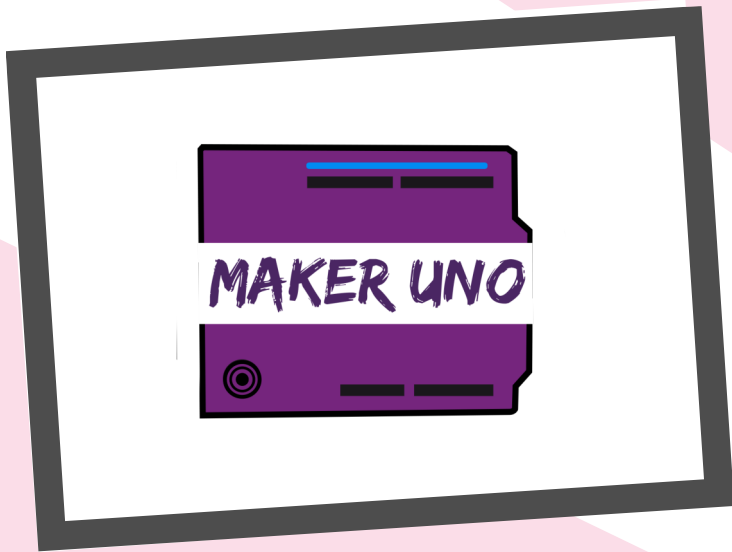


# Student Module



**Nama:**

**Tingkatan:**

# WORKSHEET 1

## INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLER

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### LEARNING STANDARD

- 2.4.1 State the meaning of microcontroller and microprocessor
- 2.4.2 Explain parts within the microcontroller
- 2.4.3 Sketch a schematic diagram for a microcontroller

### ASSESSMENT STANDARD

- TIER 1 State the meaning and parts in a microcontroller
- TIER 2 Explain the function of each hardware in a microcontroller
- TIER 3 Sketch a schematic diagram using a microcontroller

### MASTERY

TIER 1

TIER 2

TIER 3

# WORKSHEET 1

## INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLER

### PART A: DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MICROCONTROLLER AND MICROPROCESSOR

1. State the difference between microcontroller and microprocessor

Microcontroller	Microprocessor
1. Can be treated as a small computer	1. It is the _____ in a computer
2. Contains CPU, _____, _____ dan I/O devices in a single chip.	2. Contains only CPU in the chip.

2. Microcontroller system is like the human \_\_\_\_\_ system.

3. Microcontroller receives \_\_\_\_\_ and gives out OUTPUT.

4. Microcontroller processes information based on the \_\_\_\_\_ in it.

5. Microcontroller keeps the programming in its system once uploaded. It only requires \_\_\_\_\_ for it to work.

# WORKSHEET 1

## INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLER

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### PART B: PARTS IN A MICROCONTROLLER

1. Match the parts of a microcontroller and its function

CPU
RAM & ROM
Serial input/output
Timing circuit
Timer / Crystal
Power supply

Use to produce frequencies for
Provides power to the microcon-
Receives information and pro- gram for it top process input and
Allows the microcontroller to con- trol the system based on its in-
Connects to input and output devices such as LED, motors and sensors
There are two types of signals–
Memory spaces to store infor-

# WORKSHEET 1

## INTRODUCTION TO MICROCONTROLLER

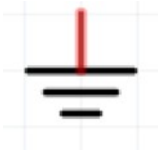
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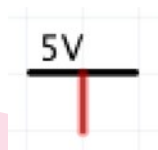
### PART C: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

1. Guides to drawing a good schematic diagram.

- Ensures that all lines drawn are \_\_\_\_\_
- Ensures that all lines are not \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ensures that all lines drawn are \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ only.
- Minimize lines \_\_\_\_\_ each other to avoid confusion
- Use standardized \_\_\_\_\_ to represent each componnets.
- Ensures that all components in the diagram are \_\_\_\_\_

2. What does each of the following symbol means?:

a. 

b. 

# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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### LEARNING STANDARD

- 2.4.4 Build functioning simulated circuit with dedicated software.
- 2.4.5 Connect input and output circuit on the microcontroller
- 2.4.6 Write simple program based on input and output circuit

### ASSESSMENT STANDARD

TIER 4 Test out functionality of a circuit that includes microcontroller.

MASTERY

TIER 4

# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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### PART A: OUTPUT CIRCUIT PROGRAMMING

A) Answer the following question:

1. Arduino runs two programs—which are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_
2. There are two types of signals that can be sent and received by Arduino, which are \_\_\_\_\_ signals and \_\_\_\_\_ signals.
3. To use pin 8 to turn on the LED, pin 8 needs to be set as \_\_\_\_\_ with the program command \_\_\_\_\_
4. `pinMode(5, OUTPUT)` sets pin \_\_\_\_\_ to become \_\_\_\_\_
5. `digitalWrite(13, HIGH)` will send digital signal \_\_\_\_\_ to pin \_\_\_\_\_
6. `analogWrite(7, 120)` will send analog signal \_\_\_\_\_ to pin \_\_\_\_\_
7. The number 1000 in `delay(1000)` means 1000 \_\_\_\_\_
8. Each program line must end with the symbol: \_\_\_\_\_

# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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B) State the function of the code, or the code for the function:

