

INTRODUCTION TO ARDUINO

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the session, the students should be able to:

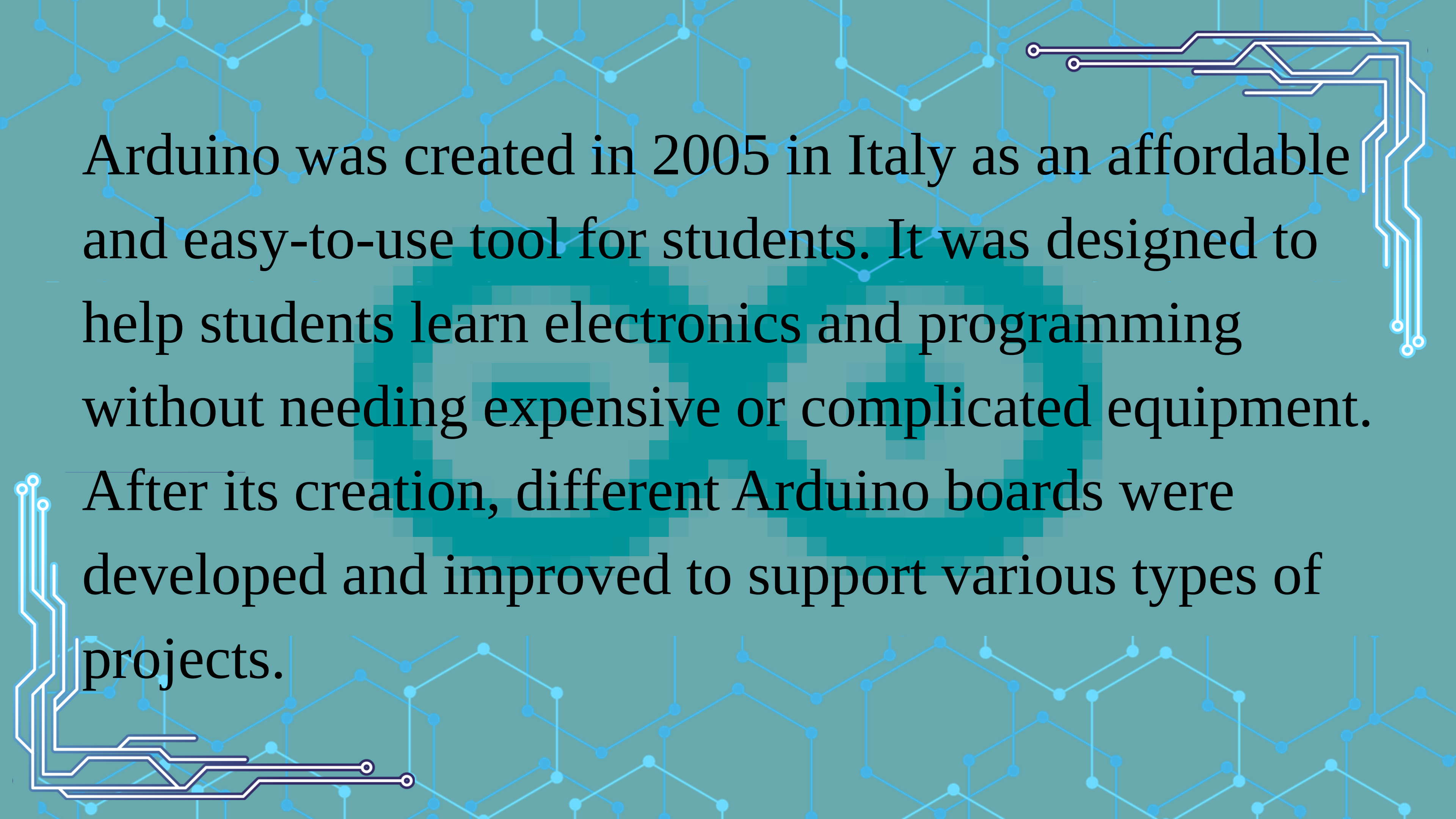
- Explain what Arduino is and its role in electronics and application development.
- Describe the history and development of Arduino boards.
- Identify the different types of Arduino boards and their characteristics.
- Identify the major parts and components of an Arduino board and explain their functions.
- Describe common applications and uses of Arduino in real-world projects.

What is Arduino?

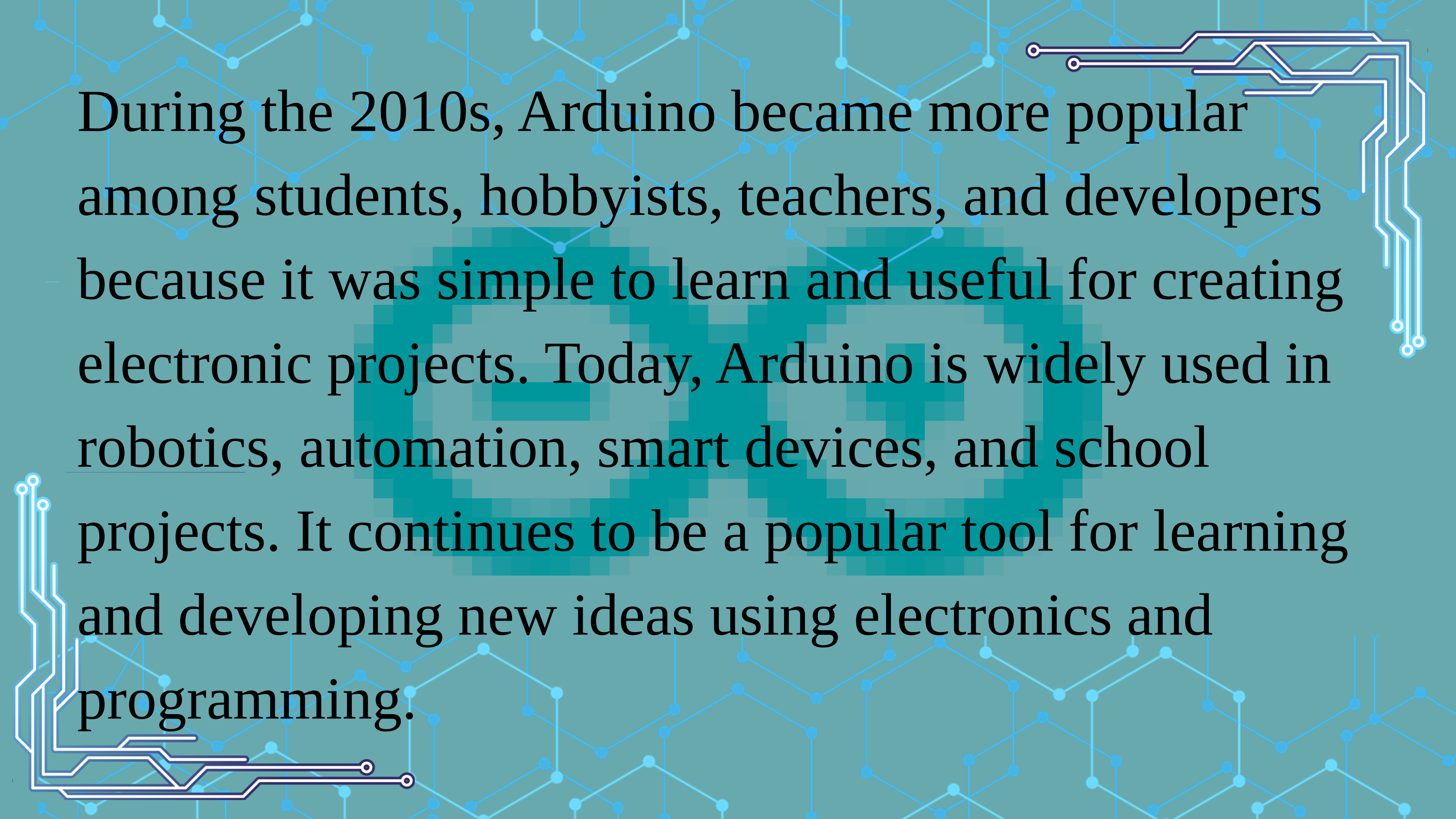
Arduino is a small electronic board that we can program to do different tasks. It can control things like LED lights, motors, sensors, and displays.



History and Timeline of Arduino Boards

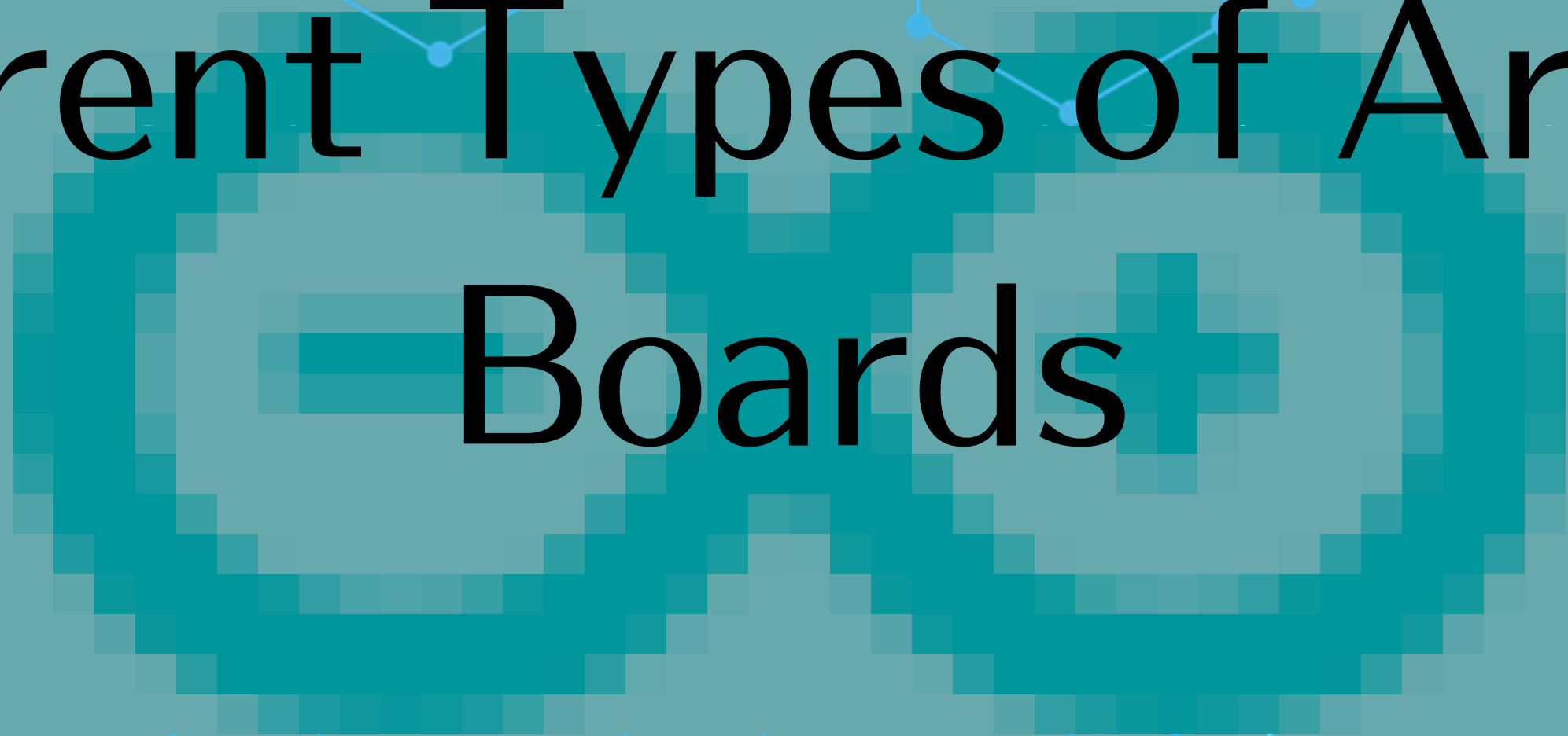


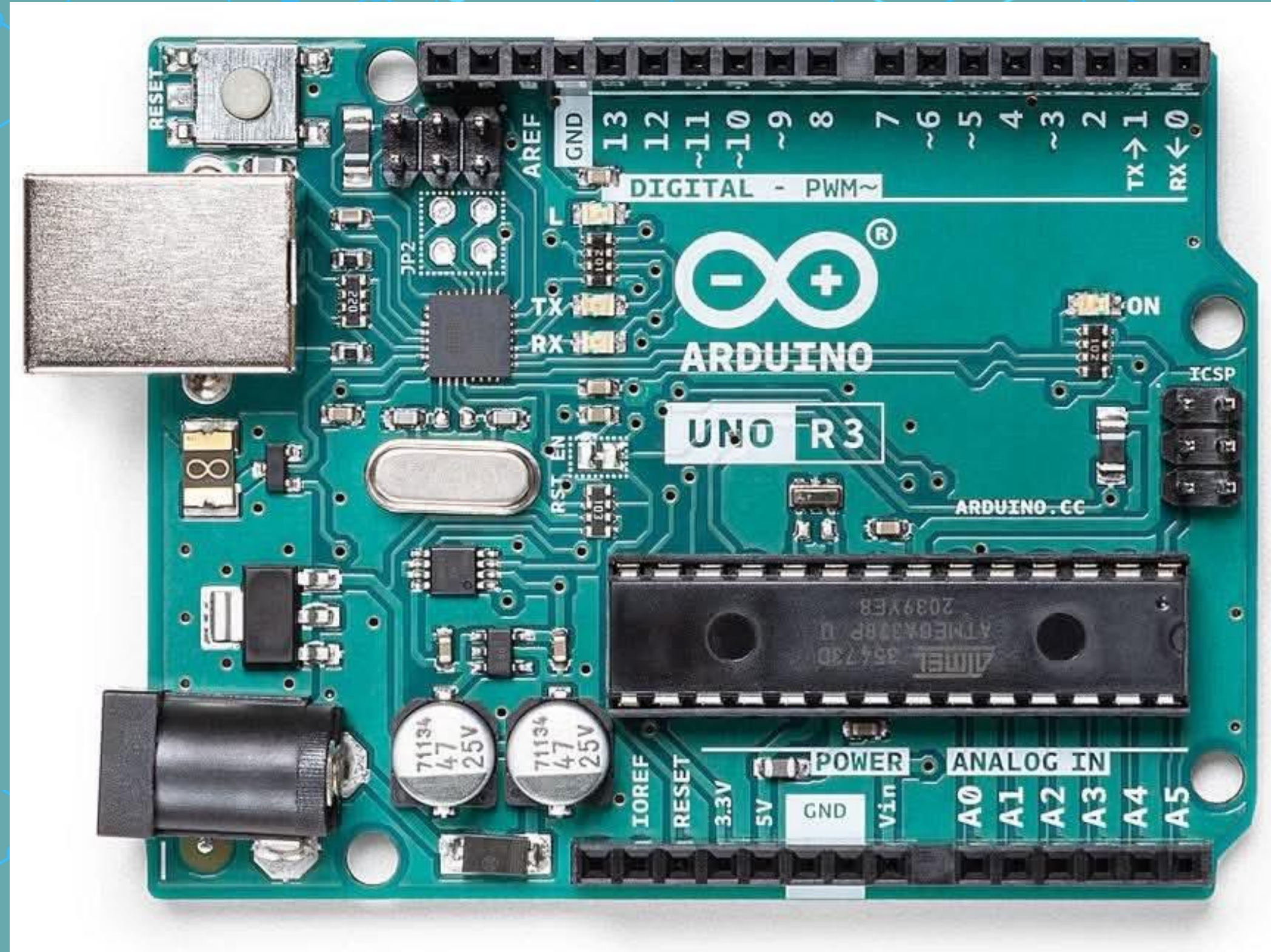
Arduino was created in 2005 in Italy as an affordable and easy-to-use tool for students. It was designed to help students learn electronics and programming without needing expensive or complicated equipment. After its creation, different Arduino boards were developed and improved to support various types of projects.



During the 2010s, Arduino became more popular among students, hobbyists, teachers, and developers because it was simple to learn and useful for creating electronic projects. Today, Arduino is widely used in robotics, automation, smart devices, and school projects. It continues to be a popular tool for learning and developing new ideas using electronics and programming.

