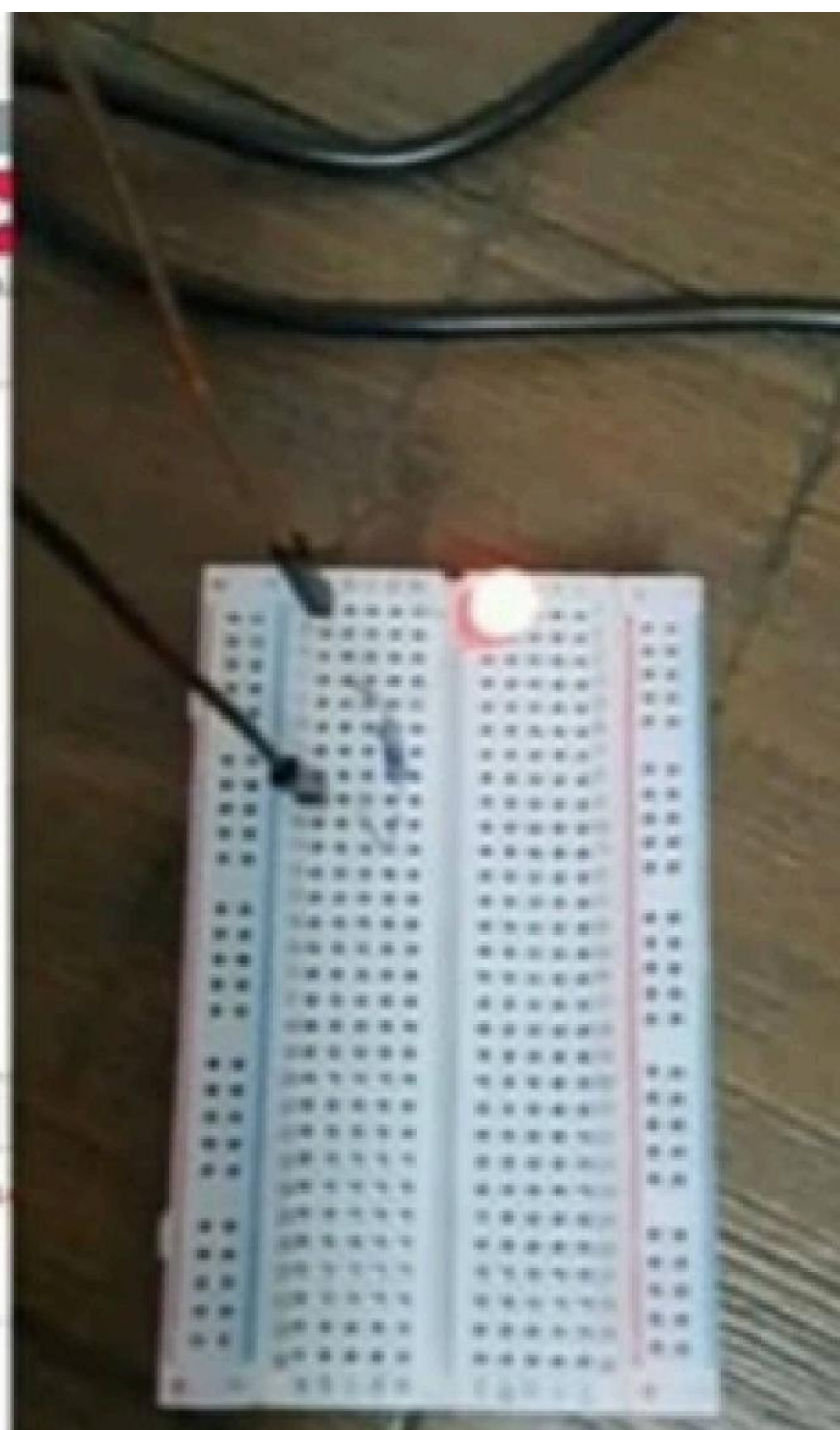


```
1 import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
2 import time
3 GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
4 GPIO.setup(11, GPIO.OUT)
5 GPIO.output(11, 1)
6 time.sleep(1)
7 GPIO.output(11, 0)
8 time.sleep(1)
9 GPIO.output(11, 1)
10 time.sleep(1)
11 GPIO.output(11, 0)
12 time.sleep(1)
13 GPIO.cleanup()
14
```

led1.py:4: RuntimeWarning: This channel is already in use, continuing anyway. Use GPIO.setup(11, GPIO.OUT)