1. `pinMode(5, INPUT)` : \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : Tetapkan pin 8 sebagai output
3. `delay(1000)` : \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : Wait 0.1 second
5. `digitalWrite(5, HIGH)` : \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_ : Send digital signal LOW to pin 8
7. `analogWrite(3, 255)` : \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_ : Send analog signal 100 to pin 4

B) Write the program for the following action:

1. Turn on LED connected to pin 5

```
1 void setup() {  
2     pinMode(5, OUTPUT);  
3 }  
4  
5 void loop() {  
6     digitalWrite(5, HIGH);  
7 }
```

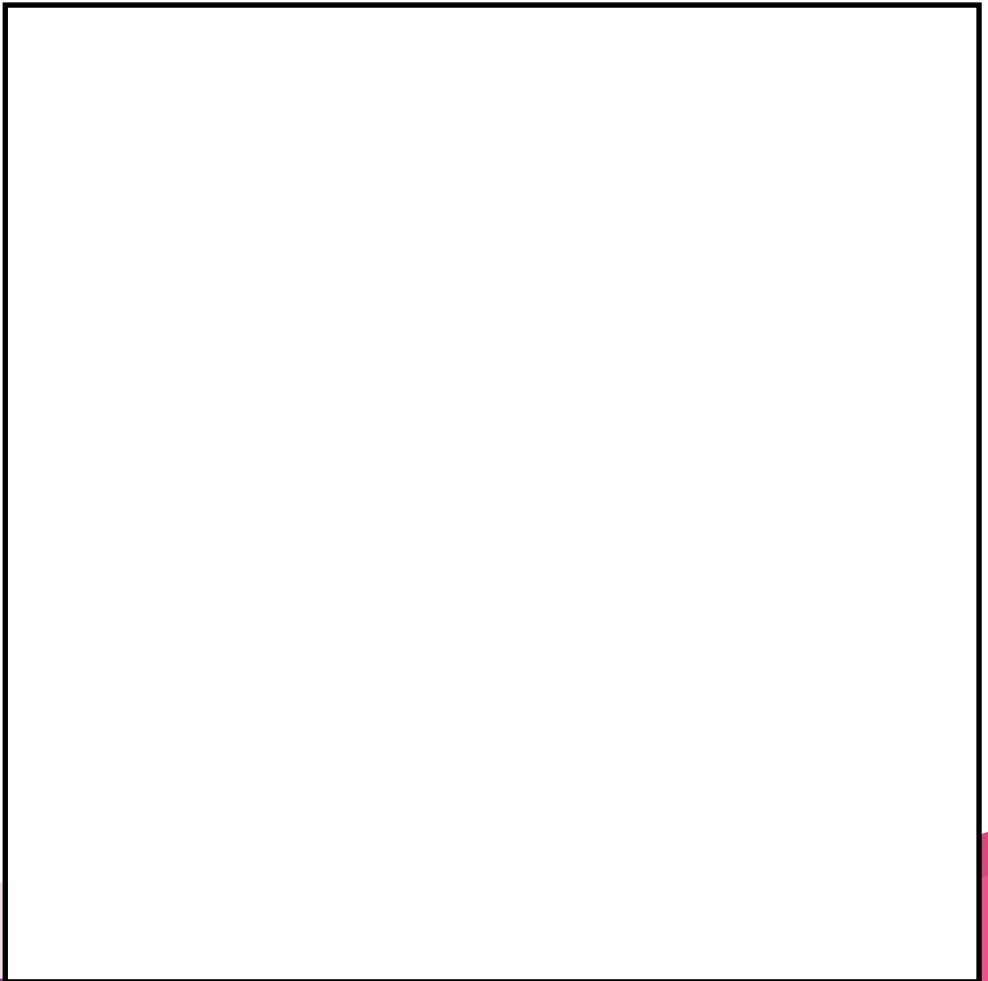


# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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2. The LED connected to pin 6 will turn on for 3 seconds and turn off for 1 second.



# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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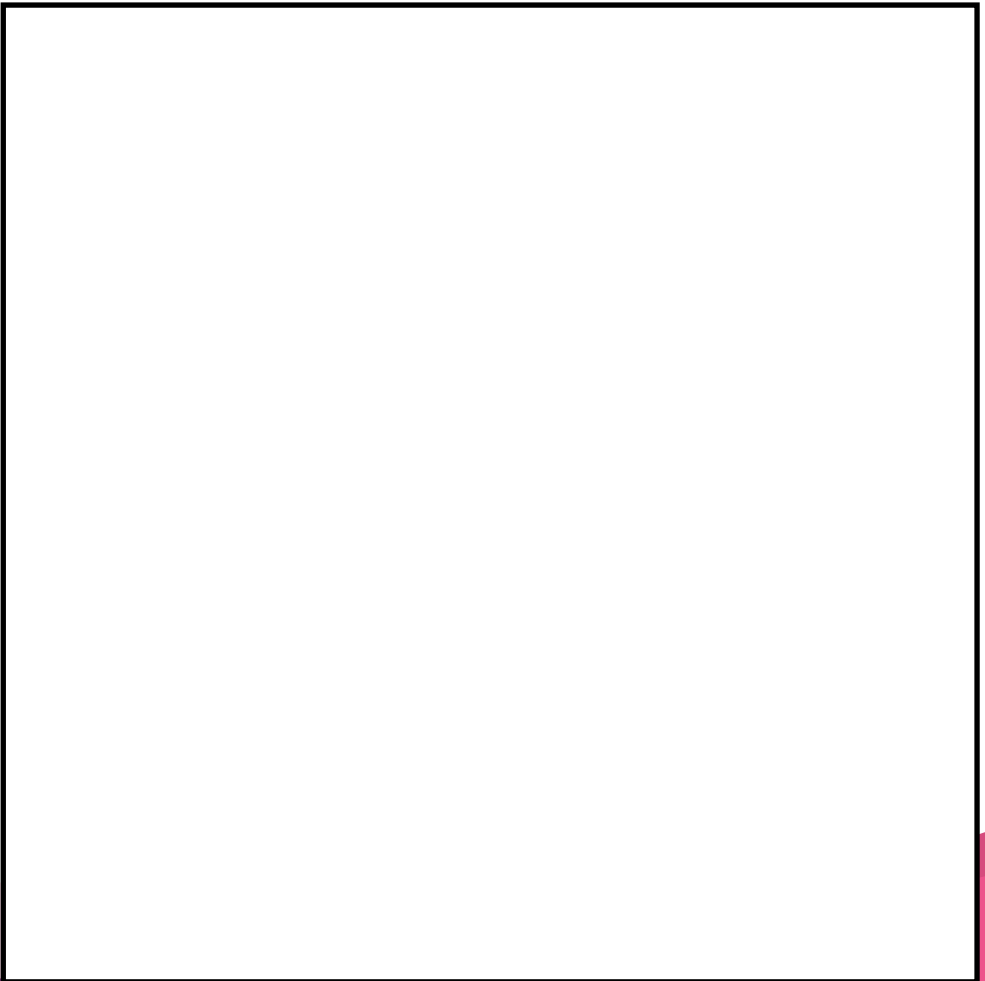
3. By using the red LED (pin 5), green LED (pin 6) and yellow LED (pin 7), create a traffic light program

# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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4. The LED connected to pin 9 will turn on with 50% brightness



# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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5. Buzzer to play two different sounds

# WORKSHEET 2

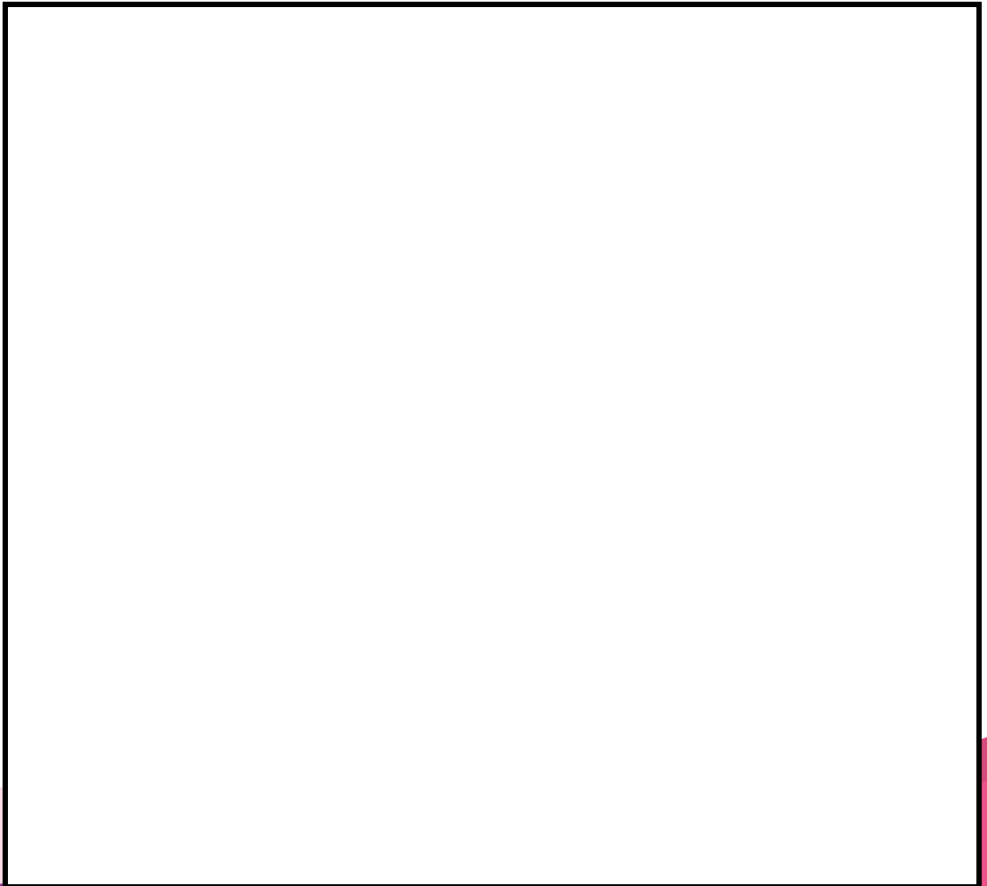
## OUTPUT

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### PART B: INTRODUCTION TO OUTPUT CIRCUIT CONNECTION AND SIMULATION

A) Draw the following schematic:

1. 1 LED connected to pin 5

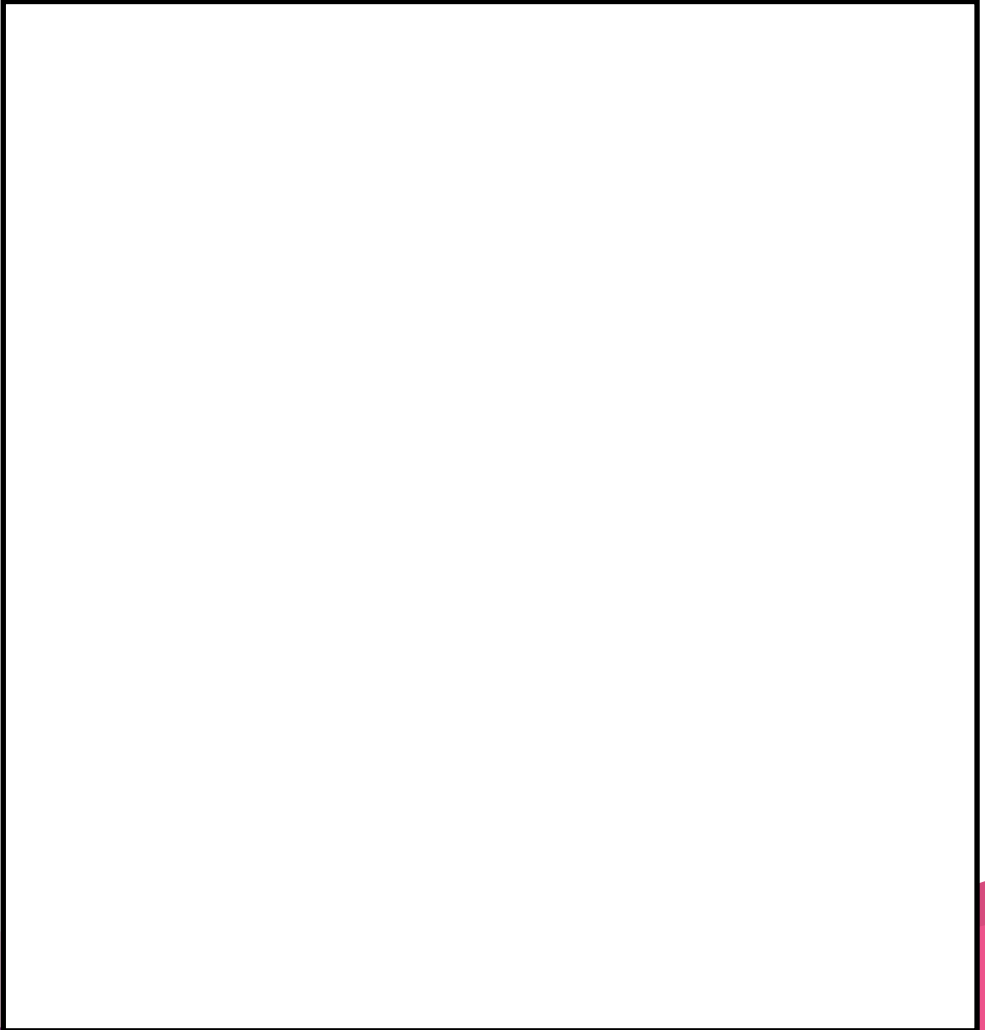


# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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2. Buzzer connected to pin 8