Different Types of Arduino Boards

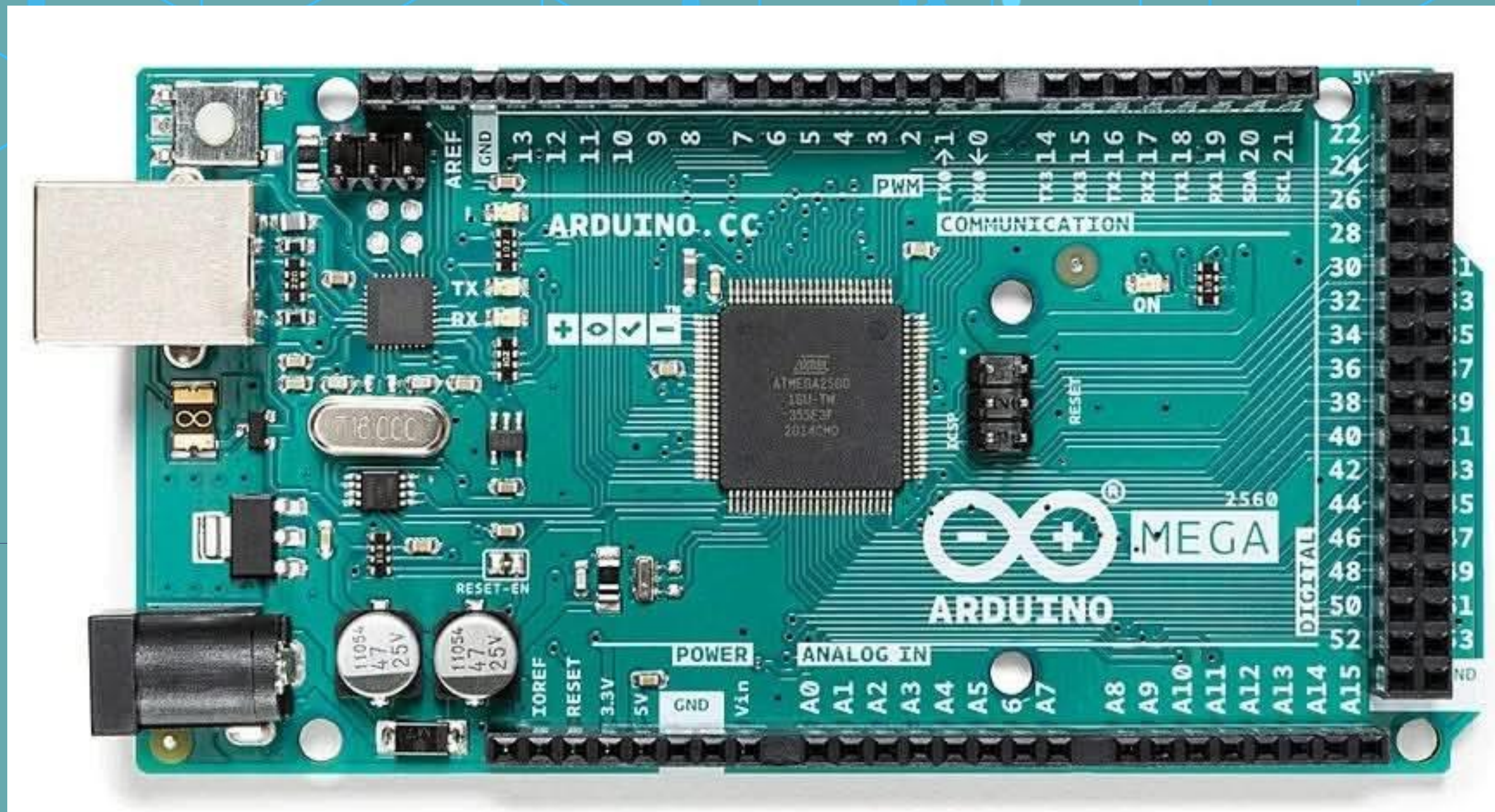




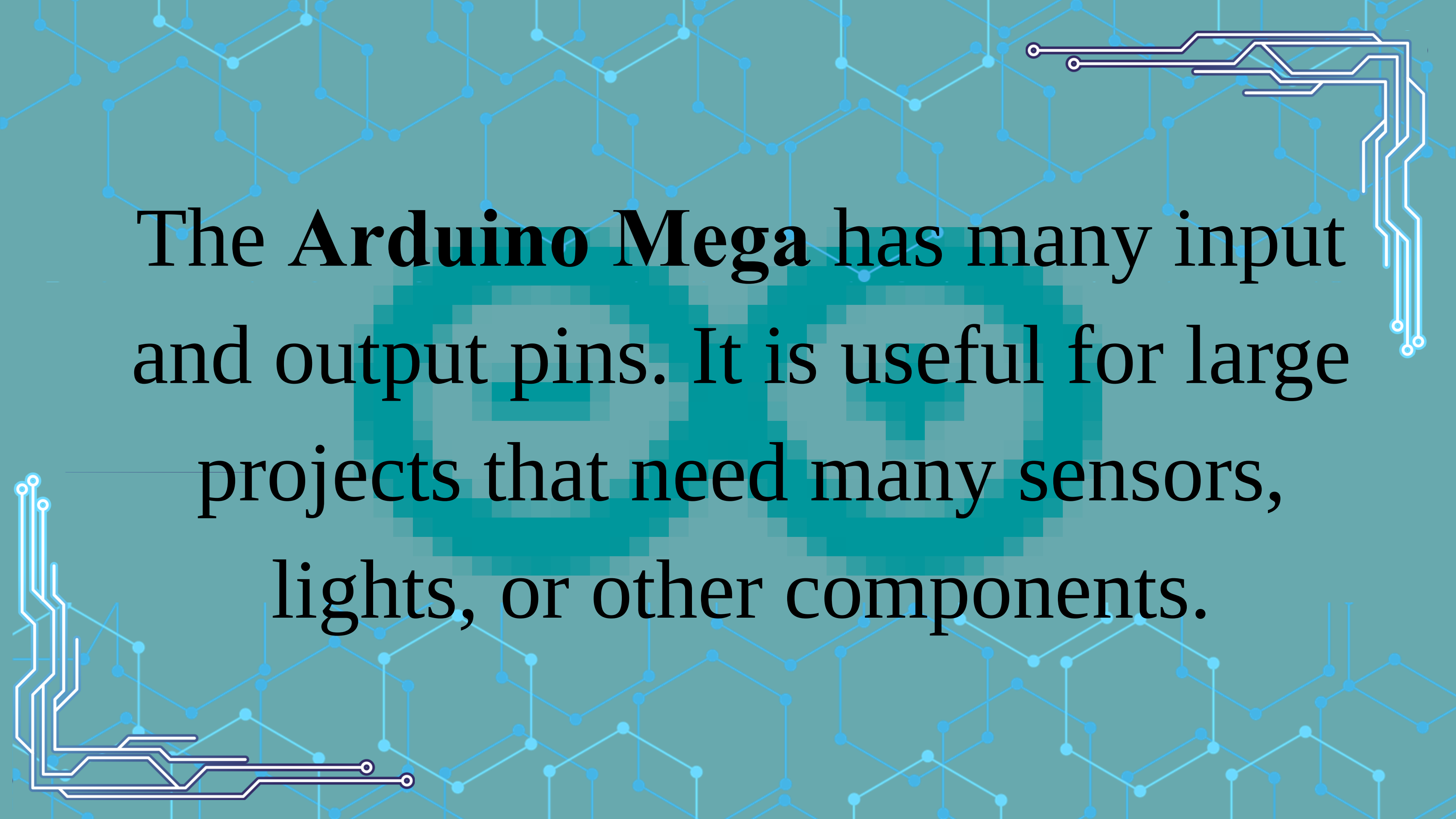
Arduino Uno



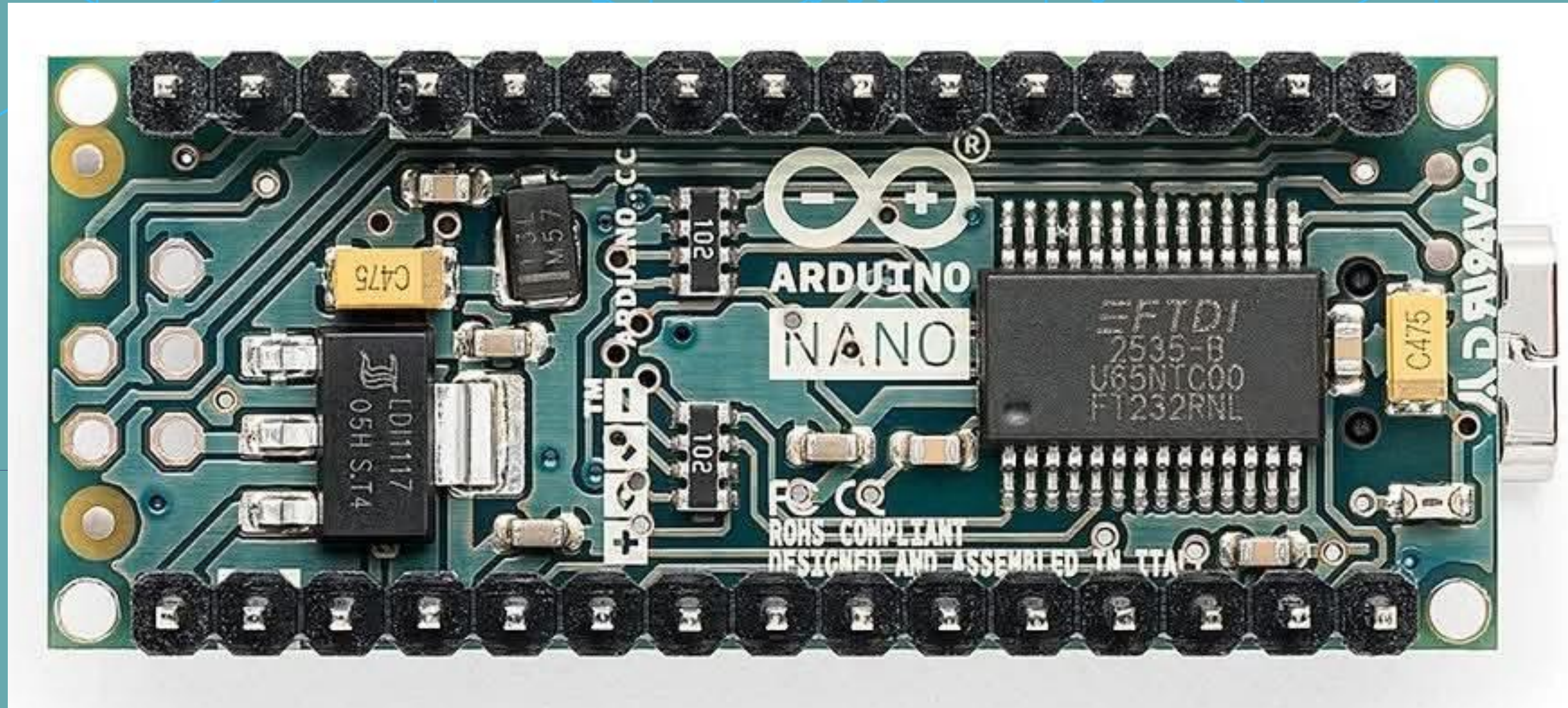
The **Arduino Uno** is the most common Arduino board. It is easy to use and best for beginners and simple projects.



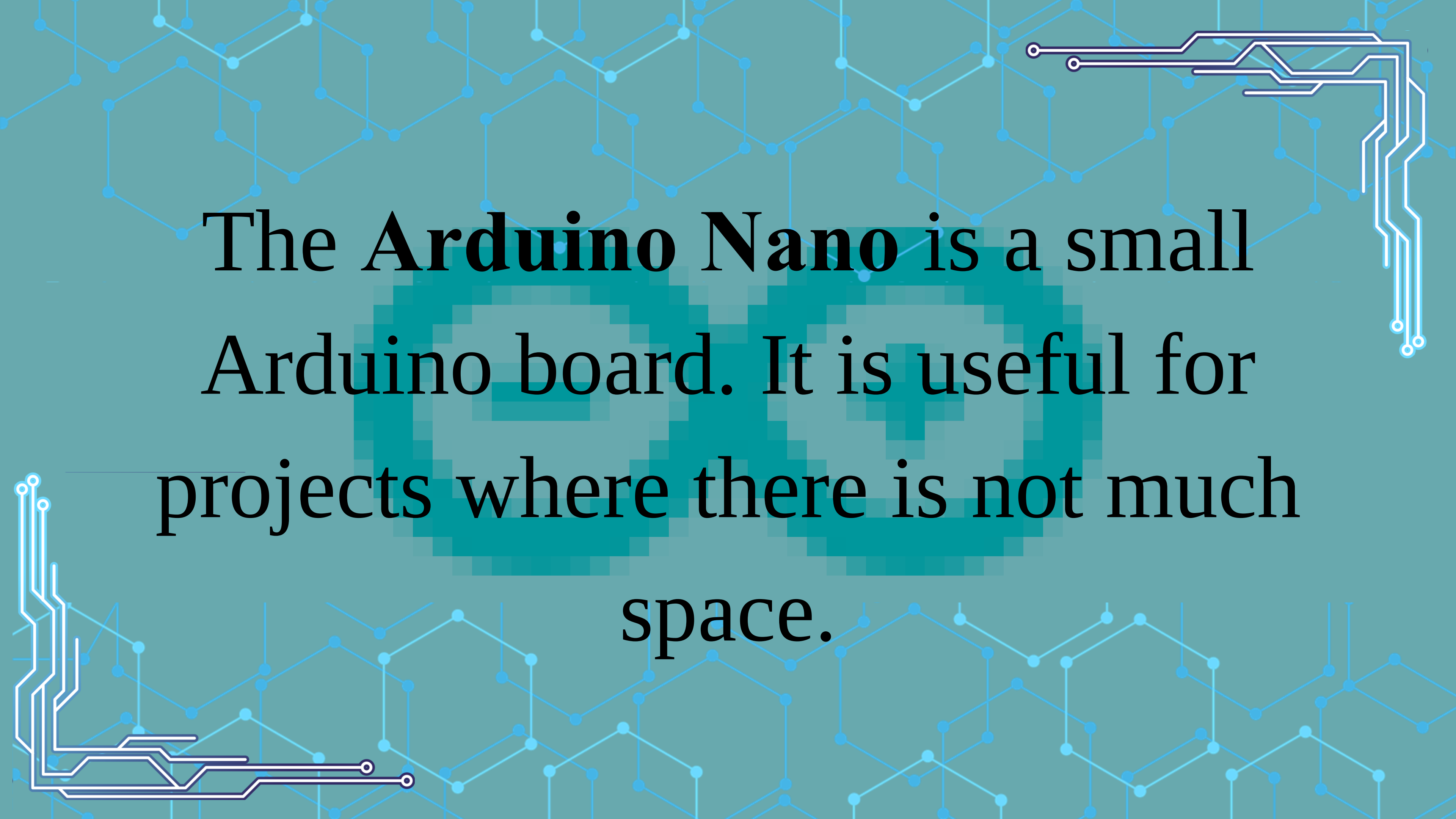
Arduino Mega



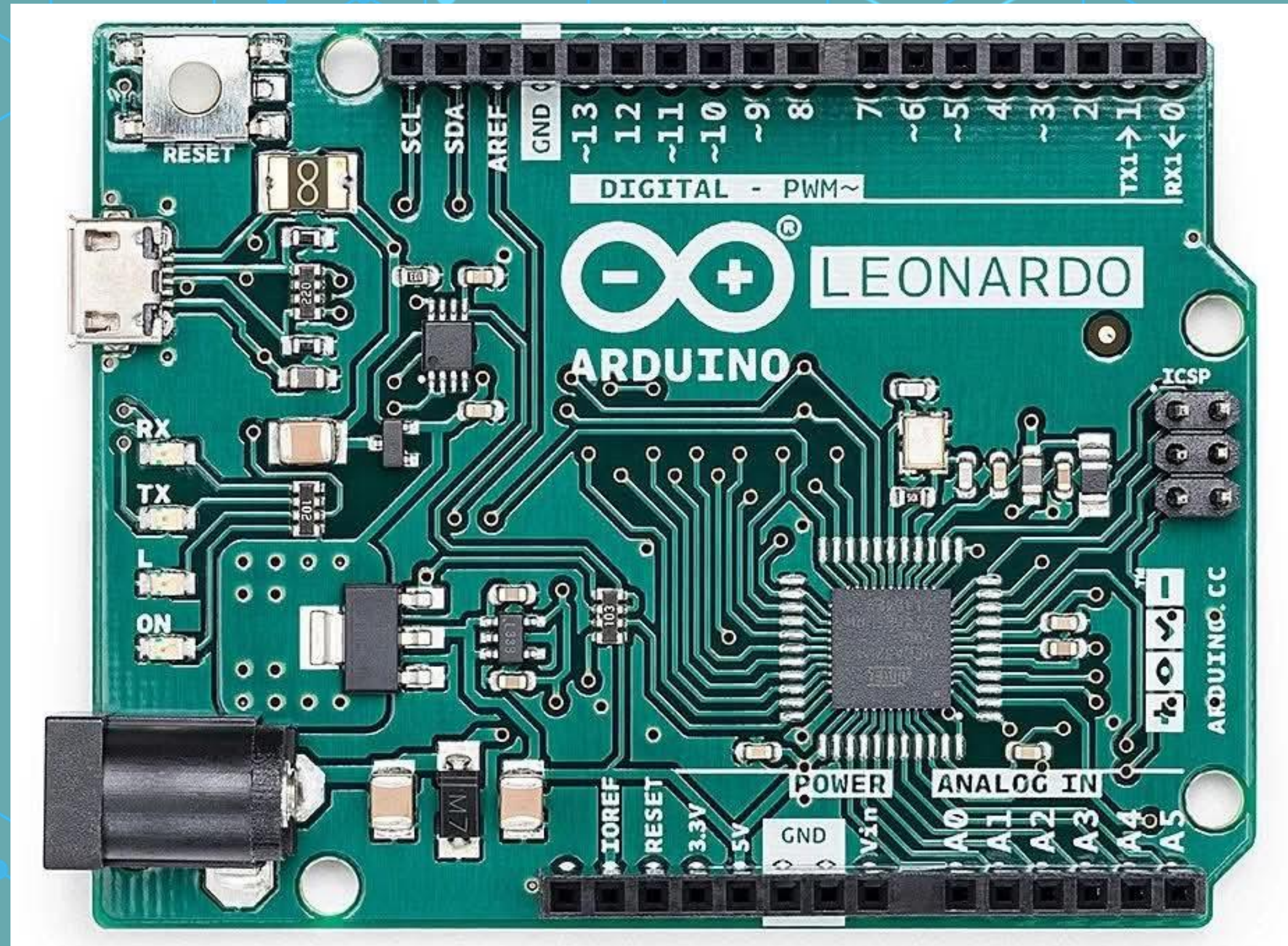
The **Arduino Mega** has many input and output pins. It is useful for large projects that need many sensors, lights, or other components.



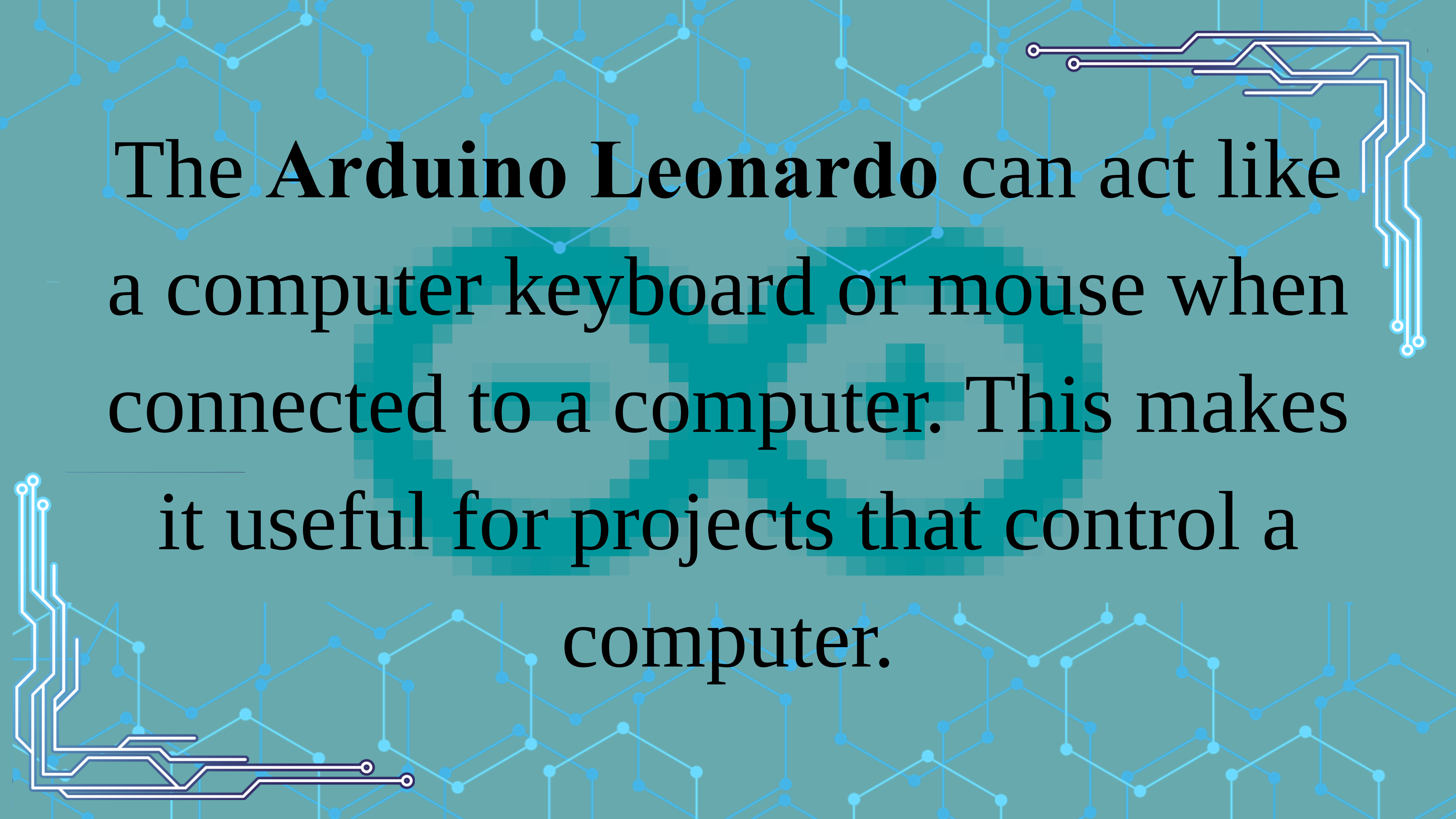
Arduino Nano



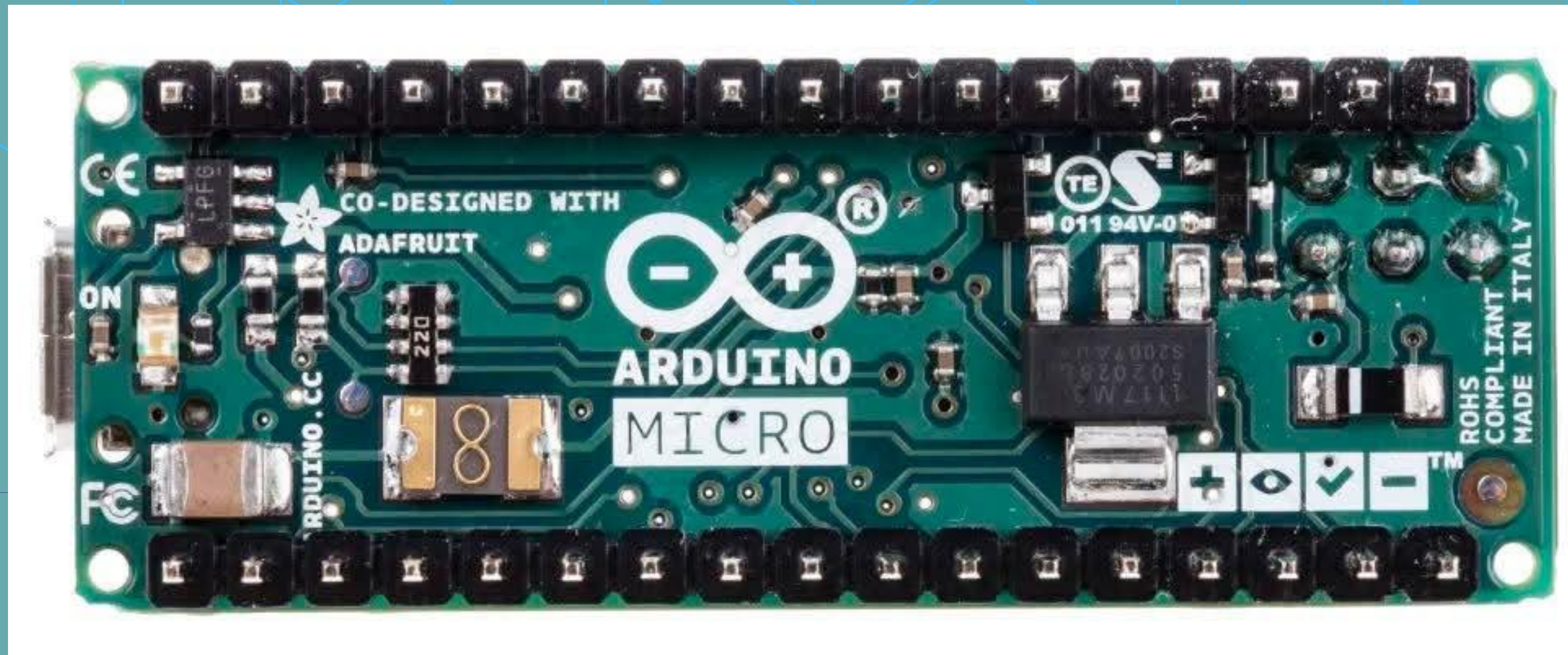
The **Arduino Nano** is a small
Arduino board. It is useful for
projects where there is not much
space.



