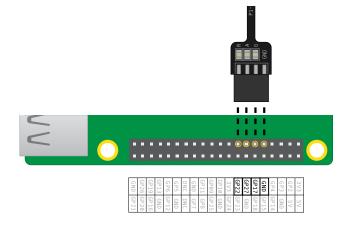
Traffic lights with Python



Connect the LEDs

1 Connect your LEDs to the following pins:

GPI0
22
27
17



Control the LEDs

- Open **Mu** from the main menu.
- 2 Enter the following code:

```
from gpiozero import LED
red = LED(22)
red.blink()
```



- Now save your program and press **F5** to run your code. You should see the red light flash on and off continuously.
- 4 Now modify your code to introduce the other two lights, and make them blink at different speeds:

from gpiozero import LED
red = LED(22)

amber = LED(27) green = LED(17)

red.blink(1, 1)
amber.blink(2, 2)
green.blink(3, 3)

- Run your code again and you should see the three lights flashing at different rates.
- If a larger number makes a light blink slower, what number would make it run faster?

 Try to make your lights blink faster.



Traffic lights sequence

The on function allows you to turn a light on. You can use sleep to pause between commands. Try this example to turn the lights on in sequence:

```
from gpiozero import LED
from time import sleep
red = LED(22)
amber = LED(27)
green = LED(17)
red.on()
sleep(1)
amber.on()
sleep(1)
green.on()
sleep(1)
```

The main controls for LEDs are on, off, toggle and blink.

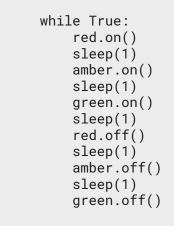
Try turning the lights on and off in sequence:



Try repeating this by putting the code inside a while loop:

```
red.on()
sleep(1)
amber.on()
sleep(1)
green.on()
sleep(1)
red.off()
sleep(1)
amber.off()
sleep(1)
green.off()
```







- Now you know how to control the lights individually, and time the pauses between commands, can you create a traffic lights sequence? The sequence goes:
- Green on
- Amber on
- Red on
- Red and amber on
- Green on

It's important to think about timing. How long should the lights stay on for at each stage?

Once you have completed the traffic lights sequence, you might want to try adding in a button and a buzzer to make an interactive version.

