

# **Programming Small Little Computers**

Basics of Arduino Language with *Eric, Andy, Allen*

# **What is Arduino?**

it's a company that creates microcontrollers and software for them

what do arduinos mean to us, for this lesson?

microcontrollers that are Arduino uno compatible

**What is a microcontroller?**

small device that has many components of a regular computer,  
can execute code, can send input and output signals





what does this mean for arduino programming?

we can program logic that takes input, and sends output.  
that is it.



```
if (pressed one button) { set time to one minute }  
if (pressed two button) { set time to two minutes }  
    if (pressed start button) { start microwave }
```

```
    if (pressed_button == "1") { time = 1; }  
    if (pressed_button == "2") { time = 2; }  
if (pressed_button == "start") { start("microwave"); }
```

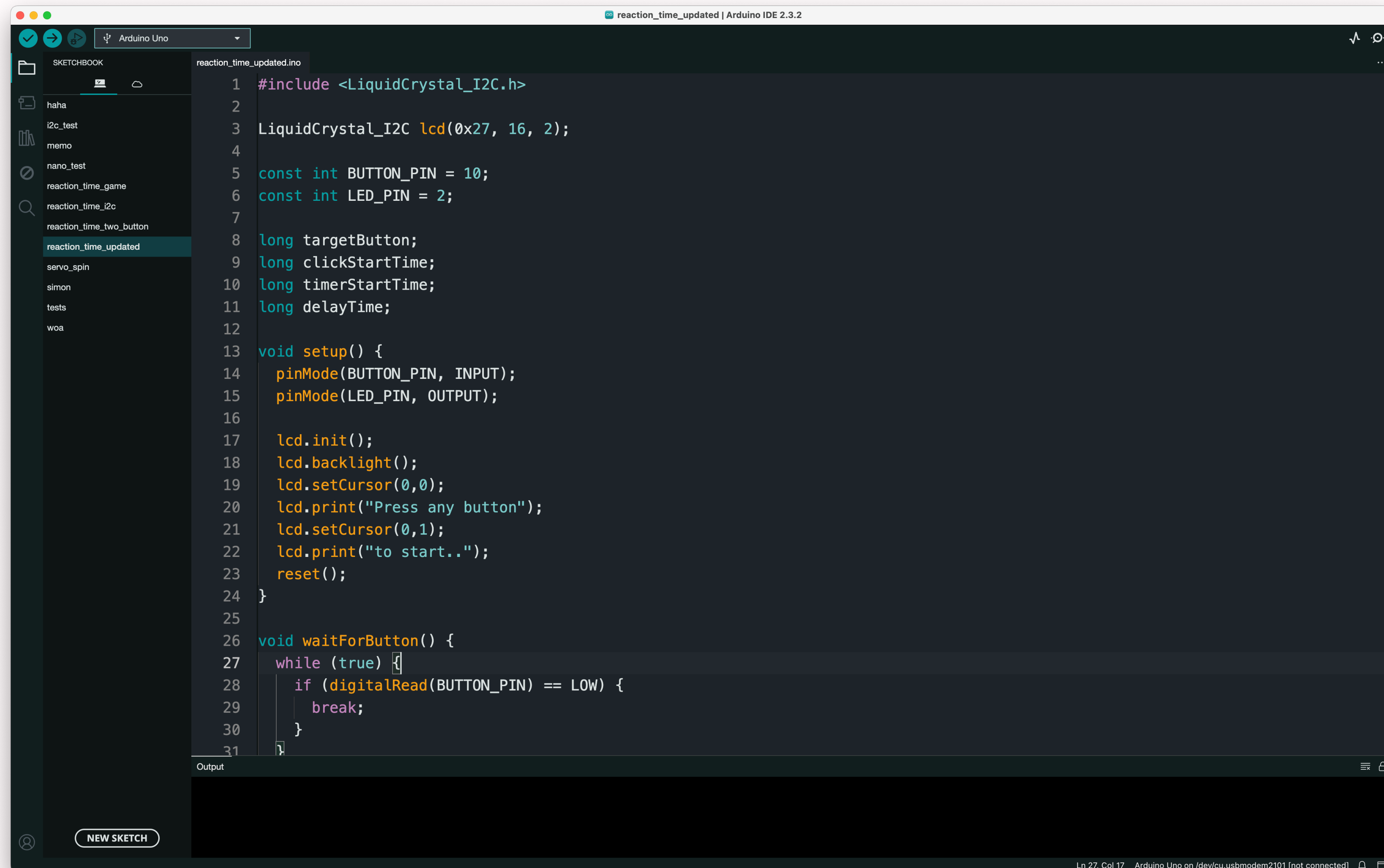
**How do we program an arduino?**

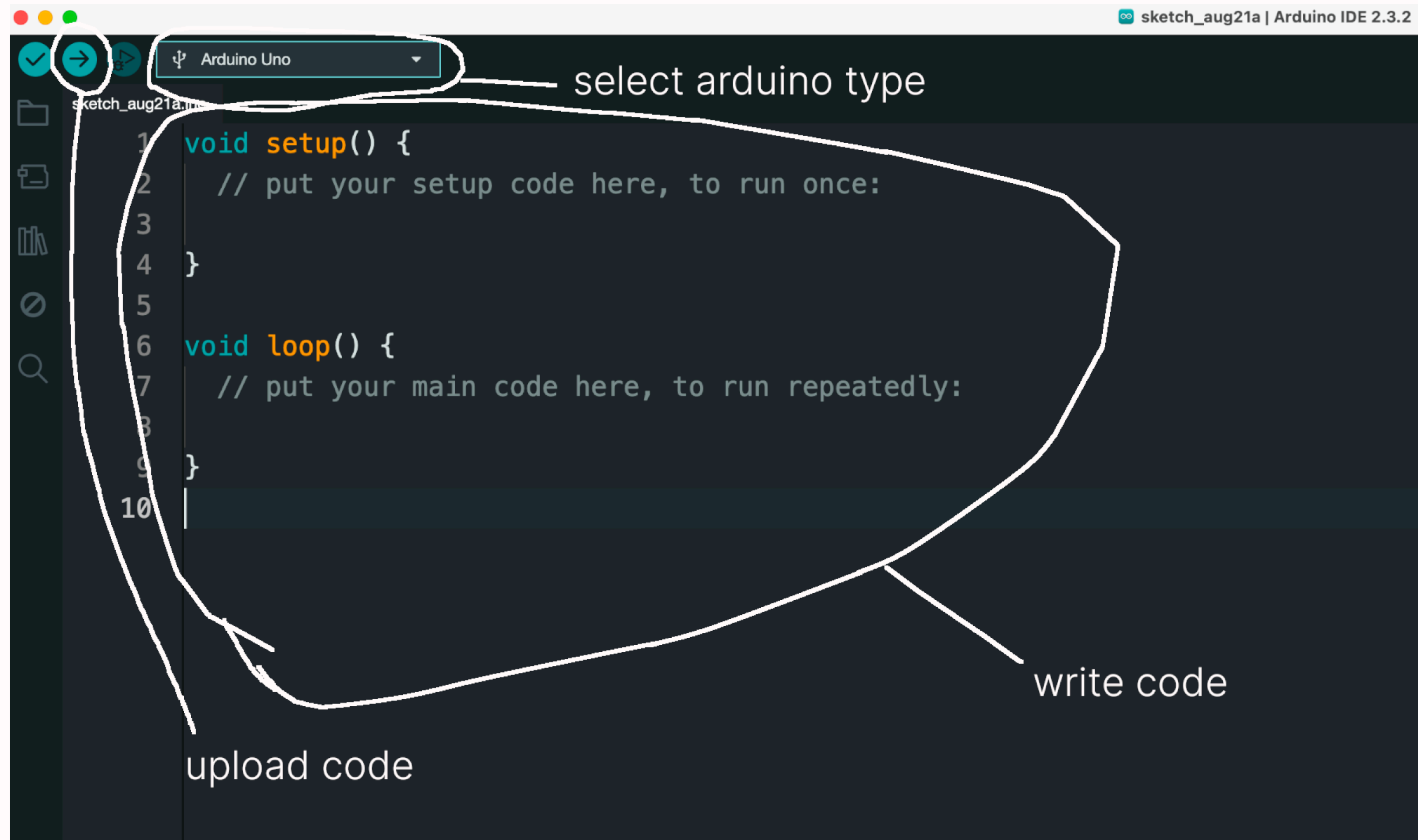
Arduino Programming Language.  
an extended version of C++, for arduino.

**How do we program with arduino language?**

**And how do we upload the code onto the arduino?**







**How do I write Arduino Programming Language?**

```
// The setup() function runs once when you power the Arduino or press reset
// Lines starting with "//" are comments, only here to explain the code
void setup() {
  // this runs a function to set the Pin 13 to be for output
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
  // this runs a function to send a HIGH voltage (5V) to Pin 13 (turns on LED)
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
}

// The loop() function runs over and over again after setup() is done
void loop() {
  // nothing is done here just yet
}
```

basics

```
void setup() {  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
}  
  
// The loop() function runs over and over again after setup() is done  
void loop() {  
