Project Number: 2022-1-CY01-KA210-SCH-000081449





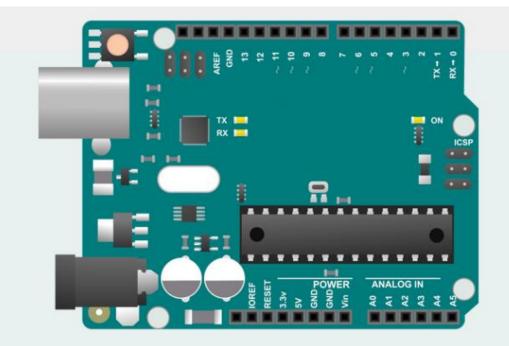


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#### What is an Arduino board?

An Arduino board is an open-source **microcontroller** platform used for building digital devices and interactive objects that can sense and control the physical world.



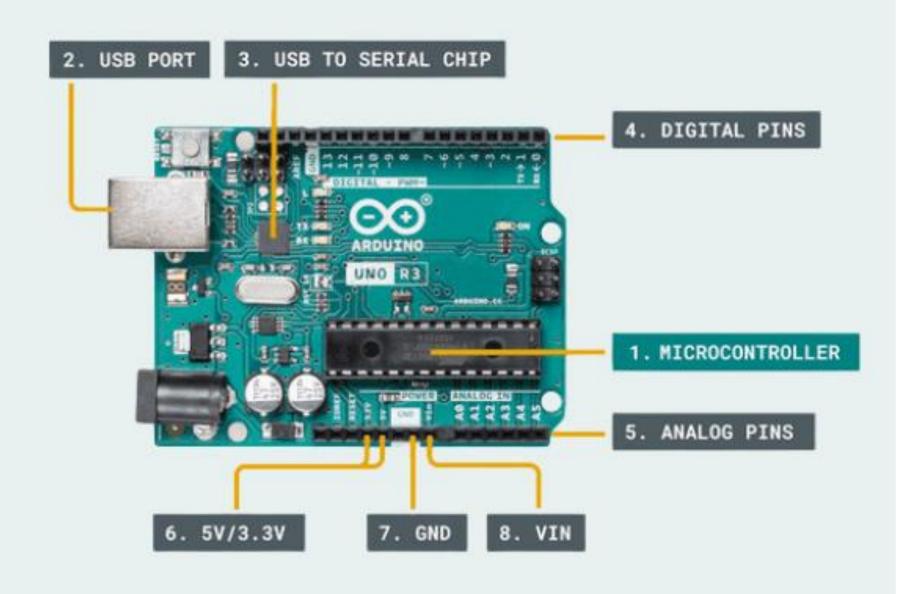
Arduino is widely used in hobbyist projects, educational environments, and professional applications due to its **simplicity**, **versatility**, and extensive **community support**. The primary language used to program Arduino boards is **C/C++**, which includes easy-to-use functions for interacting with hardware. It can also be programmed through **graphical programming software using scratch**, such as TinkerGen.





### Arduino board features:

- **1.Microcontroller:** the brain of an Arduino, and is the component that we load programs into
- **2.USB port:** used to connect your Arduino board to a computer.
- **3. USB to Serial chip:** it helps translate data that comes from a computer to the on-board microcontroller.
- **4. Digital pins:** that use digital logic (0,1 or LOW/HIGH). Commonly used for switches and to turn on/off an LED.

