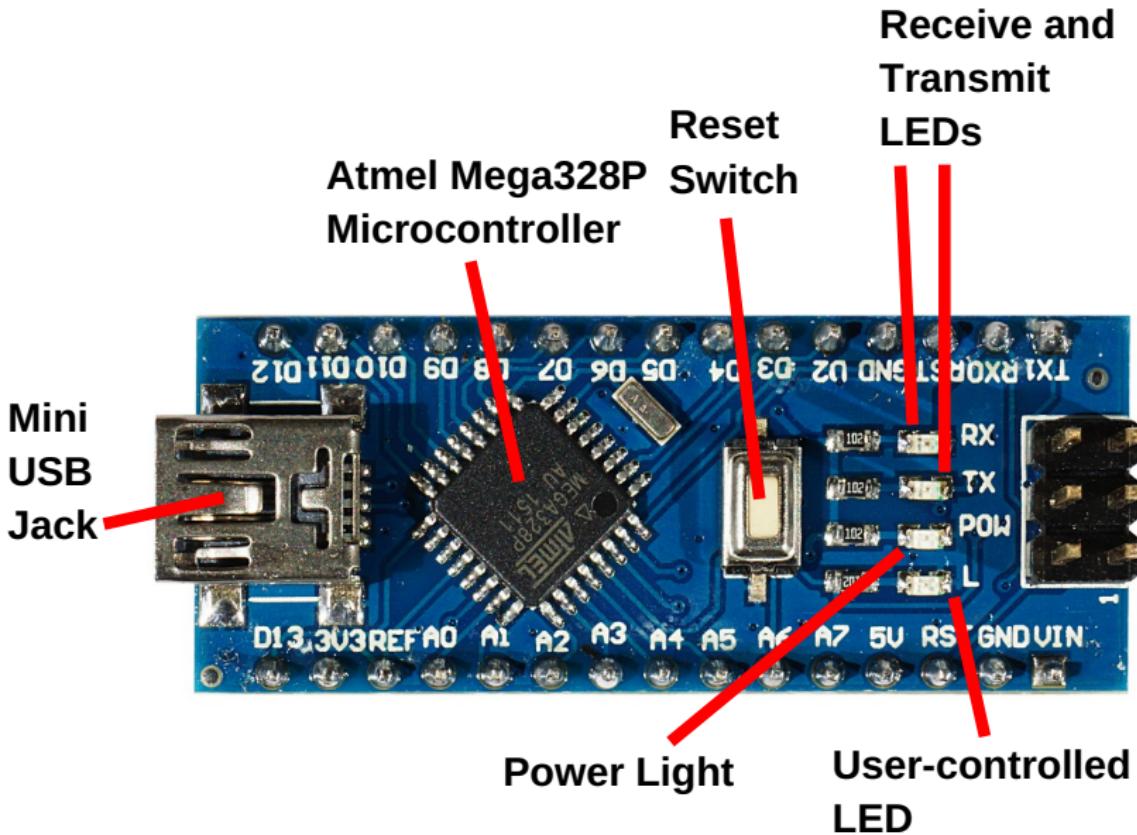


Programming Tiny, Colorful Computers

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March 24, 2018

The Arduino Nano

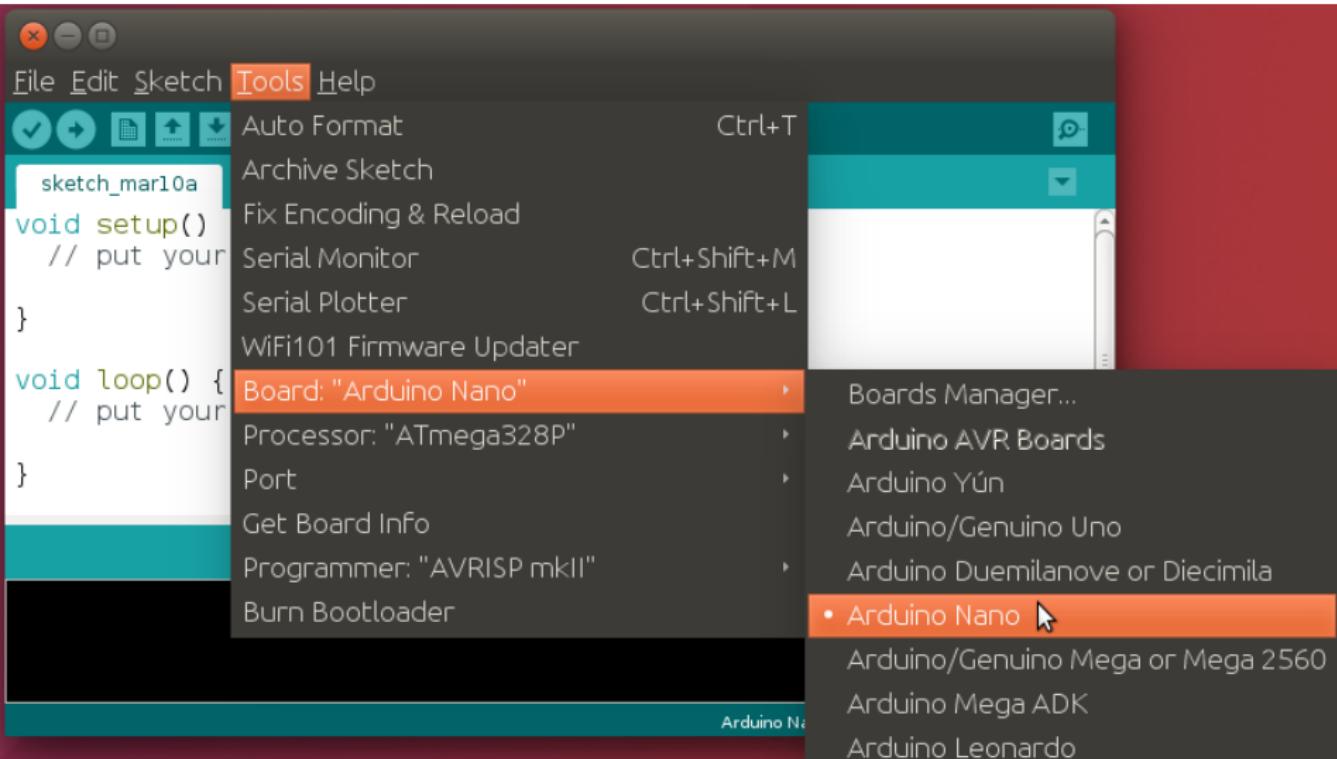


Getting Started

Start the Arduino IDE



Select Tools→Board→Arduino Nano



Getting Started Continued

Plug the USB cable into your board

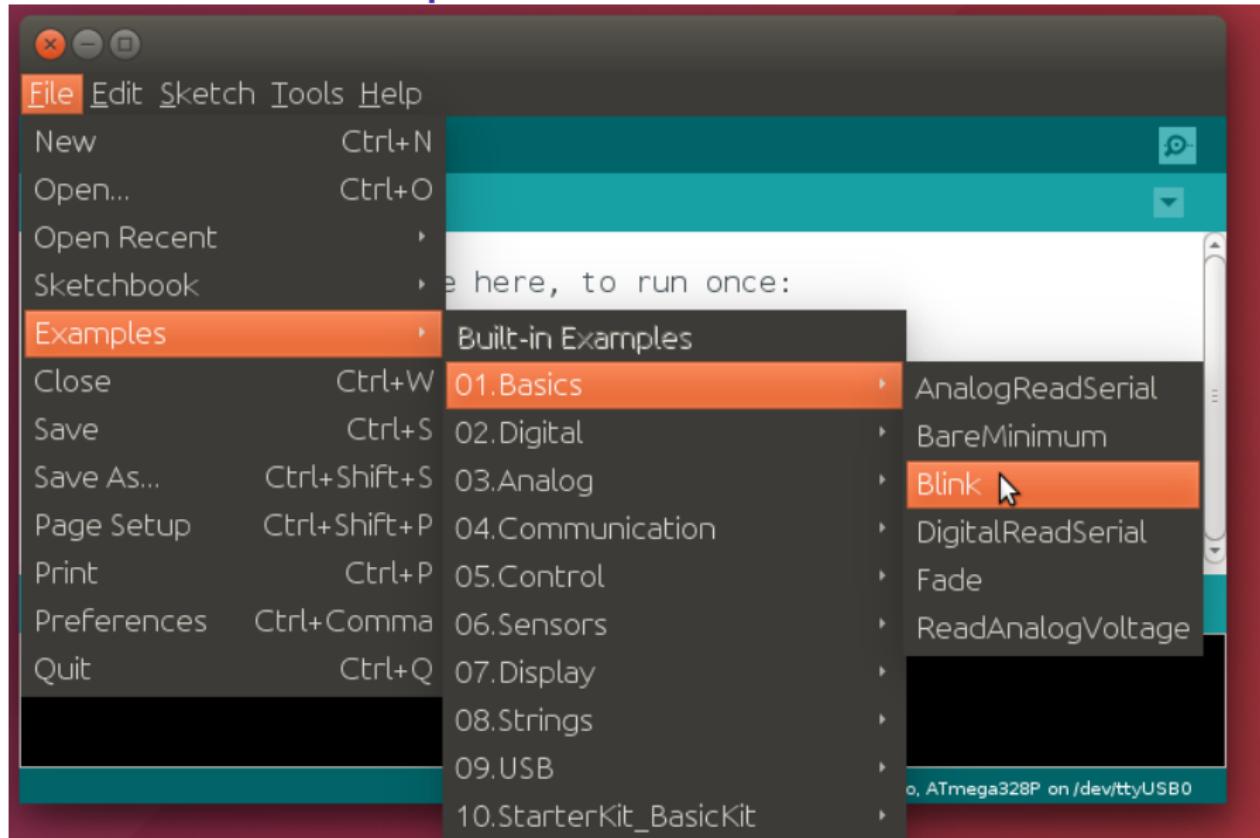
Plug your board into your computer

The board's power light should be on

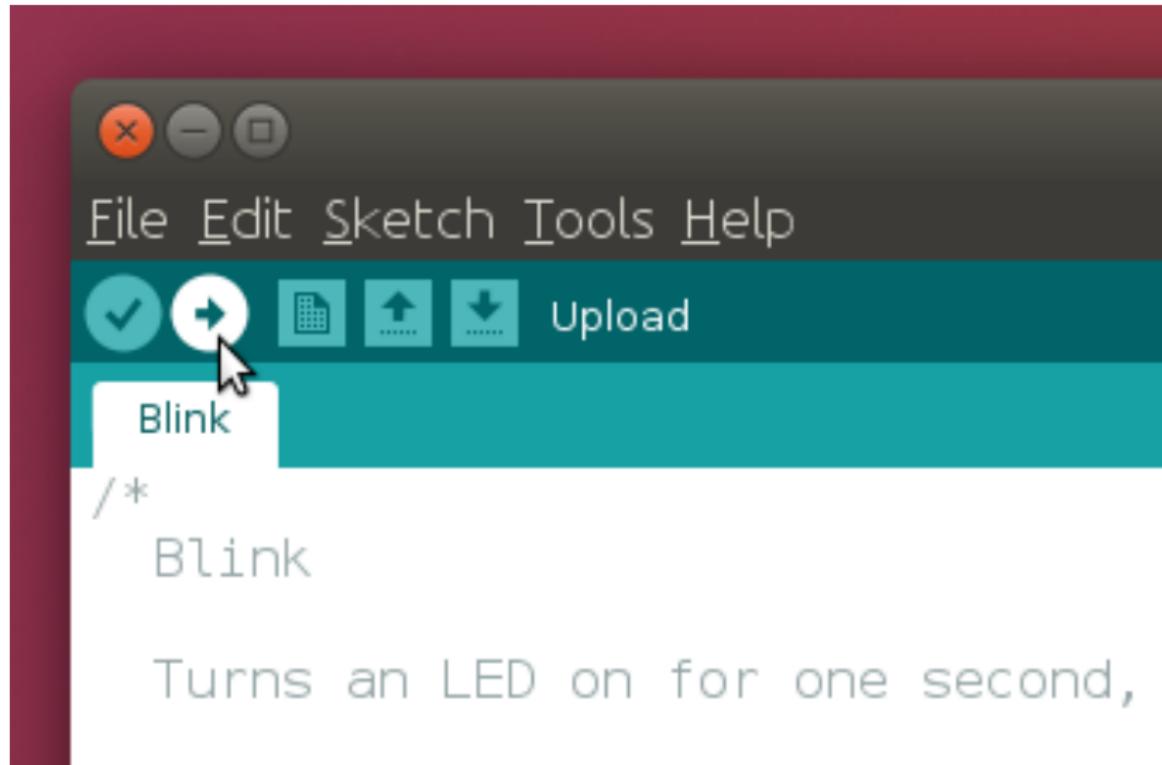
Select Tools→Port→COM3

Which COM port may vary; choose the one that is there

Select File→Examples→01.Basics→Blink



Upload the Sketch to the Board



Should say “Done uploading.” The user LED should blink

