### Pant B

Department: CSE

Program! BSe in CSE

Course no: CSE3215

Course Title: Micro controller

Based system Design

Examination! Final

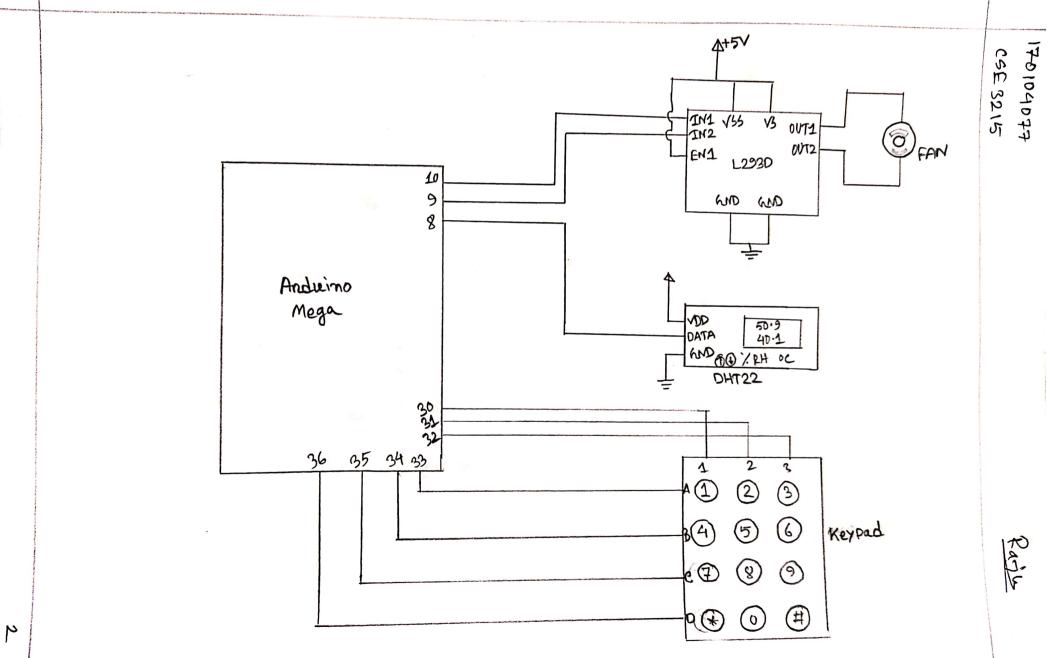
Semester (session): fall 2019

Student no: 170104077 Signature and Date: Rague 6/11/2020

## Am: to the Ques no 1(a)

Last 3 digit of my ID is 077.

and 
$$Q = (77\% 16) + 20$$
  
= 27



Code for the given scenario

#include < Liquid Crystal. h>

# include < Keypad. 4>

# imchede "DHT. "

# define DHTPIN 8

# define DHTTYPE DHT22

double Q = 27.0)

DHT ALL (DHIPTH, DHTTYPE)

String pin = " ";

const byte ROWS = 45

const byte cols = 3;

byte nowPins[ROW3] = {33,34,35,36};

byte cdpm5[col5] = {30,31,32};

Keypad customkeypad = Keypad (make Keypad (hexakeys), nowPms, colPms, ROWS, COLS);

int fantonward = 10;

int fankevense = 9's

```
bool stant = false;
void setup() &
   Serial begin (9600);
   PimMode (fanforward, OUTPUT);
   pin Mode (for Revense, OUTPUT);
   dht.begm();
p
LODOS PION
  chan c = custom Keypad. get Key();
  if (cll stant)
  & pim += ()
     if (pim, length () = = 4)
      f (b, == "#157")
         of stant = true;
          else
          f pm="";
       Y
```

```
if (stant)
 double Temp = dht. nead Temperature ();
 mt Temp1 = Temp * 10;
 if (isman (Temp))
  1 neturn;
 int pwm Value = map (Temp1, -400, 800, 0, 255);
if ( ( Temp>=Q)
 analog White (forn Forward, promvalue);
    analog White (fan Revense, 0);
 else if (Temp < Q)
    analog White (fan Pevense, pum Value);
     analog white (fan Forward, 0);
  4
```

#### Am: to the Ques no 1(6)

The function 'getkey' is used get-key value during a 4x4 keyboard intenfacing, getkey() function reports the ASCII value of a key being pressed on released.

