## PENGENALAN PORT DIGITAL DAN ANALOG



Mata Kuliah : Interface, Peripheral, dan Komunikasi

Kode Dosen : AJR

Kelas : D3TK-43-02

Anggota Kelompok:

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# PROGRAM STUDI D3 TEKNOLOGI KOMPUTER FAKULTAS ILMU TERAPAN UNIVERSITAS TELKOM BANDUNG 2021

#### A. Tujuan

Maksud dan tujuan dari praktikum ini adalah:

- Mengenal jenis-jenis dan fungsi pin pada mikrokontroler berbasis Atmega 328
   (Arduino Uno)
- 2. Mampu menggunakan pin-pin pada mikrokontroler sesuai dengan fungsinya
- 3. Mampu menyelesaikan kasus tertentu dengan mengunakan setiap fungsi pin-pin dalam mikrokontroler

#### B. Alat dan Bahan

Peralatan yang dibutuhkan dalam praktikum ini adalah :

- 1. Proteus (apk)
- 2. Arduino IDE

#### C. Teori dasar

Arduino aladalah sebuah platform dari physical computing yang bersifat open source, arduino tidak hanya sekedar sebuah alat yang bersifat pengmabangan, tetapi ia adalah kombinasi dari hardware, Bahasa pemrograman (IDE) yang canggih, secara umum arduino memiliki 14 pin I/O digital berfungsi sebagai input atau output dapat diatur oleh program, 6 pin pwm, nilai sebuah pin output analog dapat di deprogram antara 0-255 dimana hal itu mewakili nilai tegangan 0-5V, 6 pin analog input berfungsi sebagai I/O, jika menaji input, pin analog berfungsi dengan menggunakan ADC. Jika menjadi output, pin analog, berfungsi sebagai digital output

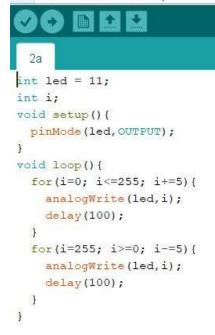
#### D. Hasil Percobaan

```
4. 1a. a | Arduino 1.8.13
       File Edit Sketch Tools Help
          1a
       int led = 11;
        void setup() {
          pinMode (led, OUTPUT);
        void loop(){
         digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
         delay(1000);
         digitalWrite (led, LOW);
         delay(1000);
   1b. 0 1b | Arduino 1.8.13
       File Edit Sketch Tools Help
          1b
       int led = 11;
        void setup() {
          pinMode (led, OUTPUT);
       void loop(){
         digitalWrite(led, HIGH);
         delay(1000);
         digitalWrite (led, LOW);
          delay(1000);
```

```
1c. o 1c | Arduino 1.8.13
     File Edit Sketch Tools Help
      int led1 = 12;
      int led2 = 11;
      int led3 = 10;
      void setup(){
        pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
        pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
        pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
      1
      void loop() {
        digitalWrite (led1, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(led2, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(led3, HIGH);
        delay(2000);
        digitalWrite (led1, LOW);
        digitalWrite(led2,LOW);
        digitalWrite(led3,LOW);
        delay(1000);
        digitalWrite(led1, HIGH);
        delay (500);
        digitalWrite (led1, LOW);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite (led2, HIGH);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite (led2, LOW);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite(led3, HIGH);
        delay(500);
        digitalWrite (led3, LOW);
        delay(500);
```

2a. 💿 2a | Arduino 1.8.13

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2b. 2b | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help



```
int led = 11;
int i; // untuk looping
void setup() {
   pinMode(led,OUTPUT);
}
void loop() {
   for(i=0; i<=255; i+=5) {
      analogWrite(led,i);
      delay(100);
   }
   for(i=255; i>=0; i-=5) {
      analogWrite(led,i);
      delay(100);
   }
}
```

2c. 2c | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
2c
int led1 = 10;
int led2 = 11;
int led3 = 12;
int i, a;
int led[] = {led1, led2, led3};
void setup() {
 pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
void loop() {
 for(i=0; i <=255; i+=5){
   analogWrite(led1,i);
    analogWrite(led2,i);
   analogWrite(led3,i);
   delay(40);
 }
  for(i=255; i >=0; i-=5){
   analogWrite(led1,i);
   analogWrite(led2,i);
    analogWrite(led3,i);
    delay(20);
 }
  for(a=0; a<=2; a++) {
   for(i=0; i <=255; i+=5){
     analogWrite(led[a],i);
      delay(10);
   for(i=255; i >=0; i-=5){
     analogWrite(led[a],i);
      delay(10);
   }
```

### 3a. 🔘 3a | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
3a
int led = 11;
int pot = A0;
int data;
void setup() {
   pinMode(led,OUTPUT);
   pinMode(pot,INPUT);
}
void loop() {
   data=analogRead(pot);
   data=data/4;
   analogWrite(led,data);
}
```

