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| **Ref.** | **Unit 2 Concepts & Definitions** | **Terms, Notation, Formulas, Diagrams** |
|  | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are programmed to read inputs, make decisions, and control outputs. |  |
|  | An Arduino program is called a – |  |
|  | In software development, IDE stands for – |  |
|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is executed only once at the start. Initialize variables, pin modes, and start using libraries in this section. |  |
|  | The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is repeated indefinitely. This section contains code that tells the Arduino what to do. |  |
|  | *LED\_BUILTIN* is another name for pin \_\_\_\_\_. |  |
|  | A *digitalWrite(7,HIGH)* will set an output pin (7) to \_\_\_\_. |  |
|  | A *delay(1000)* command will delay execution of the next line of code for \_\_\_\_. |  |
|  | Comments after each line help you know what the lines are supposed to do, and start with \_\_\_. |  |
|  | You can print information, gathered from your program and sensors, using the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. |  |
|  | To execute a process (set of instructions) a specific number of times, use a \_\_\_\_\_ statement. |  |
|  | Uncheck the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ box, in the serial monitor window, to stop the scrolling and see the text. |  |
|  | To wire an LED to a digital pin, use the following schematic: |  |
|  | An RGB LED can produce multiple colors of light by controlling 3 (Red, Green, Blue) pins.  RGB LEDS can have a common anode (+) or a common cathode (-). | 220Ω  (blue)  (green)  (red) |