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| VILNIAUS KOLEGIJA  UNIVERSITY OF APPLIED SCIENCES  FACULTY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATICS  Image result for viko logo | | |  | | | VILNIUS COLLEGE  Image result for viko logoFACULTY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATICS |
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| **SMART DEVICE SENSORS PROGRAMMING** | | |  | | | **INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATICS** |
| LABORATORY WORK  LABORATORY WORK NR.: 1  6531BX028 PI18E | | |  | | | PRACTICAL ASSIGNMENT  SPOTIFY USER MANUAL  6531BX028 PI18E |
| STUDENT | DŽIUGAS PEČIULEVIČIUS | STUDENT | | DŽIUGAS PEČIULEVIČIUS |
| (SIGNATURE)  1/22/2021 | | |  | | | LECTURER |
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| (SIGNATURE)  1/22/2021 | | |  | | | 2018 |

2021

Questions:

1. What is a resistor?
2. What is a capacitor?
3. What is a potentiometer?
4. What code is used in film resistors to determine the value?
5. What is the formula for the law of ohm?
6. What does the abbreviation SMT mean?
7. What does the abbreviation THT mean?
8. What is electronics?
9. How voltage is measured and how it is marked?
10. How the current is measured and how it is marked?

Answers:

1. A **resistor** is a component to limit (or in other words create resistance) the flow of electric current.
2. A **capacitor** is a component in a circuit and it’s used to store and supply energy to the circuit itself. It consists of two conductive electrodes of a certain shape with a layer of dielectric between them.
3. A **potentiometer** is a voltage divider used for measuring electric potential.
4. Color codes are used to determine the resistor value
5. V = I x R

I = V / R

R = V / I

1. SMT stands for Surface Mount Technology. It means that components are mounted on one side of the board.
2. THT stands for Through Hole Technology. It means that components are mounted by inserting into holes in circuit board and soldered to pats on the opposite side.
3. Electronics is science about flow and control of electrons through circuits. Which includes a components and wires connecting the components.
4. Voltage is marked with a letter **V**. Voltage measurement units are Volts (**V**). We can calculate voltage by multiplying current by resistance. (**V = I x R**)
5. Current is market with a letter I. Currents measurement units are Amperes (**A**). We can calculate current by dividing voltage / resistance. (**I = V / R**)