The Blink Example

```
// setup() runs once: when power is applied or after reset
void setup() {

    // Set the LED_BUILTIN pin to be an output.
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
}

// loop() runs over and over again forever
void loop() {

    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // Turn the LED on ("HIGH")
    delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 ms = 1s

    digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // Turn the LED off ("LOW")
    delay(1000); // Wait a second
}
```

pinMode

Each pin has a number (the pink boxes on “Nano pinout”)

Most pins can be either inputs or outputs

```
pinMode(4, OUTPUT); // Control the voltage on pin 4
```

```
pinMode(6, INPUT); // Observe the voltage on pin 6
```

```
pinMode(19, INPUT_PULLUP); // Observe 19; “suggest” it be high
```

```
pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT); // Control pin 13, LED “L”
```

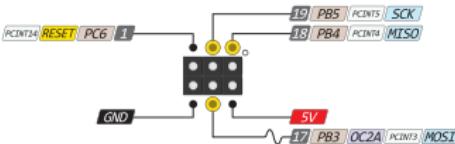
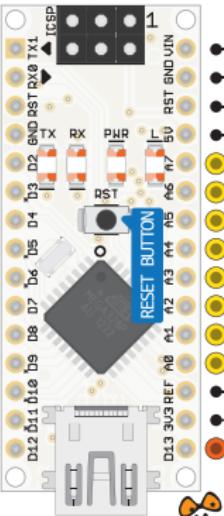
NANO PINOUT

1
0

PCINT17	TXD	PD1	B1	
PCINT16	RXD	PD0	B0	
PCINT14	RESET	PC6	29	
GND				

PCINT18	INT0	PD2	B2			
OC2B	PCINT19	INT1	PD3	1		
XCK	PCINT20	T0	PD4	2		
OC0B	PCINT21	T1	PD5	9		
OC0A	PCINT22	AIN0	PD6	10		
PCINT23	AIN1	PD7	11			
ICP1	PCINT0	CLKO	PB0	12		
PCINT1	OC1A	PB1	13			
SS	PCINT2	OC1B	PB2	14		
MOSI	PCINT3	OC2	PB3	15		
MISO				PCINT4	PB4	16

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12



The input voltage to the board when it is running from external power. Not USB bus power.

A7
A6
19A5
18A4
17A3
16A2
15A1
14A0

13

- Power
- GND
- Serial Pin
- Analog Pin
- Control
- INT
- Physical Pin
- Port Pin
- Pin function
- Interrupt Pin
- PWM Pin
- Port Power



The power sum for each pin's group should not exceed 180mA

Absolute MAX per pin 40mA recommended 20mA

Absolute MAX 200mA for entire package



Analog exclusively Pins



www.bq.com
ES BR AA

19 AUG 2014

ver 3 rev 1

Digital Input and Output

Digital: on or off, high or low voltage; nothing in between

```
digitalWrite(13, LOW); // Turn off the user LED
```