Arduino

The background of the slide is a teal color with a faint, light blue circuit board pattern. The pattern consists of interconnected lines and dots, resembling a network or a microchip layout. In the top right corner, there is a more prominent white circuit trace that starts horizontally and then turns vertically. In the bottom left corner, there is another white circuit trace that starts vertically and then turns horizontally.

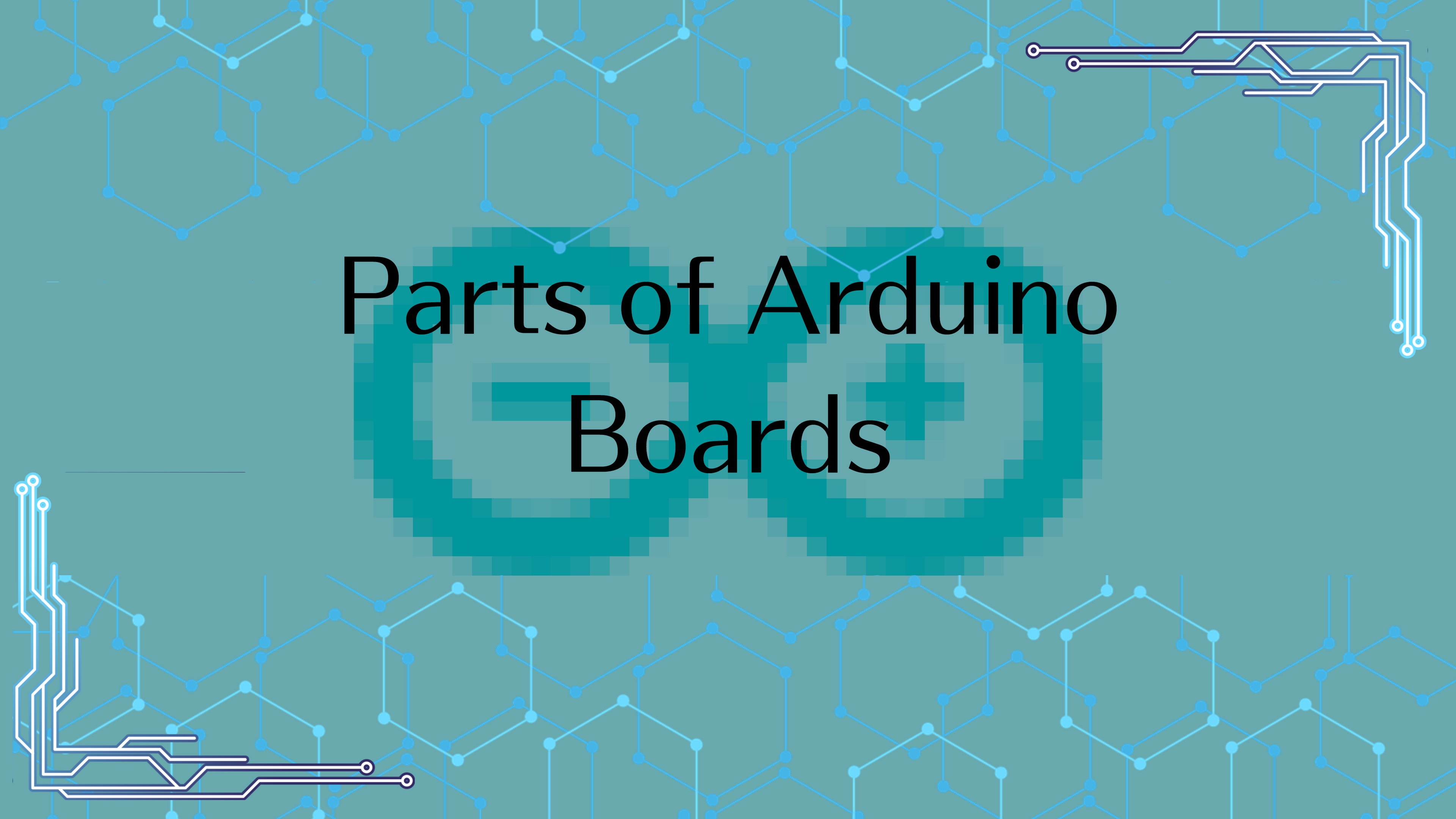
The **Arduino Leonardo** can act like a computer keyboard or mouse when connected to a computer. This makes it useful for projects that control a computer.



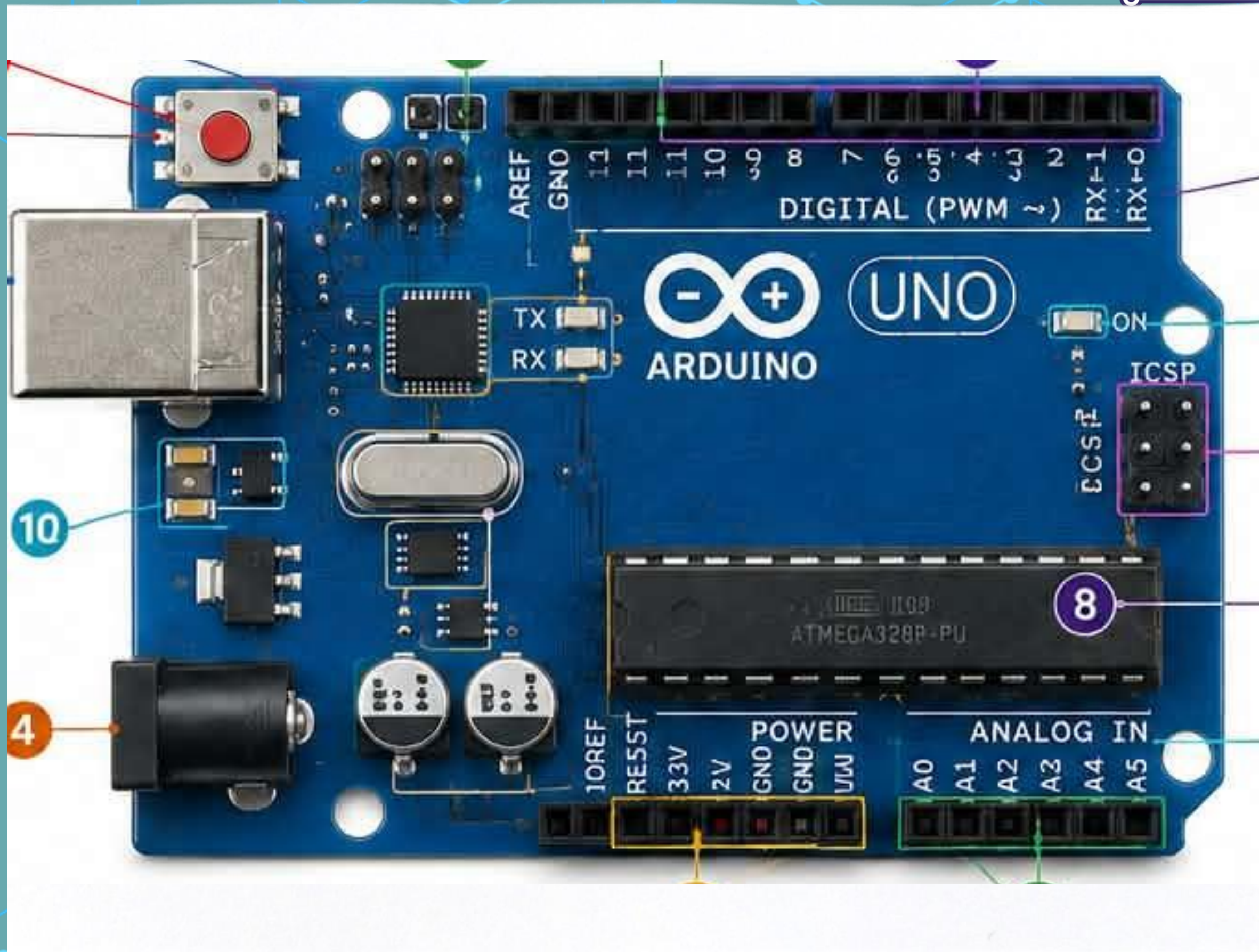
Arduino Micro

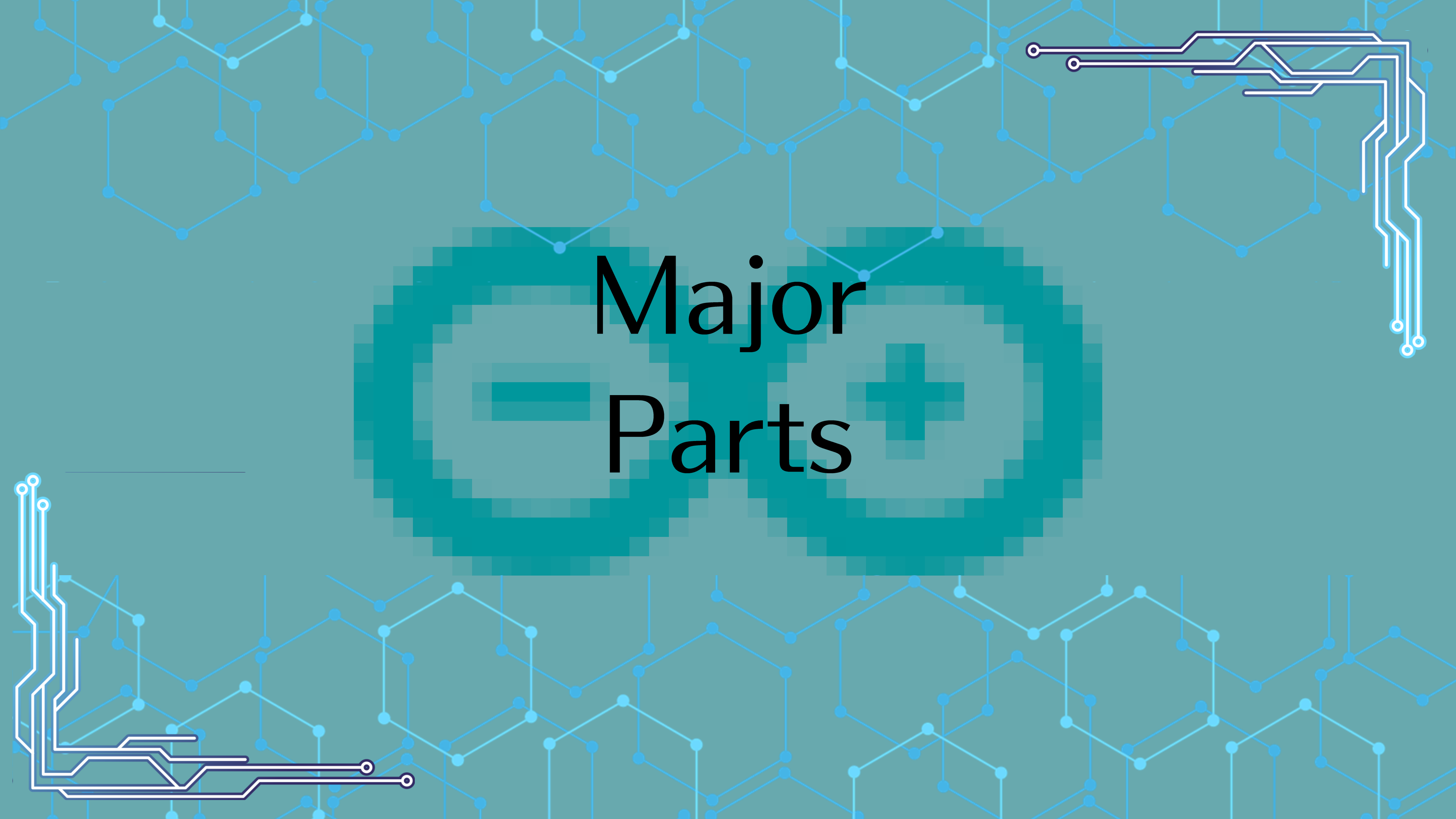


The **Arduino Micro** is another small and compact board. It is good for projects where you need Arduino functions but have limited space.



Parts of Arduino Boards





Major Parts



Reset Button: Restarts the arduino
and runs the uploaded program
again from the beginning.



USB Port

USB Port: Connects the Arduino to a computer for uploadin code and supplying power.



DC Power Jack

DC Power Jack: Allows an external power supply (battery or Adaptor) to power the Arduino boards.



Digital I/O Pins (0–13)

Digital I/O pins: Used to receive digital input (HIGH/LOW) from sensors and sends digital output to devices like LEDs and buzzer.

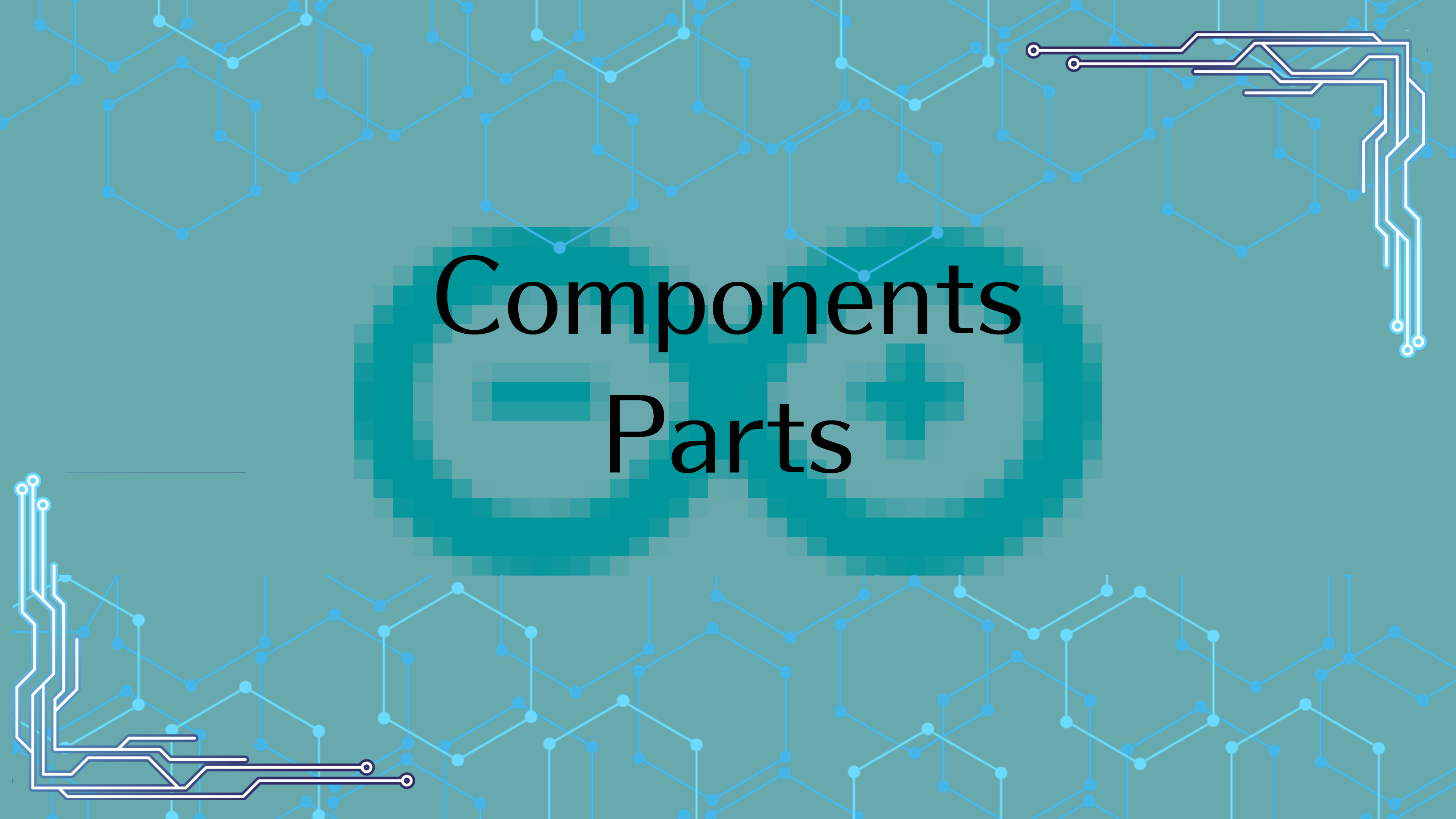


Power pins: Supply power (5V or 3.3V) and provide ground connections for external components and circuits.



Analog Input Pins
(A0–A5)

Analog Input pins: Read Analog signals from sensors, such as temperature sensors, light sensors, and potentiometers.



Components Parts



Voltage Regulator: Controls and stabilizes to voltage supplied to the board to prevent damage from excessive voltage.



Built-in LED (L)

Built-in LED: Indicate board status. The “ON” LED shows power, while the “L” LED is connected to Pin 13 for testing programs.



TX/RX LEDs: Used for serial communication. TX sends data, while RX receives data from other devices.



**ATmega328P
Microcontroller**

ATmega328P Microcontroller:
The main microcontroller or “brain”
of the arduino that executes the
uploaded programs.



Crystal Oscillator: Provides a precise 16 MHz clock signal that controls the timing of the microcontroller.



ICSP Header

ICSP Header: Used for programming the microcontroller directly and for certain advanced connections.

The background is a teal color with a pattern of light blue hexagons. Overlaid on this are white circuit-like lines and dots, resembling a network or a microchip layout. The lines are more prominent in the corners, forming a frame-like effect.

Usage and Application of Arduino

Usage of Arduino

Is an open-source electronics platform used to build digital devices and interactive objects that can sense and control physical things.

APPLICATION

USES

1. Home Application

Lights and fans, Air Conditioning and thermostats, Door locks and security cameras, Energy monitoring systems.

