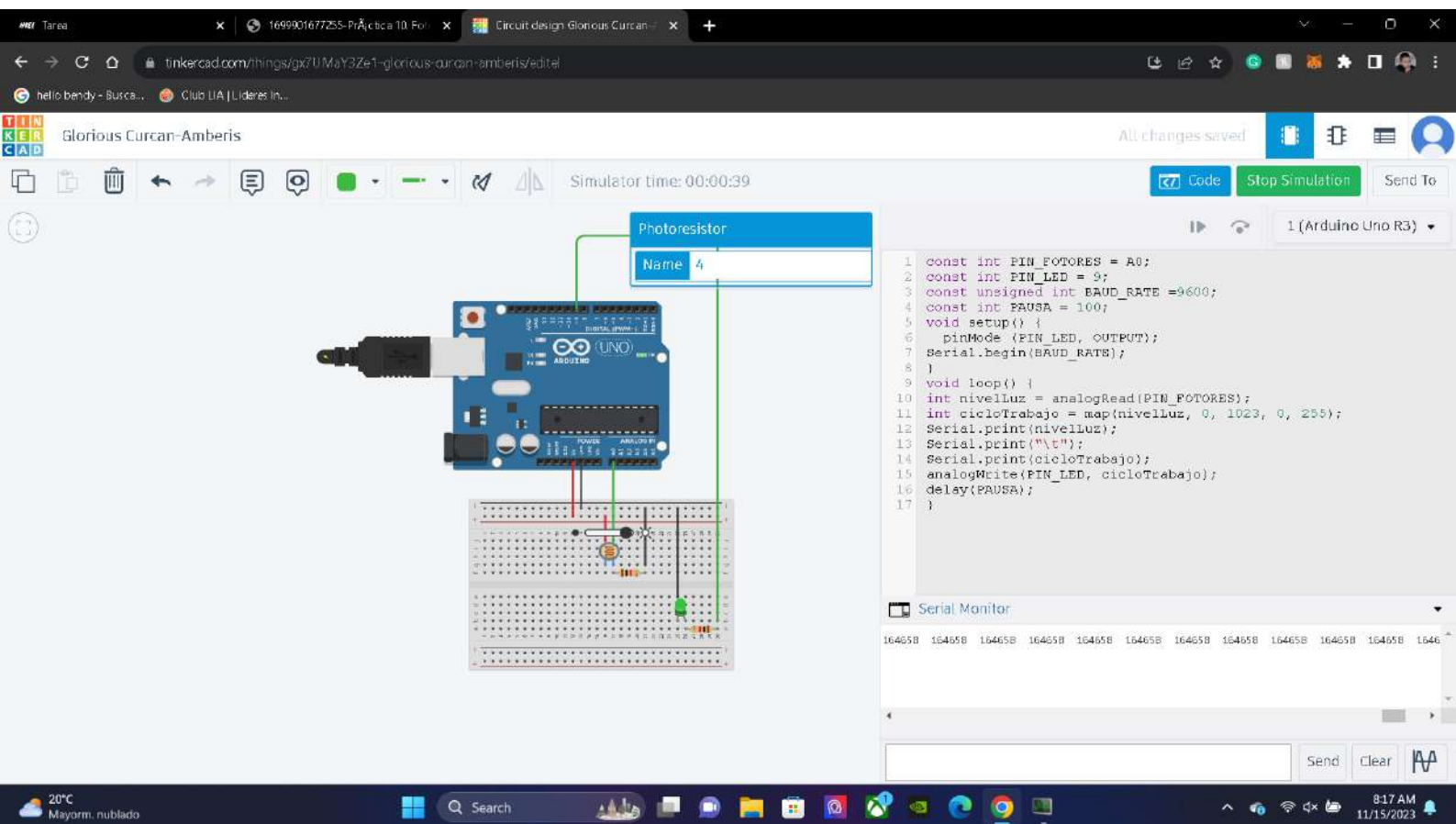




Tarea x 169901677258-Práctica 10 For x Circuit design Glorious Curcan-Amberis x +

tinkercad.com/things/gx7UjMaY3Ze1-glorious-curcan-amberis/edit#

hello bendy - Busca... Club UJA | Lideres In...

TINKERCAD Glorious Curcan-Amberis All changes saved

Simulator time: 00:00:08

Code Stop Simulation Send To

1 (Arduino Uno R3)

