5a.

We are receiving the Ascii value.

5b.

We receive 10

5c.

We receive the characters we send.

We specify the type of data we want to print by typecasting it.

6a.

A char is a character datatype and is 8 bit.

6b.

The letter D

7a.

RGB is a combination of red green and blue, which can represent 16,777,216 colors.

7b.

Serial.parseInt() reads all numbers into an integer and stops when the input is not a number.

It returns the total concatenated number as a double.

8a.

It is measured with a 10bit ADC so it is represented as 0 to 1023 where 0 is 0V and 1023 is our input voltage.

8b.

The highest voltage we can measure is the reference voltage, in our case 3.3V