## 3c. 3c | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
3с
int led1 = 10;
int led2 = 11;
int led3 = 12;
int pot = A0;
int data, i;
void setup() {
 pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (pot, INPUT);
}
void loop() {
  data=analogRead (pot);
  data=data/4;
  analogWrite(led1, data);
  analogWrite(led2, data);
  analogWrite(led3,data);
  for(i=0; i<=data; i+=5) {
    analogWrite(led1, data);
    analogWrite(led2,data);
    analogWrite(led3, data);
    delay(10);
  for(i=255; i>=data; i-=5){
    analogWrite(led1,data);
    analogWrite (led2, data);
    analogWrite(led3, data);
    delay(10);
  }
}
```

## 3b. 3b | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
3b

int led = 11; // pin arduino yg tehubung ke led
int pot = A0; // pin arduino yang terhubung ke potensio
int data;
vold setup() {
   pinMode(led, corput);
   pinMode(pot, IMFUT); // potensio sebagai inputan
}
void loop() []
   data=analogRead(pot);
   data=data/4; // pembagian data persenan, semakin besar semakin terang led, semakin kecil semakin redup led
   analogWrite(led, data);
}
```

#### 4a. 🚳 4a | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
4a
int led = 11;
int tombol=2;

void setup() {
  pinMode(led,OUTPUT);
  pinMode(tombol,INPUT);
}

void loop() {
  if(digitalRead(tombol)==LoW) {
    digitalWrite(led,HIGH);
  }else {
    digitalWrite(led,LoW);
  }
}
```

# 4b. 4b | Arduino 1.8.13

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```
4b
int led = 11; //pin arduino yg terhubung dengan led
int tombol=2; // pin arduino yg tehubung dengan push button

void setup() {
   pinMode(led,OUTPUT);
   pinMode(tombol,INPUT);
}

void loop() {
   if(digitalRead(tombol)==LOW) { //jika tombol ditekan/nilainya menjadi low
        digitalWrite(led,HIGH);
   }else {
        digitalWrite(led,LOW);
   }
}
```

4c. 4c | Arduino 1.8.13

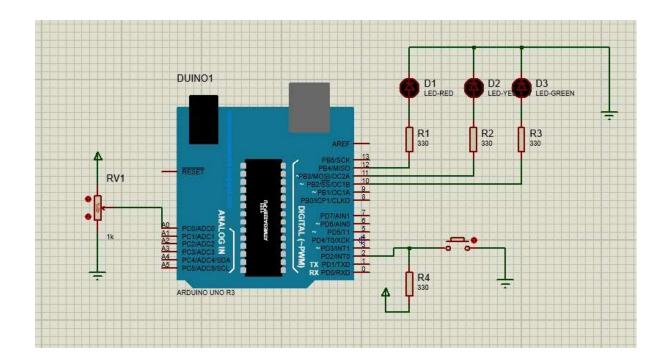
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```
Verify
 4c
int led1 = 10;
int led2 = 11;
int led3 = 12;
int tombol=2;
void setup() {
 pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (tombol, INPUT);
void loop() {
  if (digitalRead (tombol) ==LOW) {
    digitalWrite(led1, HIGH);
   digitalWrite (led2, HIGH);
    digitalWrite (led3, HIGH);
 }else{
    digitalWrite(led1,LOW);
    digitalWrite (led2, LOW);
    digitalWrite (led3, LOW);
 }
}
```

4c2. 4c2 | Arduino 1.8.13

```
4c2
int led1 = 10;
int led2 = 11;
int led3 = 12;
int i;
int tombol=2;
void setup(){
 pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
 pinMode (tombol, INPUT);
void loop() {
  if (digitalRead (tombol) == LOW) {
   for(i=0; i<=255; i+=5){
      analogWrite(led1,i);
      analogWrite(led2,i);
      analogWrite(led3,i);
      delay(50);
    for (i=255; i>=0; i-=5) {
      analogWrite(led1,i);
      analogWrite(led2,i);
      analogWrite(led3,i);
      delay(50);
    }
 }
}
```

```
6. 9 6 Arduino 1.8.13
   ile Edit Sketch Tools Help
  int led1 = 10;
  int led2 = 11;
  int led3 = 12;
  int pot = A0;
  int tombol = 2;
  int data,i;
  void setup(){
    pinMode (led1, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (led2, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (led3, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (pot, INPUT);
    pinMode (tombol, INPUT);
  void loop(){
    if(digitalRead(tombol) == LOW) {
      data=analogRead(pot);
      data=data/4;
      analogWrite(led1, data);
      analogWrite(led2, data);
      analogWrite(led3,data);
      delay(1000);
      for(i=255; i>=0; i-=5){
        analogWrite(led1,i);
        analogWrite(led2,i);
        analogWrite(led3,i);
        delay(100);
      }
      delay(500);
    }else{
      digitalWrite (led1, LOW);
      digitalWrite (led2, LOW);
      digitalWrite (led3, LOW);
```



## E. Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan dari praktikum kali ini adalah kita dapat mengetahui bagaimana cara kerja Arduino UNO dan mengetahui kegunaaan dan fungsinya mulai dari pin I/O dll. Serta pengaplikasiannya secara langsung

## F. Link Video Kegiatan praktikum

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=93rTnfPRfa0