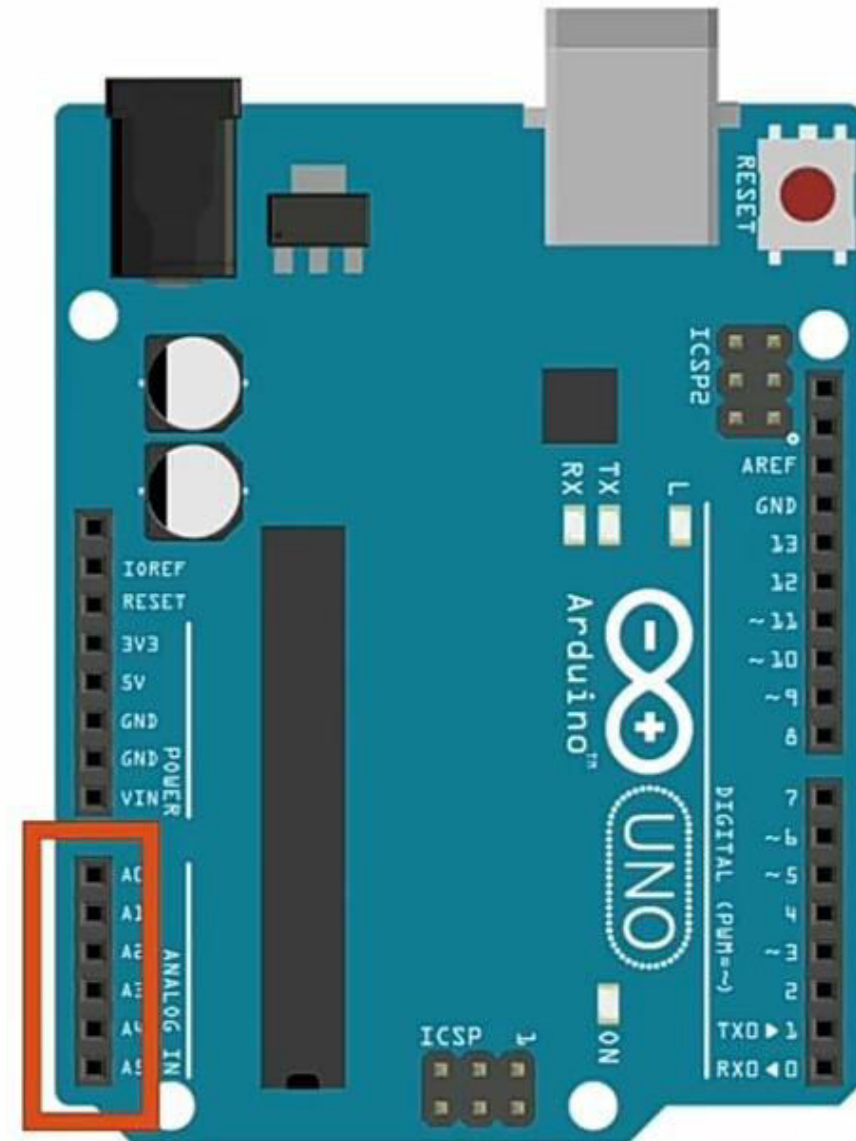


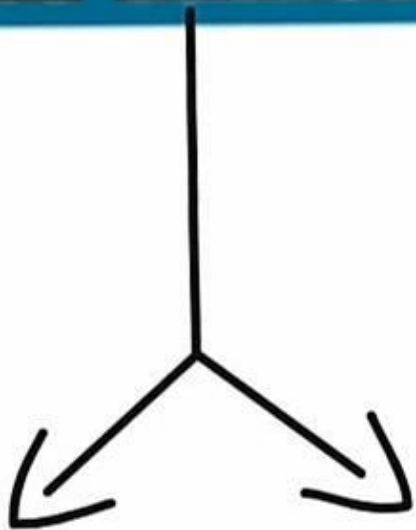
DIGITAL OUTPUT

DIGITAL INPUT

***ANALOG PINS***

ANALOG INPUT





**HIGH**

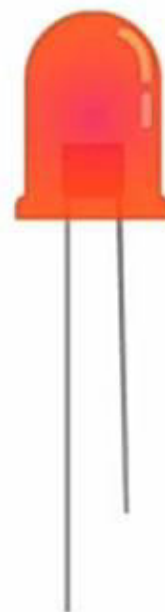
5V

**LOW**

0V



1V, 2V, 3V



# ANALOG I/O FUNCTIONS IN ARDUINO PROGRAMMING

- `analogRead()`

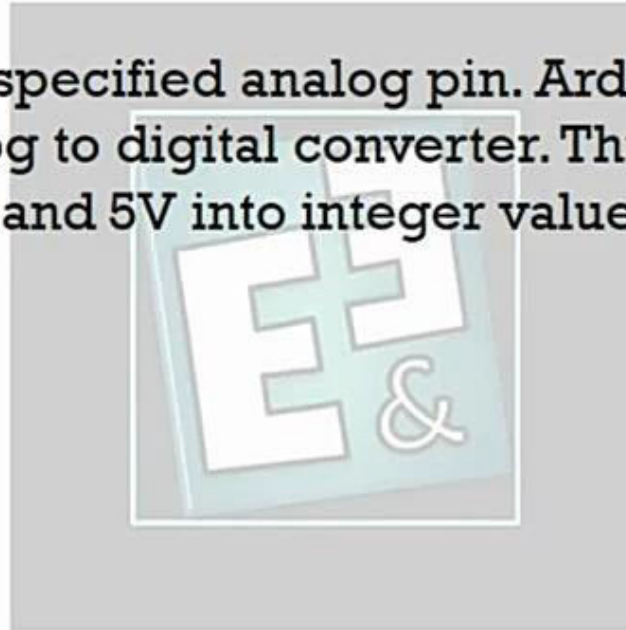
Reads the value from the specified analog pin. Arduino boards contain a multichannel, 10-bit analog to digital converter. This means that it will map input voltages between 0 and 5V into integer values between 0 and 1023.

- Syntax

```
analogRead(pin);
```

pin: Arduino pin

- Ex: `analogRead(A0);`



# ANALOG I/O FUNCTIONS IN ARDUINO PROGRAMMING

---