  // send HIGH voltage to Pin 13 (turns on LED)  
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);  
  delay(100); // waits for 100ms  
  
  // send LOW voltage to Pin 13 (turns off LED)  
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);  
  delay(100); // waits for 100ms  
}
```

loop function

```
// set variables that are often repeated
int LED_PIN = 13;
int DELAY_TIME = 100;

void setup() {
    pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
    delay(DELAY_TIME);

    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
    delay(DELAY_TIME);
}
```

variables

```
int LED_PIN = 13;
int BUTTON_PIN = 2;
int DELAY_TIME = 100;

void setup() {
    // set BUTTON_PIN to be for input
    pinMode(BUTTON_PIN, INPUT);
    pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
    // stores the voltage of BUTTON_PIN
    int button_voltage = digitalRead(BUTTON_PIN);

    // writes the same voltage to the LED_PIN
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, button_voltage);
}
```

input

```
int LED_PIN = 13;
int BUTTON_PIN = 2;
int DELAY_TIME = 100;

void setup() {
  pinMode(BUTTON_PIN, INPUT);
  pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
  // check if BUTTON_PIN is being provided a HIGH voltage
  if (digitalRead(BUTTON_PIN) == HIGH) {
    // if it is being provided HIGH voltage, run this code
    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, HIGH);
    delay(DELAY_TIME);

    digitalWrite(LED_PIN, LOW);
    delay(DELAY_TIME);
  }
  // does nothing if our if statement is false
}
```

if statements



```
void setup() {  
  // begin communication with computer at a reliable speed  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  // prints (displays text) on computer  
  Serial.print("Hello World");  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  // prints out milliseconds since the arduino started  
  Serial.print(millis());  
}
```

those are the basics.  
now you have to piece everything together