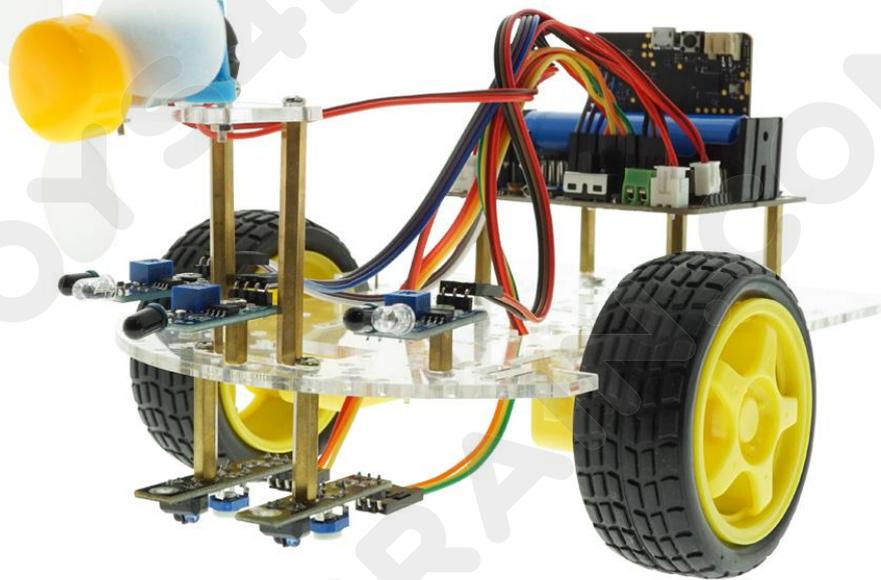


CCROBOT

OKYSTAR DIY Car Tutorial

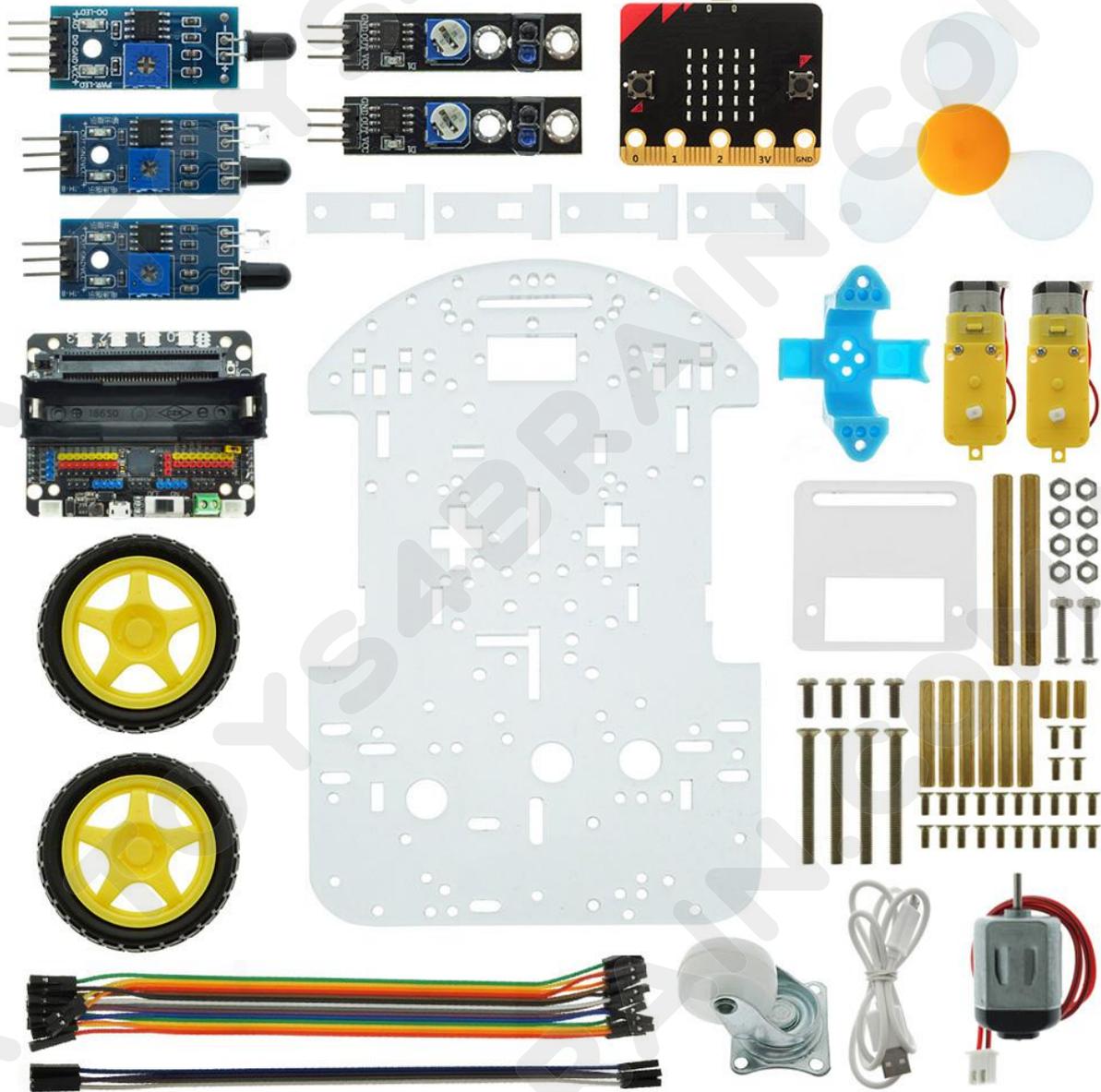


Preface

Our OKYSTAR Car is fully compatible with micro:bit Car. We will show you how to use OKYSTAR Car. You will learn several innovative projects through OKYSTAR Car, including the most common and useful electronic components. In this