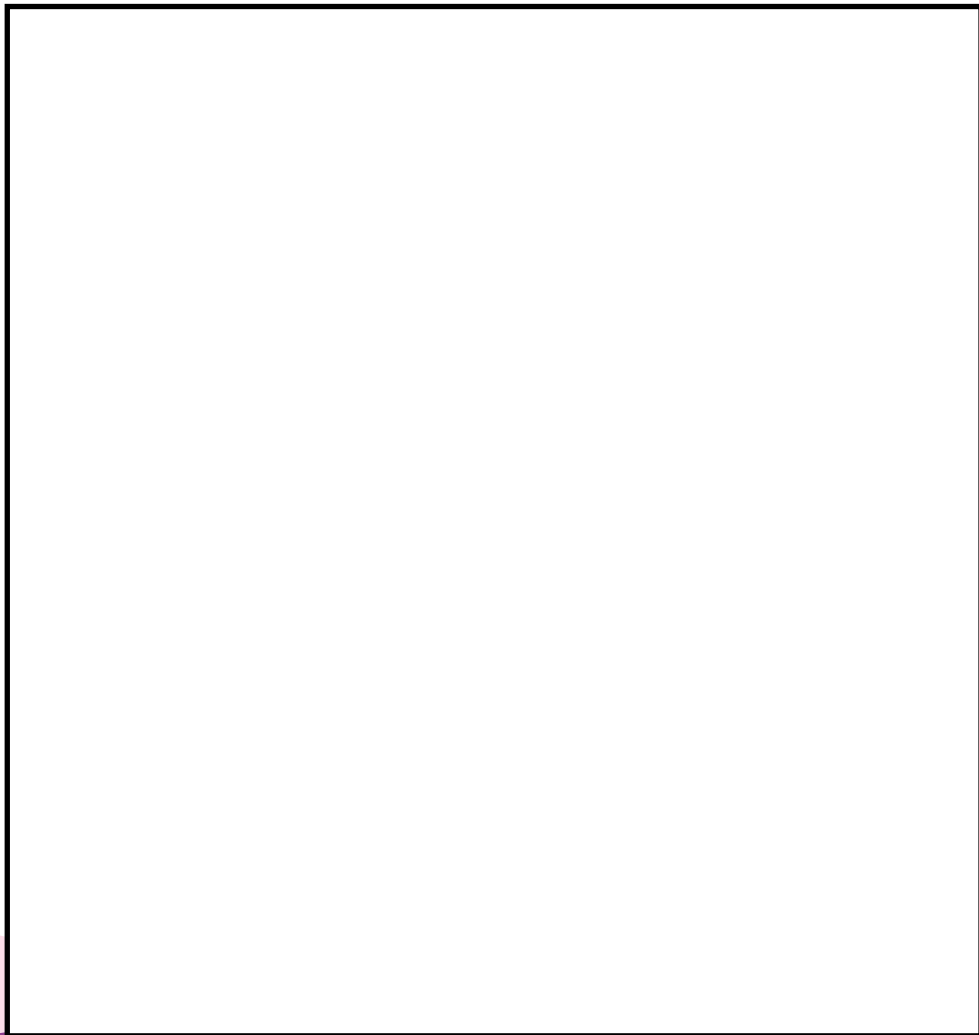


# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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3. Red LED connected to pin 5 and green LED connected to pin 6



# WORKSHEET 2

## OUTPUT

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B) Simulate the circuit in Part A and produce the program that will perform the following action.

Write the project URL for checking

1) Circuit A1 - Blinking LED

2) Circuit A1 - LED turned on with 50% brightness

3) Circuit A2 - Buzzer to play musical notes "Do Re Mi"

4) Circuit A3 - Red and green LED takes turn to turn on

5) Circuit A3 - Pedestrian traffic light



# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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### LEARNING STANDARD

- 2.4.4 Build functioning simulated circuit with dedicated software.
- 2.4.5 Connect input and output circuit on the microcontroller
- 2.4.6 Write simple program based on input and output circuit

### ASSESSMENT STANDARD

TIER 4 Test out functionality of a circuit that includes microcontroller.

PENGUASAAN

TIER 4

# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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### PART A: INPUT CIRCUIT PROGRAMMING

#### A) Answer the following question

1. To use pin 8 as input pin, the pin needs to be set as \_\_\_\_\_ with the programming command \_\_\_\_\_
2. `analogRead` can be used at pin \_\_\_\_\_ only.
3. To open a communication channel between the computer and Arduino, we need to write \_\_\_\_\_ at setup and \_\_\_\_\_ in loop

#### B) State the function of the code, or the code for the function

1. `analogRead(A0)` : \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ : Reads digital signals from pin 8
3. `x = analogRead(A0)` : \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ : Set the digital value read from pin 5 to the variable `z`

# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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C) Write the program for the following function

1. Read the value received in analog pin A2 and display it through Serial communication

# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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2. Read the value received in digital pin 5 and display it through Serial communication

