

# Arduino

Wednesday, 24 March 2021 16:58

1.1

```
// this function is Looped indefinitely after setup() is finished
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the voltage of pin 13 to HIGH (5V) so the LED turns on
  delay(1000);           // wait for 1000 milliseconds
  digitalWrite(13, LOW); // set the voltage of pin 13 to LOW (0V)
  delay(1000);           // wait for 1000 milliseconds

  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```

→ lang  
→ kurz

1.2

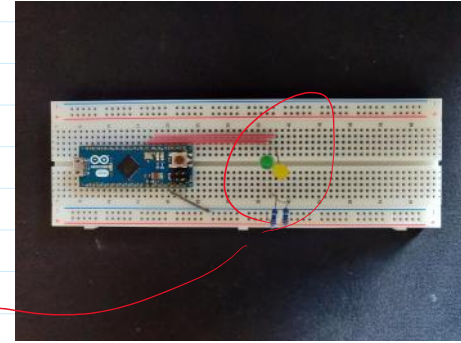
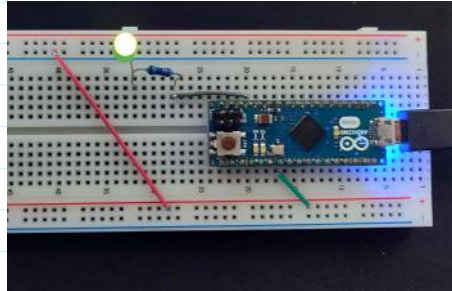
1.3

```
// this function is called once upon startup
void setup()
{
  // pin 13 is connected to the LED
  // define it as an output pin so we can turn it on and off
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);
}

// this function is Looped indefinitely
void loop()
{
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the voltage of pin 13 to HIGH (5V) so the LED turns on
  delay(1000);           // wait for 1000 milliseconds
  digitalWrite(13, LOW); // set the voltage of pin 13 to LOW (0V)
  delay(1000);           // wait for 1000 milliseconds

  digitalWrite(13, HIGH);
  delay(500);
  digitalWrite(13, LOW);
  delay(500);
}
```

→ neuer Pin, nicht mehr 13 (interne LED)

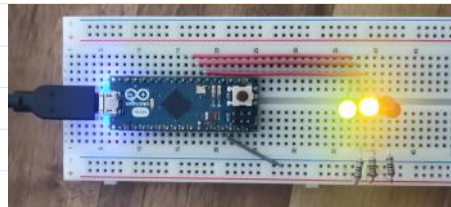


→ siehe 1.2.  
→ zwei LEDs

1.4

```
1 // You, seconds ago | 2 authors (You and others)
2 #include <Arduino.h>
3
4 void setup()
5 {
6   pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
7   pinMode(3, OUTPUT);
8   pinMode(4, OUTPUT);
9   reset();
10 }
11
12 void reset() {
13   digitalWrite(2, LOW);
14   digitalWrite(3, LOW);
15   digitalWrite(4, LOW);
16 }
17
18 void loop() {
19   reset();
20   for (int i = 0; i < 8; ++i) {
21     // shift bytes
22     digitalWrite(2, ((i >> 2) % 2) == 1);
23     digitalWrite(3, ((i >> 1) % 2) == 1);
24     digitalWrite(4, ((i >> 0) % 2) == 1);
25     delay(2000);
26   }
27 }
28
29
30
31
32
```

→ 8x da  
3-3-3 → 9 Möglichkeiten (mit 0)  
Bytes werden immer 1 geschiftet



2

```
1 #include <Arduino.h>
2
3 int poti = 0;
4 int val = 0;
5 int speaker = 4;
6
7 void setup()
8 {
9   delay(2000);
10  pinMode(2, OUTPUT);
11  Serial.begin(9600);
12 }
13
14 void loop() {
15   val = analogRead(poti);
16   Serial.println(val);
17   tone(speaker, val * 2);
18   delay(200);
19 }
20
```

[Play a Melody using the tone\(\) function | Arduino](#)

spielt verschiedene Töne  
→ tone() - Funktion

3.

```
#include <Arduino.h>

// only ADC pins can be used for analog input
#define POTI_PIN A0
// only PWM pins can be used for analog output
#define LED_PIN 4

void setup()
{
  pinMode(POTI_PIN, INPUT);
  pinMode(LED_PIN, OUTPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

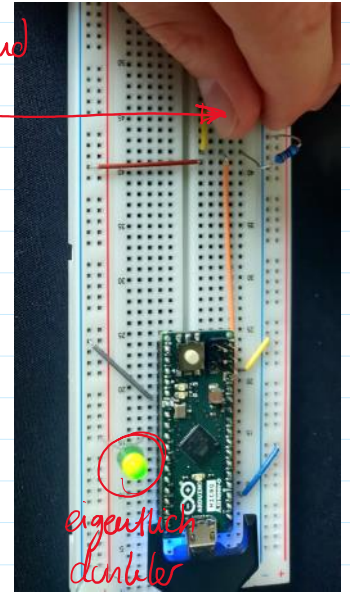
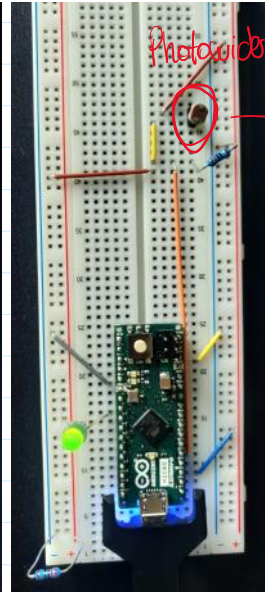
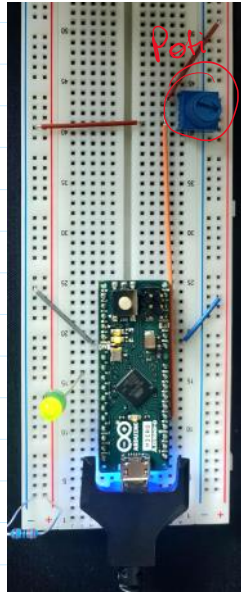
void loop()
{
  // analogRead() returns a value between 0 and 1023
  int brightness = analogRead(POTI_PIN);

  analogWrite(LED_PIN, brightness);

  Serial.println(brightness);

  delay(100);
}
```

↪ auslesen



4

## Shift Funktion in Minecraft

→ mit nur wenigen Buttons möglichst viel abdecken

→ 3 Buttons → B1; B2; Shift

→ Links + rechts

↪ mit Shift vorwärts und schlagen

⇒ siehe Videos und Code

[Arduino - Button Library](#) | [Arduino Tutorial](#)  
([arduinogetstarted.com](#))

[Minecraft](#)  
[Classic](#)

↪ Button  
Debounce  
Library

↪ Spiel