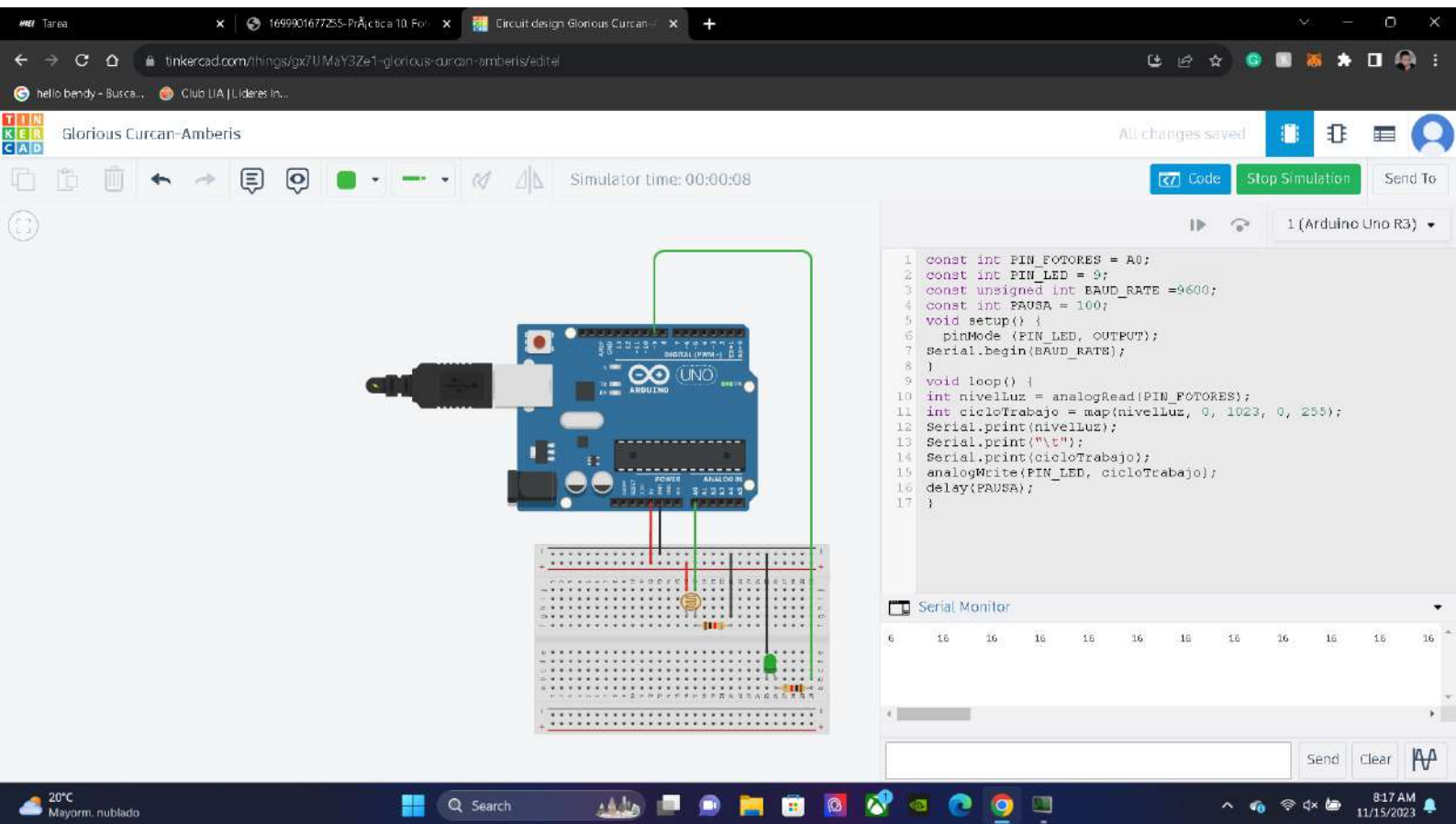
```
1 const int PIN_FOTORES = A0;
2 const int PIN_LED = 9;
3 const unsigned int BAUD_RATE = 9600;
4 const int PAUSA = 100;
5 void setup() {
6   pinMode (PIN_LED, OUTPUT);
7   Serial.begin(BAUD_RATE);
8 }
9 void loop() {
10  int nivelluz = analogRead(PIN_FOTORES);
11  int cicloTrabajo = map(nivelluz, 0, 1023, 0, 255);
12  Serial.print(nivelluz);
13  Serial.print("\t");
14  Serial.print(cicloTrabajo);
15  analogWrite(PIN_LED, cicloTrabajo);
16  delay(PAUSA);
17 }
```

Serial Monitor

6 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16

Send Clear

20°C Mayorm. nublado 8:17 AM 11/15/2023



The image shows a Tinkercad workspace with an Arduino Uno R3 board connected to a breadboard. On the breadboard, there is a photoresistor (LDR) and an LED. The photoresistor is connected to the A0 pin of the Arduino. The LED is connected to the 9th pin (PIN_LED) of the Arduino. The code in the right panel is as follows:

```
1 const int PIN_FOTORES = A0;
2 const int PIN_LED = 9;
3 const unsigned int BAUD_RATE = 9600;
4 const int PAUSA = 100;
5 void setup() {
6   pinMode (PIN_LED, OUTPUT);
7   Serial.begin(BAUD_RATE);
8 }
9 void loop() {
10  int nivelluz = analogRead(PIN_FOTORES);
11  int cicloTrabajo = map(nivelluz, 0, 1023, 0, 255);
12  Serial.print(nivelluz);
13  Serial.print("\t");
14  Serial.print(cicloTrabajo);
15  analogWrite(PIN_LED, cicloTrabajo);
16  delay(PAUSA);
17 }
```

The Serial Monitor shows a series of 16 values, all of which are 16. This indicates that the photoresistor is not detecting any light, and the LED is not being turned on.