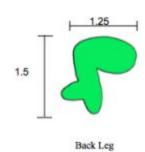
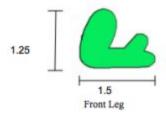
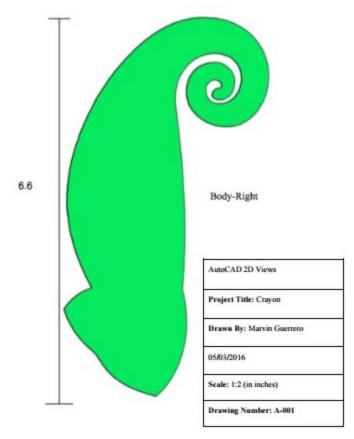
## **Examples of Projects**

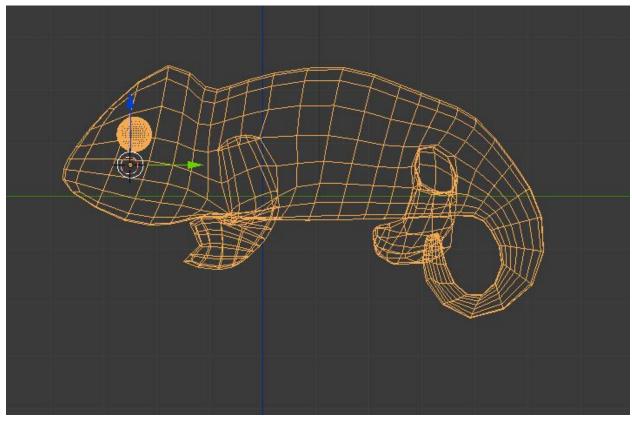
## Crayon the Chameleon Toy

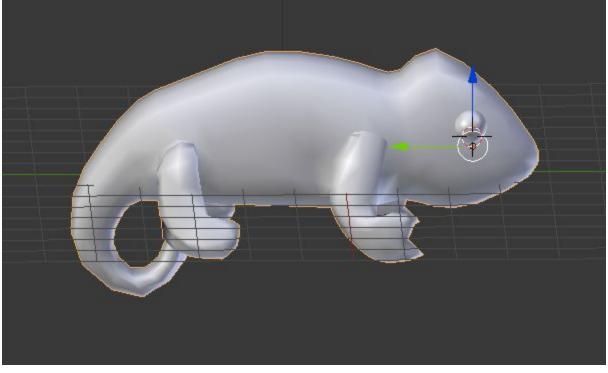












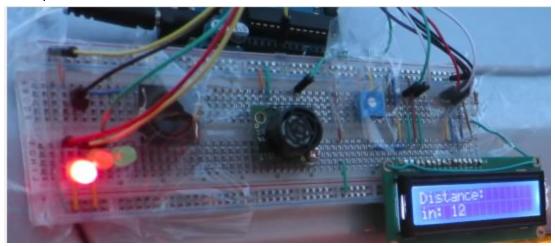


#include <Adafruit\_NeoPixel.h> #define PIN 6 Adafruit\_NeoPixel strip = Adafruit\_NeoPixel(60, PIN, NEO\_GRB + NEO\_KHZ800); int sensorPin = 0; //the analog pin the TMP36's Vout (sense) pin is connected to //the resolution is 10 mV / degree centigrade with a //500 mV offset to allow for negative temperatures void setup() { // put your setup code here, to run once: strip.begin(); strip.show(); // Initialize all pixels to 'off' Serial.begin(9600); void loop() { // put your main code here, to run repeatedly: float temp = getVoltage(sensorPin); //getting the voltage reading from the temperature sensor temp = (((temp-0.5)\*100)\*1.8)+32;int tempF = temp; //to degrees ((volatge - 500mV) times 100) Serial.println(tempF); //printing the result Serial.println(temp); // int reading = analogRead(sensorPin); // float voltage = reading \* 5.0;

```
delay(3000);
  if(tempF<40)//default
  {
    Serial.println("Rainbow");
    rainbow(20);
 }
 else if(tempF<=72)
    Serial.println("White");
   colorWipe(strip.Color(255, 255, 255), 50); // White RGBW
 }
 else if(tempF<=74)
  {
    Serial.println("Green");
    colorWipe(strip.Color(0, 255, 0), 50); // Green not under stress
 else if(tempF<=76)
  {
    Serial.println("Cyan");
    colorWipe(strip.Color(0, 255, 255), 50); // cyan relaxed
 else if(tempF<=78)
  {
    Serial.println("Blue");
   colorWipe(strip.Color(0, 0, 255), 50); // Blue normal
 }
// Slightly different, this makes the rainbow equally distributed throughout
void rainbowCycle(uint8_t wait) {
  uint16_t i, j;
  for(j=0; j<256*5; j++) { // 5 cycles of all colors on wheel
    for(i=0; i< strip.numPixels(); i++) {</pre>
      strip.setPixelColor(i, Wheel(((i * 256 / strip.numPixels()) + j) & 255));
    strip.show();
    delay(wait);
}
float getVoltage(int pin){
return (analogRead(pin) * .004882814); //converting from a 0 to 1024 digital range
// to 0 to 5 volts (each 1 reading equals ~ 5 millivolts
}
void rainbow(uint8_t wait) {
  uint16_t i, j;
  for(j=0; j<256; j++) {
    for(i=0; i<strip.numPixels(); i++) {</pre>
      strip.setPixelColor(i, Wheel((i+j) & 255));
    strip.show();
    delay(wait);
```

```
// Slightly different, this makes the rainbow equally distributed throughout
void rainbowCycle(uint8_t wait) {
 uint16_t i, j;
  for(j=0; j<256*5; j++) { // 5 cycles of all colors on wheel
    for(i=0; i < strip.numPixels(); i++) {</pre>
     strip.setPixelColor(i, Wheel(((i * 256 / strip.numPixels()) + j) & 255));
   strip.show();
    delay(wait);
}
float getVoltage(int pin){
return (analogRead(pin) * .004882814); //converting from a 0 to 1024 digital range
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void rainbow(uint8_t wait) {
 uint16_t i, j;
  for(j=0; j<256; j++) {
    for(i=0; i<strip.numPixels(); i++) {</pre>
     strip.setPixelColor(i, Wheel((i+j) & 255));
    strip.show();
    delay(wait);
```

Backup Car Sensor



Upright Self-Balancing Robot



