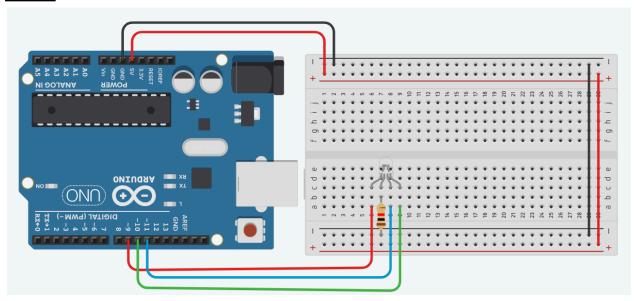
COMP 1045 Lab 6

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Circuit: Create the circuit below with the RGB led.



Level 1: Build the circuit and run the source code.

```
/*
Title:Experiment #006 - RGB Fade
Description: This program will fade the Red, Green, Blue(RGB) LED
Instructions: The
RGB LED is connected to a Pulse Width Modulation(PWM) pin.
You can use analogWrite to control brightness.
*/
int RGBRedPin = 9; //The red RGB LED is connected pin 9 of the
Arduino.
int RGBGreenPin = 10; //The green RGB LED is connected pin 10 of the
Arduino. int RGBBluePin = 11; //The blue RGB LED is connected pin 11
of the Arduino.
int RGBBluePin= 11;
int fadeDelay = 5; //This is the number of milliseconds that it will
take between steps
```

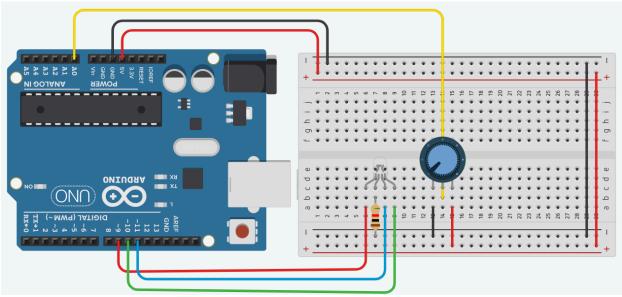
```
void setup() { //The Setup function runs once.
pinMode(RGBRedPin, OUTPUT); //Setup red RGB LED pin as an output pin.
pinMode(RGBGreenPin, OUTPUT); //Setup green RGB LED pin as an output
pin. pinMode(RGBBluePin, OUTPUT); //Setup blue RGB LED pin as an
output pin.
void loop() { //The loop function runs forever.
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in red.
for (int x = 255; x >= 0; x--) { //Fade out red.
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in green.
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x--) { //Fade out green.
analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x); delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in blue.
analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x); delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x--) { //Fade out blue.
analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x); delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in red and blue.
```

```
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x--) { //Fade out red and blue.
analogWrite(RGBRedPin, x); analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x);
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in red and green.
analogWrite(RGBRedPin, x); analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x);
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x - -) { //Fade out red and green.
analogWrite(RGBRedPin, x); analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x);
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in green and blue.
analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x);
analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x); delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x--) { //Fade out green and blue.
analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x); analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x);
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 0; x \le 255; x++) { //Fade in red, green and blue.
analogWrite(RGBRedPin, x);
delay(fadeDelay);
for (int x = 255; x \ge 0; x--) { //Fade out red, green and blue.
analogWrite(RGBRedPin, x);
```

```
analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, x); analogWrite(RGBBluePin, x);

delay(fadeDelay);
}
}
```

Level 2: Map the brightness of the green channel of the RGB led to the rotation sensor A0. As you rotate clockwise the light will get brighter.



```
int RGBRedPin = 9;  //The red RGB LED is connected pin 9 of the
Arduino.
int RGBGreenPin = 10; //The green RGB LED is connected pin 10 of the
Arduino. int RGBBluePin = 11; //The blue RGB LED is connected pin 11
of the Arduino.
int RGBBluePin= 11;
int rotator = A0;
int fadeDelay = 5;  //This is the number of milliseconds that it will
take between steps
int data=0;

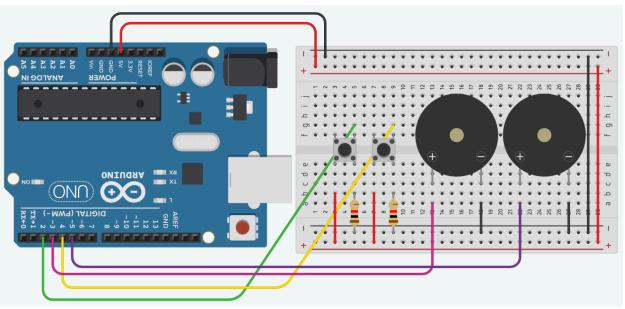
void setup() { //The Setup function runs once.
   pinMode(RGBRedPin, OUTPUT); //Setup red RGB LED pin as an output
pin. pinMode(RGBGreenPin, OUTPUT); //Setup green RGB LED pin as an
```

```
output pin. pinMode(RGBBluePin, OUTPUT); //Setup blue RGB LED pin as
an output pin.
  pinMode(rotator, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  int potentiometerValue = analogRead(rotator);
  int brightness = potentiometerValue / 4;
  analogWrite(RGBGreenPin, brightness);

  data = analogRead(rotator);
  Serial.print("Rotation value =");
  Serial.println(data);
  delay(1000);
}
```

<u>Program 2-</u>Write a program that allows the user to ring buzzer using the button.(add two buttons and two buzzers)(Use the example from Lab 7)



```
const int pinBuz1 = 3;
const int pinSwi1 = 2;

const int pinBuz2 = 5;
const int pinSwi2 = 4;
```

```
roid setup() {
 pinMode(pinBuz1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(pinSwi1, INPUT);
 pinMode(pinBuz2, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(pinSwi2, INPUT);
void loop () {
 int botton1;
 int botton2;
 botton1 = digitalRead(pinSwi1);
 Serial.println(botton1);
 botton2 = digitalRead(pinSwi2);
 if (botton1 == 1) {
   digitalWrite(pinBuz1,1);
 else if (botton2 = 1) {
   digitalWrite(pinBuz2, 1);
     digitalWrite(pinBuz1,0);
     digitalWrite(pinBuz2,0);
```