Q2: Part C lights up the LED lights one by one (i.e. only one LED light is turned on at once) sequentially with a short delay in between and a larger one (3 times as long) after every LED light has been turned on. With more resistance, there is less current and the LED lights are dimmer.

Q3: Part A: setting baudrate to 115200
Part B: reading incoming character from the Serial Monitor (one byte) and printing its ASCII code in decimal,
the delay is then being modified by the value of the character.
Higher values means more delay (slower blinking).

Q4: &incoming gives the integer pointer of the variable incoming and (char*) casts the integer pointer to a character pointer. We need to do that because the function 'readBytes' expects characters.

Q5: They are being interpreted as ASCII but we noticed that we can also input values higher than 127, with ü for example.

Q6: 8 bits

Q7: For dl the range is [0,7] and mlt is [0,15].

Q8: We'd need to write '=', whose ASCII code is 61. 61 / 16 rounded down gives 3.
61 % 16 is 13.

Q9: The idea is to use the Serial communication to directly write the delay in ms. To do this, we read the characters of a decimal number one by one and add it to an integer accordingly. Particularly, we need to initialize this integer at 0, add the character converted to integer from its ASCII encoding (e.g. 49 becomes 1, see ASCII table), and multiply it by ten until we read the NEWLINE character.