Let, a Keypad object keyboard.

chan c = Keyboand, getkey();

c stones the ASCII value of the key being pressed.

#### Am: to the Ques no 2(d)

Code for the given scenario:

.# include < Liquid Crystal. 4>

const int no= 48, em=49, d4= 50, d5= 51, d6=52, d7=53;

Liquid Chystal led (ns, em, d4, d5, d6, d7);

imt pump Forward = 9;

int pump Revense = 8;

int exechopin, pingpin;

double distance Inch = 0;

void setup()

echo Pin = A7;

ping Pim = A6;

pinMode (pingPin, OUTPUT);

pin Mode (echoPin, INPUT);

pin Mode (pump Forward, OUTPUT);

pin Mode (pump Revense, OUTPUT);

1 cd. begin (16,2);

led, clean();

}

led. set Curson (0,0);

led. print ("Initializing ...");

```
() good bior
   pump Function ();
 Y
void pumpfunction()
    delay (5000);
     digital White (ping Pin, LOW);
     delay Microseconds (2);
      digital White (ping Pin, HIAH);
      delay Mi cro seconds (10);
       digital White (pingPm, Low);
       ung duration = pulse In (Echopin, HIW);
        distance In CM = micro seconds To Centimeters (duration);
      if (distance IMCM <=4.0)
        2 digital White (pump Forward, LOW);
           digital White (pump Revense, Low);
         4
      if (distance In CM >=15.0)
       L digital White (pump Forward, 6 HIGH);
             digital Write (pump Revense, Low);
        4
```

```
Long tomkfilled = 25 - distance In (M)

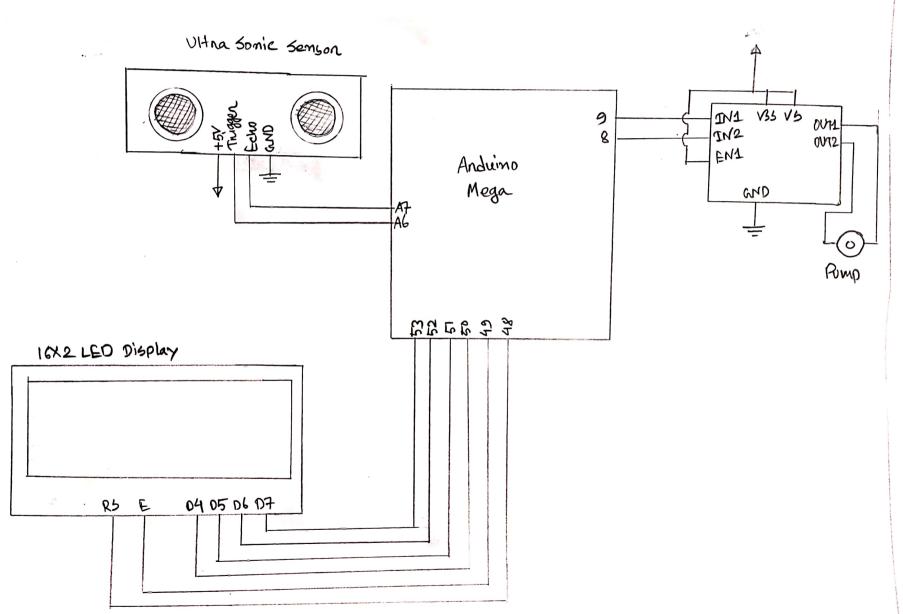
led. set Curson (0,0);

led. clean();

led. print ("Tomk filled: " + String (tomkfilled) + " (M");

double microseconds To Contimeters (long microseconds)

neturn microseconds /20.0/2.0;
```



# Am: to the Ques no 26

Teamwork plays a crudial role in group project like MSD project. Projects are usually hard to complete without help from other group members. Coming up with an idea then implementing the system is always challenging. with proper teamwork these challenges and over come easily. While writting code for my MSD project I did made some mistake which seemed connect to me. My team members helped to find those mistake and we were not stucked with that because my team mate came up with a connect solution as well. One of the best things about team work is we can learn From each other. Teamwork develops communication skill, which is very important for

cs students like us.

from the above discussions I would say teamwork was beneficial for my final MSD project.