1. Health Monitoring

Heart rate monitors, Pulse oximeters (oxygen levels), Fitness Trackers, Portable ECG devices.

1. Agriculture and Smart Farming

Automated irrigation systems, Soil moisture monitoring, Weather stations for temperature and rainfall, Crop health monitoring.

APPLICATION

USES

1. Education and Learning

Simple kits help students learn coding, electronics, and robotics, Hands-on projects make learning fun and practical, Encourages problem-solving creativity, and teamwork.

1. Industrial Automation

Process control systems, Temperature and pressure monitoring, Conveyor belt automation, Quality testing devices.

1. Environmental Monitoring

Air quality monitoring, Water quality testing, Weather data collection, Wildlife tracking devices.



ARDUINO INSTALLATIO N

Learning Outcomes

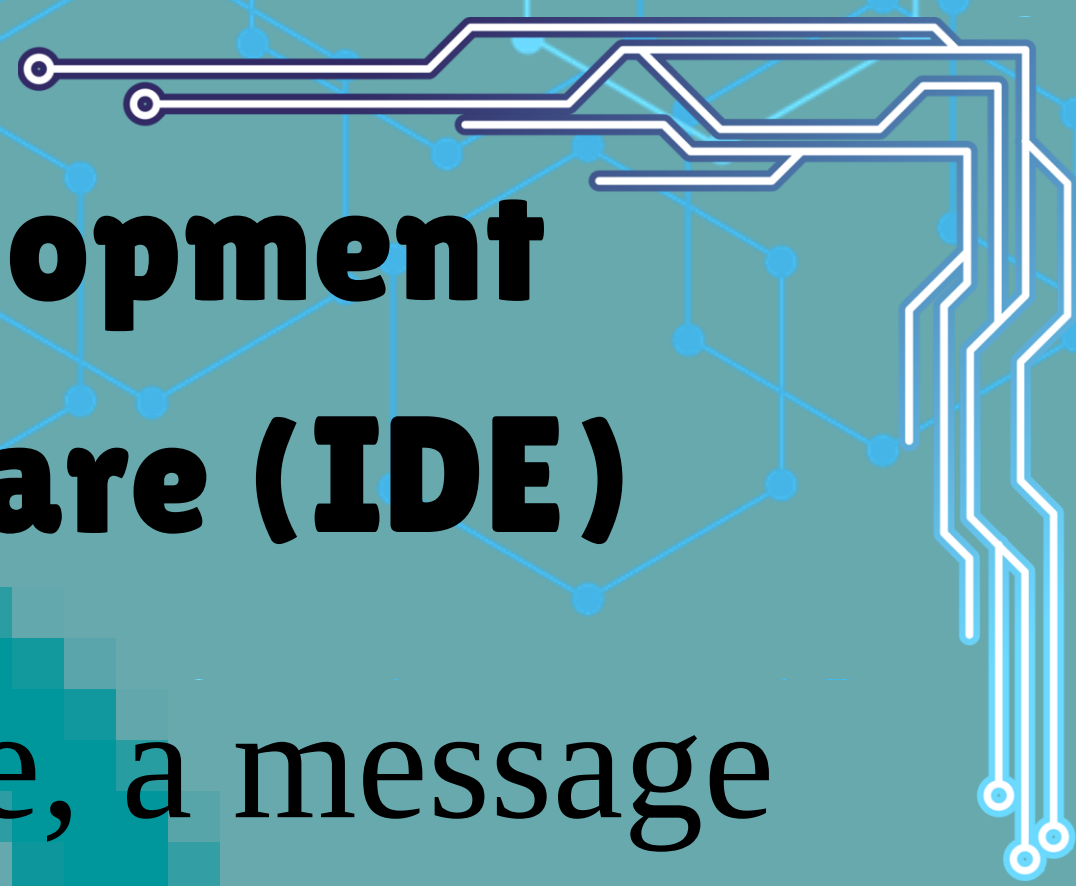
At the end of the session, the students should be able to:

- Explain the purpose and features of the Arduino IDE.
- Install the Arduino IDE on a computer.
- Install and configure the required Arduino drivers for Windows OS.
- Configure the Arduino IDE to recognize and communicate with an Arduino board.
- Verify the installation by connecting an Arduino board and uploading a sample program.

What is Arduino Integrated Development Environment?

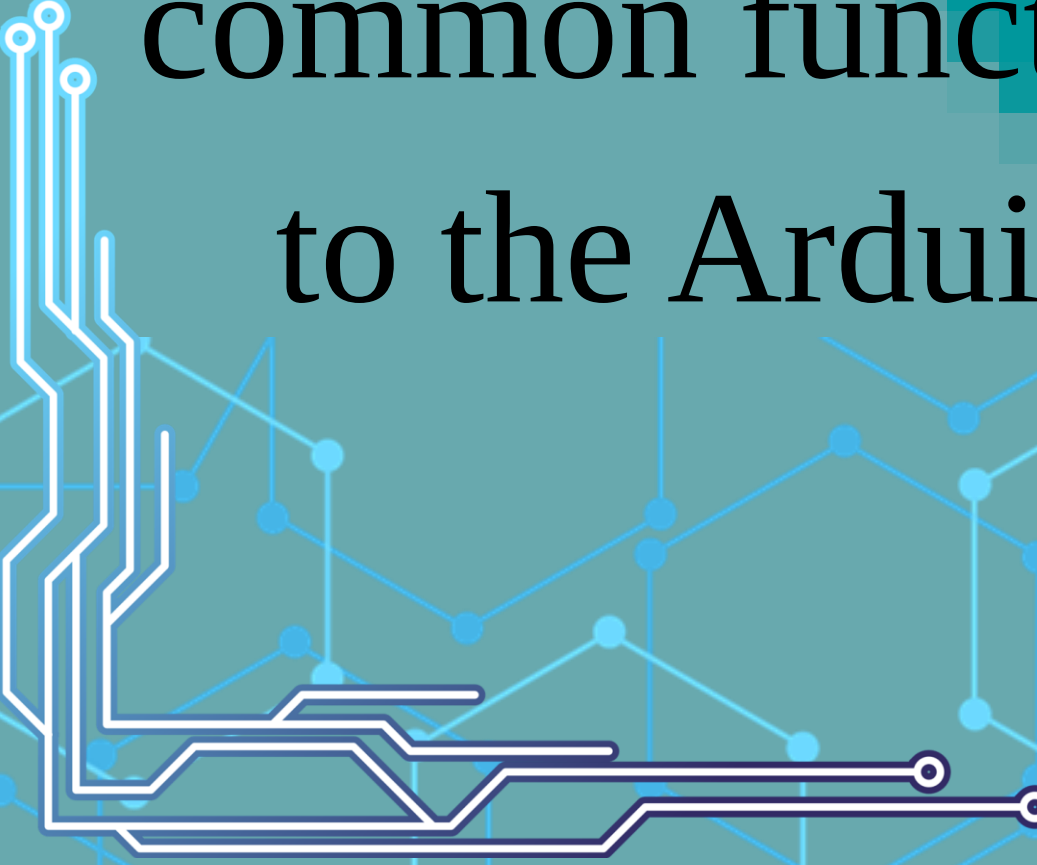
To program the Arduino, you need software where you can write and upload the code. This task is performed by the Arduino IDE.

Due to the variation in the type of operating system installed in Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux, there was a need to develop a platform that could work well for every OS. The IDE which refers to integrated Development Environment is a software used for writing codes that control Arduino in programming languages like C and C++.



The Arduino Integrated Development Environment or Arduino Software (IDE)

Contains a text editor for writing code, a message area, a text console, a toolbar with buttons for common functions and a series of menus. It connects to the Arduino hardware to upload programs and communicate with them.



Purpose of the Arduino IDE

Code Creation: Write instructions for hardware using a simplified version of C and C++.

Compilation: Translate human-readable source code into binary machine code that microcontrollers can run.

Deployment: Transfer the compiled program via USB cable straight to the physical board without extra hardware.

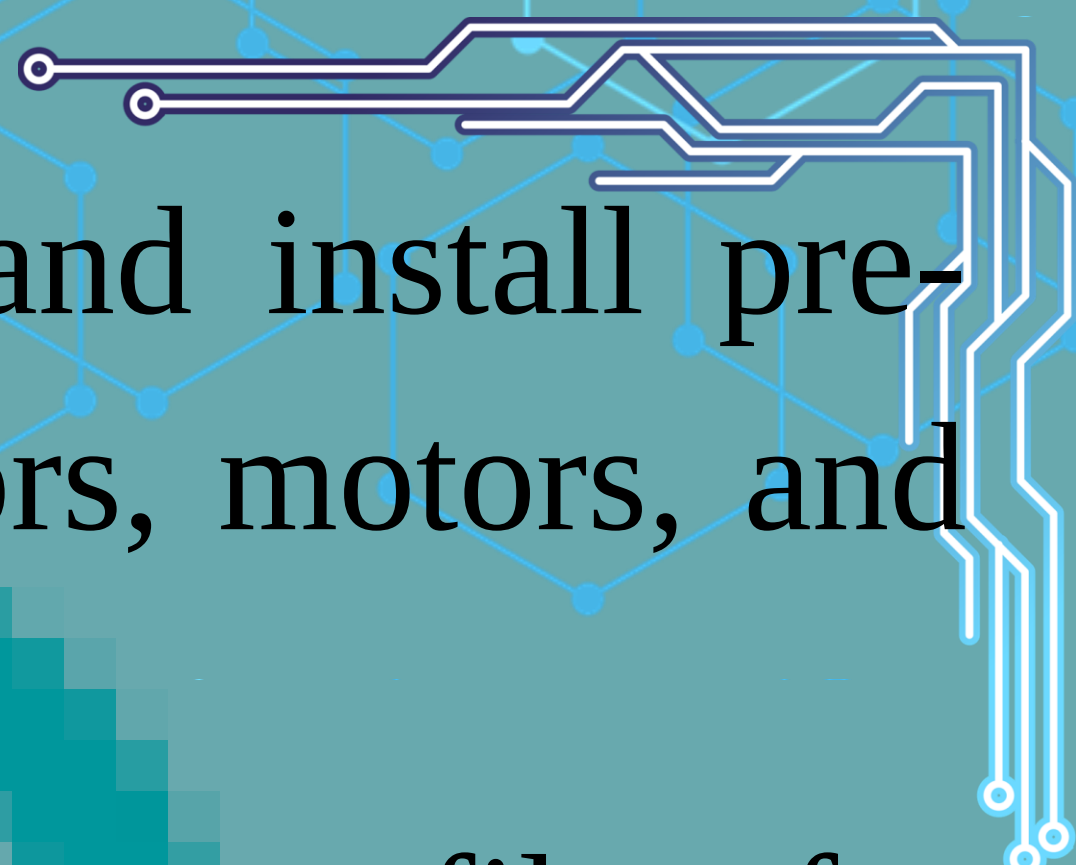
Debugging & Testing: Monitor live sensor values and data exchange coming from the hardware.

Key Features of the Arduino IDE

Text Editor: Write and edit code with syntax highlighting and line numbering support.

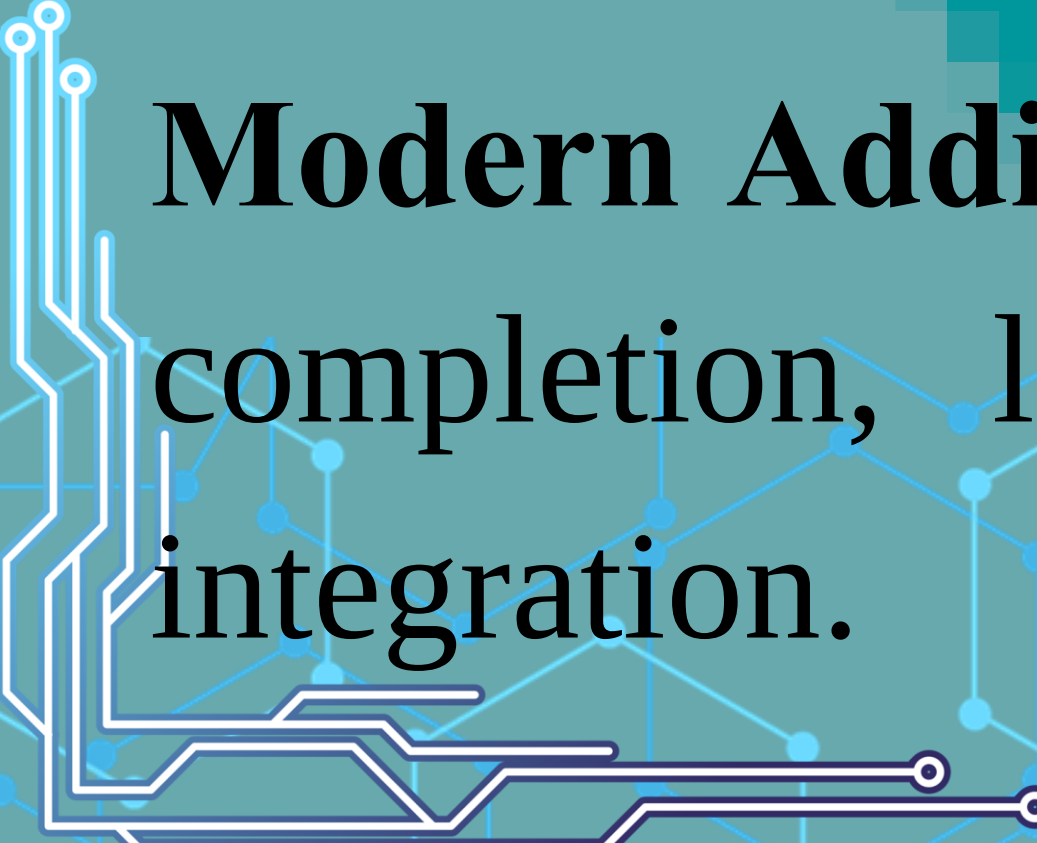
Toolbar Controls: Quick buttons to verify (compile) code and upload it to the board.

Serial Monitor and Plotter: View real-time text and graphs sent from the board to your computer.

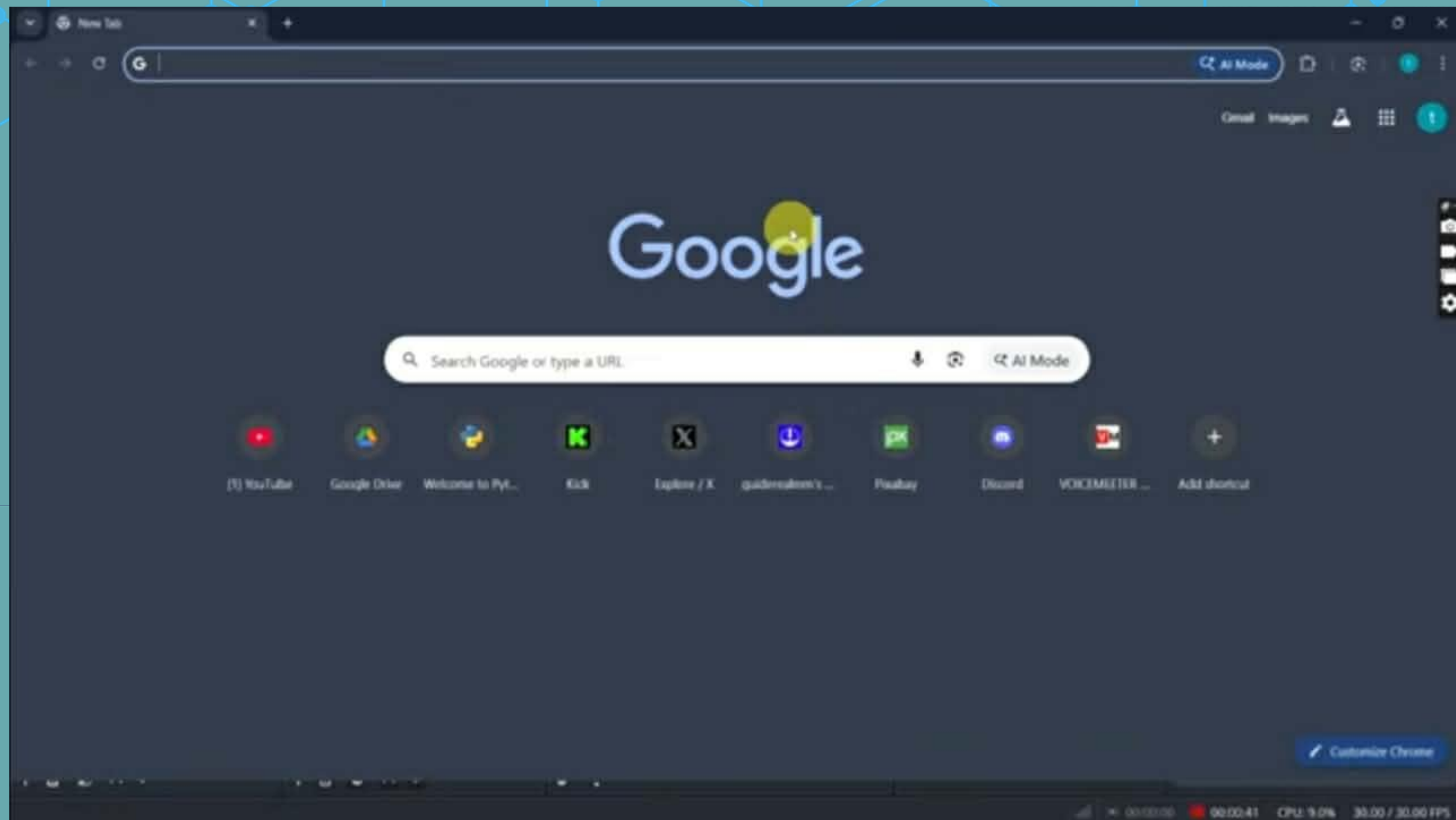


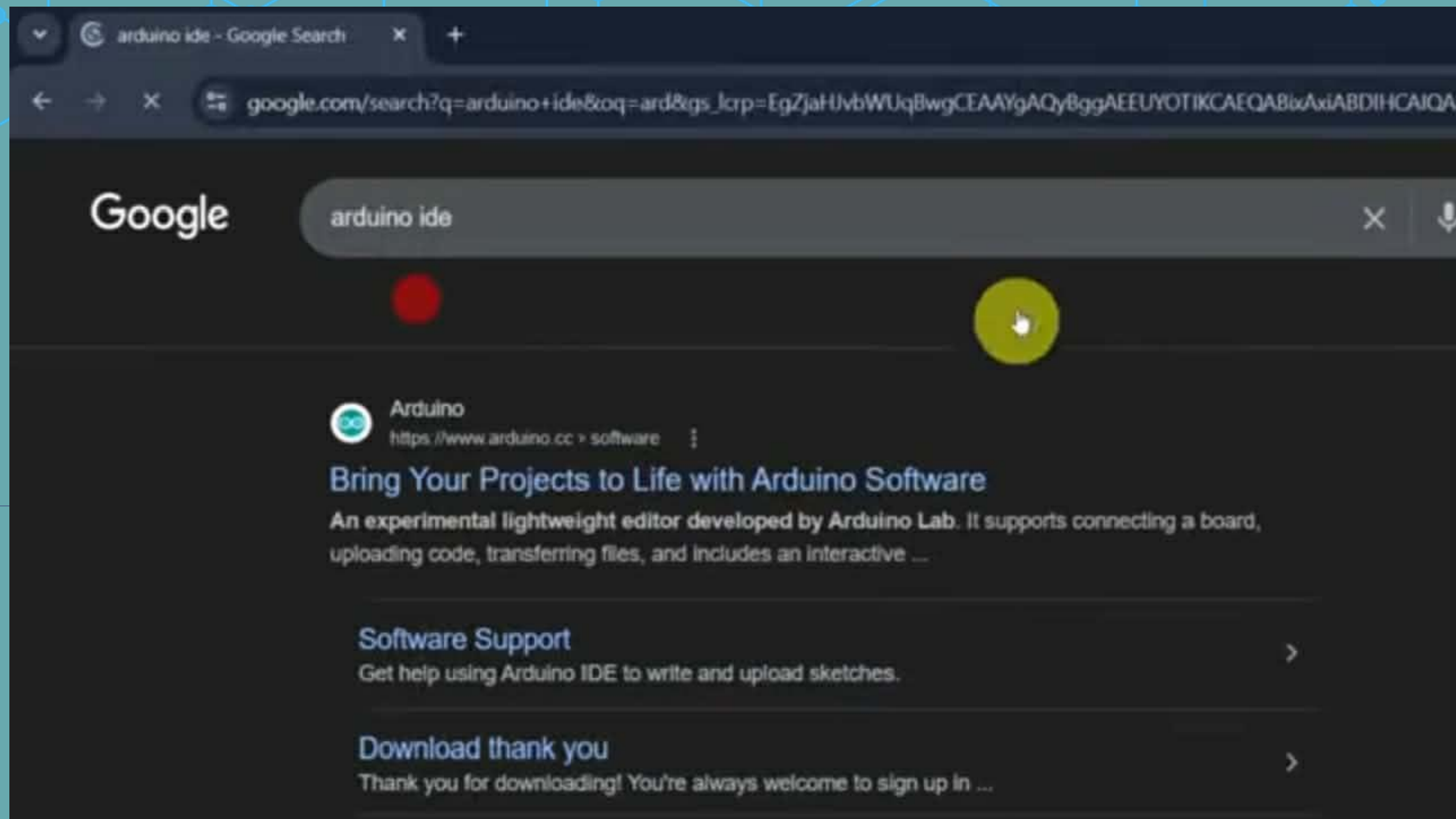
Library Manager: Easily download and install pre-written code packages to support sensors, motors, and displays.

