Control RGB color

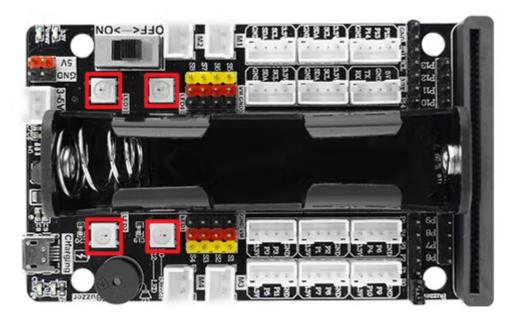
Control RGB color

- 1. Learning objectives
- 2. Code analysis
- 3. Write and download the program
- 4. Experimental phenomenon

1. Learning objectives

In this course, we mainly learn how to control and light up a single RGB light on the superbit expansion board through Python programming.

The 4 RGB lights are located on the expansion board as shown in the figure below.



2. Code analysis

For the program of this course, please see the **Control RGB color.py** file.

```
from microbit import *
import neopixel
```

First, import the libraries needed for this lesson from microbit: the neopixel library is dedicated to controlling RGB lights;

```
Red = (255, 0, 0)
Orange = (255, 165, 0)
Yellow = (255, 255, 0)
Green = (0, 255, 0)
Blue = (0, 0, 255)
Dark_Violet = (148, 0, 211)
White = (255, 255, 255)
color = (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Dark_Violet, White)
```

```
display.show(Image.HAPPY)

np = neopixel.NeoPixel(pin12, 1)
i = 0
```

Define different RGB light colors.

display.show(Image.HAPPY): Display a smiley face pattern on the microbit dot matrix;

np = neopixel.NeoPixel(pin12, 1): Initialize the RGB light settings. There are 4 RGB lights in total (here we only control one light) connected to the P12 pin of the microbit motherboard (you can check the hardware interface manual).

3. Write and download the program

- 1. Open the Mu software and enter the code in the editing window. **Note! All English and** symbols should be entered in English mode, use the Tab key for indentation, and the last line ends with a blank program.
- 2. Click the thumb 'Check' button to check if there are any errors in our code. If a cursor or underline appears in a line, it means a syntax error. Please check and modify it. If there is no error, the lower left corner will prompt that there is no problem with the detection.

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     New
Mode
          Load Save Flash Files REPL Plotter Zoom-in Zoom-out Theme
                                                                 Tidy
Control RGB color.py
  1 from microbit import *
  2 import neopixel
  _{4} Red = (255, _{0}, _{0})
  orange = (255, 165, 0)
  6 Yellow = (255, 255, 0)
  7 Green = (0, 255, 0)
  8 Blue = (0, 0, 255)
  9 Dark_Violet = (148, 0, 211)
 10 White = (255, 255, 255)
 color = (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Dark_Violet, White)
 14 display.show(Image.HAPPY)
 np = neopixel.NeoPixel(pin12, 1)
 17 i = 0
 18 while True:
       np.clear()
 19
       np[0] = color[i]
       np.show()
 21
  22
        sleep(1000)
        i = i+1
  23
Nice one! Zero problems detected.
```

3. Click the 'REPL' button to check whether the Superbit library has been downloaded. If not, please refer to [Preparation before class] --> [2.4 Python Programming Guide].

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                                                             Control RGB color.py
  1 from microbit import *
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  4 Red = (255, 0, 0)
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  7 Green = (0, 255, 0)
  8 Blue = (0, 0, 255)
  9 Dark_Violet = (148, 0, 211)
  10 White = (255, 255, 255)
  color = (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Dark_Violet, White)
 14 display.show(Image.HAPPY)
 15
BBC micro:bit REPL
MicroPython v1.15-64-g1e2f0d280 on 2025-06-26; SuperbitV2 and Sensor v3.0.0 with modified by Yahboom Team
Type "netp()" for more information.
>>>
                                                                                         BBC micro:bit 👛 💍
```

4. After the program is written, connect the computer and the microbit mainboard with a microUSB data cable, and click the 'Flash' button to download the program to the micro:bit mainboard. (You need to click the 'REPL' button again to turn off the import library file function before you can download the program normally).

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Control RGB color.py
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  color = (Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue, Dark_Violet, White)
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         np[0] = color[i]
  20
  21
         np.show()
         sleep(1000)
  22
         i = i+1
  23
Copied code onto micro:bit.
                                                                                             BBC micro:bit 👛 췹
```

5. If the download fails, please confirm whether the microbit is properly connected to the computer via the microUSB data cable and the Superbit Python library has been imported.

4. Experimental phenomenon

After the program is successfully downloaded, the micro:bit dot matrix will display a smiley face pattern, as shown in the figure below. At the same time, we can see that the first RGB light (serial number 0) will switch to a color every 1 second, red-->orange-->yellow-->green-->blue-->indigo-->white, and keep looping in this state.

If you need to restart, press the reset button on the back of the micro:bit motherboard.