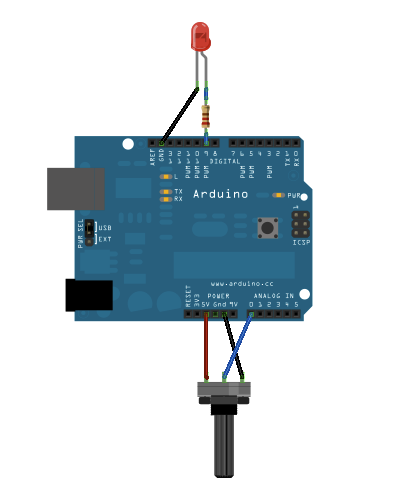
Analog In, Out Serial

This example shows you how to read an analog input pin, map the result to a range from 0 to 255, use that result to set the pulse width modulation (PWM) of an output pin to dim or brighten an LED and print the values on the serial monitor of the Arduino Software (IDE).

Hardware Required

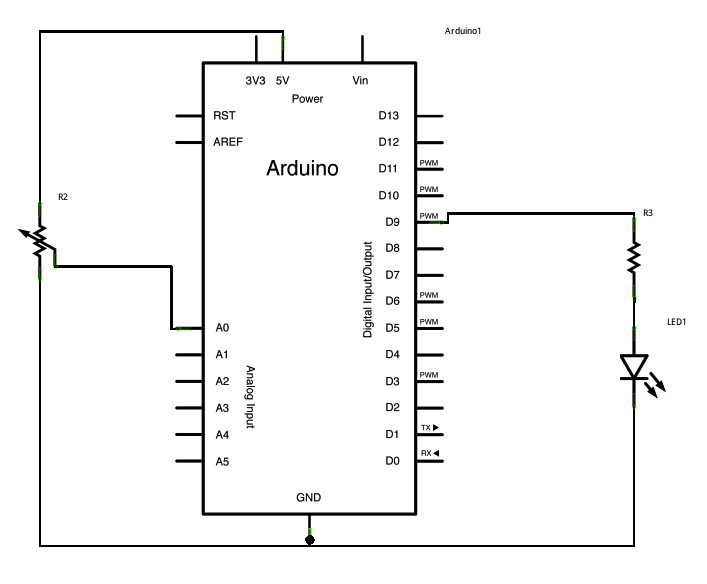
* Arduino or Genuino Board
* Potentiometer
* Red LED
* 220 ohm resistor

Circuit



Connect one pin from your pot to 5V, the center pin to analog pin 0 and the remaining pin to ground. Next, connect a 220 ohm current limiting resistor to digital pin 9, with an LED in series. The long, positive leg (the anode) of the LED should be connected to the output from the resistor, with the shorter, negative leg (the cathode) connected to ground.

Schematic



Code

In the sketch below, after declaring two pin assignments (analog 0 for our potentiometer and digital 9 for your LED) and two variables, sensorValue and outputValue, the only things that you do in the setup() function is to begin serial communication.

Next, in the main loop, sensorValue is assigned to store the raw analog value read from the potentiometer. Arduino has an analogRead range from 0 to 1023, and an analogWrite range only from 0 to 255, therefore the data from the potentiometer needs to be converted to fit into the smaller range before using it to dim the LED.

In order to convert this value, use a function called [map()](https://www.arduino.cc/en/Reference/Map):

outputValue = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255);

outputValue is assigned to equal the scaled value from the potentiometer. map() accepts five arguments: The value to be mapped, the low range and high values of the input data, and the low and high values for that data to be remapped to. In this case, the sensor data is mapped down from its original range of 0 to 1023 to 0 to 255.

The newly mapped sensor data is then output to the analogOutPin dimming or brightening the LED as the potentiometer is turned. Finally, both the raw and scaled sensor values are sent to the Arduino Software (IDE) serial monitor window, in a steady stream of data.

*// These constants won't change. They're used to give names to the pins used:*  
const int analogInPin = A0;  *// Analog input pin that the potentiometer is attached to*  
const int analogOutPin = 9; *// Analog output pin that the LED is attached to*  
  
int sensorValue = 0;        *// value read from the pot*  
int outputValue = 0;        *// value output to the PWM (analog out)*  
  
void **setup**() {  
  *// initialize serial communications at 9600 bps:*  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
}  
  
void **loop**() {  
  *// read the analog in value:*  
  sensorValue = analogRead(analogInPin);  
  *// map it to the range of the analog out:*  
  outputValue = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0, 255);  
  *// change the analog out value:*  
  analogWrite(analogOutPin, outputValue);  
  
  *// print the results to the Serial Monitor:*  
  Serial.print("sensor = ");  
  Serial.print(sensorValue);  
  Serial.print("**\t** output = ");  
  Serial.println(outputValue);  
  
  *// wait 2 milliseconds before the next loop for the analog-to-digital*  
  *// converter to settle after the last reading:*  
  delay(2);  
}

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| Screen shot:    https://www.tinkercad.com/things/lJRlv4TsIMs-11aanaloginout/editel?sharecode=OWKh5v9\_KabomV\_vsjr08Cob09SM0Ph4Jpgbwvcgaaw | | | | |
| How it works?  The potientiometer will split the voltage to A0 depend on where the swiper is, from 0V to 5V. A0 pin will read this value and map this to the 0-255 range and used pin11’s PWM mode to light the LED accordingly. | | | | |