Day 2 Assignments: <u>CLASS WORK</u> NOTE: DAILY evaluation will be done.

**Context:** Assignments based on Serial communication Arduino library

## PAUSE VIDEO: After 34 minutes:43sec of video:

**Q5** Declare a variable as 'unsigned char c=0', print its numeric value inside a loop and increment it in every iteration. After what value it becomes zero again?

**Q6** Write an Interactive program for switching the LEDs, ON and OFF. Connect four LEDs to the Arduino with four different resistances of 470-ohm each. The sample input-output of the program is shown below:

```
Do you want to glow RED LED: y/n
User enters: y

Do you want to glow GREEN LED: y/n
User enters: y

Do you want to glow YELLOW LED: y/n
User enters: n

Do you want to glow WHITE LED: y/n
User enters: y

The status of the LEDs is updated as per user requirement.
```

The status of the LEDS is upuated as per user requirement.

HINT: Use Serial.print() to display messages on Serial Port. Use some kind of Serial input function to input user response. This program is just like a printf() and scanf() type of exercise!

# PAUSE VIDEO After 44:31 Sec

**Q7** Ask the user to enter a ONE digit number, Ask the user to enter another ONE digit number Print the sum of two numbers on serial terminal

ALSO display the sum on 7-segment display (SSD).

Use the function void displayNumber(int n)

[If you have not developed this function, do it now, it will be used in other assignments as well]

#### NOTE:

```
If the number is <= 9 then display on SSD
Else blank the display (lit the dot 'dp') to indicate an over flow.
HINT 1:
// Here num1, num2 and sum are integers
// a and b are characters.

read a from Arduino Serial Monitor
num1 = a -'0'; // Serial comm. only read/write chars, so convert ASCII char to number
read b from Arduino Serial Monitor
num2 = b -'0'; // Serial comm. only read/write chars, so convert ASCII char to number
sum = num1 + num2;
if(sum <= 9)
Simply display
else
Special case</pre>
```

**Advanced Users ONLY:** 

If you are a good programmer: Imagine you had a two digit display

One display for UNITS, another for TENS (You understand, units, tens, hundreds, thousands .... right!)

The largest number the user can give are 9 and 9, the sum would be 18 The smallest number the user can give 0 and 0, the sum would be 00 Observing the cases, the Most Significant Digit (MSD) is 1 or 0

Can you use, one LED, to display Tens and One SSD for units ?? In this way you can display from 0 to 19

HINT 2: Advanced users user gave two inputs 6 + 8 the answer is 14 How to separate the two digits 1 and 4? Use Divide by 10 and mod operator (%)

### After the video:

**Q8** Learn how to input a String from user

Lower case r is to OFF the red LED UPPER case R is to ON the red LED Ask the user to enter a "string" Example:

Input: RgYw

OUTPUT: RED ON, green off, YELLOW ON, white off

#### **HOME WORK**

Submit the answer drop.box.submit@gmail.com within 24hours (ie 2:30pm next day)

**Q9** Input two numbers from Serial terminal A and B in the program (between 0 and 4). The sum of A and B can goto another variable C. Display C on Seven Segment display as well as on Serial terminal.

HINT: Serial.parseInt()

Use the function from yesterday's home work to display on seven segment: void displayNumber(int n)

**Q10**: In a loop:

Switch OFF SSD

Ask the user which digit to display on SSD (0 to 9).

Display as per the user requirement.

Delay for 10 seconds and Loop again

**Q11** Ask the user to enter his/her given name. The name may be in between 2 to 12 char only. Convert it to upper case. Display the name on Arduino Serial Monitor in a boxed form as shown below:

O: The length of name is 9 char +
O: Please neter your given name: I: Deepika O: The length of name is 7 char
0: Please neter your given name: I: John 0: The length of name is 4 char ++++   J   0   H   N   ++++ Thnaks.

Please neter your given name: Bansidhar

0: I:

HAPPY CODING !!!!!!!!