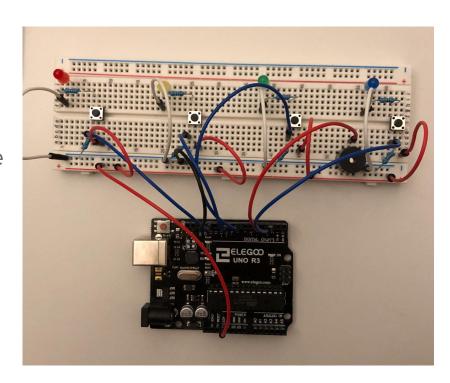
# Embedded System Workshops

Simon Says Game Claire Kim CCA Girls Who Code



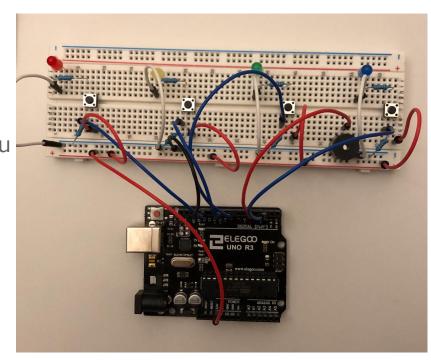
## **Project Overview**

- → Purpose
  - Learn how to use buttons, leds, and buzzers to create a sequence game
  - Combine skills and parts used in previous projects
- Grab your kit, and let's get started!



# What are we making?

- → Simon Says Game
  - The circuit runs "Simon," a sequence memory game with 4 LEDS where you follow the given light sequences by pressing buttons.
  - Based off <u>Jeremie's Arduino Memory</u>
     <u>Game</u>



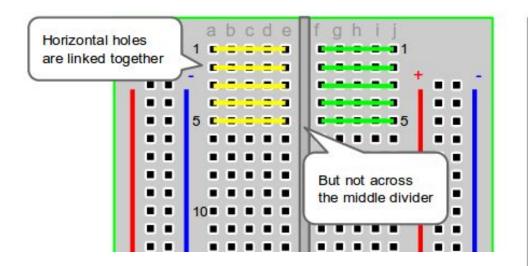
## Parts List

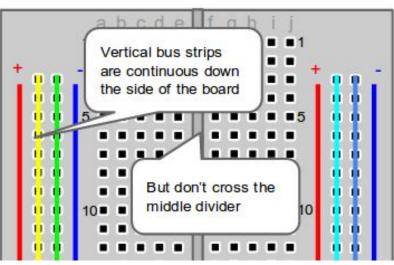
- → Arduino UNO R3 Controller Board
- → USB Cable
- → Breadboard
- Active Buzzer
- → LED
- → Button
- → Resistor, 330 ohm (x4)
- → Resistor, 10k ohm (x4)

→ Male-to-male jumper wires

# Theory

## Review: Breadboards Explained

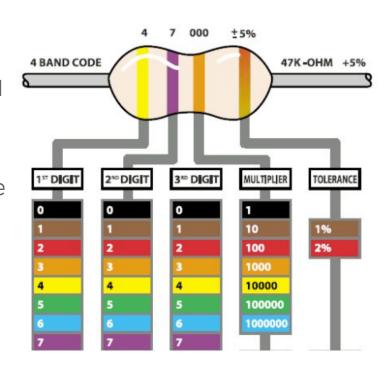




Tip: It is good practice to have your power input connected to the red/positive rail and your ground pin connected to the blue/negative rail.

### Review: Resistors

- Resistors slow the electric current, and control where and how fast the current flows
- Resistance value is measured in ohms  $\Omega$ , which is represented by colored stripes on the body of the resistor
- Each stripe has a different value depending on the color and location as shown in the reference chart
- A potentiometer is a variable resistor



# Project

# Types of I/O in this project

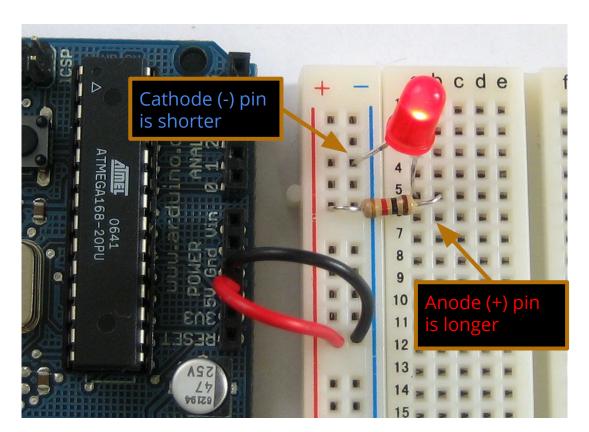
#### Inputs

- Button/Switches
  - Allows player input for the game

#### Outputs

- Piezo buzzer
  - Makes beeping sound once the game is done giving one sequence
- → LED
  - Blinks to show sequence