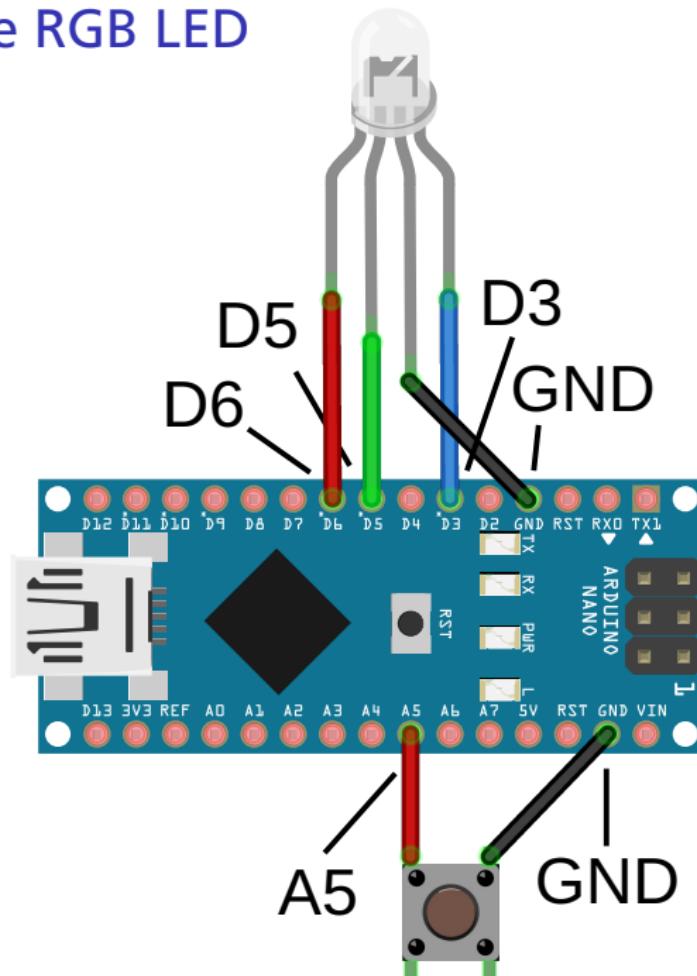
```
digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // Turn on the user LED
```

A digital read from a pin reports either HIGH or LOW

```
if ( digitalRead(19) == LOW ) {  
    // Low voltage on pin 19, a "0"  
}
```

```
if ( digitalRead(19) == HIGH ) {  
    // High voltage on pin 19, a "1"  
}
```

Connect the RGB LED and switch



Reacting to the switch

```
const int switchpin = 19; // Marked "A5"

void setup() {
    pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(switchpin, INPUT_PULLUP); // HIGH unless pressed
}

void loop() {
    if ( digitalRead(switchpin) == LOW ) { // Switch pressed?
        digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH); // Yes: light LED
    } else {
        digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW); // No: turn off LED
    }
}
```

Controlling the RGB LED

```
const int redpin = 3, greenpin = 5, bluepin = 6; // D3, D5, D6
```

```
void rgb(int r, int g, int b) {
    analogWrite(redpin, r); // Set the red brightness
    analogWrite(greenpin, g); // Set the green brightness
    analogWrite(bluepin, b); // Set the blue brightness
}
```

```
void setup() {
    pinMode(redpin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(greenpin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(bluepin, OUTPUT);
}
```

```
void loop() {
    rgb(10,0,0); delay(500);
    rgb(0,10,0); delay(500);
    rgb(0,0,10); delay(500);
}
```

Mood Lighting Control

```
const int redpin = 3, greenpin = 5, bluepin = 6; // D3, D5, D6
const int switchpin = 19;
int red = 0, green = 0, blue = 0;

void rgb(int r, int g, int b) {
    analogWrite(redpin, r); // Set the red brightness
    analogWrite(greenpin, g); // Set the green brightness
    analogWrite(bluepin, b); // Set the blue brightness
}

void setup() {
    pinMode(redpin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(greenpin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(bluepin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(switchpin, INPUT_PULLUP);
    red = green = blue = 0; // Start with the LED off
    rgb(red, green, blue);
}
```

```
void loop() {
    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == HIGH ) {}
    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == LOW ) {
        red = (red + 1) % 12; // Add 1 and wrap around at 12
        rgb(red, green, blue);
        delay(200);
    }

    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == HIGH ) {}
    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == LOW ) {
        green = (green + 1) % 12;
        rgb(red, green, blue);
        delay(200);
    }

    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == HIGH ) {}
    while ( digitalRead( switchpin ) == LOW ) {
        blue = (blue + 1) % 12;
        rgb(red, green, blue);
        delay(200);
    }
}
```

Challenge Problems

- ▶ A traffic light
Red, green, then briefly yellow
Click to advance
- ▶ Reaction-time game
Countdown with colors
Press the button quickly
Blink or color to indicate your speed
- ▶ Better mood light color control
Cycle through “good” colors
Separately cycle through brightness
- ▶ Morse code practice
Display a color letter code (Red = R, Green = G, etc.)
Expect player to enter Morse code for the letter
Display score with blinks or color