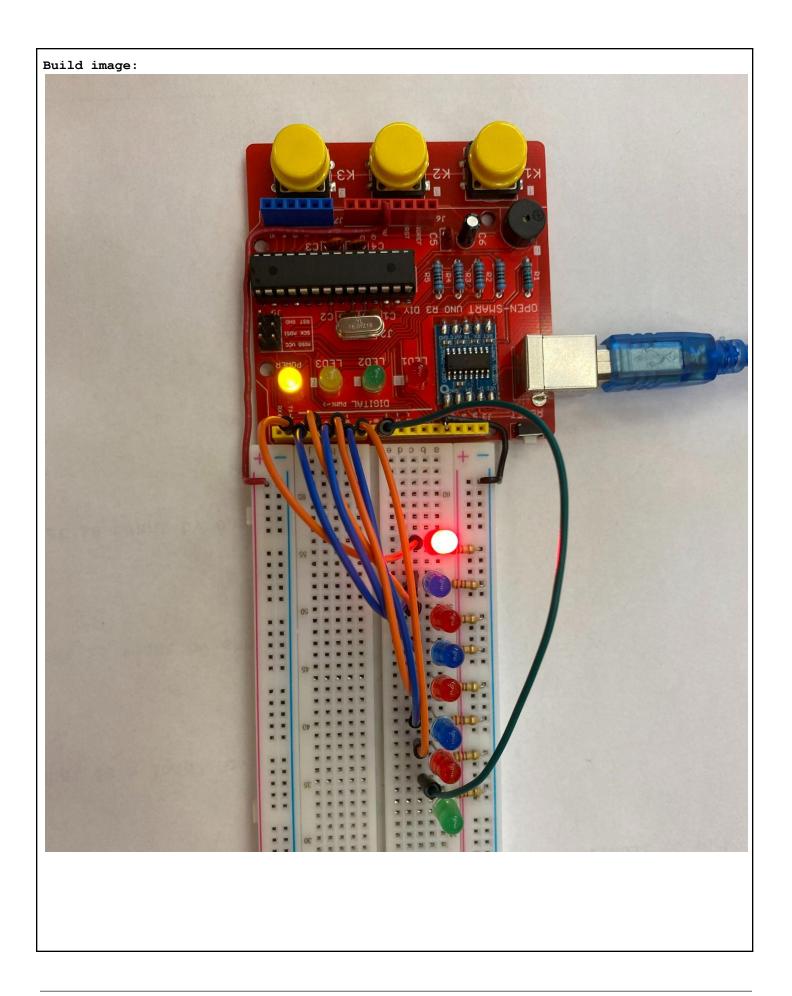
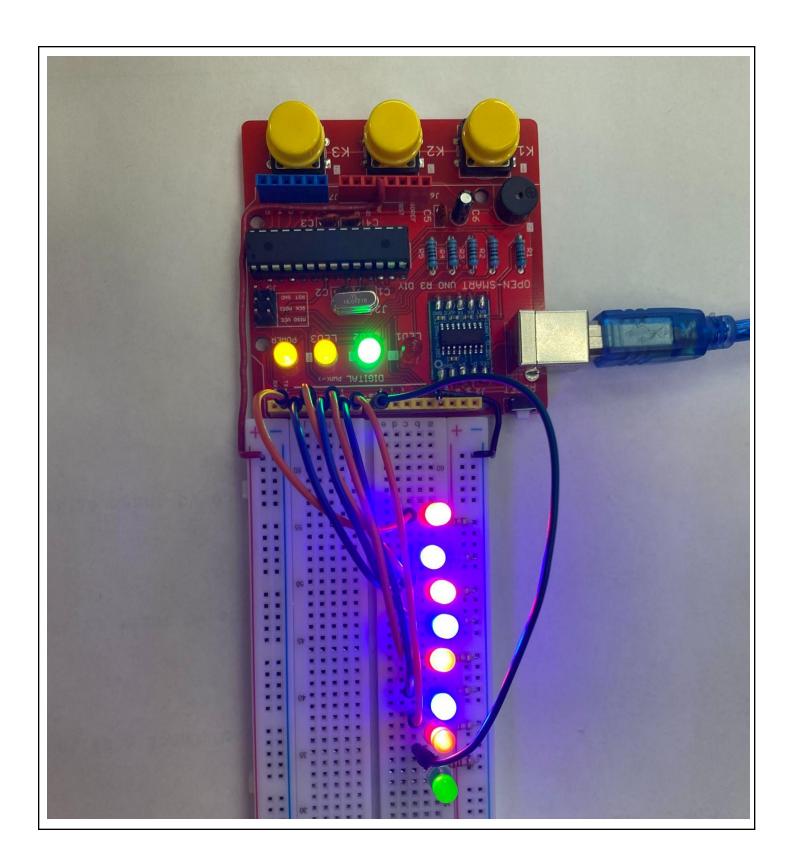
LVL	Criteria
R	
1	
2	
3	
4	"build and wire"[3]
	<pre>"programming"[3]</pre>
	demonstrates full understanding of circuit and interfacing concepts in conversation with teacher
4+	<pre>"enhancements"[1]</pre>





```
code:
Names: Siddarth & Mostafa
 Date: April 20, 2022
 Description: Code for lab 3
 Each LED turns on in a sequence depending on the order of values in our initial array
 (in our case, it is: \{1,5,2,6,3,7,4,8\}); and keeps repeating as such. This
 sequence of LEDs turning on repeats faster and faster every time until the delay goes
 down to 100ms.
 Once it reaches 100ms, this entire process repeats itself again, but slower and slower
 each time until the delay period reaches 500ms.
 This entire process continuously repeats.
int ledPins[] = \{1,5,2,6,3,7,4,8\};
// Array of the led pins organized in the order that they should light up
int ledPinsSize = sizeof(ledPins)/sizeof(int);
// Gets the size of the array by dividing number of bytes in the array by bytes in a
single element (of type int)
void setup() { //Setup Code (runs once)
   // For loop to iterate through the ledPins array
    for (int i = 0; i < ledPinsSize; i++)</pre>
       pinMode(ledPins[i],OUTPUT); // Set each pin in the ledPins array as OUTPUT pins
void loop() { //Loop Code (runs repeatedly)
   // For loop to decrease the delay time
    for (int j = 500; j \ge 100; j = 100)
        // For loop to iterate through the pins to turn them on first
        for (int i = 0; i < ledPinsSize; i++)</pre>
            digitalWrite(ledPins[i], HIGH); // Sets each pin to HIGH
            delay(j); // Uses a delay in ms after each LED is on
        // For loop to iterate through the pins to turn them off
        for (int i = 0; i < ledPinsSize; i++)</pre>
```