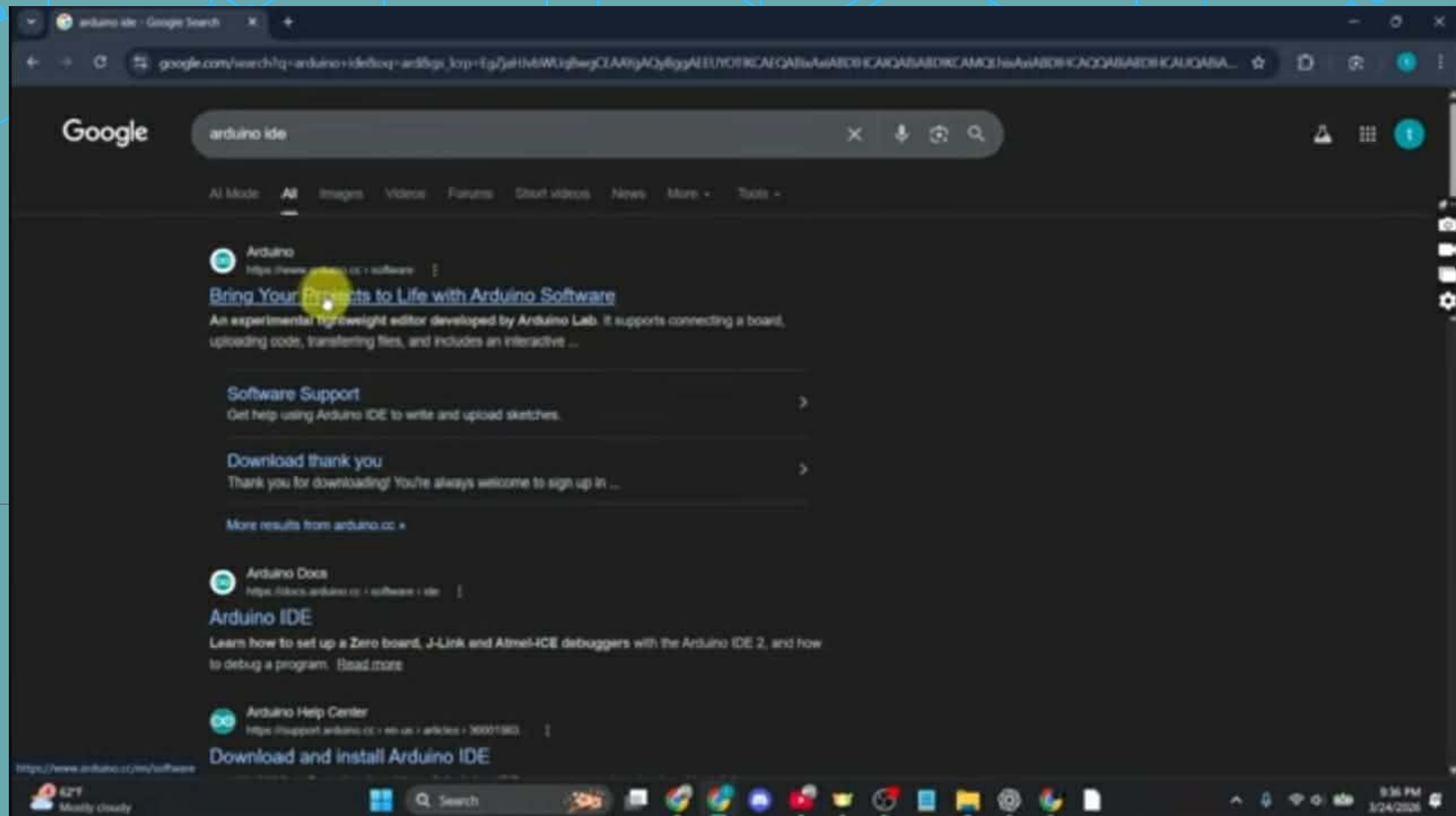
Board Manager: Install and switch core files for various hardware chips like AVR, ARM, or ESP32.

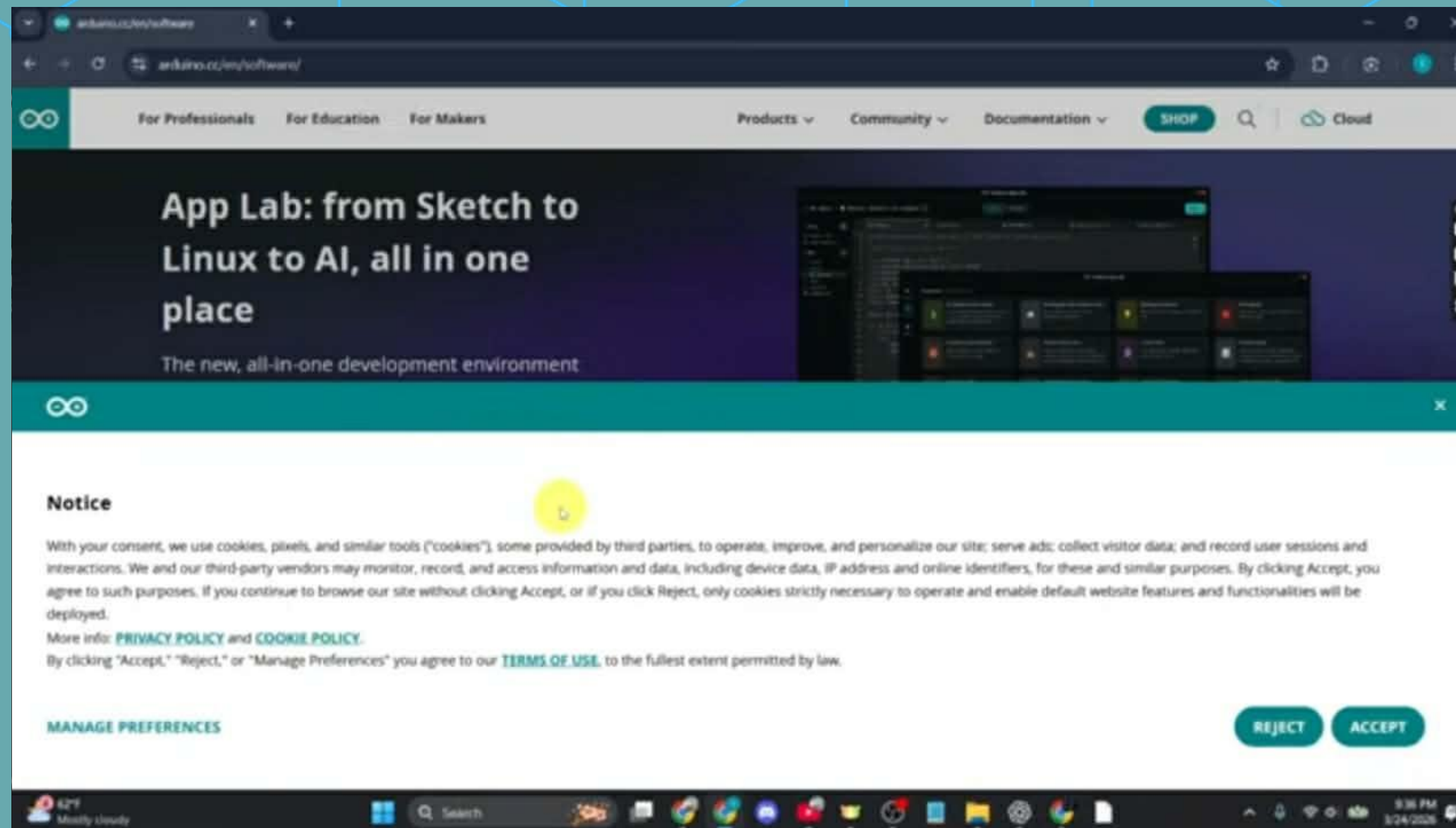


Modern Additions (IDE 2.x): Features like code auto-completion, live debugging, and cloud sketchbook integration.





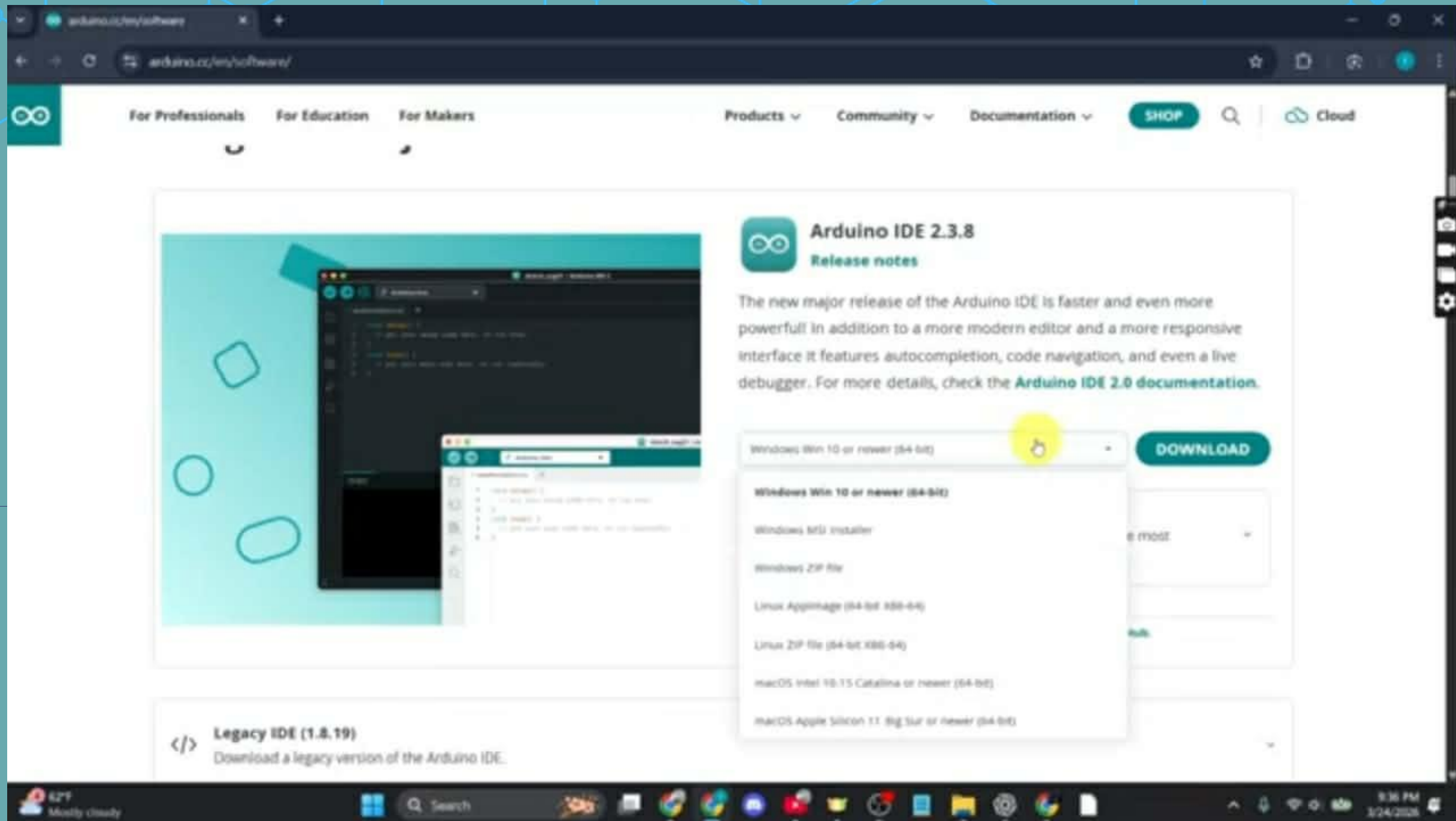




arduino.cc/en/software

For Professionals For Education For Makers

Products Community Documentation SHOP Cloud



Arduino IDE 2.3.8

Release notes

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger. For more details, check the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#).

Windows Win 10 or newer (64-bit)

Windows Win 10 or newer (64-bit)

Windows MSI installer

Windows ZIP file

Linux AppImage (64-bit x86-64)

Linux ZIP file (64-bit x86-64)

macOS Intel 10.15 Catalina or newer (64-bit)

macOS Apple Silicon 11 Big Sur or newer (64-bit)

DOWNLOAD

Legacy IDE (1.8.19)

Download a legacy version of the Arduino IDE.

The screenshot shows the Arduino.cc website with the URL `arduino.cc/en/software` in the browser address bar. The page features a navigation bar with links for "For Professionals", "For Education", "For Makers", "Products", "Community", "Documentation", a "SHOP" button, a search icon, and a "Cloud" link. The main content area highlights the "Arduino IDE 2.3.8" release with a "Release notes" section. The release notes state: "The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger. For more details, check the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#)." Below this, there is a "DOWNLOAD" button for the "Windows (Win 10 or newer) (64-bit)" version. A "Nightly Builds" section offers a preview of the upcoming release. At the bottom, a "Legacy IDE (1.8.19)" section is visible. The Windows taskbar at the bottom shows the system clock as 9:36 PM on 3/24/2026.

arduino.cc/en/software

For Professionals For Education For Makers Products Community Documentation SHOP Cloud

Arduino IDE 2.3.8

Release notes

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is faster and even more powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and a more responsive interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, and even a live debugger. For more details, check the [Arduino IDE 2.0 documentation](#).

Windows (Win 10 or newer) (64-bit) **DOWNLOAD**

Nightly Builds

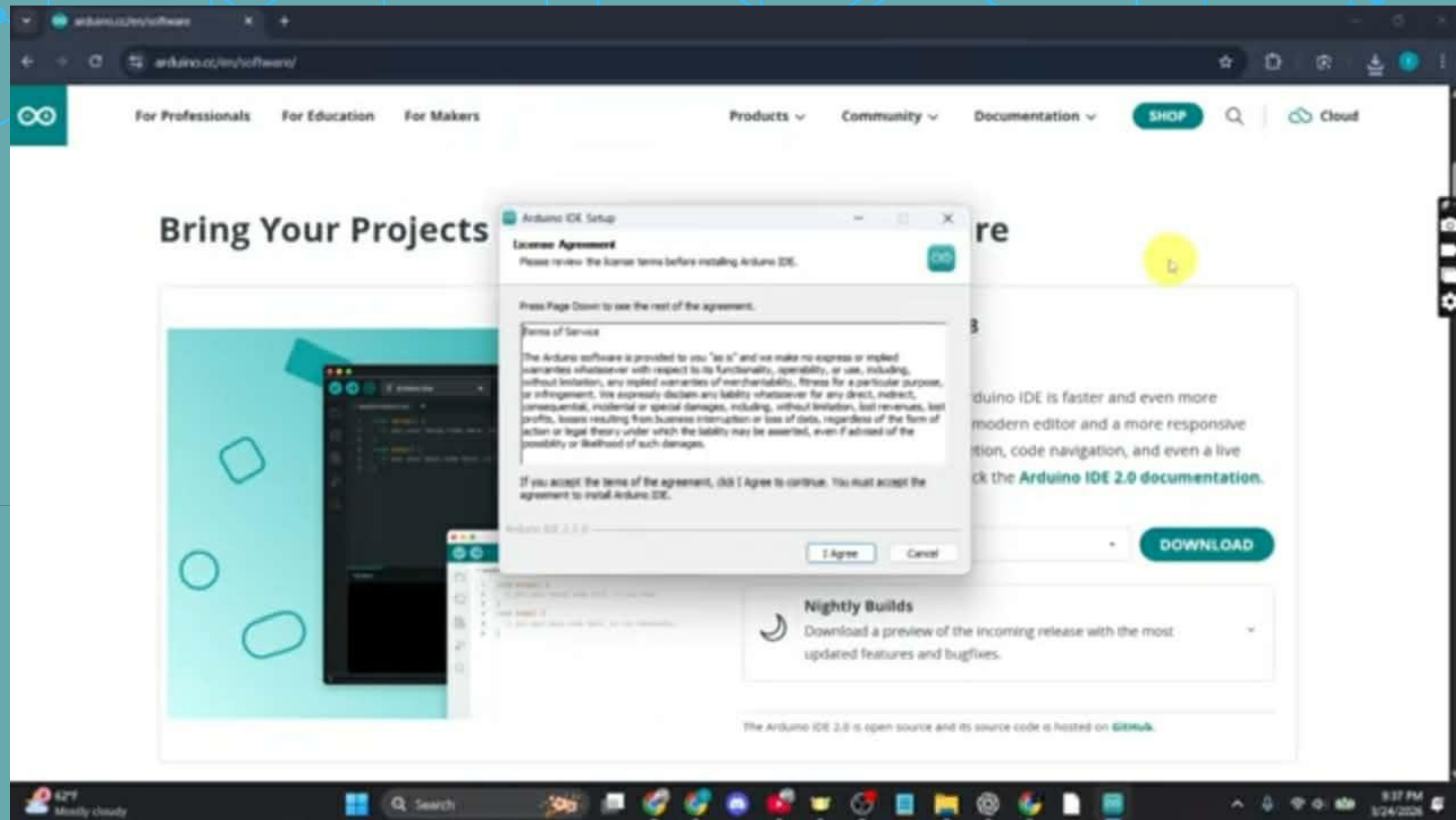
Download a preview of the incoming release with the most updated features and bugfixes.

The Arduino IDE 2.0 is open source and its source code is hosted on [GitHub](#).

Legacy IDE (1.8.19)

Download a legacy version of the Arduino IDE.

