**Module B.1: Arduino Web IDE**

**Level 1**

1. **Done**

**Level 2**

1. Done
2. **pinMode** - Configures the specified pin to behave either as an input or an output.

**Output** - Pins configured as **OUTPUT** with pin Mode() are said to be in a low-impedance state.

**Input** – Arduino pins configured as **INPUT** with pin Mode() are said to be in a high-impedance state.

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| ***Line*** | ***Code*** | ***Explanations*** |
| **1** | **Void loop()** | This implies the accompanying code will go everlastingly on without ceasing. |
| **2** | **Digital write(LED\_BUILTIN, HIGH)** | This implies that the led that is built in gets powered high voltage level on this command |
| **3** | **Delay(1000)** | Means there is a delay until next command (1000 means 1 second) |
| **4** | **Digital Write(LED\_BUILTIN, LOW)** | Takes the led that’s built-in and pin it back to zero volts and turns  the led off |
| **5** | **Delay (1000)** | Wait for thousand milliseconds |

1. The difference between variables and constants is that variables can change their value at any time but constants can never change their value.

4: A constant is a value that never changes and a variable is a value that can change depending on conditions.

5: The contrast amongst variables and constants is that variables can change their incentive whenever however constants can never show signs of change their value.

***Syntax Error***– A string incorrectly placed in a command or instruction that causes a failure in execution.

***Logic Error*** - A bug in a program that causes it to operate incorrectly.

***Run-Time Error*** - An error that occurs during the execution of a program. Runtime errors indicate bugs in the program or problems that the designers had anticipated but could do nothing about.