutes**
- 15. Click on **Variables**. Click and drag **adjust = 0** block to the coding area and attach it under **minutes = 0**
- 16. Click on the small arrow next to **adjust** and click on **seconds**
- 17. Click on **Variables**. Click and drag **adjust = 0** block to the coding area and attach it under **seconds = 0**
- 18. Click on the 0 and type -10

Your code should now look like this:



DISPLAYING THE BINARY

Now to create a function to display the binary number on the micro:bit display.

- Click on Basic. Click and drag a def (): block to the coding area and attach it under the adjust = -10
- Click on Variables. Click and drag a displayBi nary block to the coding area and attach it within the first blank spot of the def block.
- Within the second blank space type value, numBits, leds
- 4. Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it within the def displayBinary (value, numBits, leds):
- 5. Click on the arrow next to **adjust** and click on **v**, click on **0** and type **value**
- Click on Basic, click and drag a for i in range (number): block to the coding area and attach it under v = value block.

- Within the for block click on number and type 0, numBits
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it within the for i in range (0, numBits): block
- Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on vBit
- 10. Click on the 0 and type v % 2
- Click on Display, click and drag a display.set_pixel(0,0,5) block to the coding area and attach it under vBit = v % 2
- 12. Click on **0,05** and type **leds[i][0]**, **leds[i][1]**, **int(vBit** * 9)
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 to the coding area and attach it under display.set_pixel(leds[1][0], leds[i][1], int(vBit * 9))
- 14. Click on the arrow next to **adjust** and click on **v**, click the **0** and type **int(v/2)**
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under the def displayBinary (value, numBits, leds)
- Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on last-Time
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under the lastTime = 0
- Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on tick, click on the 0 and type 1000 + adjust

Your code should now look like this:

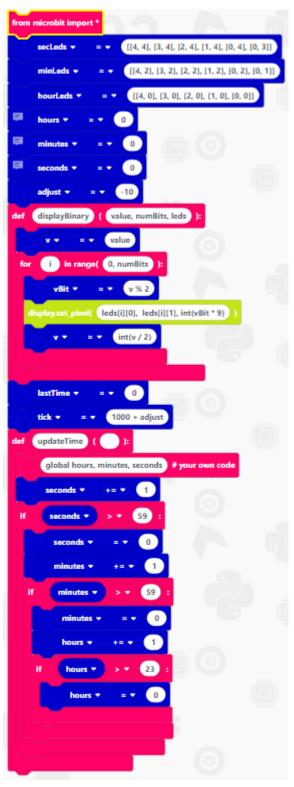
UPDATING THE TIME

Creating a function to update the time

- Click on Basic, click and drag def (): block to the coding area and attach it under tick = 1000 + adjust
- Click on the first blank space and type update-Time
- Click on Basic, click and drag a #your own code block to the coding area and attach it within the def updateTime block
- 4. Type **global hours, minutes, seconds** within the **#your own code** block
- Click on Variables click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it under global hours, minutes, seconds #your own code
- Click on the small arrow next to adjust and click on seconds, click on the small arrow next to = and click on +=, click on 0 and type 1
- 7. Click on **Basic**, click and drag an **if True**: block to the coding area and attach it under **seconds** += 1
- 8. Click on **Basic** and click and drag a **0 == 0** block to the coding area and attach it within the **if True** block where it says **True**
- Click on Variables, click and drag a seconds block to the coding area and attach it within the first 0 of the if block, click on the small arrow next to the == sign and click on >, click on 0 and type 59
- Click on Variables click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it within the if seconds > 59: block
- Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on seconds
- 12. Click on **Variables** click and drag an **adjust = 0** block to the coding area and attach it under **seconds = 0**
- Click on the arrow next to adjust and click On minutes, click on the arrow next to = and click on += click on 0 and type 1
- 14. Right-click on the if seconds > 59: block and click on Duplicate this will duplicate the if statement. Connect this block under the if block.
- 15. Click on the arrow next to **seconds** in the second if statement and click on **minutes**
- Click on the arrow next to seconds within the if minutes > 59: block and click on minutes
- 17. Click on the arrow on the block below and click on **hours**

- 18. Right-click on the **if minutes > 59:** and click **Dupli- cate** attach it below the other if statement
- 19. Click on the arrows next to the **minutes** within the last if block and change them to **hours**
- Click on 59 within the if hours > 59 block and type
 23
- 21. Click and drag the **hours += 1** to the bin down to the right.

