

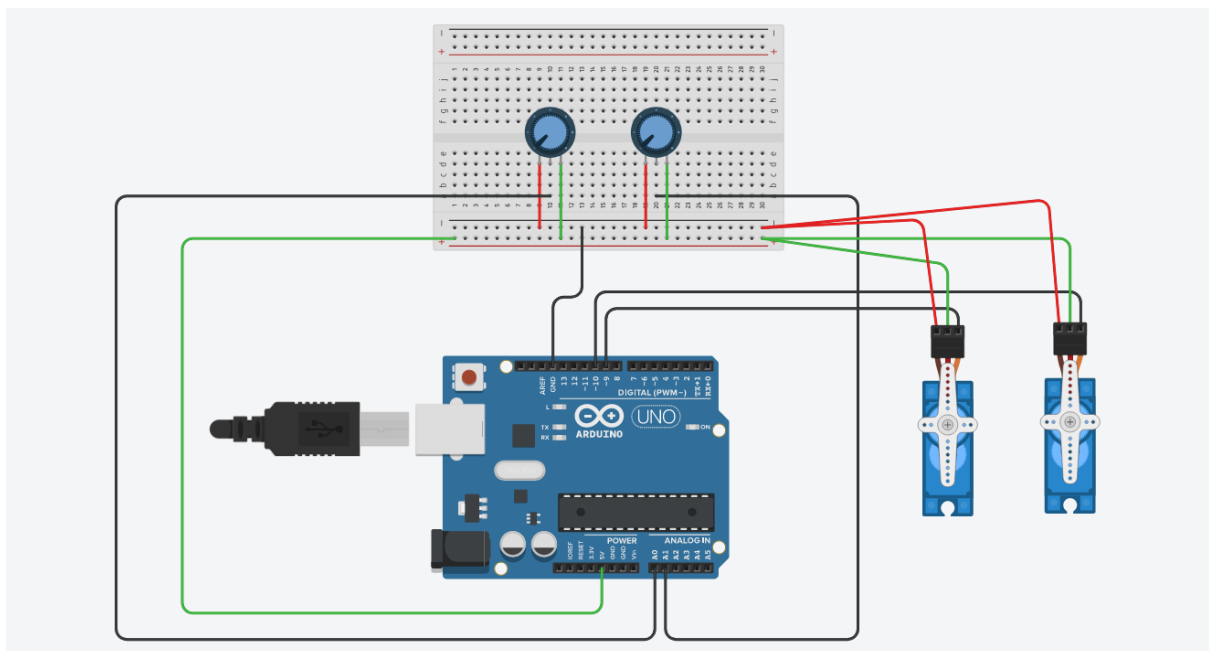
Practical 5

Aim: - Write Python code to test motors.

Components

- Arduino Uno R3
- Breadboard
- Micro Servo
- Potentiometer

Step 1: Create the following circuit in [tinkercard](#)



Step 2: Write the following code

```
#include <Servo.h>

int sensorValue = 0;
int outputValue = 0;
int sensorValue1 = 0;
int outputValue1 = 0;

Servo servo_9;
Servo servo_10;
```

```

void setup() {
  pinMode(A0, INPUT);
  servo_9.attach(9, 500, 2500);
  pinMode(A1, INPUT);
  servo_10.attach(10, 500, 2500);
}

void loop() {
  sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
  outputValue = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0, 180);
  servo_9.write(outputValue);
  delay(10);

  sensorValue1 = analogRead(A1);
  outputValue1 = map(sensorValue1, 0, 1023, 0, 180);
  servo_10.write(outputValue1);
  delay(10);
}

```

Code
Start Simulation
Send To

Text
↓
↓
📄
A
1 (Arduino Uno R3)

```

1  #include <Servo.h>
2
3  int sensorValue = 0;
4  int outputValue = 0;
5  int sensorValue1 = 0;
6  int outputValue1 = 0;
7
8  Servo servo_9;
9  Servo servo_10;
10
11 void setup() {
12   pinMode(A0, INPUT);
13   servo_9.attach(9, 500, 2500);
14   pinMode(A1, INPUT);
15   servo_10.attach(10, 500, 2500);
16 }
17
18 void loop() {
19   sensorValue = analogRead(A0);
20   outputValue = map(sensorValue, 0, 1023, 0, 180);
21   servo_9.write(outputValue);
22   delay(10);
23
24   sensorValue1 = analogRead(A1);
25   outputValue1 = map(sensorValue1, 0, 1023, 0, 180);
26   servo_10.write(outputValue1);
27   delay(10);
28 }

```