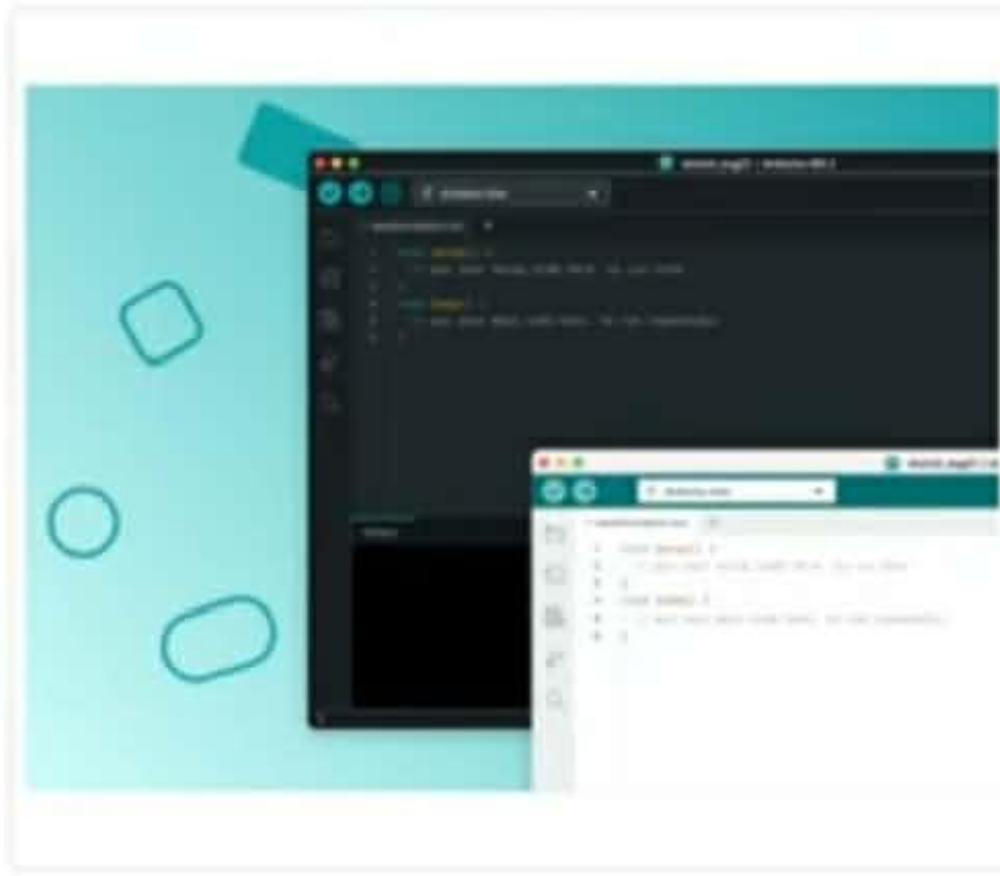
62°F Mostly cloudy 9:36 PM 3/24/2026



arduino.cc/en/software

For Professionals For Education For Makers Products Community Documentation

Bring Your Projects to Life with Arduino Software



Arduino IDE 2.3.8

[Release notes](#)

The new major release of the Arduino IDE is fast, powerful! In addition to a more modern editor and interface it features autocompletion, code navigation, debugger. For more details, check the [Arduino IDE 2.3.8 Release Notes](#).

Windows Win 10 or newer (64-bit)

Nightly Builds

Download a preview of the incoming release with the most updated features and bugfixes.

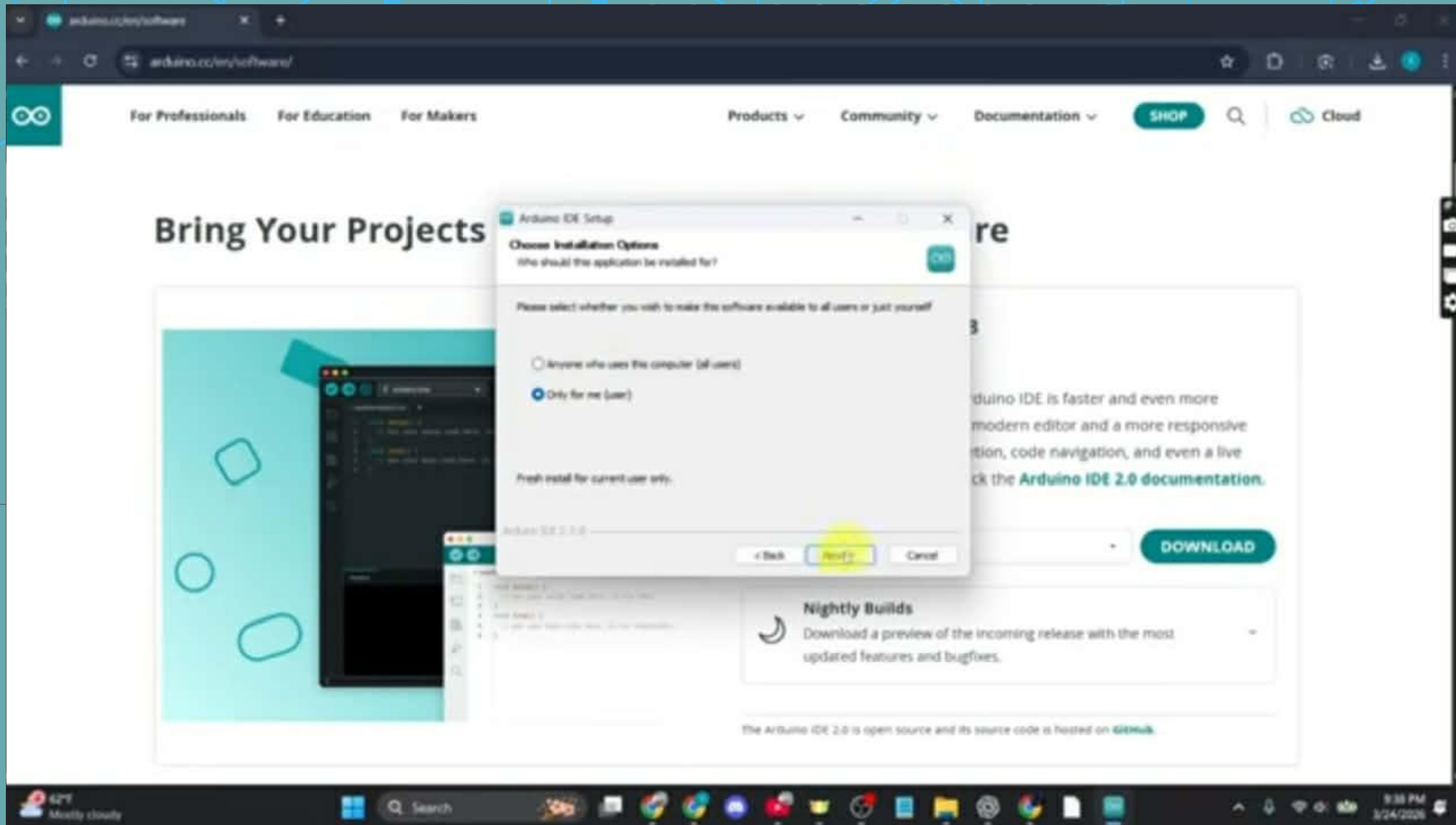
The Arduino IDE 2.0 is open source and its source code is hosted on [GitHub](#).

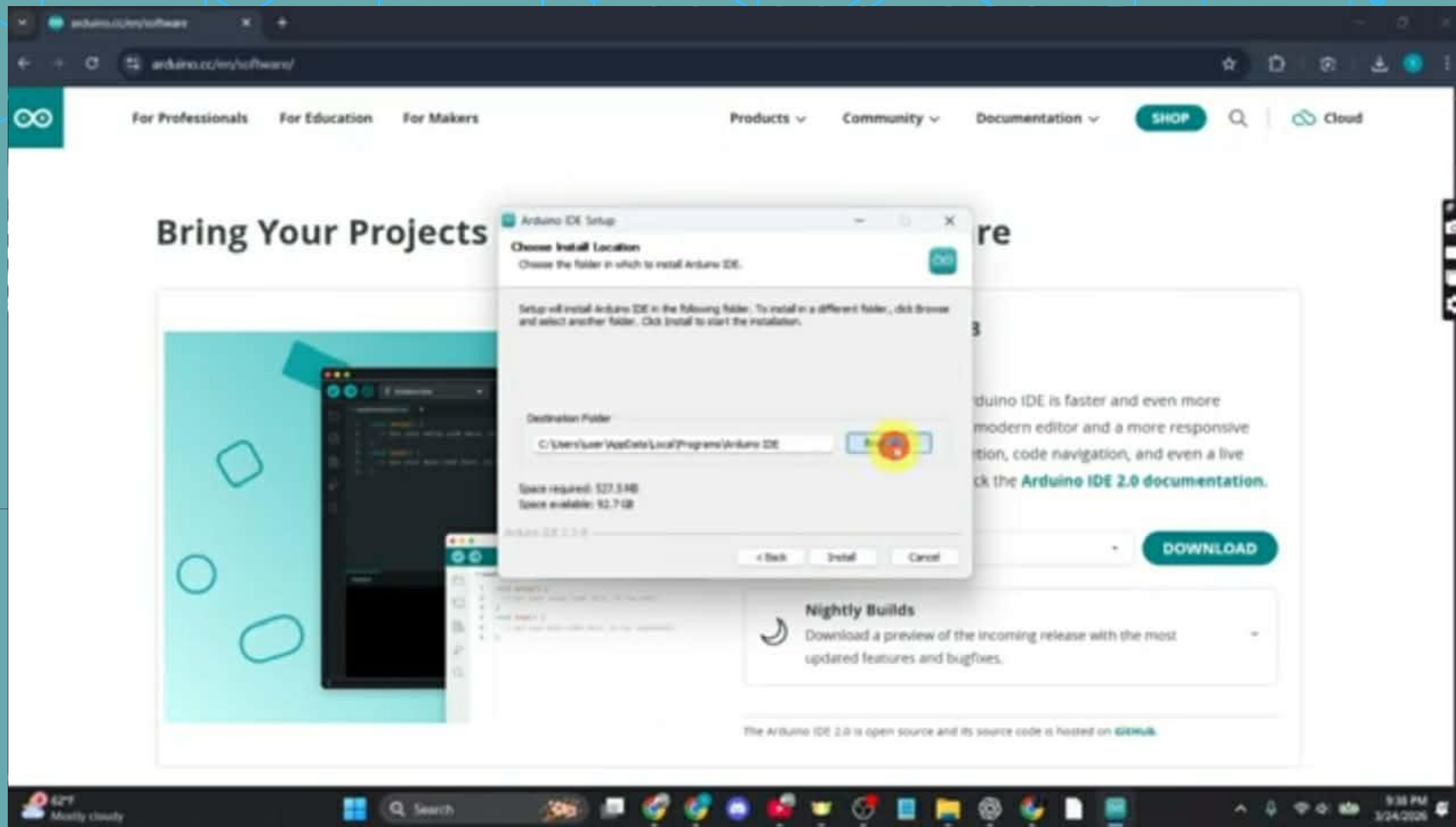
Recent download history

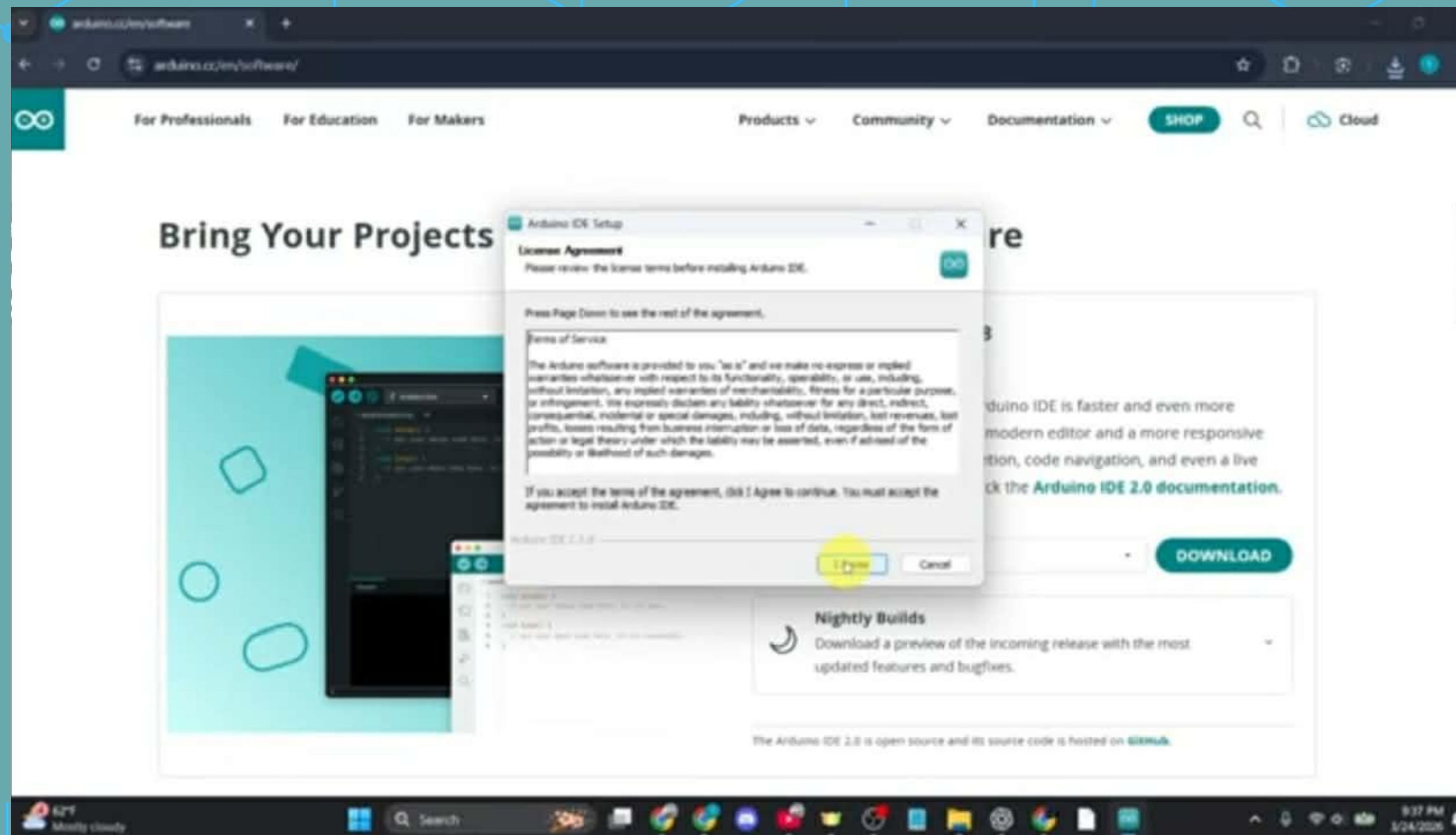
- arduino-ide_2.3.8_Windows_64bit.exe
122/151 MB • 1 second left
- python-3.14.3-amd64 (1).exe
28.8 MB • 5 hours ago
- python-3.14.3-amd64.exe
28.8 MB • 5 hours ago
- neon-space.rm4ie
61.5 MB • 8 hours ago
- Rainmeter-4.5.23.exe
2.4 MB • 8 hours ago
- postgresql-16.3-2-windows-x64.exe
335 MB • 9 hours ago
- UninstallSetup-x64.exe

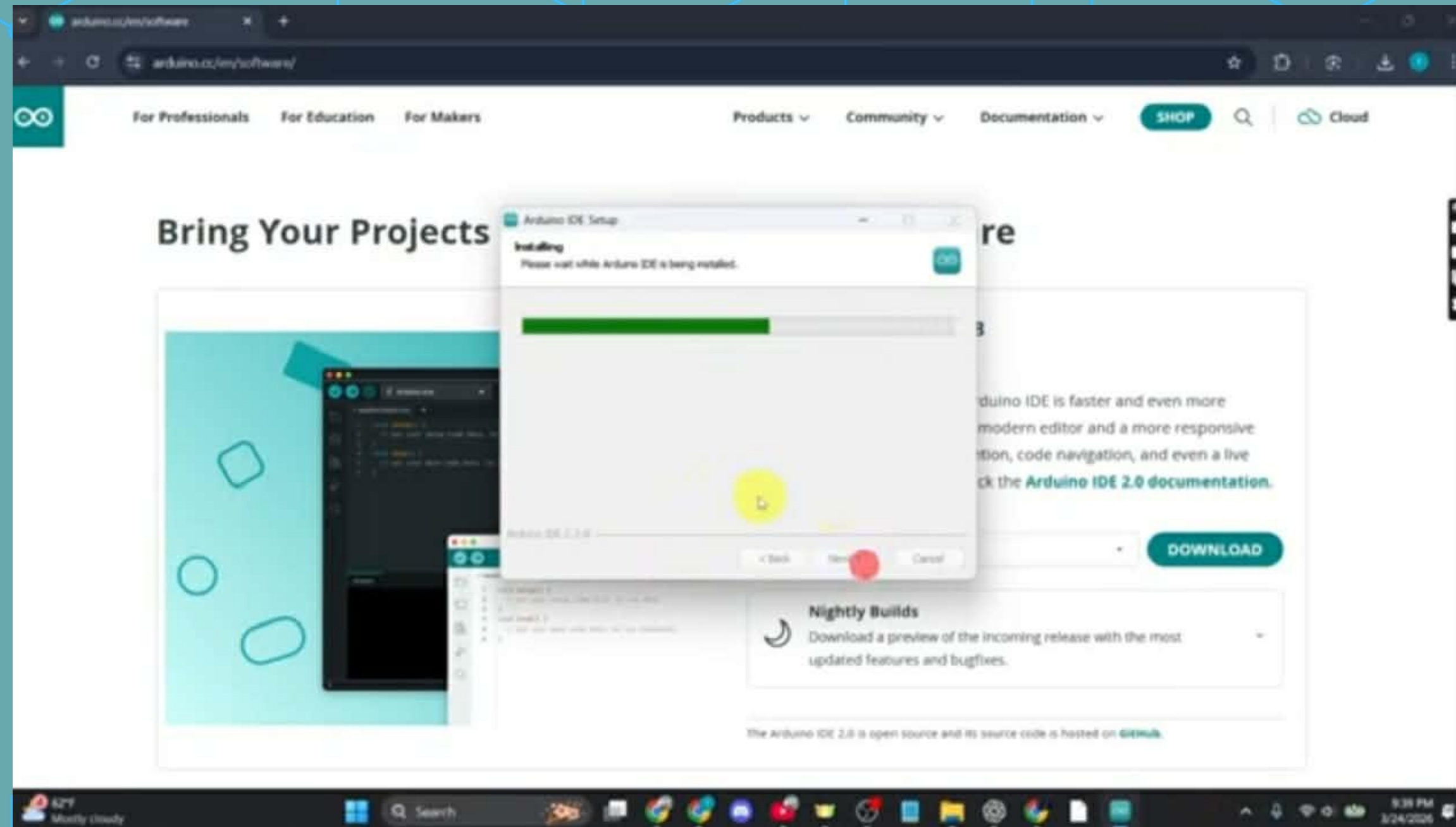
Full download history

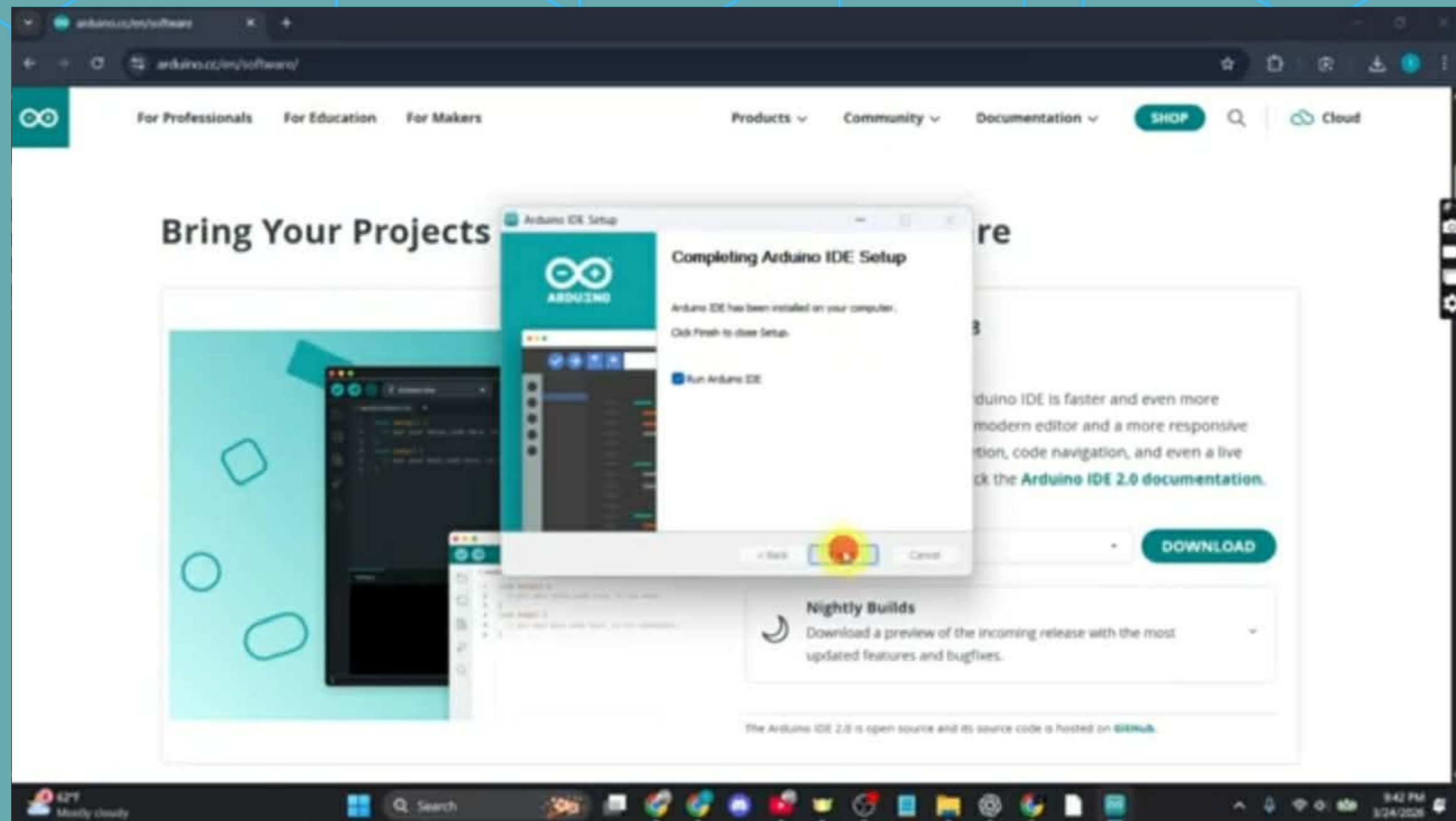
62°F Mostly cloudy 9:36 PM 3/24/2026

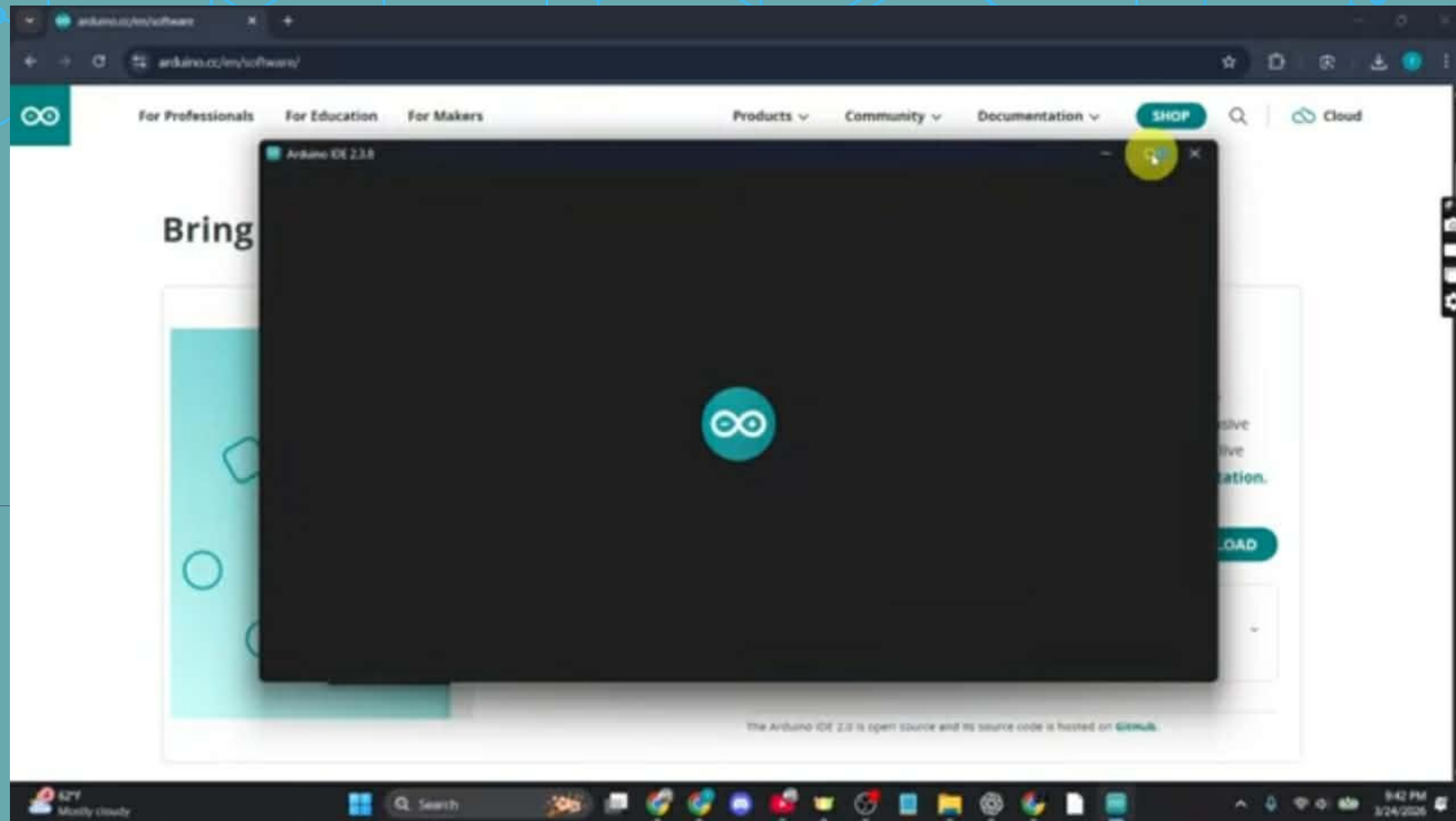


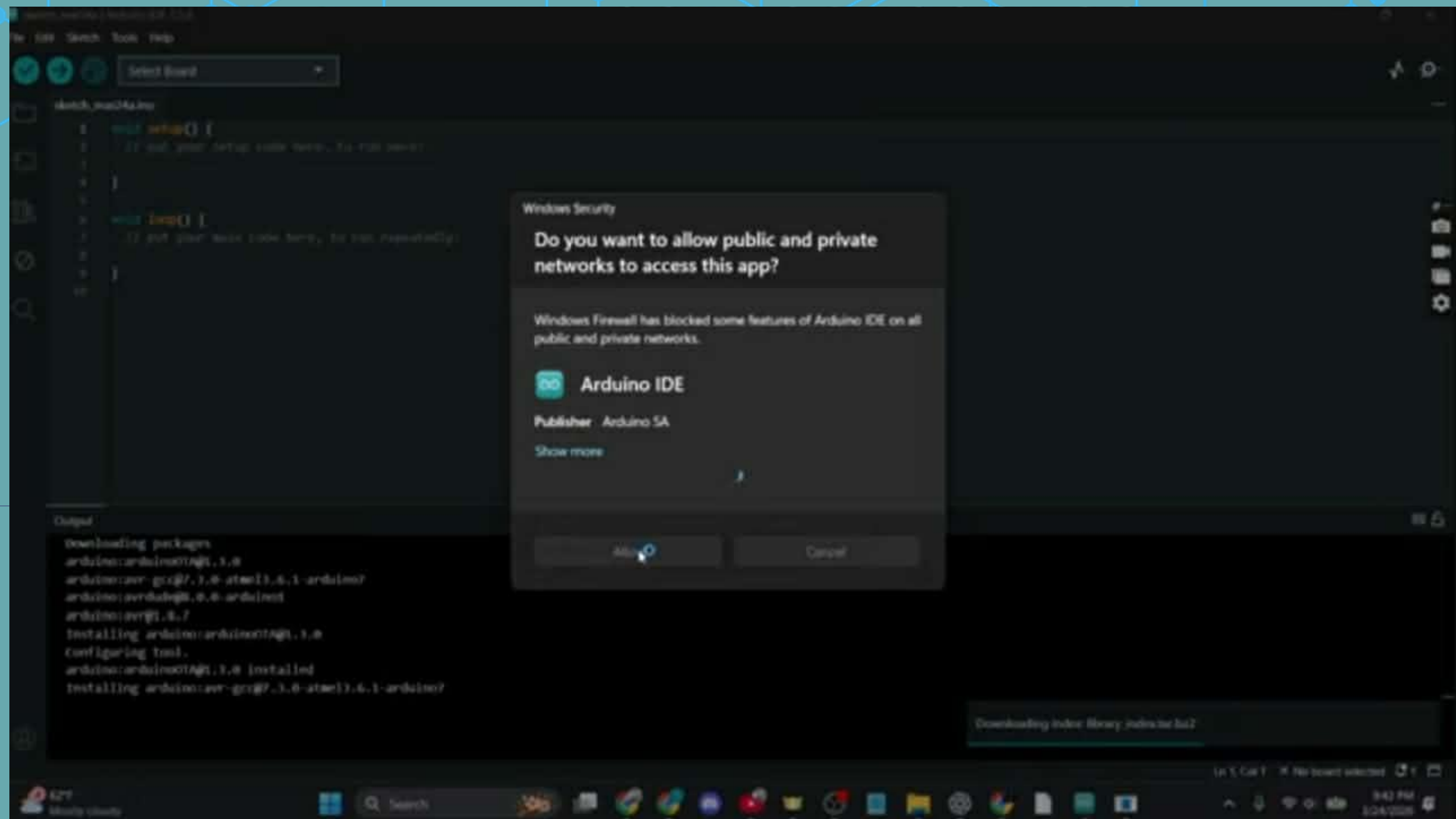


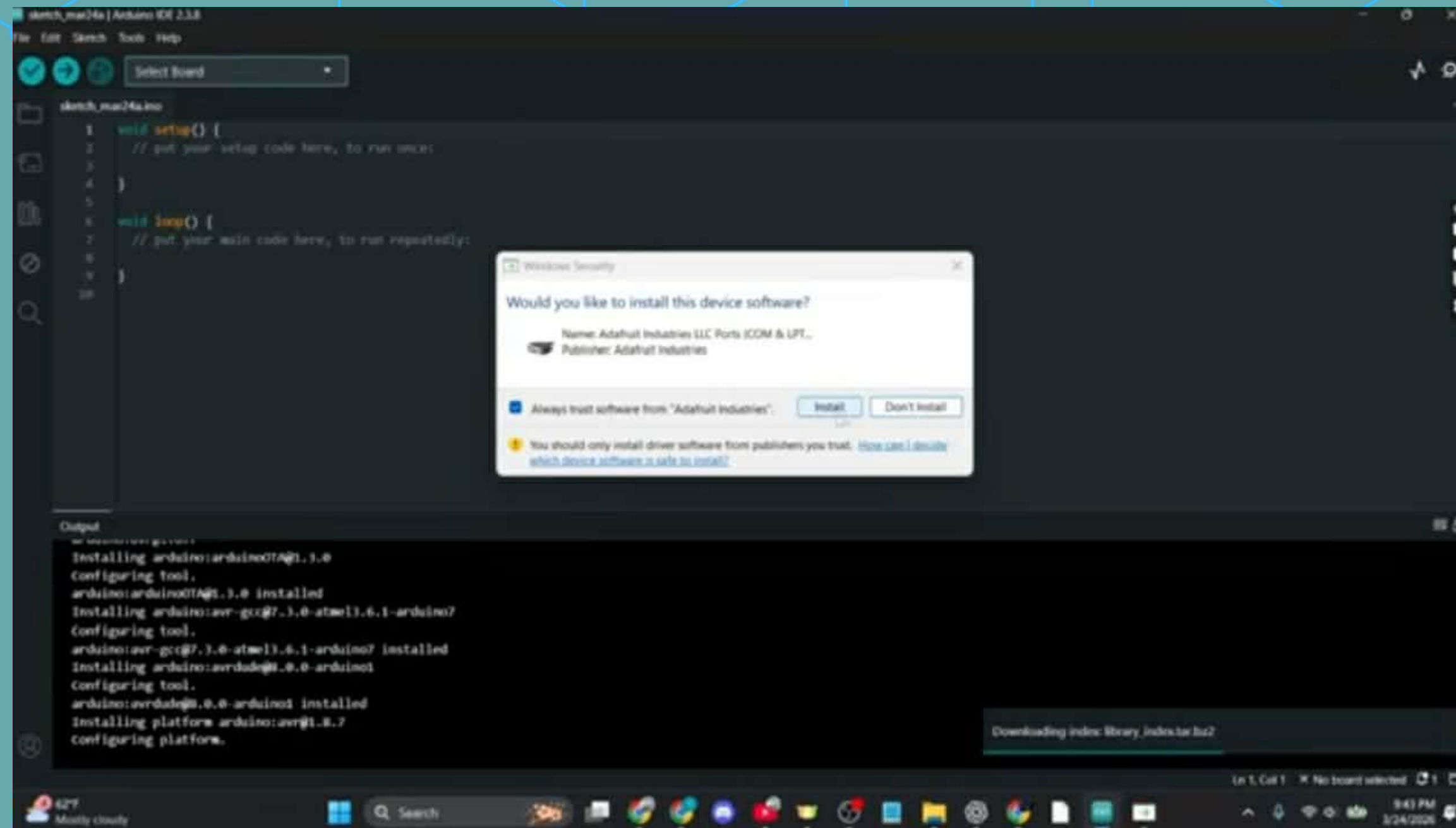


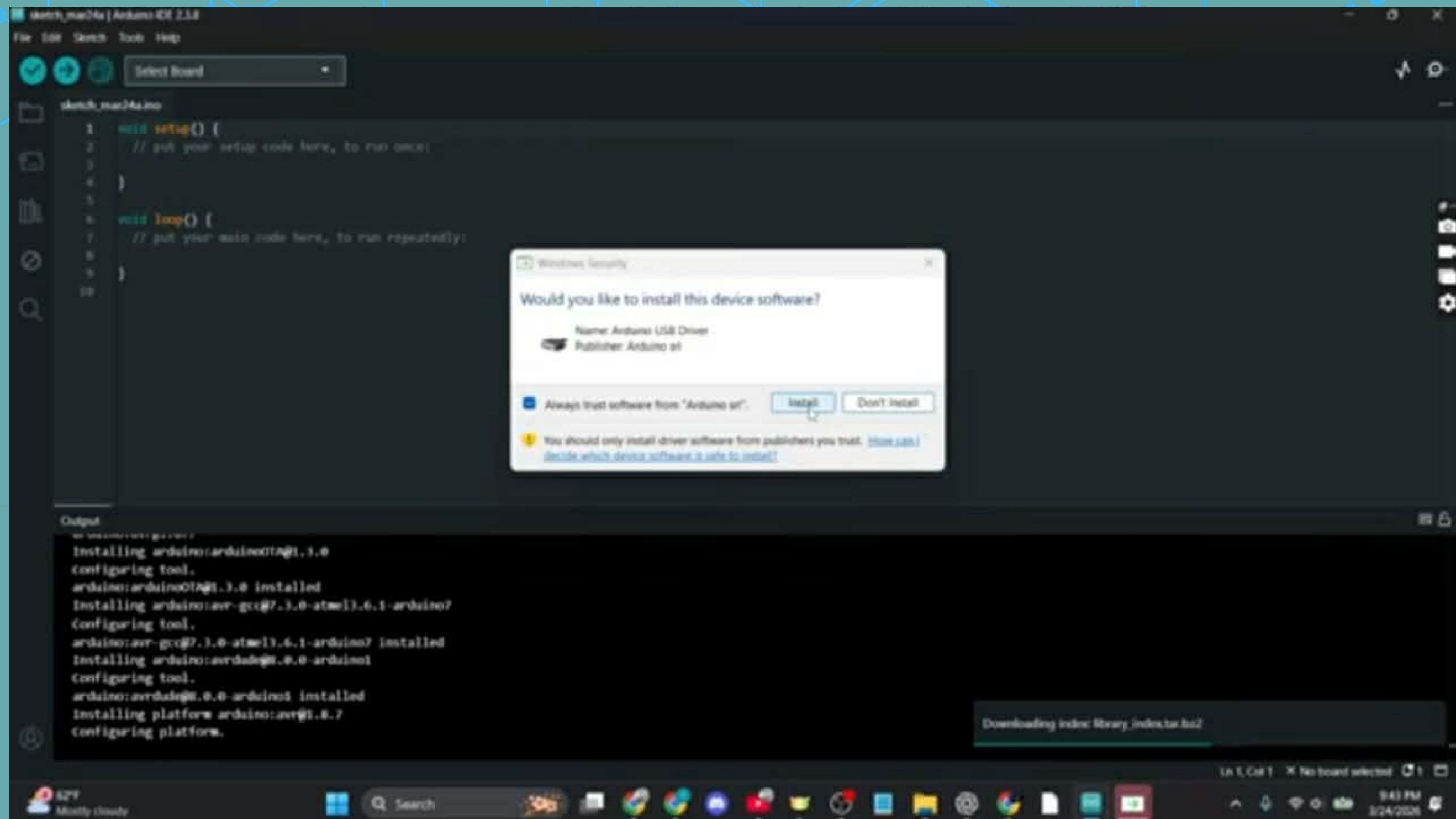


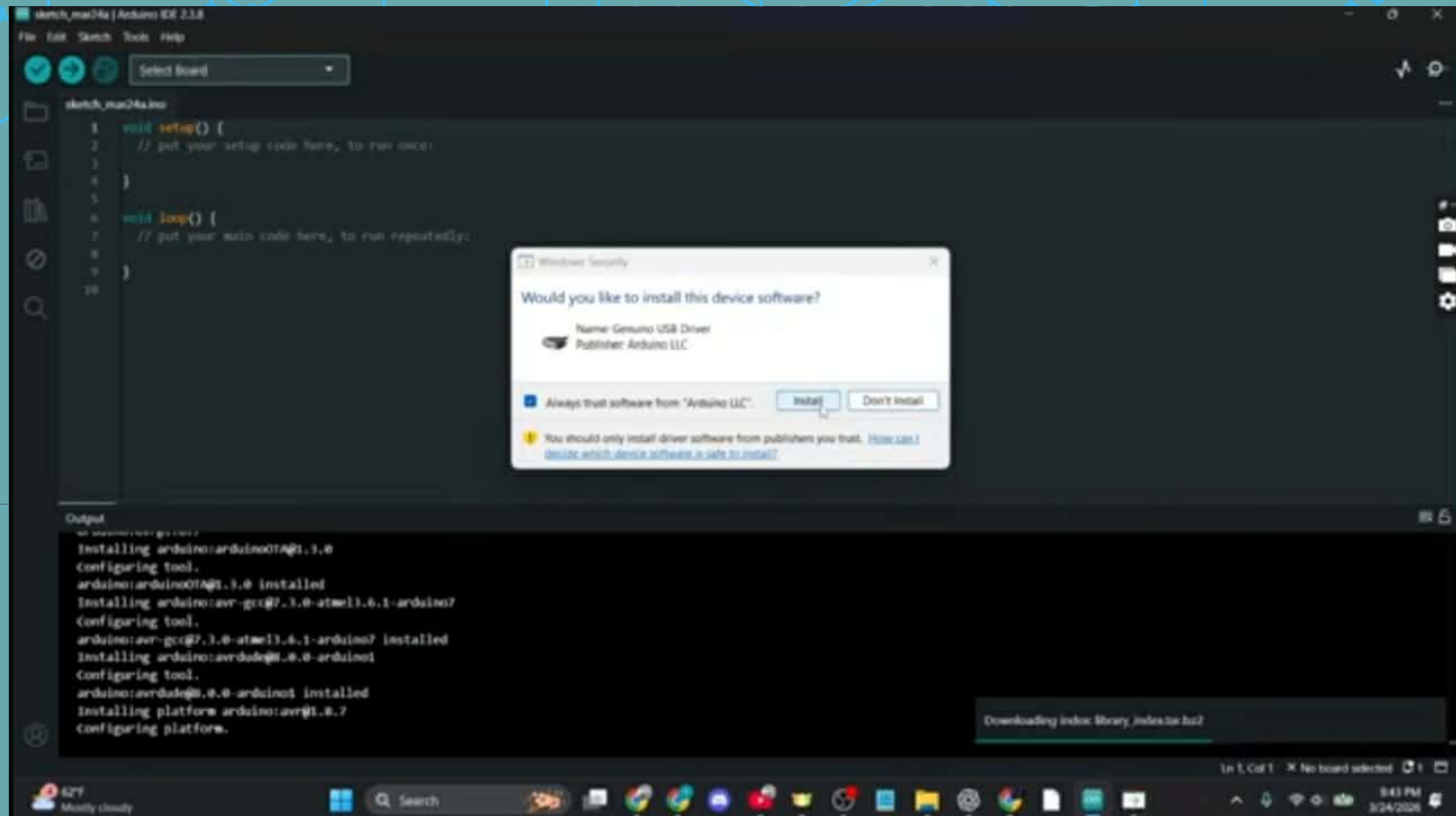








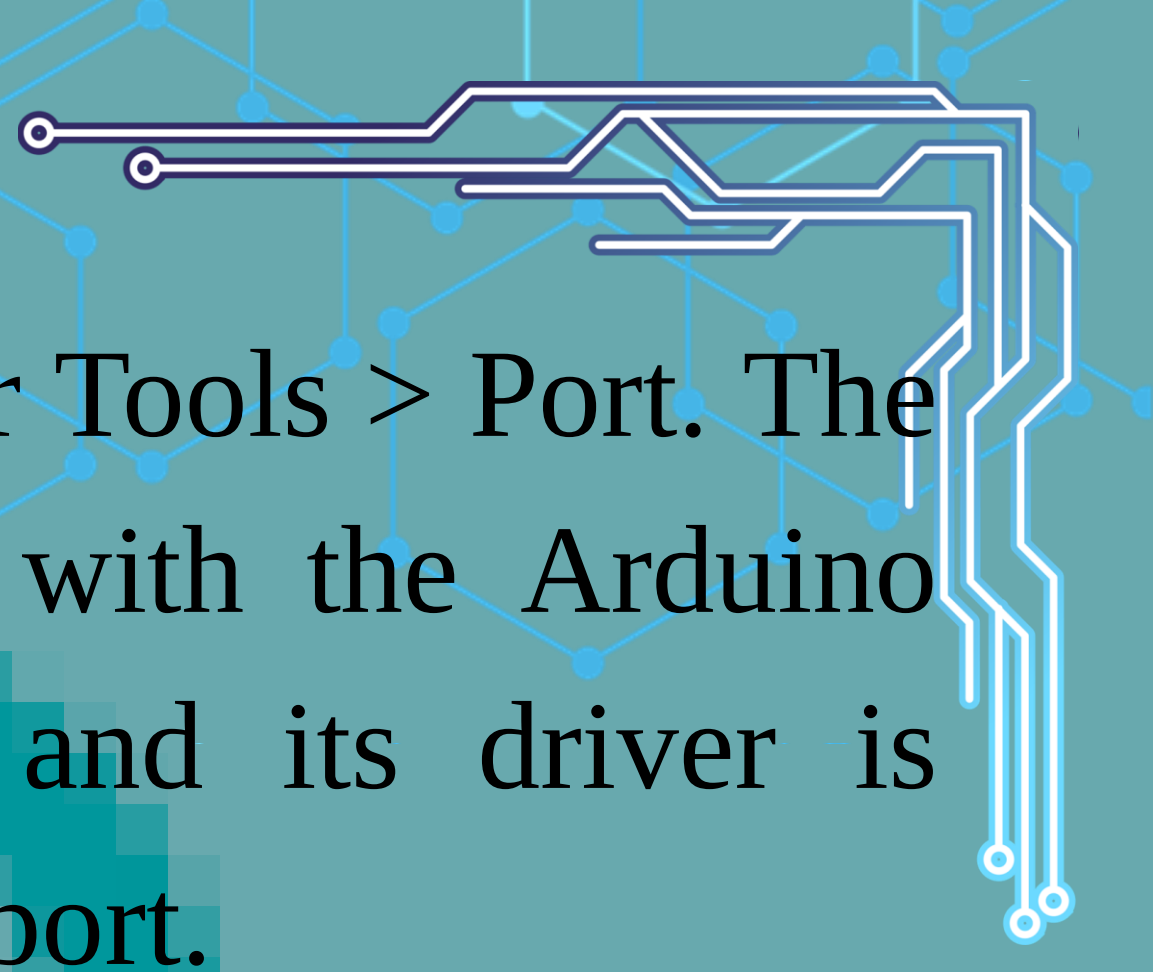




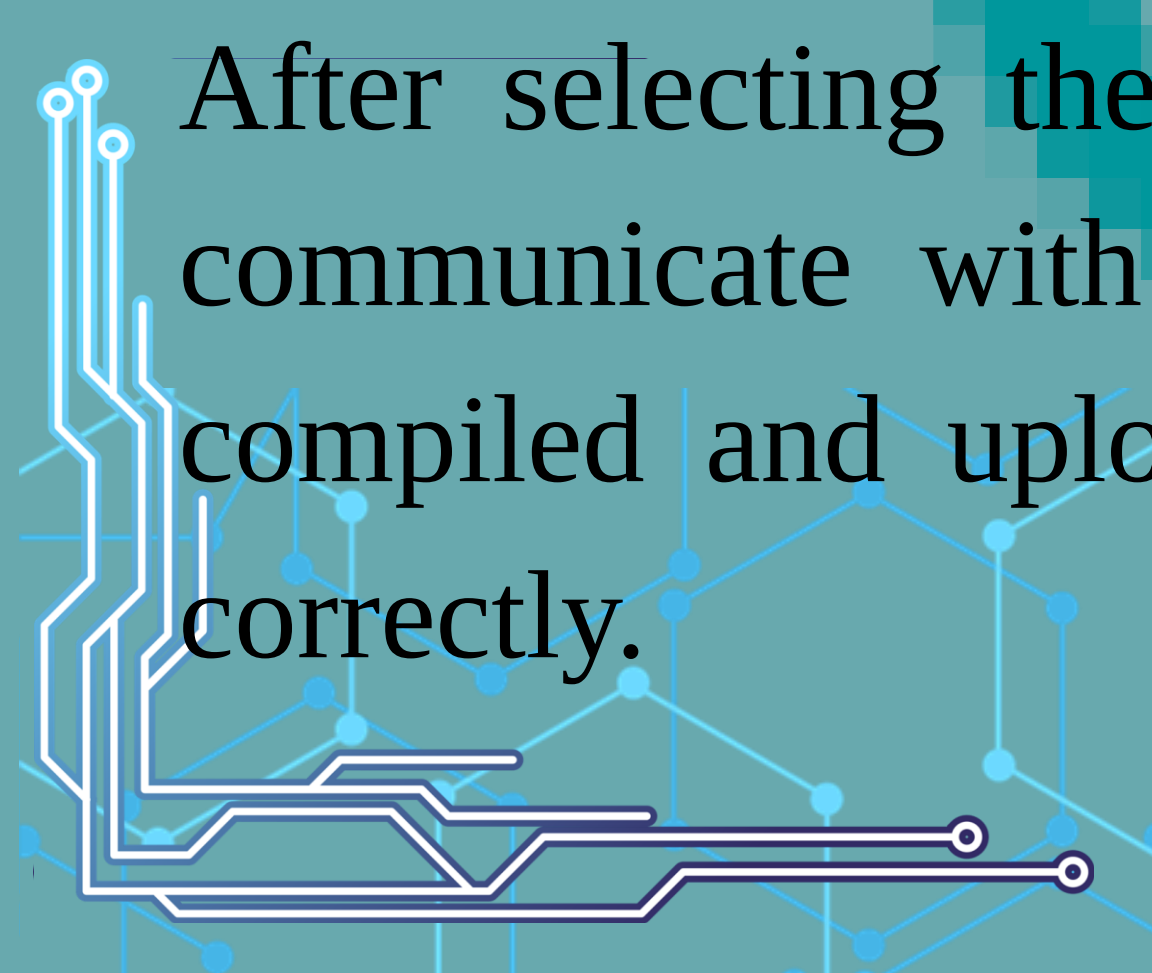
Configuring the Arduino IDE to Recognize and Communicate with an Arduino Board

After installing the Arduino IDE and the necessary drivers, the Arduino board must be connected to the computer using a USB cable. The Arduino IDE needs to be configured correctly to communicate with the connected board.

First, connect the Arduino board to the computer. Open the Arduino IDE and select the appropriate Arduino board from the Tools > Board menu. The correct board must be selected because different Arduino boards may use different configurations.



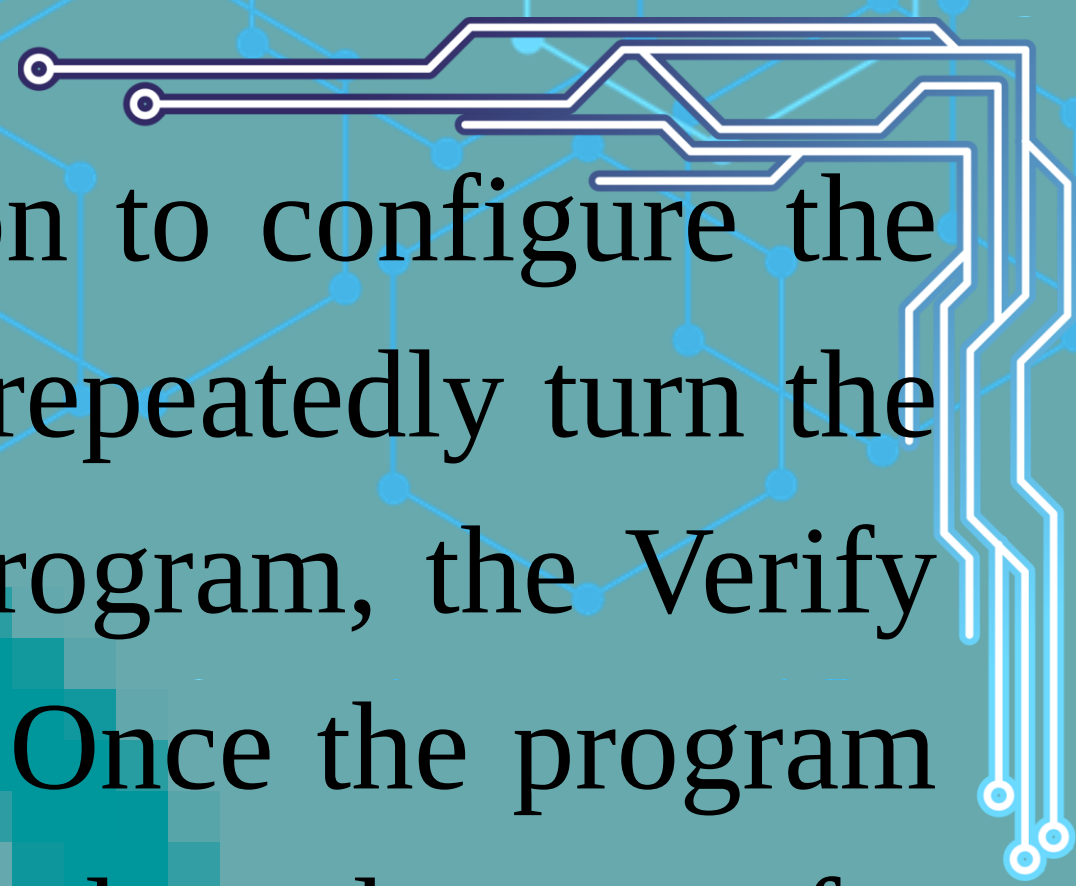
Next, select the correct communication port under Tools > Port. The port is used by the computer to communicate with the Arduino board. If the Arduino is properly connected and its driver is installed, the board should appear as an available port.



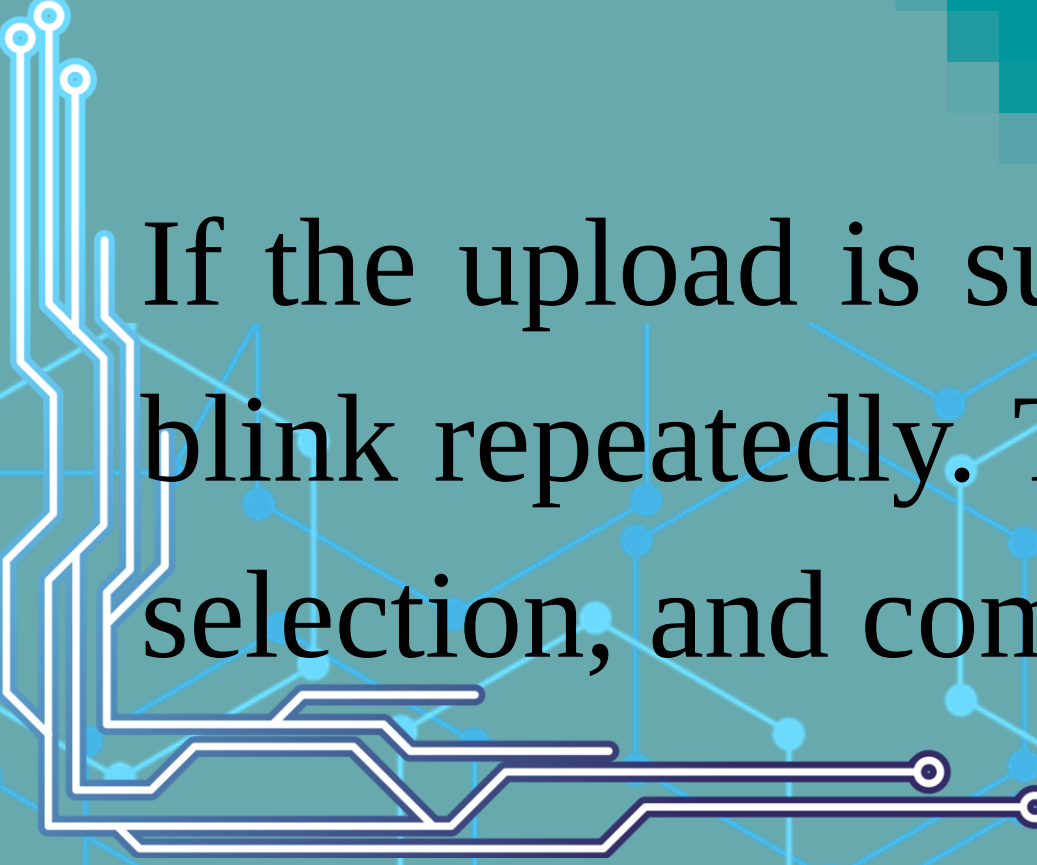
After selecting the board and port, the Arduino IDE is ready to communicate with the Arduino. A simple program can then be compiled and uploaded to check if the configuration is working correctly.