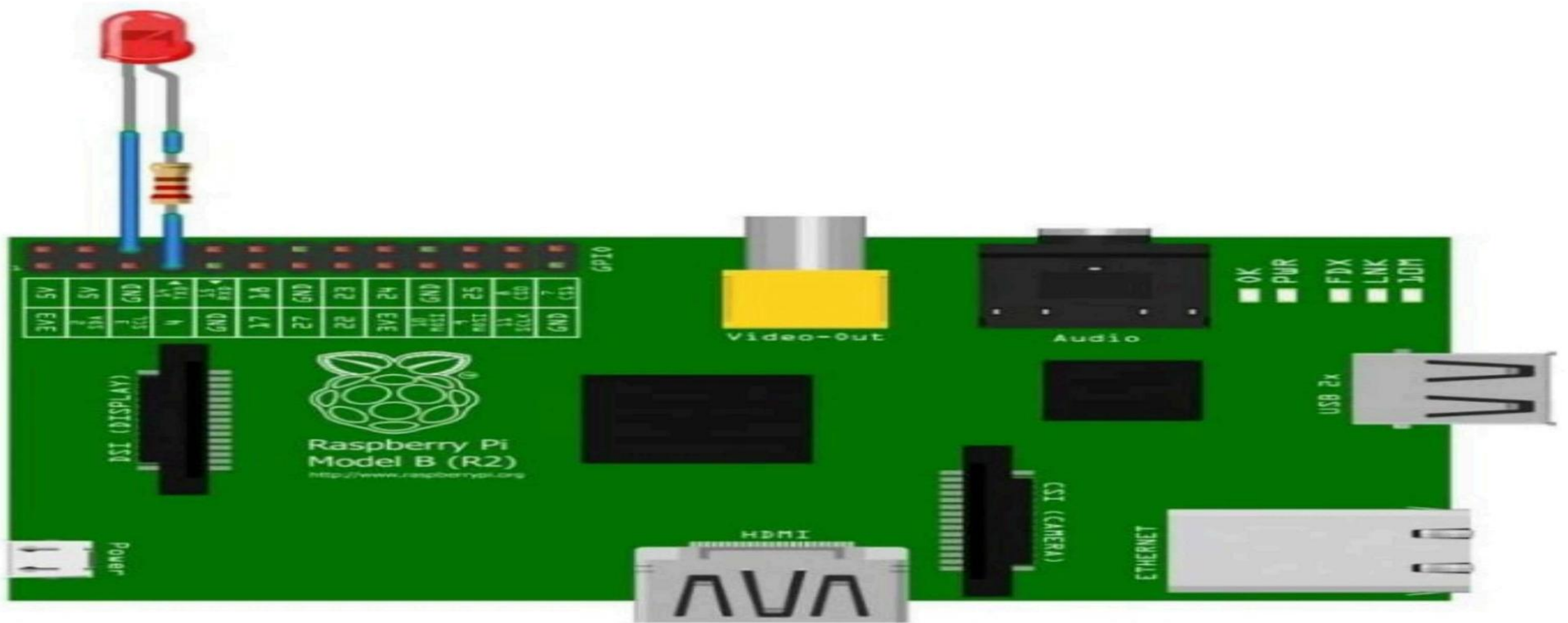
Python 3.7.3 (/usr/bin/python3)

>>> %run led1.py



Circuit Diagram

- Connect the Led to 6 (ground) and 11 (gpio) with a 100 Ω resistor in series



Connecting LED to Raspberry Pi

```
import time

import RPi. GPIO as GPIO    ## Important GPIO

GPIO. Setmode(GPIO.BOARD)   ## Use board p

GPIO. Setup(11, GPIO. OUT)   ## Setup GPIO

while True:

    GPIO. Output(11, True)    ## Turn on led

    time . sleep(1)           ## Wait for on

    GPIO. output(11,False)    ## Turn off led

    time . sleep(1)           ## Wait for on
```

```

import RPi.GPIO as IO      # calling header file for GPIO's of PI
import time                 # calling for time to provide delays in
program

IO.setmode (IO.BOARD)      # programming the GPIO by BOARD pin number,
GPIO21 is called as

PIN40

IO.setup(40, IO.OUT)        # initialize digital pin40 as an output.
IO.output(40, 1)            # turn the LED on (making the voltage
level HIGH)
time.sleep(1)              # sleep for a second
IO.cleanup (1)             # turn the LED off (making all the output
pins LOW)
time.sleep(1)              # sleep for a second
# loop is executed second time
IO.setmode (IO.BOARD)
IO.setup(40, IO.OUT)
IO.output(40, 1)
time.sleep(1)
IO.cleanup ()
time.sleep(1)

# loop is executed third time
IO.setmode (IO.BOARD)
IO.setup (40, IO.OUT)
IO.output(40, 1)
time.sleep(1)
IO.cleanup()
time.sleep(1)

```