# WORKSHEET 3

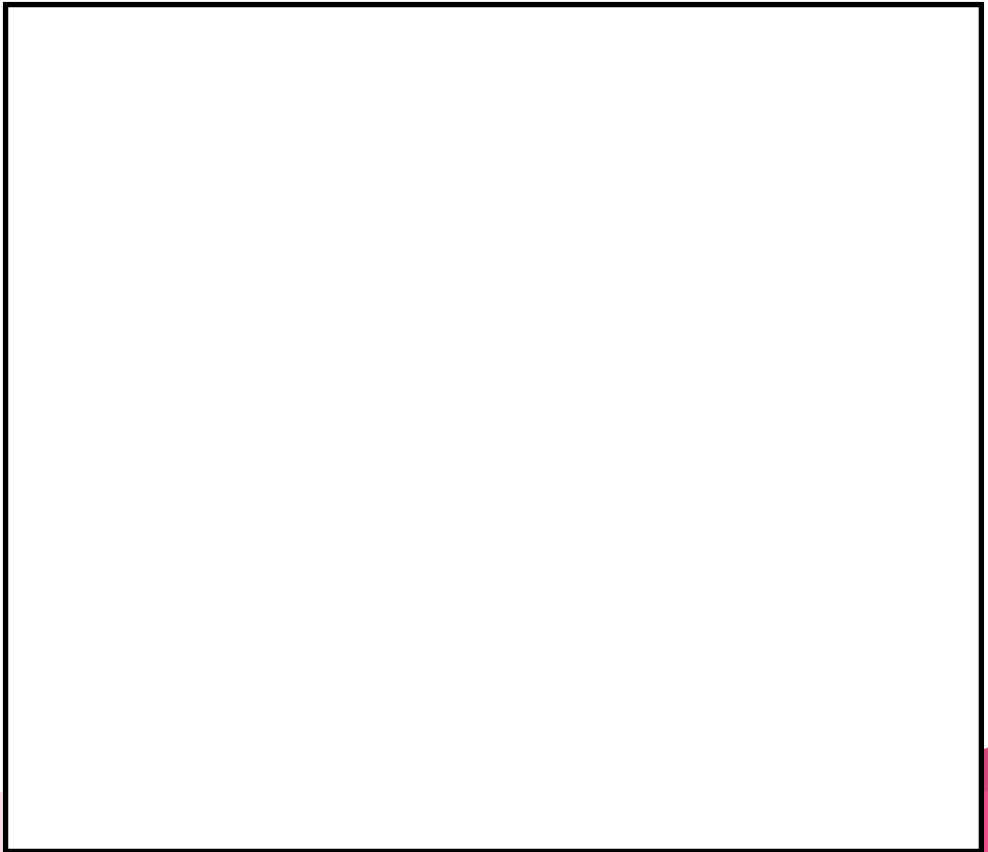
## INPUT

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### PART B: INTRODUCTION TO INPUT CIRCUIT CONNECTION AND SIMULATION

A) Draw the schematic for the following circuit

1) 1 push button connected to pin 2

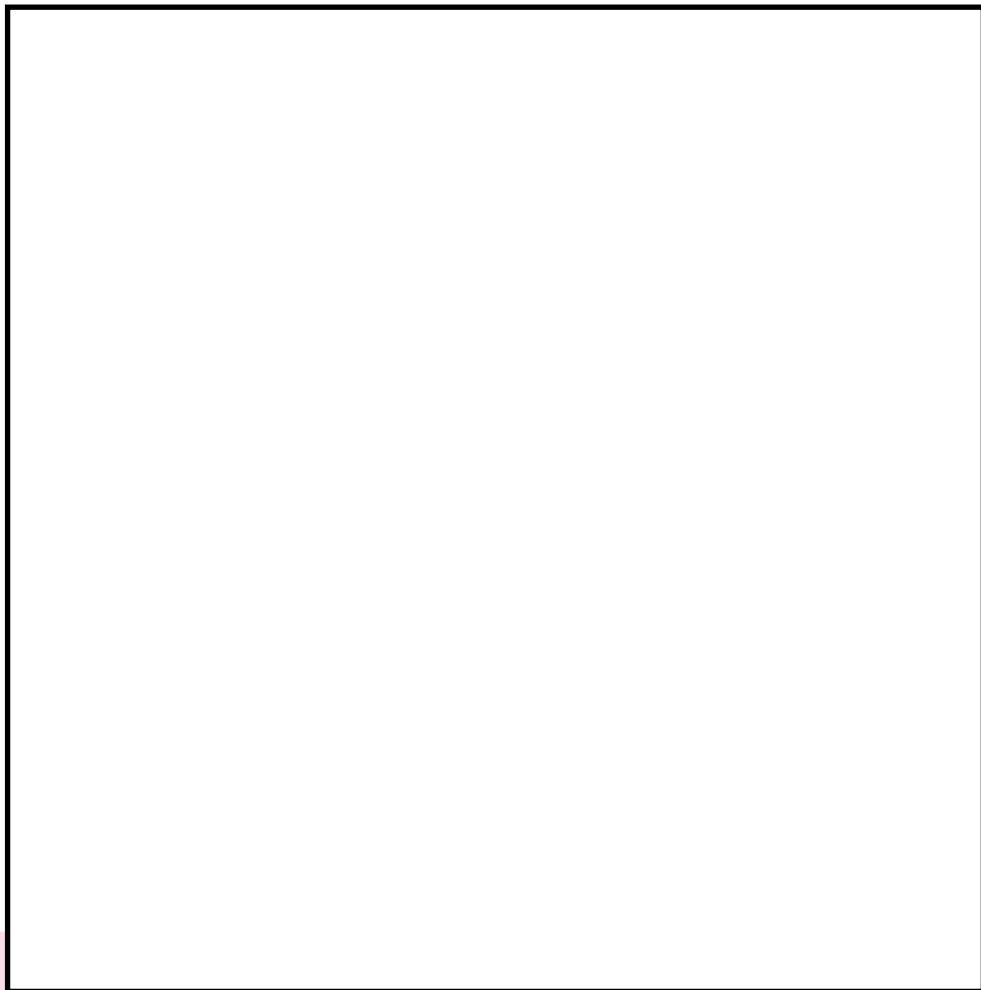


# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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2) 1 potentiometer connected to pin A2



# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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3) 1 Light Dependent Resistor connected to pin A0

# WORKSHEET 3

## INPUT

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B) Simulate the circuit in A and produce the program that will perform the following action.

Write the project URL for checking

1) Circuit A1 - Read the pushbutton value and display it with Serial Communication

2) Circuit A2 - Read the potentiometer value and display it with Serial Communication

3) Circuit A3 - Read the LDR value and display it with Serial Communication



# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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### LEARNING STANDARD

- 2.4.4 Build functioning simulated circuit with dedicated software.
- 2.4.5 Connect input and output circuit on the microcontroller
- 2.4.6 Write simple program based on input and output circuit
- 2.4.7 Test and evaluate the function of the electronic circuit
- 2.4.8 Recommend improvement on electronic circuit.

### ASSESSMENT STANDARD

TIER 4 Test out functionality of a circuit that includes microcontroller.

TIER 5 Justify programming control structure for input and output to solve a problem.

TIER 6 Construct working microcontroller circuit.