Your code should now look like this:

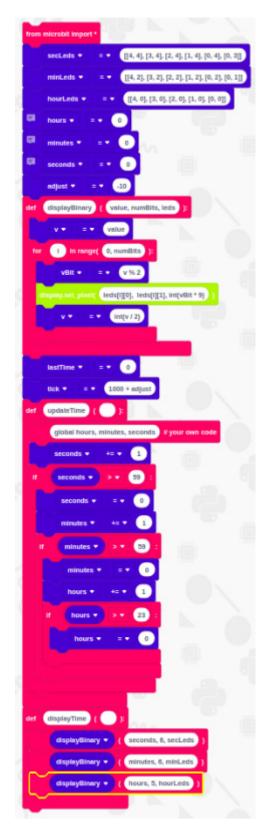


DISPLAYING THE TIME

Creating a function that will display the time on the micro:bit

- Click on Basic, click and drag a def (): to the coding area and attach it under def updateTime
 ():
- Within the first gap of the def (): block type displayTime
- Click on Basic, click and drag a function_name () block to the coding area and attach it within def displayTime ()
- 4. Click on **Variables**, click and drag a **displayBinary** block to the coding area and attach it where the block says **function_name**
- 5. Within the blank space between the brackets type seconds, 6, secLeds
- 6. Right click on displayBinary (seconds, 6, secLeds) and click **Duplicate**, attach it below the **displayBinary** (seconds, 6, SecLeds) block
- 7. Update the block to read **displayBinary (minutes, 6, minLeds)**
- Right click on the displayBinary (minutes, 6, min-Leds) and click Duplicate attach the block below displayBinary (minutes, 6, minLeds)
- Update the block to read displayBinary (hours, 5, hourLeds)

Your code should now look like



MAIN LOOP

This will bring all of your code together and make your binary clock work!

- Click on Basic, click and drag a while True: block to the coding area and attach it under def displayTime ():
- Click on Basic, click and drag an if True: block to the coding area and attach it within the while True: block

- Click on Buttons, click and drag a button_a.
 is_pressed block to the coding area and attach it
 within the True of the if block
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the coding area and attach it within the if button_a.is_pressed block. Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on tick. Click on the 0 and type 10
- Click on Basic, click and drag an else: block to the coding area and attach it under the if button_a. is_pressed(): block
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the code area and attach it within the else: block. Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on tick. Click on the 0 and type 1000 + adjust
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the code area and attach it under the else: block. Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on now. Click on 0 and type running_time()
- Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the code area and attach it under now = running_ time(). Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on elapsedMs
- Click on Basic, click and drag a 2 + 3 block to the code area and attach it within the 0 of elapsedMs = 0
- Click on Variables, Click and drag a now block to the code area and attach it within the 2 of the elapsedMs = 2 + 3 block. Click on the arrow next to + and click on -
- 11. Click on Variables, click and drag a lastTime block to the code area and attach it within the 3 of the elapsedMs = now - 3 code block
- Click on Basic, click and drag an if True: block to the code area and attach it under elapsedMs = now lastTime
- 13. Click on **Basic** click and drag a **0 == 0** and attach it within **True** of the **if True**: block
- 14. Click on Variables, click and drag an elapsedMs block to the code area and attach it within the first 0 of the if 0 == 0 block. Click on the arrow next to == and click on >=
- 15. Click on Variables, click and drag a tick block to the coding area and attach it within the 0 of if elapsedMs >= 0
- 16. Click on Basic, click and drag a function_name () block to the code area and attach it within the if elapsedMs >= tick: block. Click where it says function_name and type updateTime
- 17. Right click on **updateTime** and click **Duplicate**. Attach the block under **updateTime** (). Click on

updateTime and type displayTime

- 18. Click on Variables, click and drag an adjust = 0 block to the code area and attach it under displayTime () block. Click on the arrow next to adjust and click on lastTime
- Click on Variables, click and drag a now to the code area and attach it within the 0 of lastTime = 0 block

Your code is now complete and should look like this:

```
[[4, 4], [3, 4], [2, 4], [1, 4], [0, 4], [0, 3
[[4, 2], [3, 2], [2, 2], [1, 2], [0, 2], [0, 1
 ([4, 0], [3, 0], [2, 0], [1, 0], [0, 0])
```

SETTING THE TIME

Now to set the correct time of your micro:bit.

 Scroll back to the top of your code and locate the blocks that say hour = 0, minutes = 0 and seconds = 0. (as shown opposit)



2. Type the current time into the appropriate box. e.g. if the time was 2:15 your code would look like this:

