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CS 351 Assignment 2

Keyboarduino

# Get Started Right Away

When you click this placeholder text, just start typing to replace it all. But don’t do that just yet!

This placeholder includes tips to help you quickly format your report and add other elements, such as a chart, diagram, or table of contents. You might be amazed at how easy it is.

# Make It Gorgeous

* Need a heading? On the Home tab, in the Styles gallery, just click the heading style you want. Notice other styles in that gallery as well, such as for a quote or a numbered list.
* You might like the cool, blue ice pond on the cover page as much as we do, but if it’s not ideal for your report, right-click it and then click Change Picture to add your own photo.
* Adding a professional-quality graphic is a snap. In fact, when you add a chart or a SmartArt diagram from the Insert tab, it automatically matches the look of your document.

# Give It That Finishing Touch

Need to add a table of contents or a bibliography? No sweat.

## Add a Table of Contents

It couldn’t be easier to add a table of contents to your report. On the Insert tab, click Cover Page to see cover page designs that include a table of contents page — look for TOC.

Just click to insert one of these and you’ll be prompted to update the TOC. When you do, text you formatted using Heading 1, Heading 2, and Heading 3 styles is automatically added.

## Add a Bibliography

On the References tab, in the Citations & Bibliography group, click Insert Citation for the option to add sources and then place citations in the document.

When you’ve added all the citations you need for your report, on the References tab, click Bibliography to insert a formatted bibliography in your choice of styles.

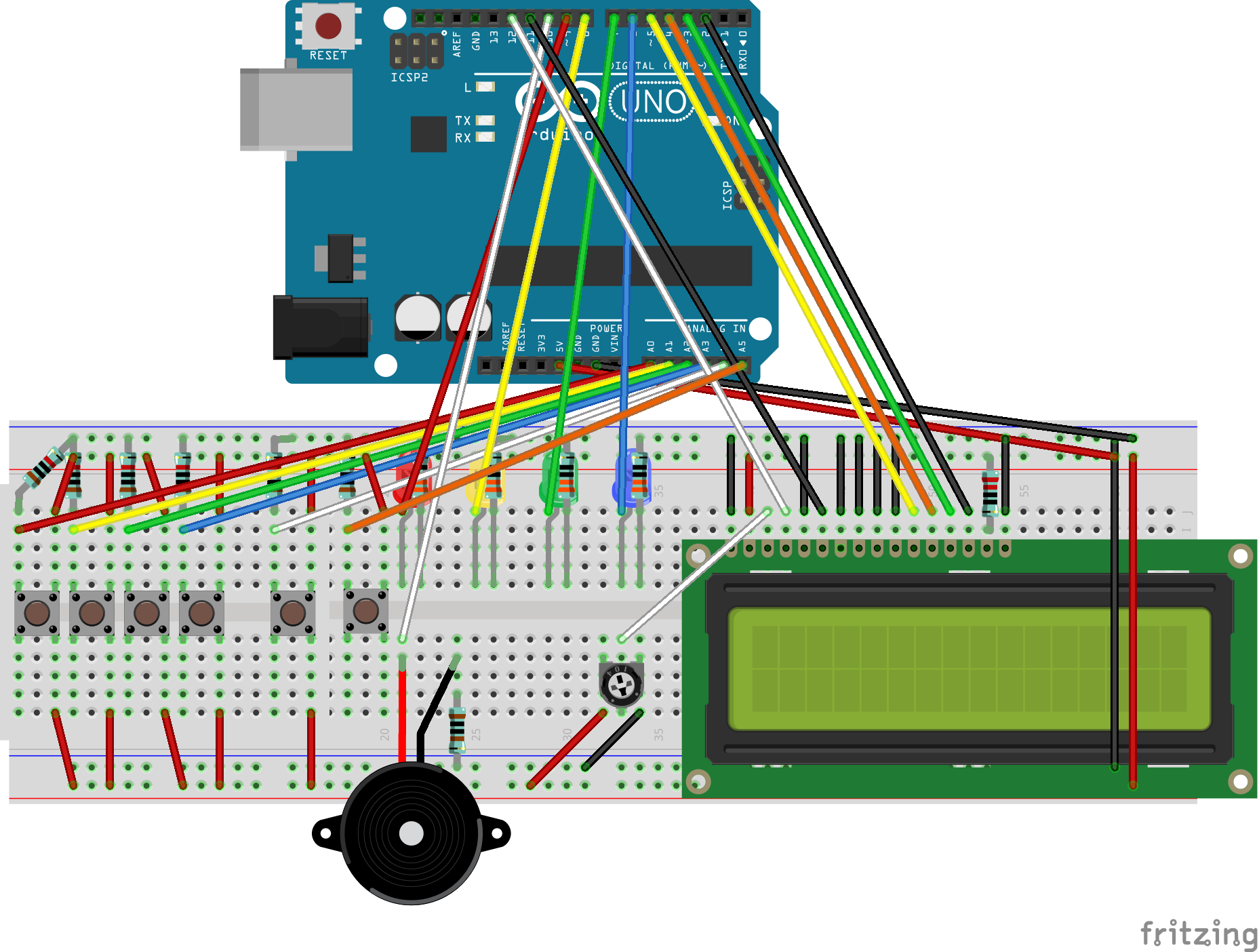
And you’re done. Nice work!

# Function

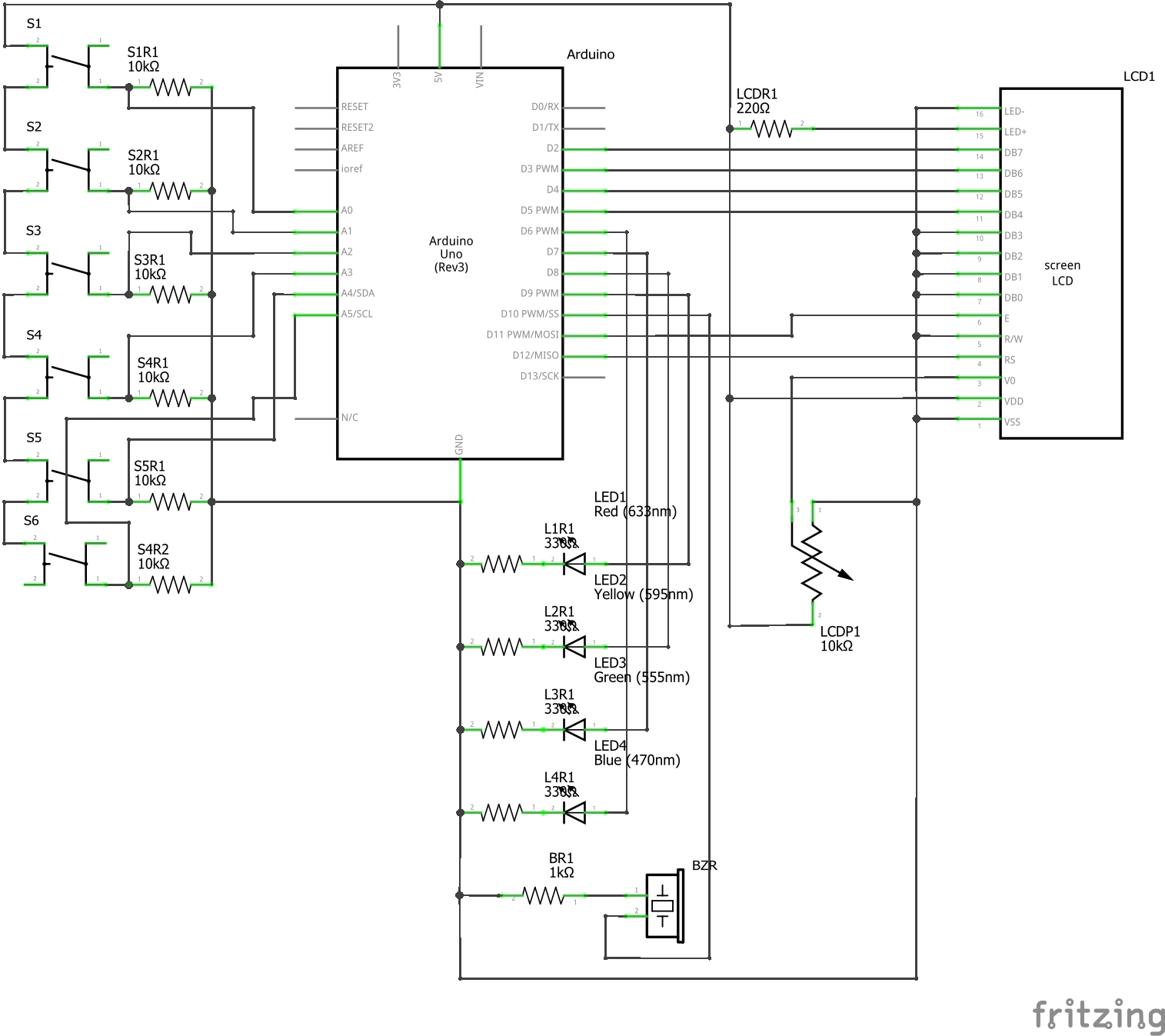
Description of interactive function here

# Circuit

Intro to description of circuit here

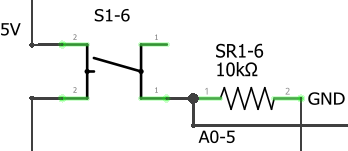


Text



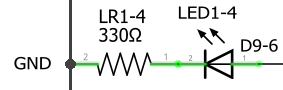
Text

## Button Circuits



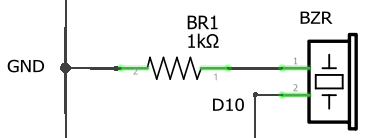
Each button is connected on one end to an input pin and to ground through a 10k resistor, and to 5V on the other end. When open, the input pin is pulled to ground. When closed, the input pin is pulled to 5V.

## LED Circuits



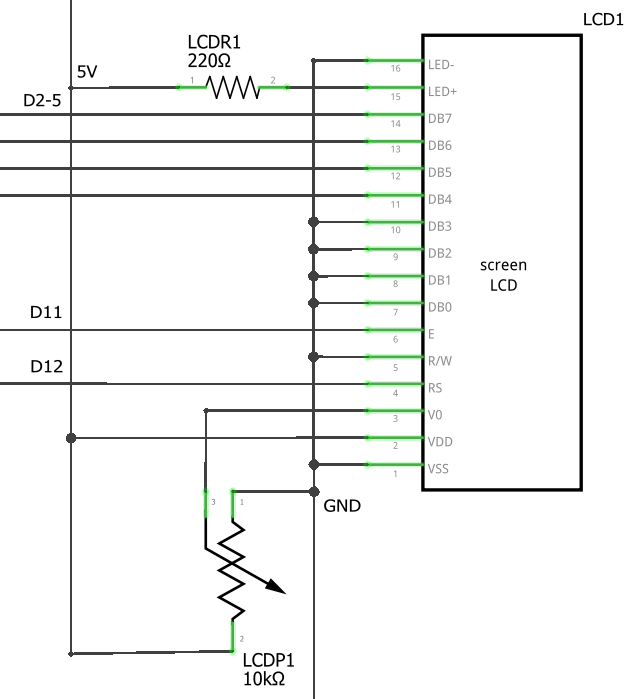
Each LED is connected on the positive end to an output pin and to ground through a 330 resistor on the negative end. When the output pin is on (5V), the LED will be on. When the output pin is off (GND), the LED will be off.

## Speaker Circuit



The buzzer is connected on one end to an output pin and to ground through a 1k resistor on the other end. When a waveform is passed by the output pin, the buzzer emits a tone with the frequency of that waveform.

## LCD Circuit



5V connects to VDD(2) directly, and to LED+(15) through a 220 resistor. Power is provided to the unit through VDD, and the backlight is powered through LED+. 5V also connects to one end of the 10k potentiometer.

GND connects to VSS(1), R/W(5), DB0-3(7-10), and LED-(16). GND also connects to the other end of the 10k potentiometer. VSS completes the power circuit with VDD. LED- completes the circuit with LED+. DB0-3 are unused in 4 bit mode, so are tied to ground. The LCD unit is only used in write mode in this project, so R/W is tied to ground.

D2-5 connect to DB7-4(14-11). These 4 pins are used by the Arduino to communicate with the LCD unit.

D11 connects to E(6). It is a falling edge triggered clock.

D12 connects to RS(4). It determines whether the LCD unit will parse D2-5 as commands or data.

The middle connection of the 10k potentiometer is connected V0(3). As a potentiometer, the voltage can range between the voltages of the other two connections: in this case, 0V and 5V. The potentiometer can be adjusted to alter the contrast on the LCD between text and screen.

# Code

Intro to description of code here