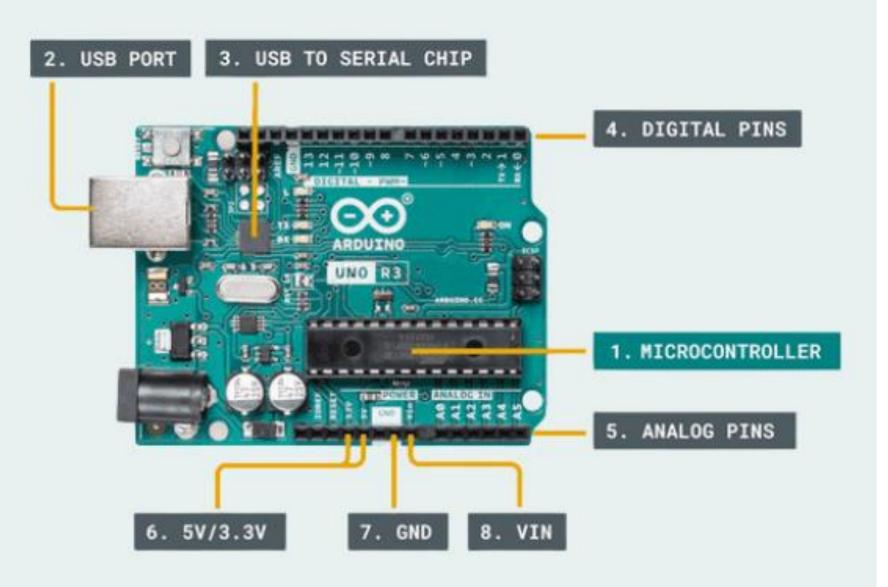






### Arduino board features:

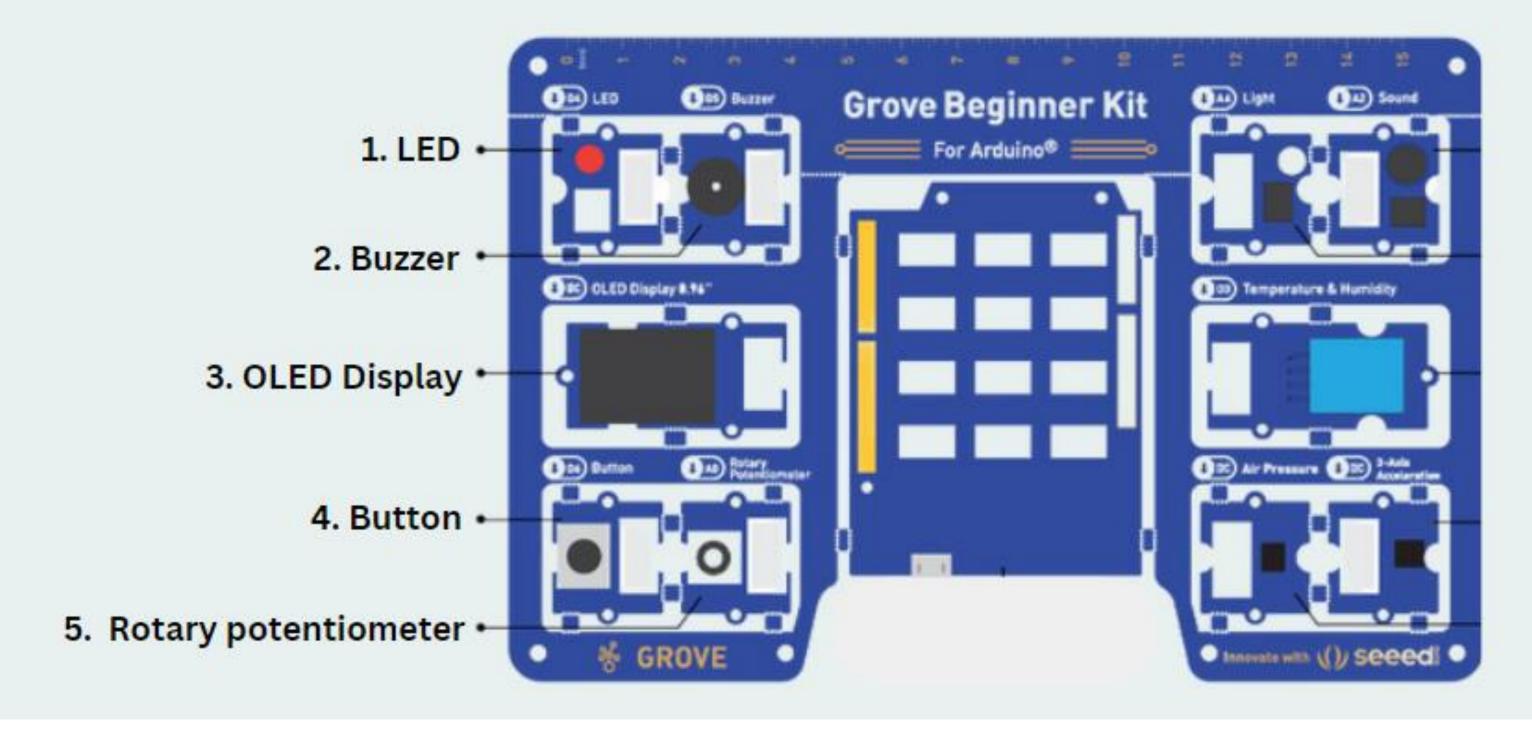
- **5. Analog pins**: that can read analog values in a 10 bit resolution (0-1023).
- **6. 5V / 3.3V pins:** used to power external components.
- 7. GND: also known as ground, negative or simply used to complete a circuit, where the electrical level is at 0 volt.
- **8. VIN:** stands for Voltage In, where you can connect external power supplies.