### Review: LEDs



NOTE: Make sure the power input is connected to the Anode, and the ground pin is connected to the Cathode. Make sure you also have a resistor between either the power input and Anode, or the Cathode and ground pin. Failing to do either of these things can damage the LED or the Arduino.

### Review: What are Switches?

A switch is a device that you can use to open or close a circuit at will. A closed circuit allows current to flow through it. An open circuit has a gap in the circuit, preventing current from flowing through it.

#### Why is this relevant?

A button is a type of switch that closes the circuit when pressed down and opens it when released.

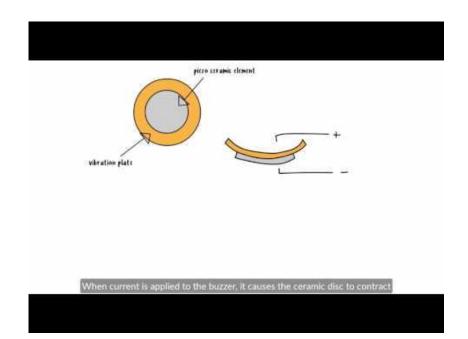


A button

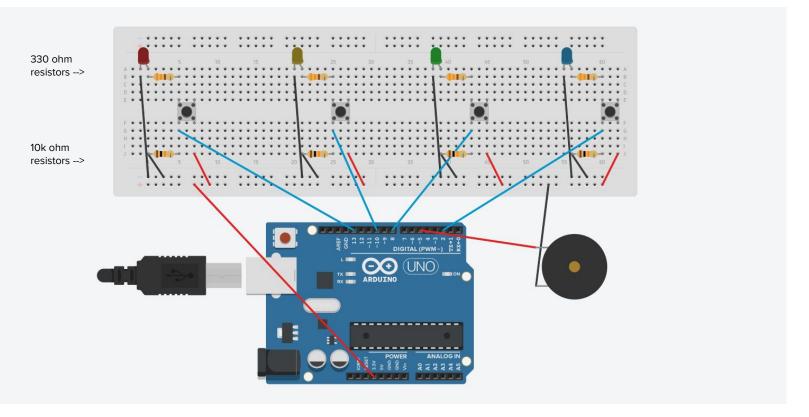
### Review: Buzzers

A buzzer is designed to play a specific tone when given an input. Different frequencies correspond to different tones being played.

When current is applied to the buzzer, an internal ceramic disk contracts or expands against a surrounding disk, creating sound.



## Schematic



## Simon Says Code

```
SimonSaysCode
#define PLAYER_WAIT_TIME 2000 // The time allowed between button presses - 2s
                              // Storage for the light sequence
byte sequence[100];
                             // Current length of the sequence
byte curLen = 0;
                             // The number of times that the player has pressed a (correct) button in a given turn
byte inputCount = 0:
byte lastInput = 0;
                             // Last input from the player
byte expRd = 0;
                             // The LED that's suppose to be lit by the player
bool btnDwn = false:
                             // Used to check if a button is pressed
bool wait = false:
                             // Is the program waiting for the user to press a button
bool resetFlag = false;
                             // Used to indicate to the program that once the player lost
byte soundPin = 5:
                              // Speaker output
byte noPins = 4;
                             // Number of buttons/LEDs (While working on this, I was using only 2 LEDs)
                             // You could make the game harder by adding an additional LED/button/resistors combination.
byte pins = {2, 13, 10, 8}; // Button input pins and LED ouput pins - change these vaules if you wwant to connect yourbuttons to other pins
                              // The number of elements must match noPins below
long inputTime = 0;
                             // Timer variable for the delay between user inputs
void setup() {
  delay(3000);
                             // This is to give me time to breathe after connection the arduino - can be removed if you want
 Serial.begin(9600);
                             // Start Serial monitor. This can be removed too as long as you remove all references to Serial below
  Reset();
```

To test your code, click the checkmark then the arrow!



# Thank you!

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