Blink

This example shows the simplest thing you can do with an Arduino or Genuino to see physical output: it blinks the on-board LED.

Hardware Required

* Arduino or Genuino Board

optional

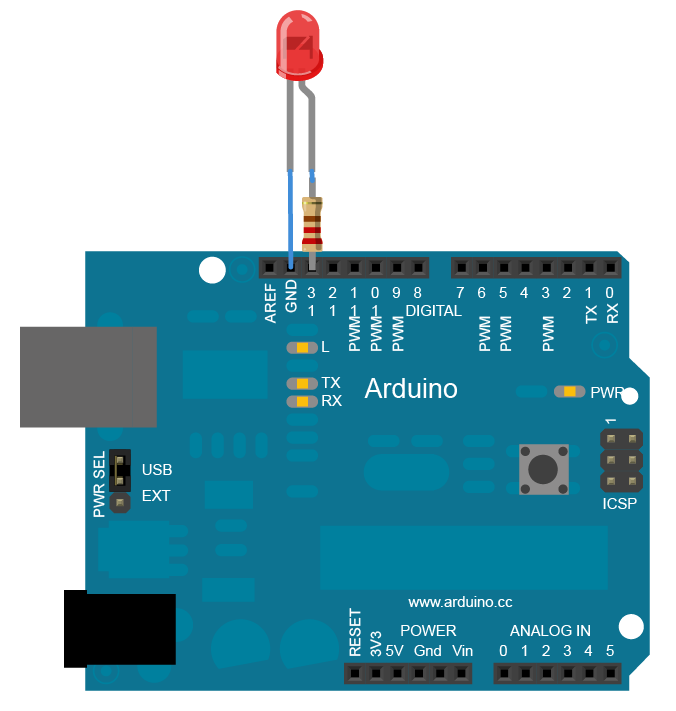
* LED
* 220 ohm resistor

Circuit

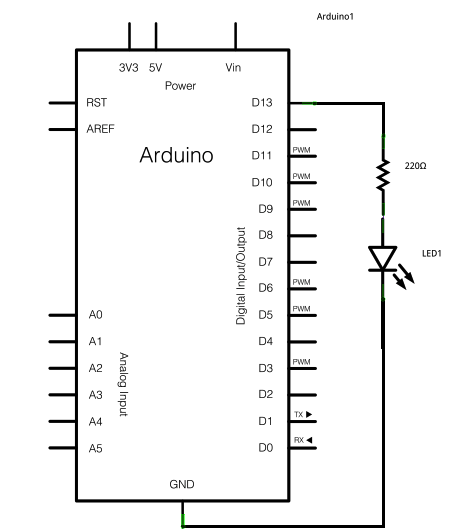
This example uses the built-in LED that most Arduino and Genuino boards have. This LED is connected to a digital pin and its number may vary from board type to board type. To make your life easier, we have a constant that is specified in every board descriptor file. This constant is *LED\_BUILTIN* and allows you to control the built-in LED easily.

If you want to lit an external LED with this sketch, you need to build this circuit, where you connect one end of the resistor to the digital pin correspondent to the *LED\_BUILTIN* constant. Connect the long leg of the LED (the positive leg, called the anode) to the other end of the resistor. Connect the short leg of the LED (the negative leg, called the cathode) to the GND. In the diagram below we show an UNO board that has D13 as the LED\_BUILTIN value.

The value of the resistor in series with the LED may be of a different value than 220 ohm; the LED will lit up also with values up to 1K ohm.



Schematic



Code

After you build the circuit plug your Arduino or Genuino board into your computer, start the Arduino Software (IDE) and enter the code below. You may also load it from the menu File/Examples/01.Basics/Blink . The first thing you do is to initialize LED\_BUILTIN pin as an output pin with the line

pinMode(LED\_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);

In the main loop, you turn the LED on with the line:

digitalWrite(LED\_BUILTIN, HIGH);

This supplies 5 volts to the LED anode. That creates a voltage difference across the pins of the LED, and lights it up. Then you turn it off with the line:

digitalWrite(LED\_BUILTIN, LOW);

That takes the LED\_BUILTIN pin back to 0 volts, and turns the LED off. In between the on and the off, you want enough time for a person to see the change, so the delay() commands tell the board to do nothing for 1000 milliseconds, or one second. When you use the delay() command, nothing else happens for that amount of time.

*// the setup function runs once when you press reset or power the board*  
void **setup**() {  
  *// initialize digital pin LED\_BUILTIN as an output.*  
  pinMode(LED\_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
*// the loop function runs over and over again forever*  
void **loop**() {  
  digitalWrite(LED\_BUILTIN, HIGH);   *// turn the LED on (HIGH is the voltage level)*  
  delay(1000);                       *// wait for a second*  
  digitalWrite(LED\_BUILTIN, LOW);    *// turn the LED off by making the voltage LOW*  
  delay(1000);                       *// wait for a second*  
}