### MASTERY

TIER 4

TIER 5

TIER 6

# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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### PART A: INPUT AND OUTPUT PROGRAMMING

A) State the meaning of the following symbol:

1. > : \_\_\_\_\_
2. < : \_\_\_\_\_
3. <= : \_\_\_\_\_
4. >= : \_\_\_\_\_
5. != : \_\_\_\_\_
6. == : \_\_\_\_\_

B) Write the program that performs the following function:

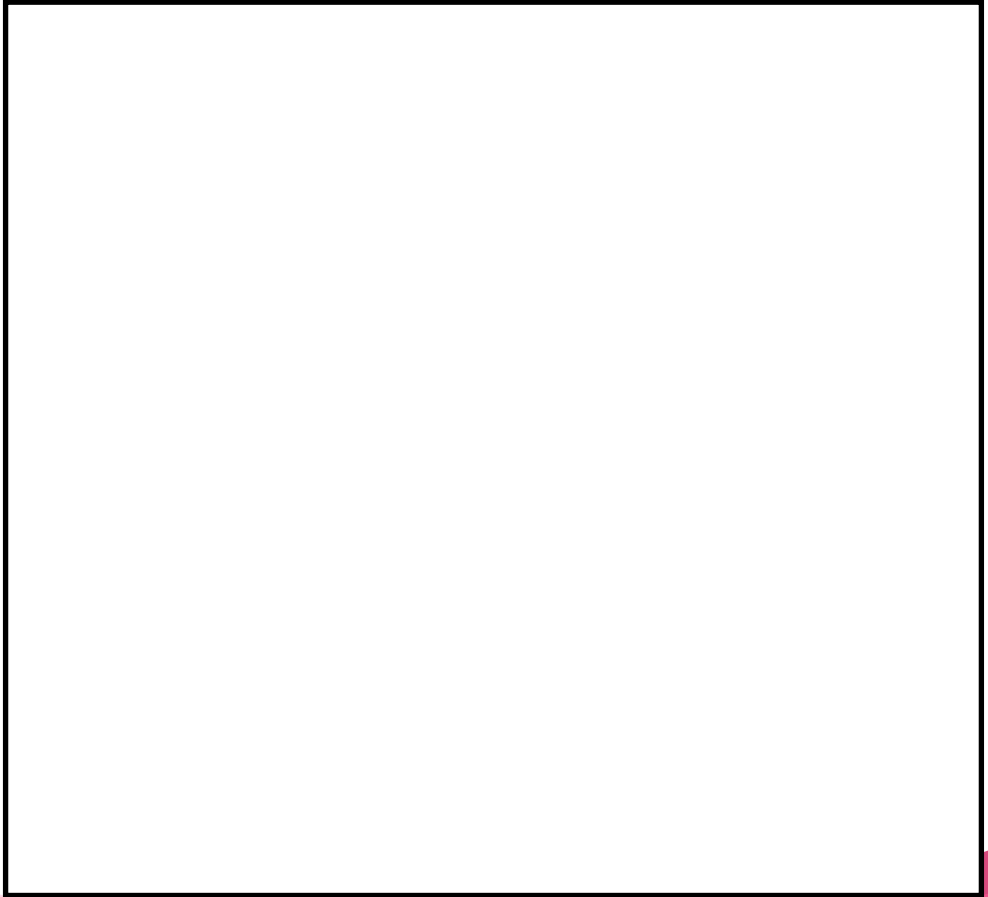
- 1) Read the pushbutton at pin 2. If it is pressed, turn on the LED at pin 5

# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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2) Read the light dependent resistor connected to pin A0. If the value read is more than or equals to 500, turn off the LED at pin 5 and 6.



# WORKSHEET 4

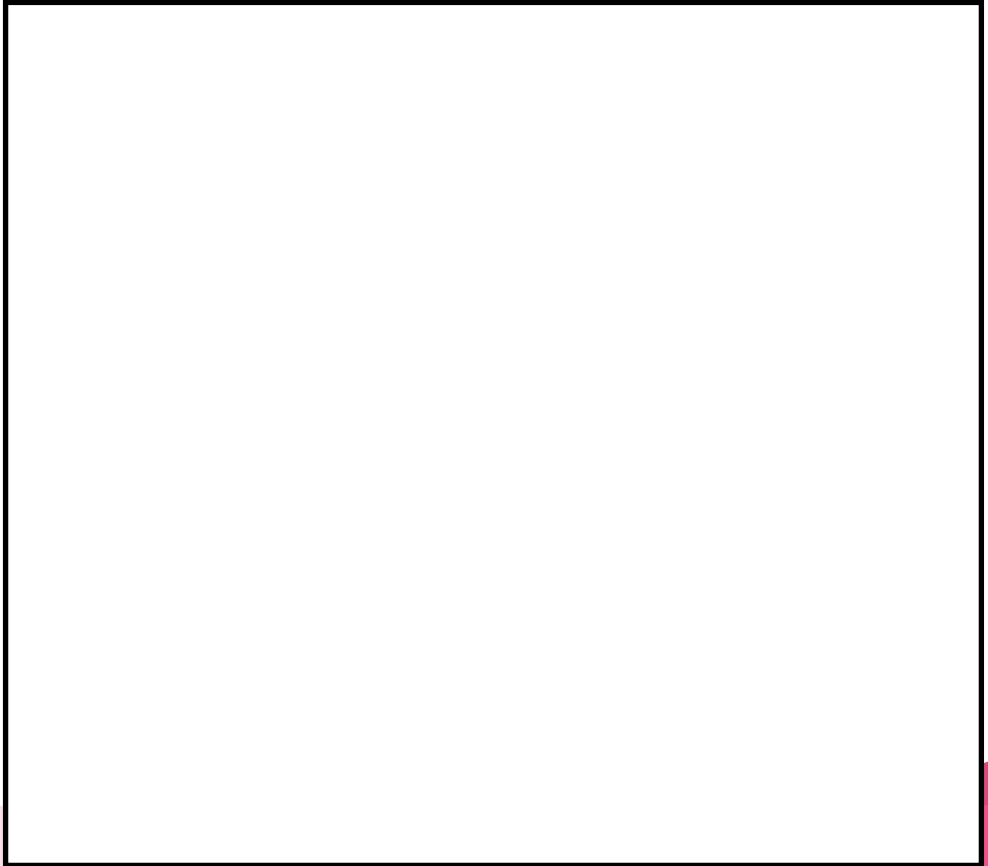
## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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### PART B: INTRODUCTION TO INPUT AND OUTPUT CIRCUIT CONNECTION AND SIMULATION

