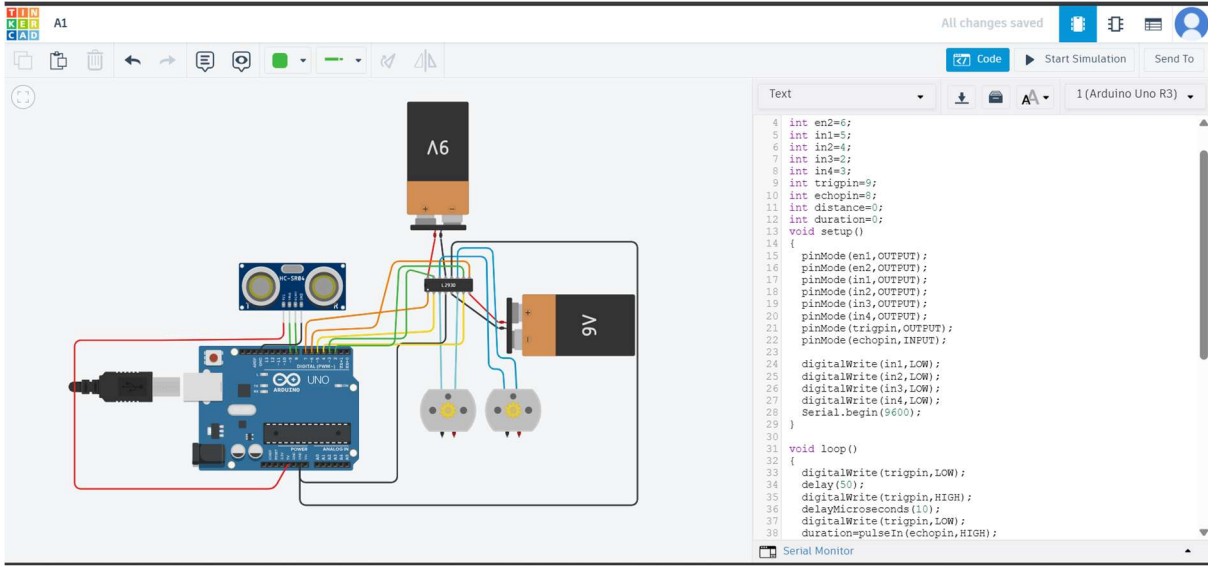


Code1:

