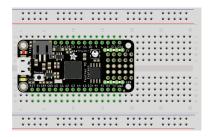
## Lab. 2.1 - On-board LED blinking

### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0

## Schematics e wiring del circuito



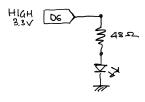
on-board LED board. D13

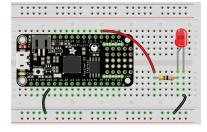
## Lab. 2.2 - External LED blinking

### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0 1x LED 1x resistenza 48Ω jumper

### Schematics e wiring del circuito





LED board.D6

## Codice CircuitPython

time.sleep(1)
led.value = False
time.sleep(0.5)

# Lab 2.1 - onboard LED blinking
import board
import digitalio
import time

led = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D13)
led.direction = digitalio.Direction.OUTPUT

while True:
 led.value = True

# Codice CircuitPython

# Lab 2.2 - external LED blinking
import board
import digitalio
import time

led = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D6)
led.direction = digitalio.Direction.OUTPUT

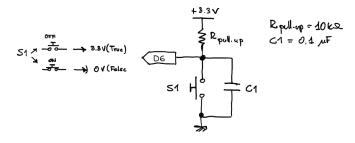
while True:
 led.value = True
 time.sleep(1)
 led.value = False
 time.sleep(0.5)

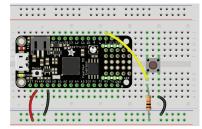
## Lab. 2.3 - Toggle on-board LED with external pull-up resistor

### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0 1x momentary switch 1x resistenza 10kΩ

## Schematics e wiring del circuito





on-board LED board. D13

## Codice CircuitPython

# Lab 2.3 - toggle onboard LED
# toggle onboard LED with pushbutton,
# using external pull-up resistor
import time
import board
import digitalio

led = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D13)
led.direction = digitalio.Direction.OUTPUT

switch = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D6)
switch.direction = digitalio.Direction.INPUT

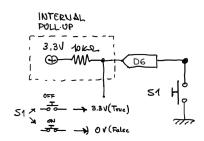
while True:
 if switch.value:
 led.value = False
 else:
 led.value = True
 time.sleep(0.01)

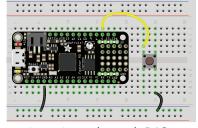
### Lab. 2.4 - Toggle on-board LED using the internal pull-up resistor

#### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0
1x momentary switch

### Schematics e wiring del circuito





on-board LED board. D13

## Codice CircuitPython

# Lab 2.4 - toggle onboard LED
# toggle onboard LED with pushbutton,
# using internal pull-up resistor
import time
import board
import digitalio

led = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D13)
led.direction = digitalio.Direction.OUTPUT

switch = digitalio.DigitalInOut(board.D6)
switch.direction = digitalio.Direction.INPUT
switch.pull = digitalio.Pull.UP

while True:
 if switch.value:
 led.value = False
 else:
 led.value = True

time.sleep(0.01)

# Lab. 2.5 - Toggle LED with external pull-up resistor

#### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0 1x momentary switch 1x resistenza 10kΩ

# Schematics e wiring del circuito

A25-1. Disegnare prima lo schema del cricuito modificando quello del Lab 2.3; A25-2. Effettuare il cablaggio (wiring) del circuito su breadboard.

## Codice CircuitPython

A25-3. A partire dal codice del Lab 2.2 e 2.3 scrivere il codice in CircuitPyhton

# Lab. 2.6 - Toggle LED using the internal pull-up resistor

### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0
1x momentary switch

# Schematics e wiring del circuito

A26-1. Disegnare prima lo schema del cricuito modificando quello del Lab 2.3; A26-2. Effettuare il cablaggio (wiring) del circuito su breadboard.

## Codice CircuitPython

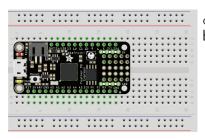
A26-3. A partire dal codice del Lab 2.2 e 2.3 scrivere il codice in CircuitPyhton

### Lab. 2.7 - Turn on the on-board NeoPixel

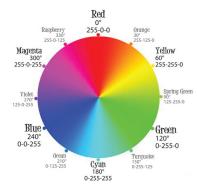
### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0

# Schematics e wiring del circuito



on-board NeoPixel board.NEOPIXEL



## Codice CircuitPython

# Lab 2.7 - on-board NeoPixel
# turn on the on-board neopixel

import time
import board
import digitalio
import neopixel

dot = neopixel.NeoPixel(board.NEOPIXEL, 1, brightness=0.20, auto\_write=False)

while True:
 # turn on neopixel, i.e. show red
 color = (255,0,0)
 dot.fill(color)
 dot.show()
 time.sleep(1)
 # turn off neopixel, i.e. show black
 color = (0,0,0)
 dot.fill(color)
 dot.show()
 time.sleep(1)

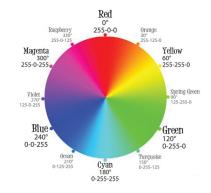
A27-1. Modificare il colore utilizzando la ruota dei colori

# Lab. 2.8 - Programmare un semaforo

#### Lista dei materiali

1x Adafruit Feather M0
1x momentary switch (solo A28-2)

### Color wheel



## Codice CircuitPython

A28-1. Modificare il codice del Lab 2.7 per simulareil ciclo di un semaforo:

- 1. semaforo verde per 4s
- 2. semaforo giallo per 1s
- 3. semaforo rosso per 2s

A28-2. Modificare lo schema del circuito come nel Lab 2.4 e modificare il codice del Lab 2.8 A28-1 per simulare la presenza di un pulsante per l'attraversamento pedonale.

Se viene premuto il pulsante, dopo 1s scatta il giallo e poi il verde.