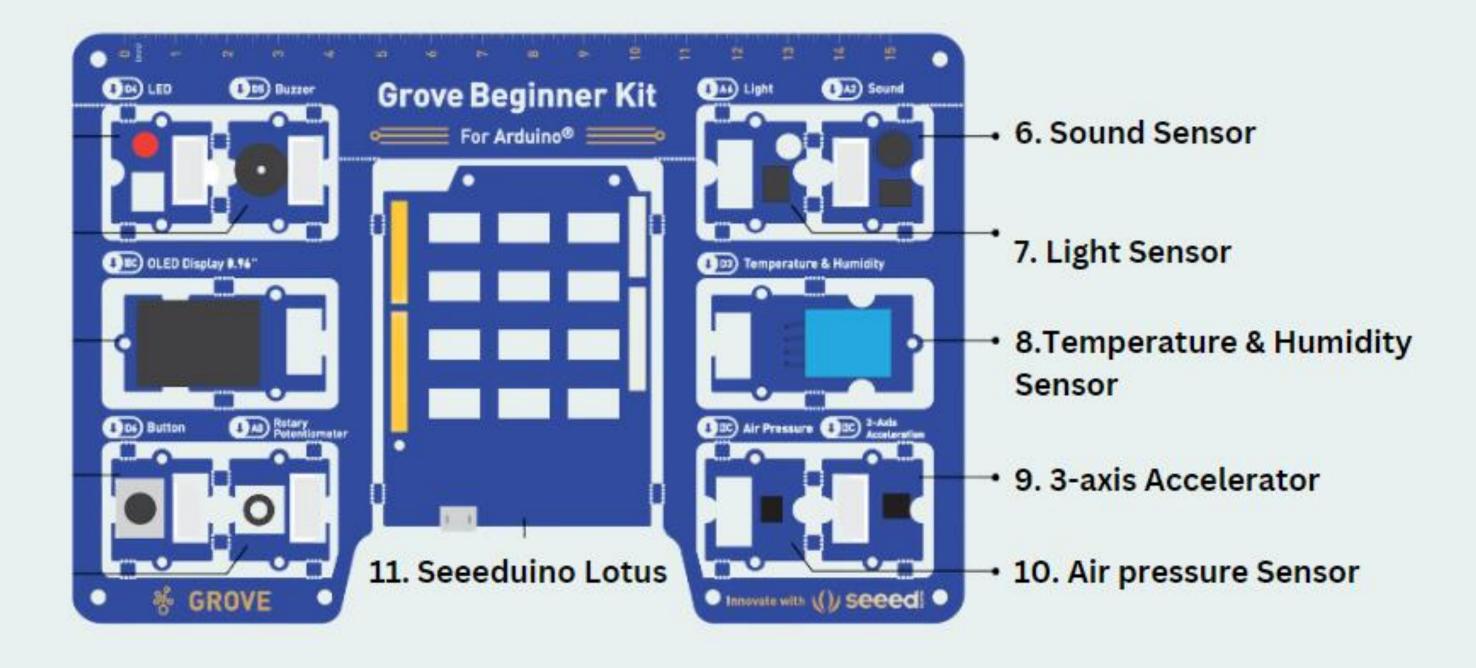
# Grove beginner Kit features:







# Grove beginner Kit features:







### What is Arduino IDE?

- User-friendly
- Open-source software
- designed for coding and programming education.
- C/C++ language for writing sketches (programs).

#### **Key Features:**

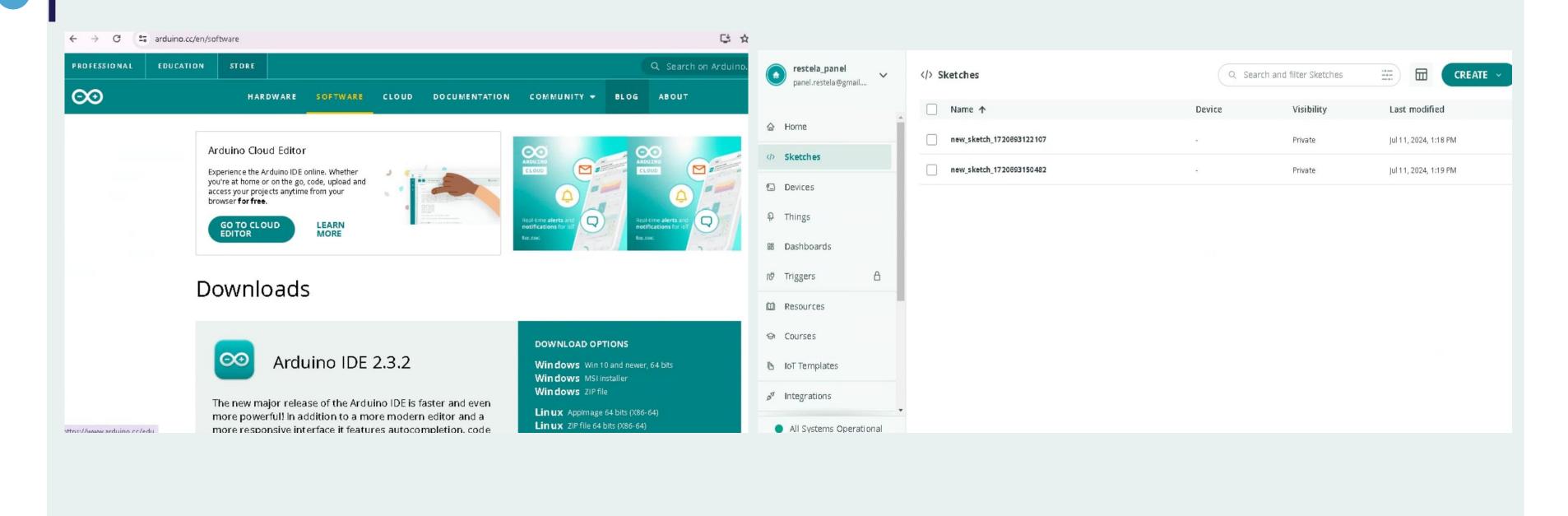
- Code Editor with syntax highlighting and auto-indentation
- Board and Port Selection for easy configuration
- Library Manager for easy integration of additional libraries
- Serial Monitor for debugging and communication
- Serial Plotter to visualize real-time data from sensors and other inputs.
- https://www.arduino.cc/

```
o sketch_sep14a | Arduino 1.6.11 (Windows Store 1.6.11.0)
File Edit Sketch Tools Help
  // put your setup code here, to run once:
void loop()
  // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
                                                  Arduino/Genuino Uno on COM1
```





## What is Arduino IDE?







#### **Grove Kit activities**

**Unit #1: Introduction to OUTPUTS** 

**Unit #2: Introduction to INPUTS** 

And then combine!









### **Grove Kit activities - Intro to OUTPUTS**

#### Introduce key functions:

- void setup() is called when a sketch starts. Use it to initialize variables, pin modes, start using libraries, etc and runs only once.
- void loop()- loops consecutively, allowing your program to change and respond.

- digitalWrite() Write a HIGH or a LOW value to a digital pin.
- pinMode() Configures the specified pin to behave either as an input or an output.
- **delay()** Pauses the program for the amount of time (in milliseconds) specified as parameter. (There are 1000 milliseconds in a second.)





### Grove Kit activities - Intro to INPUTS

#### Introduce key functions:

- **Serial.begin()** sets the data rate in bits per second (baud) for serial data transmission, for communicating with the Serial Monitor.
- Serial.print() prints data to the serial port

```
moisture_sensor.ino
      int sensorPin = A2;
       int sensorValue = 0;
       float moisture percentage= 0.0;
       void setup() {
           Serial.begin(9600);
       void loop() {
           // read the value from the sensor:
           sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
  10
           moisture_percentage = ( ( (sensorValue/1023.00) * 100 ) );
  11
  12
           Serial.print("Moisture = " );
  13
           //Serial.print(moisture percentage);
  14
          // Serial.println(" %" );
  15
           //Serial.print("Moisture = " );
  16
           Serial.print(sensorValue);
           if (sensorValue<=300){Serial.println(", DRY " );}</pre>
  17
  18
           else if (sensorValue>300 && sensorValue<=700){Serial.println(", HUMID ");}
  19
           else if (sensorValue>700 && sensorValue<=950){Serial.println(", WET ");}
  20
           delay(500);
```

#### Introduce control structures:

• **If..else** - statement is used to make decisions in your code based on certain conditions. It allows your program to perform different actions depending on whether a condition is true or false





#### **Grove Kit activities**

And then combine different inputs and outputs for a complete Arduino program!

```
moisture sensor and alarm.ino
       int sensorPin = A2;
       int sensorValue = 0;
       float moisture percentage= 0.0;
       void setup() {
            Serial.begin(9600);
            pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); // Set buzzer - pin 9 as an output
       void loop() {
            // read the value from the sensor:
            sensorValue = analogRead(sensorPin);
  11
            moisture percentage = ( ( (sensorValue/1023.00) * 100 ) );
  12
           Serial.print("Moisture = " );
  13
           //Serial.print(moisture percentage);
  14
          // Serial.println(" %" );
  15
           //Serial.print("Moisture = " );
  16
            Serial.print(sensorValue);
  17
           if (sensorValue<=300){</pre>
  18
              Serial.println(", DRY " );
  19
              pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); // Set buzzer - pin 9 as an output
  20
              delay(1000);
                                  // ...for 1 sec
  21
              noTone(buzzer);
  22
                                  // Stop sound...
                                  // ...for 1sec
             delay(1000);
  23
  24
            else if (sensorValue>300 && sensorValue<=700){Serial.println(", HUMID ");}
  25
            else if (sensorValue>700 && sensorValue<=950){</pre>
  26
              Serial.println(", WET " );
  27
              pinMode(buzzer, OUTPUT); // Set buzzer - pin 9 as an output
  28
              delay(500);
                                 // ...for 0.5 sec
  29
             noTone(buzzer);
                                  // Stop sound...
  30
                                 // ...for 0.5 sec
              delay(500);
  31
  32
            delay(500);
  33
  34
```





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## THANK YOU!

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