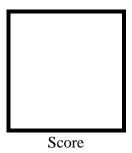


# PAMANTASAN NG LUNGSOD NG MAYNILA

(University of the City of Manila)
Intramuros, Manila

# **Microprocessor Lab**

Laboratory Activity No. 2 **Arduino and Tinkercad Interface** 



Submitted by: Opeña, Ralph Christoper F.

Opeña, Ralph Christoper F. 7:00 – 10:00 AM - Saturday / CPE 0412-1

Date Submitted **30-09-2023** 

Submitted to:

Engr. Maria Rizette H. Sayo

### I. Objectives

This laboratory activity aims to implement the principles and techniques of hardware programming using Arduino through:

- creating an Arduino programming and circuit diagram.

#### II. Method/s

- Perform a task problem given in the presentation.
- Write a code and perform an Arduino circuit diagram of a ring counter that display eight (8)LEDs starting from left.

#### III. Results

#### **TinkerCad**

Exercise 1: Write a code that does a ring counter display for eight (8) LEDs starting from left.

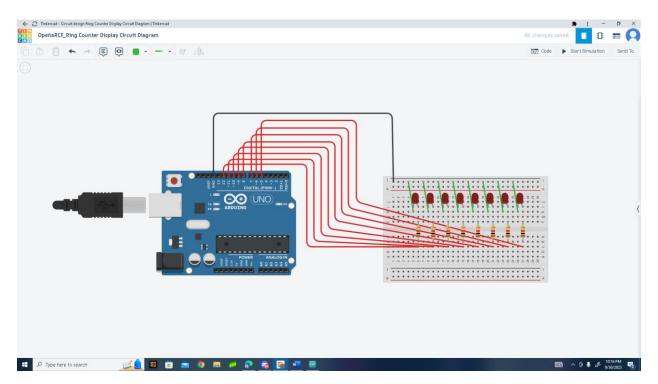


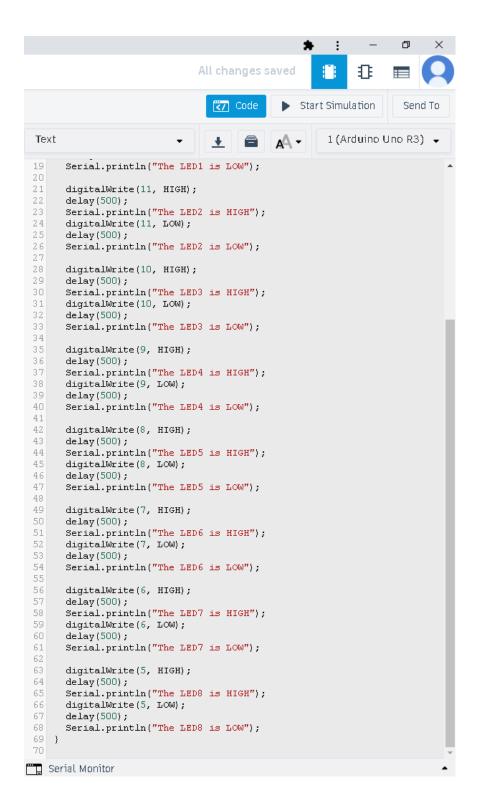
Figure No.1 Ring Counter Display Circuit Diagram

#### **Components Used**

- **1.** 8 LEDs
- 2. Resistor
- 3. Breadboard

#### **CODE:**

```
* :
                                                                                \times
                                     All changes saved
                                                                       ₽
                                       Code
                                                      ▶ Start Simulation
                                                                                 Send To
 Text
                                                                1 (Arduino Uno R3) 🔻
                                               A△ -
                                       +
     void setup() {
       Serial.begin(9600);
       serial.begin(9600);
pinMode(5, OUTPUT);
pinMode(6, OUTPUT);
pinMode(7, OUTPUT);
pinMode(8, OUTPUT);
pinMode(9, OUTPUT);
pinMode(10, OUTPUT);
pinMode(11, OUTPUT);
pinMode(12, OUTPUT);
  9
 10
 11 }
 13
    void loop() {
        digitalWrite(12, HIGH);
        delay(500);
 16
        Serial.println("The LED1 is HIGH");
        digitalWrite(12, LOW);
delay(500);
 18
 19
        Serial.println("The LED1 is LOW");
 20
21
        digitalWrite(11, HIGH);
 22
        delay(500);
        Serial.println("The LED2 is HIGH");
 23
        digitalWrite(11, LOW);
delay(500);
 24
 25
        Serial.println("The LED2 is LOW");
 27
28
        digitalWrite(10, HIGH);
 29
        delay(500);
 30
        Serial.println("The LED3 is HIGH");
 31
32
        digitalWrite(10, LOW);
delay(500);
        Serial.println("The LED3 is LOW");
 34
35
        digitalWrite(9, HIGH);
 36
        delay(500);
 37
        Serial.println("The LED4 is HIGH");
 38
39
        digitalWrite(9, LOW);
        delay(500);
Serial.println("The LED4 is LOW");
 40
 41
 42
        digitalWrite(8, HIGH);
 43
        delay(500);
        Serial.println("The LED5 is HIGH");
 45
        digitalWrite(8, LOW);
 46
        delay(500);
        Serial.println("The LED5 is LOW");
 48
 49
        digitalWrite(7, HIGH);
 50
        delay(500);
 51
        Serial.println("The LED6 is HIGH");
 52
        digitalWrite(7, LOW);
📆 Serial Monitor
```



#### IV. Conclusion

The conclusion expresses the summary of the whole laboratory report as perceived by the authors of the report.

In conclusion, this laboratory exercise was successful in allowing me to explore the concepts and methods of Arduino hardware programming. The main goal of this lab exercise is to develop the Arduino program and related circuit schematic for an eight-LED ring counter that starts from left to right position. This lab exercise included a thorough investigation of Arduino hardware programming. It gave me a deeper understanding about the practical abilities, and innovative thinking that are essential for embedded systems related to the subject of microprocessors.

## References