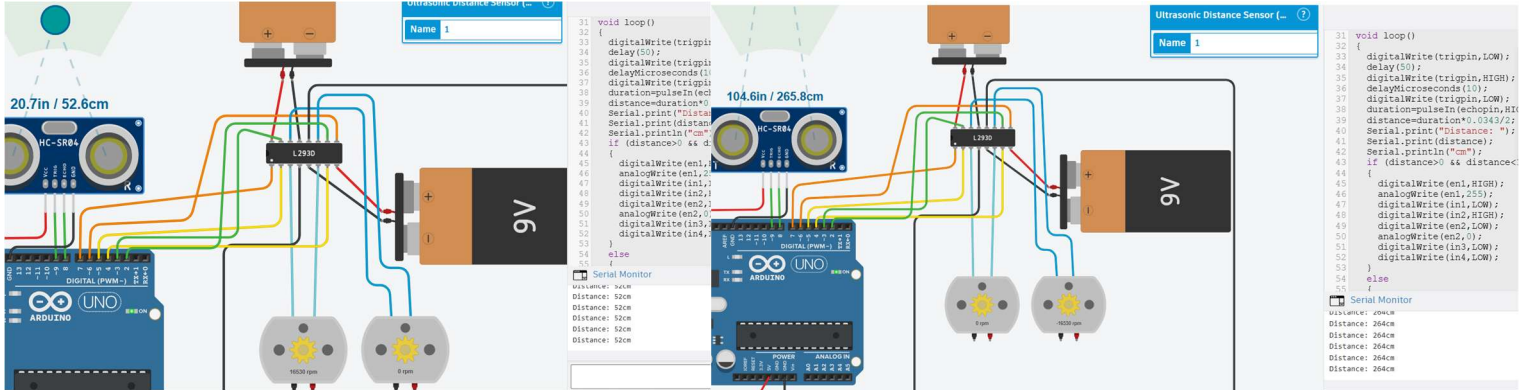


```

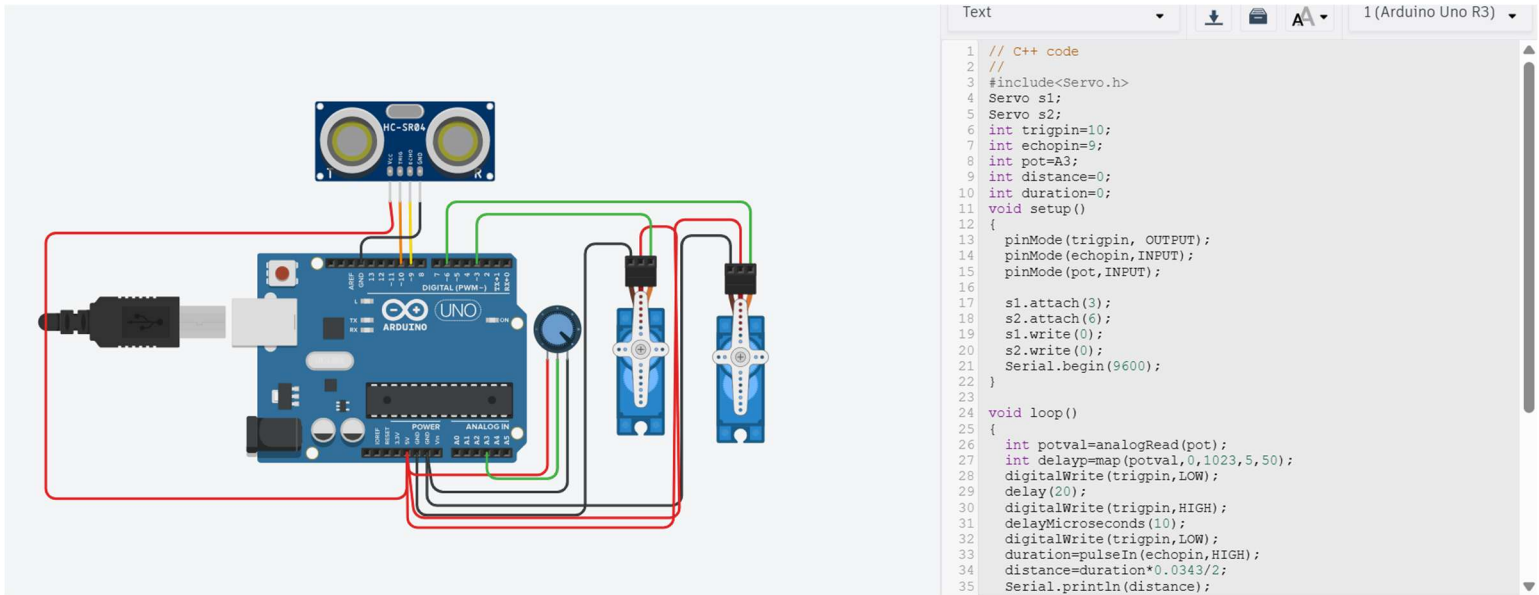
1 void loop()
2 {
3   digitalWrite(trigpin,LOW);
4   delay(50);
5   digitalWrite(trigpin,HIGH);
6   delayMicroseconds(10);
7   digitalWrite(trigpin,LOW);
8   duration=pulseIn(echopin,HIGH);
9   distance=duration*0.0343/2;
0   Serial.print("Distance: ");
1   Serial.print(distance);
2   Serial.println("cm");
3   if (distance>0 && distance<150)
4   {
5     digitalWrite(en1,HIGH);
6     analogWrite(en1,255);
7     digitalWrite(in1,LOW);
8     digitalWrite(in2,HIGH);
9     digitalWrite(en2,LOW);
0     analogWrite(en2,0);
1     digitalWrite(in3,LOW);
2     digitalWrite(in4,LOW);
3   }
4   else
5   {
6     digitalWrite(en1,LOW);
7     analogWrite(en1,0);
8     digitalWrite(in1,LOW);
9     digitalWrite(in2,LOW);
0     digitalWrite(en2,HIGH);
1     analogWrite(en2,255);
2     digitalWrite(in3,LOW);
3     digitalWrite(in4,HIGH);
4   }

```

Output:



Code2:

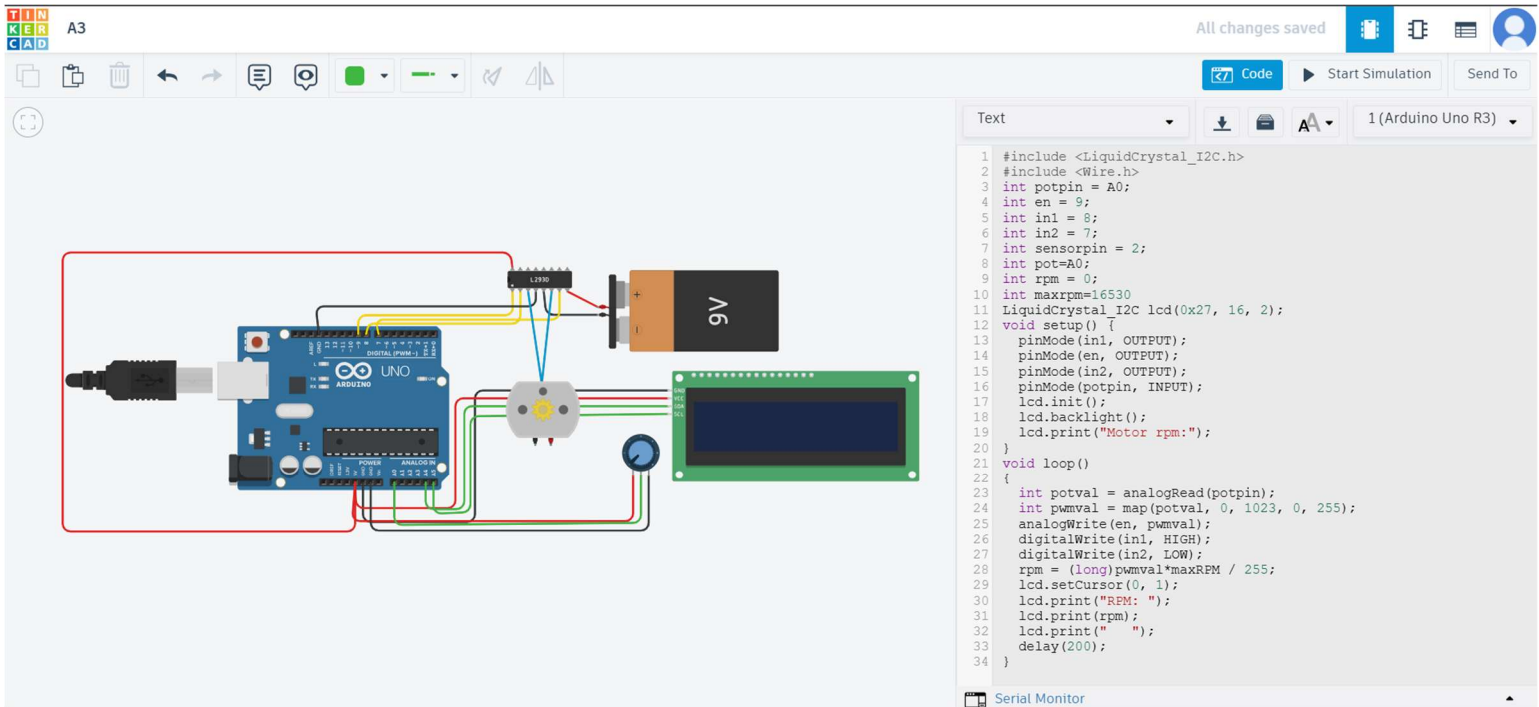


```
void loop()
{
  int potval=analogRead(pot);
  int delayp=map(potval,0,1023,5,50);
  digitalWrite(trigpin,LOW);
  delay(20);
  digitalWrite(trigpin,HIGH);
  delayMicroseconds(10);
  digitalWrite(trigpin,LOW);
  duration=pulseIn(echopin,HIGH);
  distance=duration*0.0343/2;
  Serial.println(distance);
  int delayu=map(distance,0,332,5,50);
  for(int i=0;i<=180;i++)
  {
    s1.write(i);
    delay(delayp);
    s2.write(i);
    delay(delayu);
  }
  for(int i=180;i>=0;i--)
  {
    s1.write(i);
    delay(delayp);
    s2.write(i);
    delay(delayu);
  }
}
```

Ouput:

<https://www.tinkercad.com/things/2Gi9ZtZkKLi-a2-servo-speed-control?sharecode=PfYQJSGw2e0iGsJCgMV0fgZa2LoQxwsFpCdQVFiqrbyY>

Code3:



The screenshot displays the TinkerCAD A3 web interface. On the left, a circuit diagram shows an Arduino Uno R3 connected to an L298N motor driver, a 9V battery, a potentiometer, and an LCD screen. The potentiometer is connected to the Arduino's A0 pin, and the motor driver is connected to the 9V battery and the potentiometer's wiper. The LCD is connected to the Arduino's I2C pins. On the right, the Arduino code is shown in the 'Code' tab. The code includes the `LiquidCrystal_I2C` library and defines several variables for pin numbers, sensor values, and motor speed. The `setup` function initializes the pins and the LCD, and the `loop` function reads the potentiometer value, maps it to a PWM value, writes it to the motor driver, and prints the RPM to the LCD.

```
1 #include <LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>
2 #include <Wire.h>
3 int potpin = A0;
4 int en = 9;
5 int in1 = 8;
6 int in2 = 7;
7 int sensorpin = 2;
8 int pot=A0;
9 int rpm = 0;
10 int maxrpm=16530
11 LiquidCrystal_I2C lcd(0x27, 16, 2);
12 void setup() {
13   pinMode(in1, OUTPUT);
14   pinMode(en, OUTPUT);
15   pinMode(in2, OUTPUT);
16   pinMode(potpin, INPUT);
17   lcd.init();
18   lcd.backlight();
19   lcd.print("Motor rpm:");
20 }
21 void loop()
22 {
23   int potval = analogRead(potpin);
24   int pmmval = map(potval, 0, 1023, 0, 255);
25   analogWrite(en, pmmval);
26   digitalWrite(in1, HIGH);
27   digitalWrite(in2, LOW);
28   rpm = (long)pmmval*maxRPM / 255;
29   lcd.setCursor(0, 1);
30   lcd.print("RPM: ");
31   lcd.print(rpm);
32   lcd.print(" ");
33   delay(200);
34 }
```

Output:

Couldn't get output as the software keeps giving the error "invalid file header" when in fact the header included is proper and of correct syntax, assuming the library `<LiquidCrystal_I2C.h>` is broken