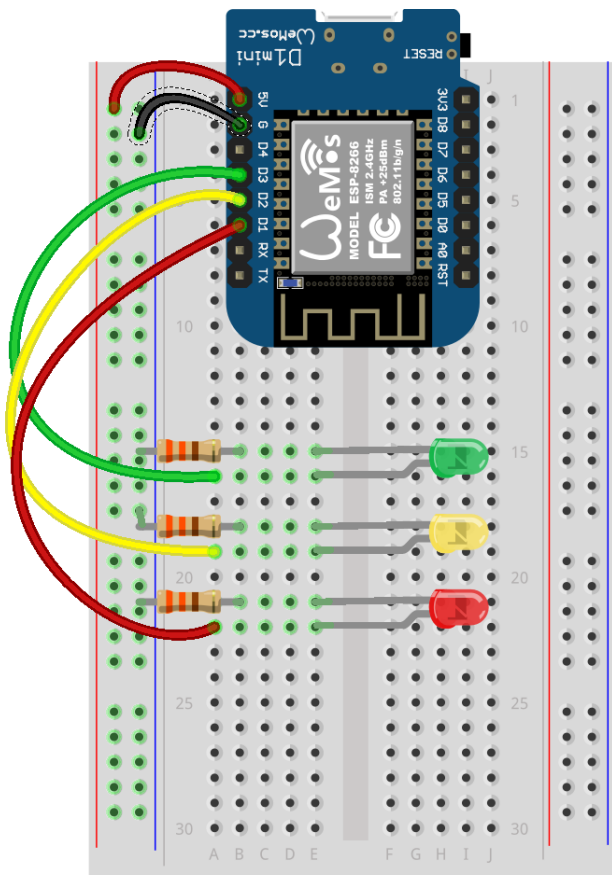
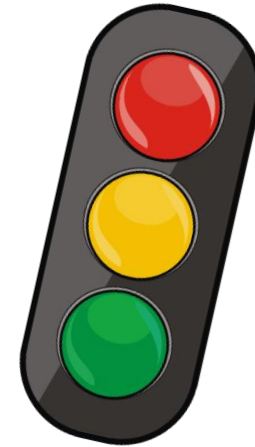
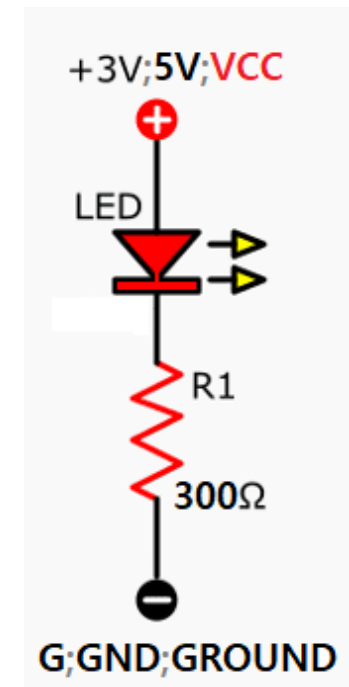