Verifying the Installation by Creating and Uploading a Simple Program

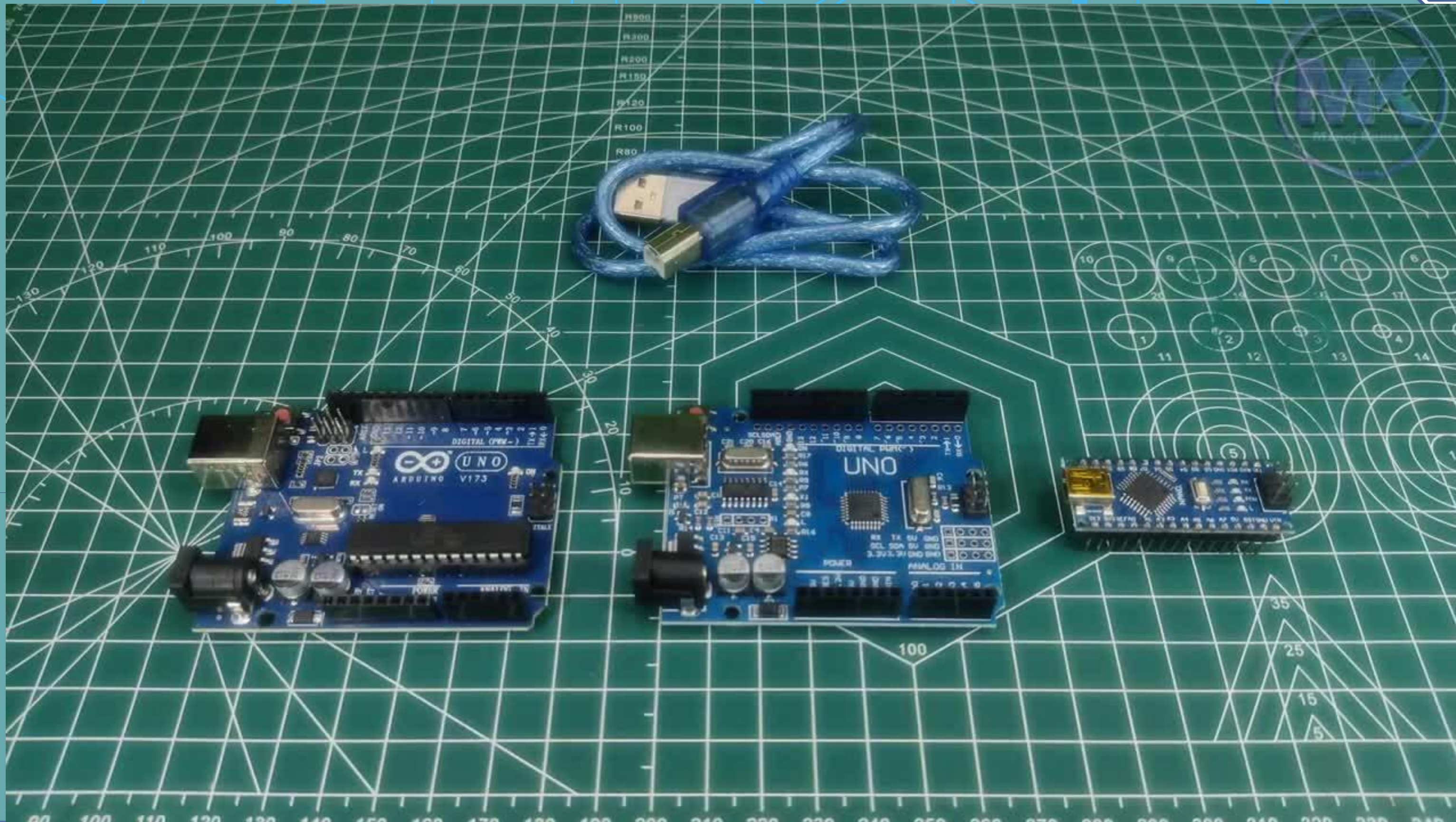
One of the easiest ways to verify an Arduino installation is by using the Blink program. The Blink program makes the built-in LED on the Arduino board turn on and off repeatedly.



A simple Blink program uses the `setup()` function to configure the LED pin as an output and the `loop()` function to repeatedly turn the LED on and off. After writing or opening the program, the Verify button can be used to check the code for errors. Once the program successfully compiles, the Upload button can be selected to transfer the program from the computer to the Arduino board.



If the upload is successful, the built-in LED on the Arduino should blink repeatedly. This confirms that the Arduino IDE, drivers, board selection, and communication port are properly configured.



The background is a solid teal color. In the center is a large, pixelated smiley face, also in teal, with a slightly darker shade. Overlaid on the image are white circuit-like patterns. These include a network of thin lines connecting small dots, resembling a molecular or neural network, and thicker, more complex lines that look like printed circuit board traces. These patterns are located in the top-left, top-right, bottom-left, and bottom-right corners, framing the central smiley face.

Thankyouso much!