A) Draw the following schematic:

1) Push button connected to pin 2 and 3 LED connected to pin 3,4 and 5

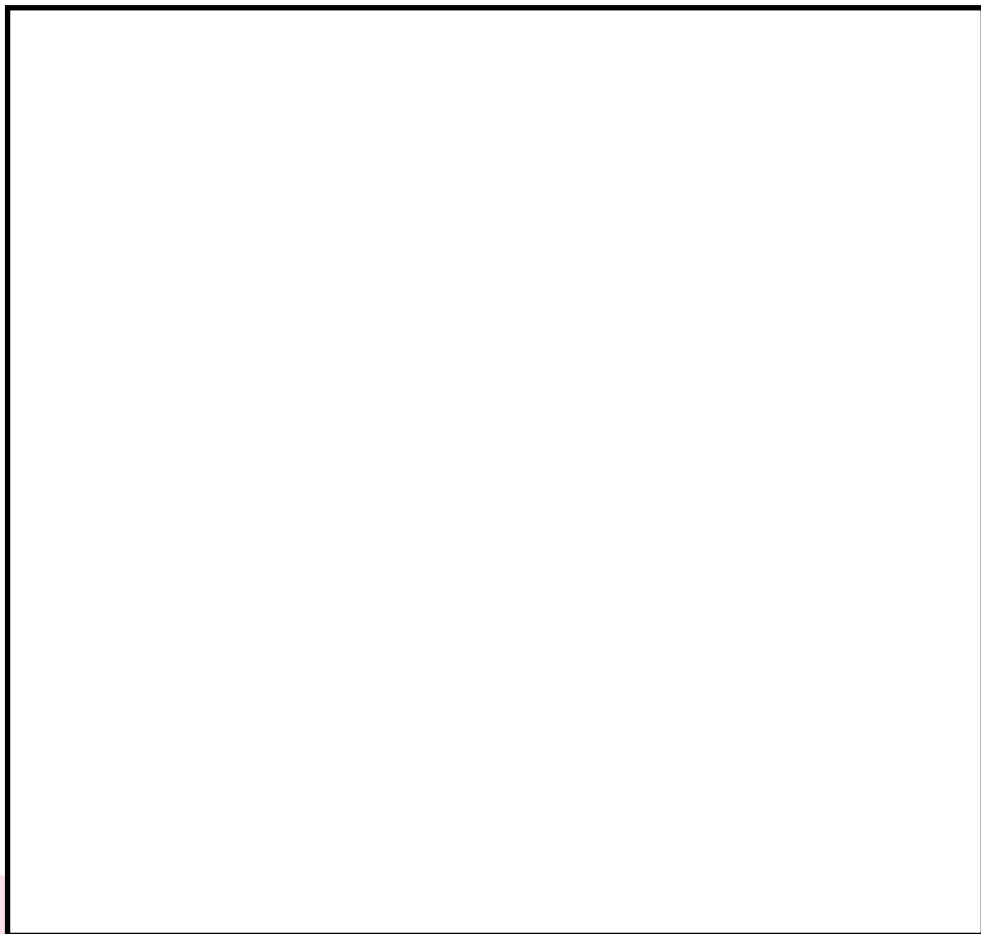


# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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2) Potentiometer connected to pin A0 and buzzer connected to pin 8



# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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B) Simulate the circuit in A and produce the program that will perform the following action.

Write the project URL for checking

1) Circuit A1 - Read the pushbutton. If the pushbutton is pressed, turn on the LED at pin 3 and 4. Or else, turn on the LED at pin 5.

2) Circuit A2 - Read the pushbutton. If the pushbutton is pressed, turn on all the LEDs. Or else, turn off all the LEDs.

3) Circuit A3 - Read the potentiometer. If the potentiometer value is more than 250, play sound on the buzzer.

# WORKSHEET 4

## INPUT AND OUTPUT

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By using the components provided, choose and make one:

- 1) Alarm that will be activated when the door is opened
- 2) Music box
- 3) LEDs that will be turned on when it is night time

For each project, you need to produce the following documentations:

1. Block diagram for project design
2. Schematic diagram for the circuit
3. Program for the circuit and justification why you choose the program structure
4. Simulation on tinkercad and the URL for the simulation
5. Actual functioning project
6. Recommendation or suggestions to improve the project

Collect all the evidences for the project to create a portfolio for your creation.