# lights

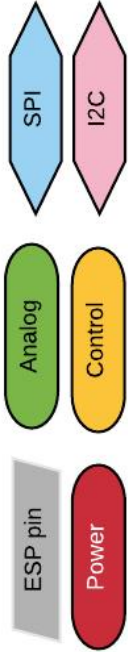
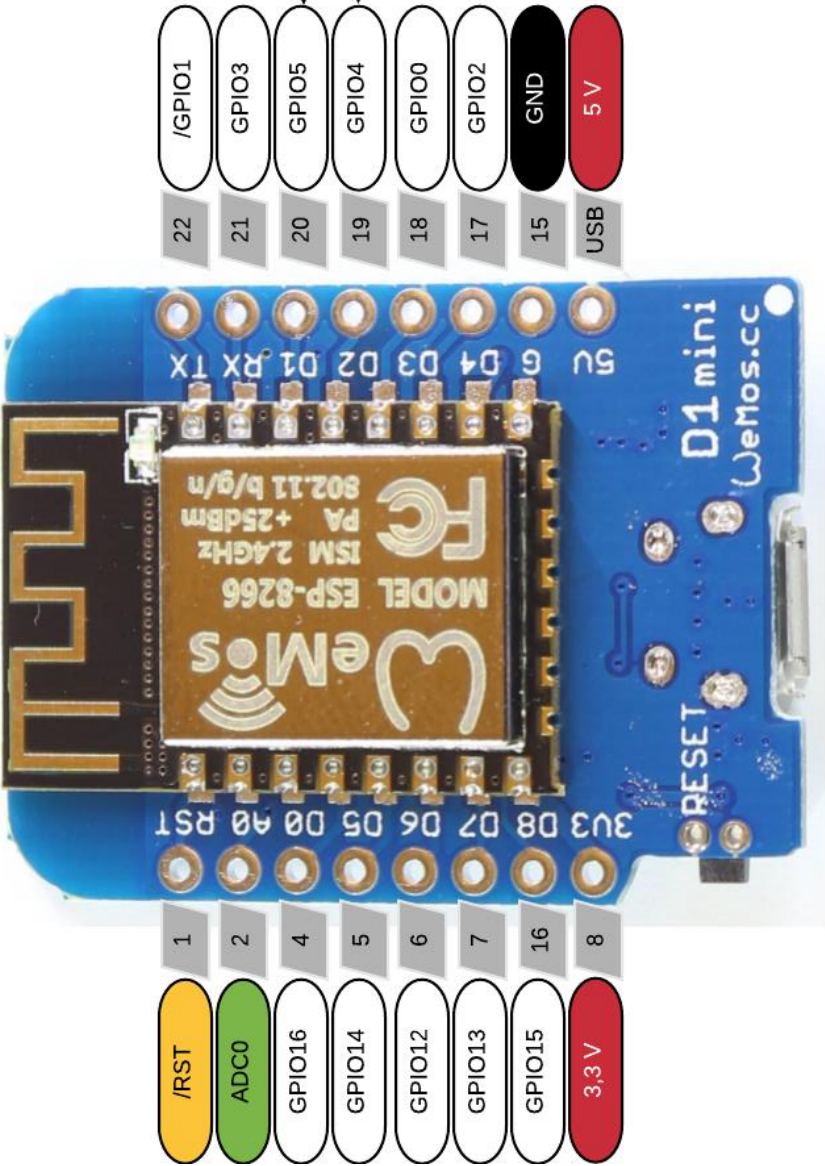


fritzing

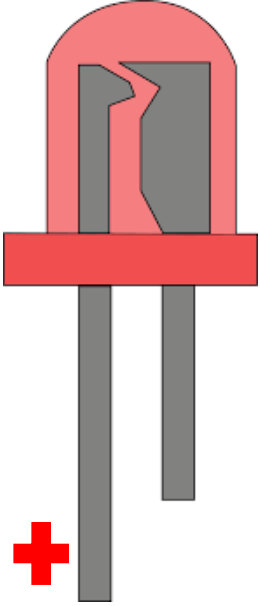
```
1  from machine import Pin
2  from time import sleep
3
4  D4 = 2 # not used
5  D3 = 0 # to connect to the green led
6  D2 = 4 # to connect to the yellow led
7  D1 = 5 # to connect to the red led
8
9  green = Pin( D3, Pin.OUT )
10 yellow = Pin( D2, Pin.OUT )
11 red = Pin( D1, Pin.OUT )
12
13 loops = 3
14 while loops > 0:
15     green.on()
16     sleep( 1 )
17     green.off()
18     yellow.on()
19     sleep( 1 )
20     yellow.off()
21     red.on()
22     sleep( 1 )
23     red.off()
24     loops = loops - 1 # comment this line to run forever
25
```



WEMOS D1 MINI – PINOUT



LED



RESISTOR



How to Read Resistor Color Codes

Diagram illustrating how to read resistor color codes, showing a 6-Band resistor and examples of 4-Band and 5-Band resistors.

**6-Band Resistor:** 2 7 4-10<sup>5</sup> ± 2 = 274 Ω ± 2%, 250 ppm/K

Color	1st Digit	2nd Digit	3rd Digit	Multiplier	Tolerance	Temperature Coefficient
Black	0	0	0	1 Ω		250 ppm/K
Brown	1	0	1	10 Ω	± 1%	100 ppm/K
Red	2	0	2	100 Ω	± 2%	50 ppm/K
Orange	3	0	3	1k Ω		15 ppm/K
Yellow	4	0	4	10k Ω		25 ppm/K
Green	5	0	5	100k Ω	± 0.5%	20 ppm/K
Blue	6	0	6	1M Ω	± 0.25%	10 ppm/K
Violet	7	0	7		± 0.1%	5 ppm/K
Grey	8	0	8			1 ppm/K
White	9	0	9			
Gold				0.1 Ω	± 5%	
Silver				0.01 Ω	± 10%	

**4-Band Resistor:** 12 × 10<sup>5</sup> ± 5% = 1,200 kΩ ± 5%

**5-Band Resistor:** 100 × 10<sup>5</sup> ± 1% = 10,000 Ω ± 1%