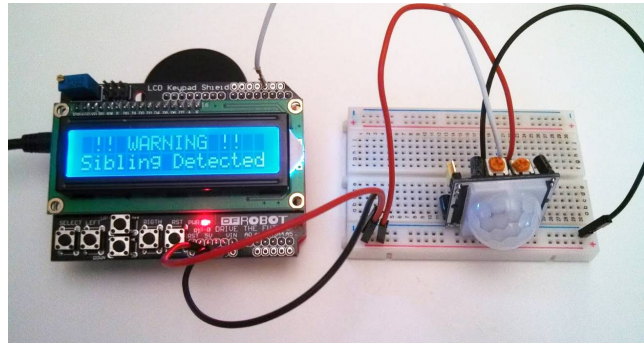


Let's Code Blacksburg! Arduino Sensors “Sibling Detector” Workshop v2016-09-17a_tweeks

This hands on workshop steps you through building and programming a Sibling Detector room alarm using:

- an arduino microcontroller
- a speaker or 5v buzzer
- a PIR (infra red) motion sensor
- a 1602 LCD shield w/button input



1) Use First Cookbook Recipe - Blink

Before you build anything or do any real programming, you need to first open your “LCBB Arduino Cookbook” to the “Blink” recipe and change the blink speed of the LED on pin 13 of the arduino. This will verify that your computer and the installed [arduino IDE software](http://www.arduino.cc) (from www.arduino.cc) is properly configured to talk to your arduino. Do not continue past this step until you get TA sign-off:

TA SIGN-OFF:

2) Connect Buzzer and Write An Alarm Sound Program!

A really great first program to learn is making a sounds! In our project, we need to eventually sound an alarm so let's hook up and program this little 5v buzzer.

All you need to do is:

- Unplug power to the arduinos (always before hooking anything up)
- Connect the “+” side to the arduino's pin 3 (use a white or gray wire)
- Connect the other side to an arduino or breadboard GND (ground, black)
- Ask the TA to look over your connections, and hook USB power back up
- Write this NEW little program to make an alarm sound:



```
// VARIABLES
int buzzerPin = 3;           // the alarm buzzer pin
int x = 0;                   // variable used for counting

//////////SETUP//////////
void setup(){                // this section just runs once.
  pinMode(buzzerPin, OUTPUT);
}

////////// soundAlarm() //////////
void soundAlarm(int cnt){    // this function just makes an alarm sound
  for (x=0 ; x<cnt ; x++){   // This controls the # of times it sounds
    tone(buzzerPin, 1000, 1000); // High tone (arduino pin, the tone, how long)
    delay(1000);              // use added delay if ton() duration not working
    tone(buzzerPin, 800, 1000); // Low tone (arduino pin, the tone, how long)
    delay(1000);
  }
}

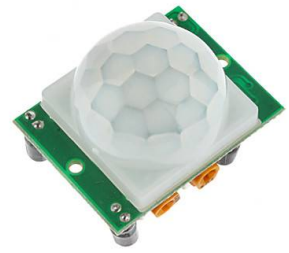
////////// loop() //////////
void loop(){                 // This is the main program loop
  soundAlarm(3);             // Sound alarm (n) times
  delay(10000);              // wait for ten seconds, then go to top of the loop
}
```

Save your program called **soundAlarm** and get TA sign-off

TA SIGN-OFF:

3) Use Cookbook Recipe for Motion Sensor

Next, you need to successfully sense motion with the PIR motion sensor by doing the "*INPUT: People Motion Sensor*" recipe from the cookbook. Once you follow the directions for connecting the PIR motion sensor, program, and get it working, you need to save your code. Call it something meaningful like **PIR-motion**, for example. Then show your TA-Helper and get signed off. You will need this code later, so be sure to save it with a meaningful name and know where it's located on your system!



TA SIGN-OFF: _____

4) Make Basic Alarm By Combining Your Alarm & PIR Sensor Code!

You now have everything you need to make a basic alarm. You need to now load up both your alarm code as well as your PIR motion code in separate windows, along with a *new* program and copy/paste content from each of the variable, setup and loop sections into one new program you should call "Simple_Sibling_Alarm".

Can you get your simple alarm working?

TA SIGN-OFF: _____

Tips: The motion sensor calibration time gives you enough time to exit the room before the alarm arms itself and triggers on you. Once uploaded and running, you can hit the small "reset" switch on the arduino board to start the program over, giving you that calibration time delay to get out of the room without setting off the alarm yourself!

NOTE: If you have at least an hour remaining, try the more complicated LCD display with keypad buttons! It can really make your sibling detector something to be proud of!

5) Use Cookbook Recipe for LCD Keypad Shield

Want to make your sibling detector alarm *really* cool? If you have enough time remaining (at least 1hr), then locate the recipe called "*INPUT/OUTPUT LCD Keypad shield*" (right after the PIR motion sensor recipe in the cookbook).



You will want to start a new program for the LCD shield. If you don't have enough time to type in all the code, then check out the sample code **LCD_keypad.ino** code under the

"arduino-recipes/shields/lcd_keypad/LCD_keypad/"

repository of the LCBB github project: <https://github.com/LetsCodeBlacksburg>

Tips: When writing a large program that has sections of code for things like arming buttons, arming countdown timers, and active-scanning loops, it's important to write down what your program needs to do step by step in plain english. This is called pseudo code or a flowchart, and it's very important before starting to write code. It's a way of clarifying your thoughts before writing a single line of code. Doing this will really help you keep a clear head and not get lost in your own code.

Were you able to get your LCD and key buttons and motion sensor and alarm all working together? Show your TA! Show the instructor! Show your friends! Brag about it!

TA SIGN-OFF: _____