```
// Servo_1
/* Control a servo motor by sweeping up and down through the
* control range.
 * Servo motors respond to a waveform with pulses repeating with a
 * period of 20 milliseconds (50 Hz). The speed and direction of the
 * motor are controlled by varying the width of the pulses between
 * one and two milliseconds (1,000 to to 2,000 microseconds, \musec).
 * For continuous rotation servo motors, 1000 µsec pulses cause rotation
 * at full speed in one direction and 2000 usec pulses cause rotation at
 * full speed in the opposite direction. At about 1500 µsec, the rotation
 * stops.
 * This code also demonstrates the use of the Serial console for displaying
 * diagnostic information as the code exectutes.
#include <Servo.h>
#include <Serial.h>
#define motor_pin 9
int usec = 1500;// Pulse width, in μsec
int delta = 100;// Amount to increment or decrement pulse width
Servo motor;
// setup()
void setup()
{
 motor.attach(motor_pin);
  Serial.begin(9600);
 // Leonardo boards need this loop:
 while (!Serial)
    ;// Do nothing
 }
}
// loop()
void loop()
{
 motor.writeMicroseconds(usec);
  usec = usec + delta;
 // Test if limit of control range has been reached
  if (usec > 2000 || usec < 1000)
  {
   // Reverse direction
   delta = - delta;
  }
```

```
// Debugging information
Serial.print(usec);
Serial.print(' ');
Serial.println(delta);

delay(200);
}
```

```
// Servo_2
/* Control a servo motor using an analog input, such as a potentiometer
 * to control speed and direction.
#include <Servo.h>
#include <Serial.h>
#define input_pin 3
#define motor_pin 9
int usec = 1500;
Servo motor;
void setup()
{
  motor.attach(motor_pin);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}
void loop()
{
  usec = 1000 +analogRead(input_pin);
  Serial.print(' ');
  Serial.println(usec);
  motor.writeMicroseconds(usec);
  delay(200);
}
```