- `analogWrite()`

Writes an analog value (**PWM wave**) to a pin. Can be used to light a LED at varying brightness or drive a motor at various speeds.

- Syntax

`analogWrite(pin, value);`

pin: Arduino pin

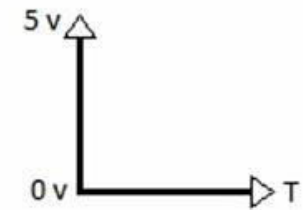
value: the duty cycle: between 0 (always off) and 255 (always on).

- Ex: `analogWrite(6, 200);`

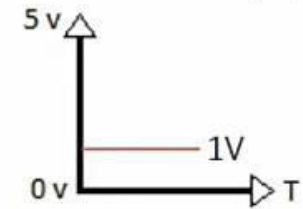


## Pulse Width Modulation

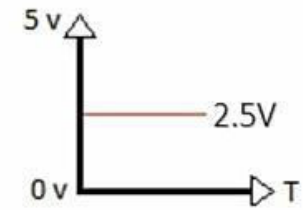
0% Duty Cycle - analogWrite(0)



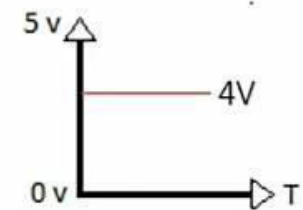
25% Duty Cycle - analogWrite(64)



50% Duty Cycle - analogWrite(127)



75% Duty Cycle - analogWrite(191)



100% Duty Cycle - analogWrite(255)