tutorial We will show you our powerful and interesting OKYSTAR Car.

To find out more, you can visit our website:<http://okystar.com/>

OKYSTAR DIY Car list



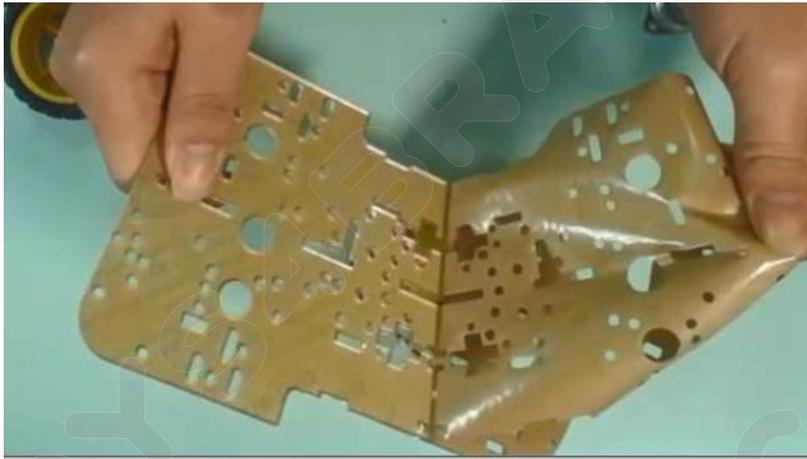
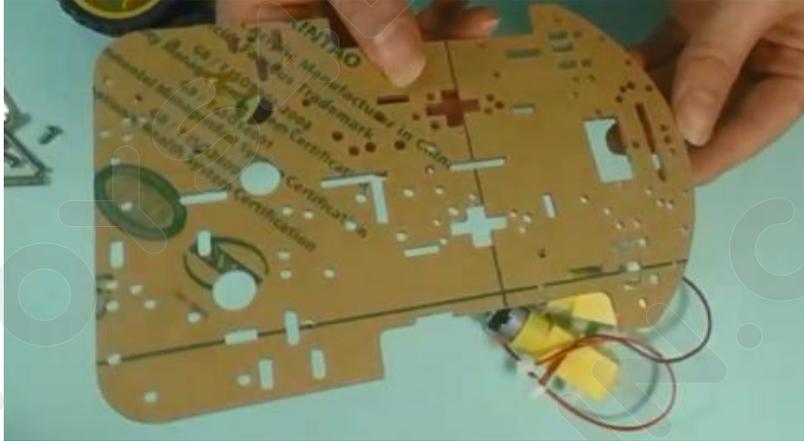
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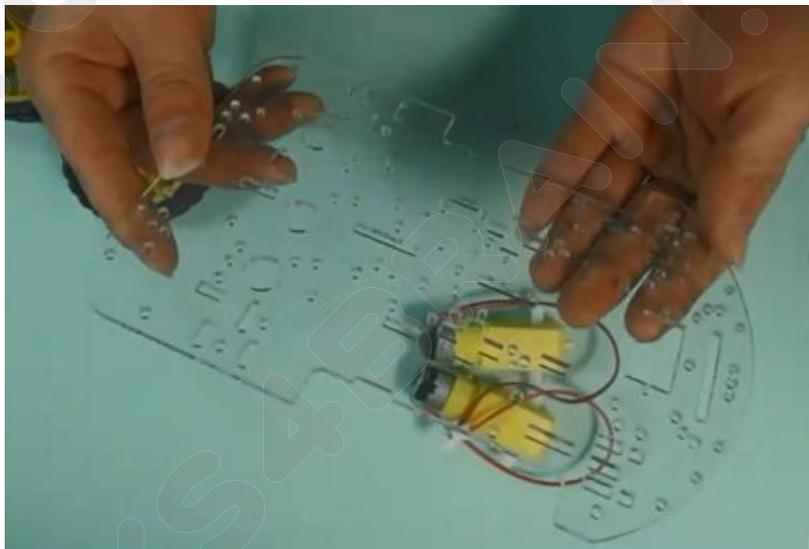
Lesson 1 Car Assembly Guide

In this lesson we are going to learn how to install our OKYSTAR DIY Car kit.

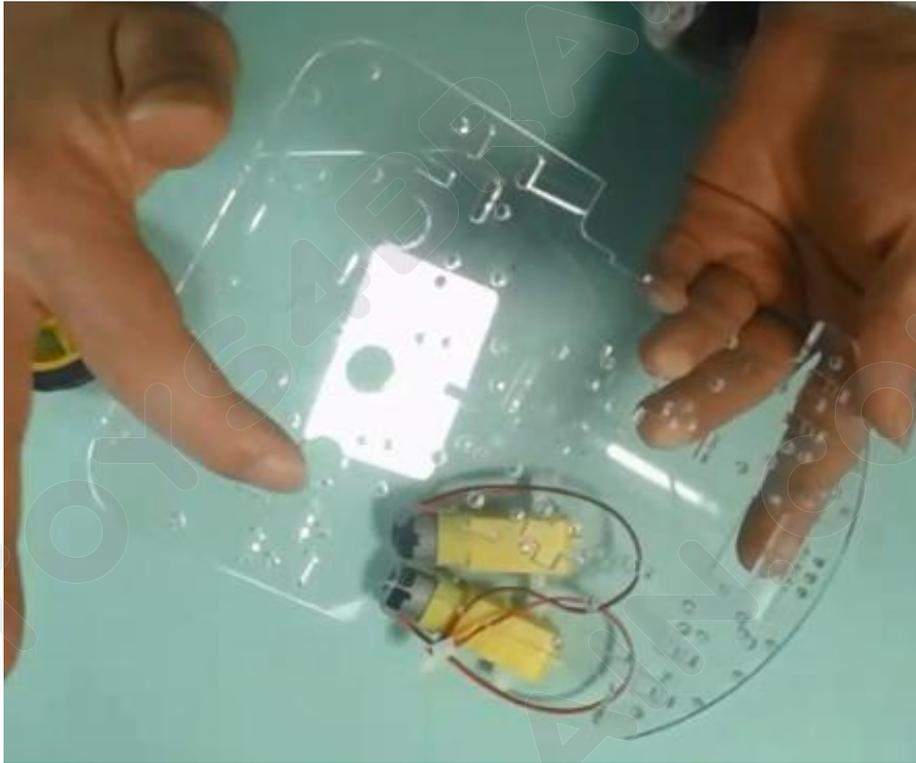
The first step: after getting the chassis of the car, first remove the protective film, as shown in the following figure:



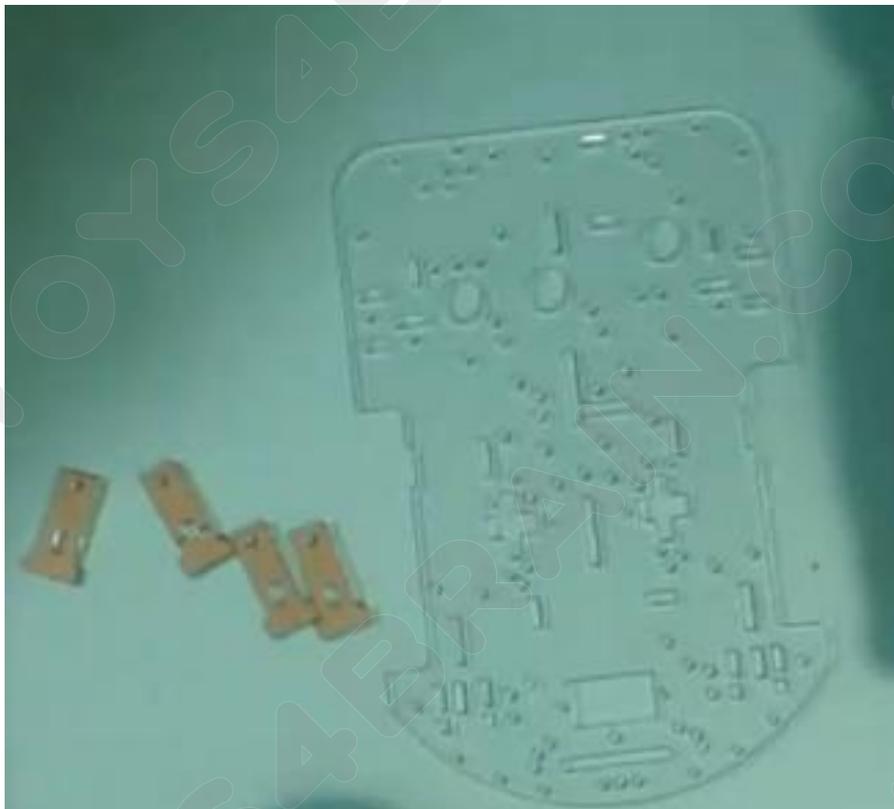
We removed the protective film from the chassis of the car as shown:



The front of our car chassis is as follows:



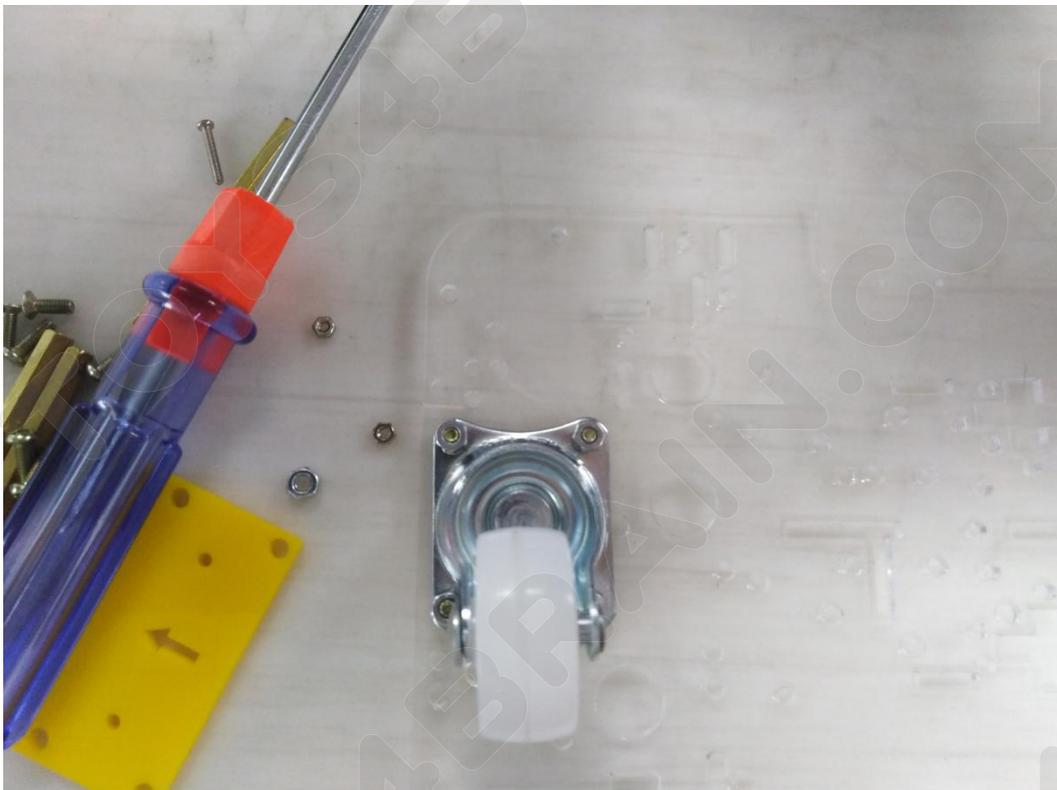
The second step: we remove the protective film from the motor fixing piece of the trolley, as shown in the following figure:



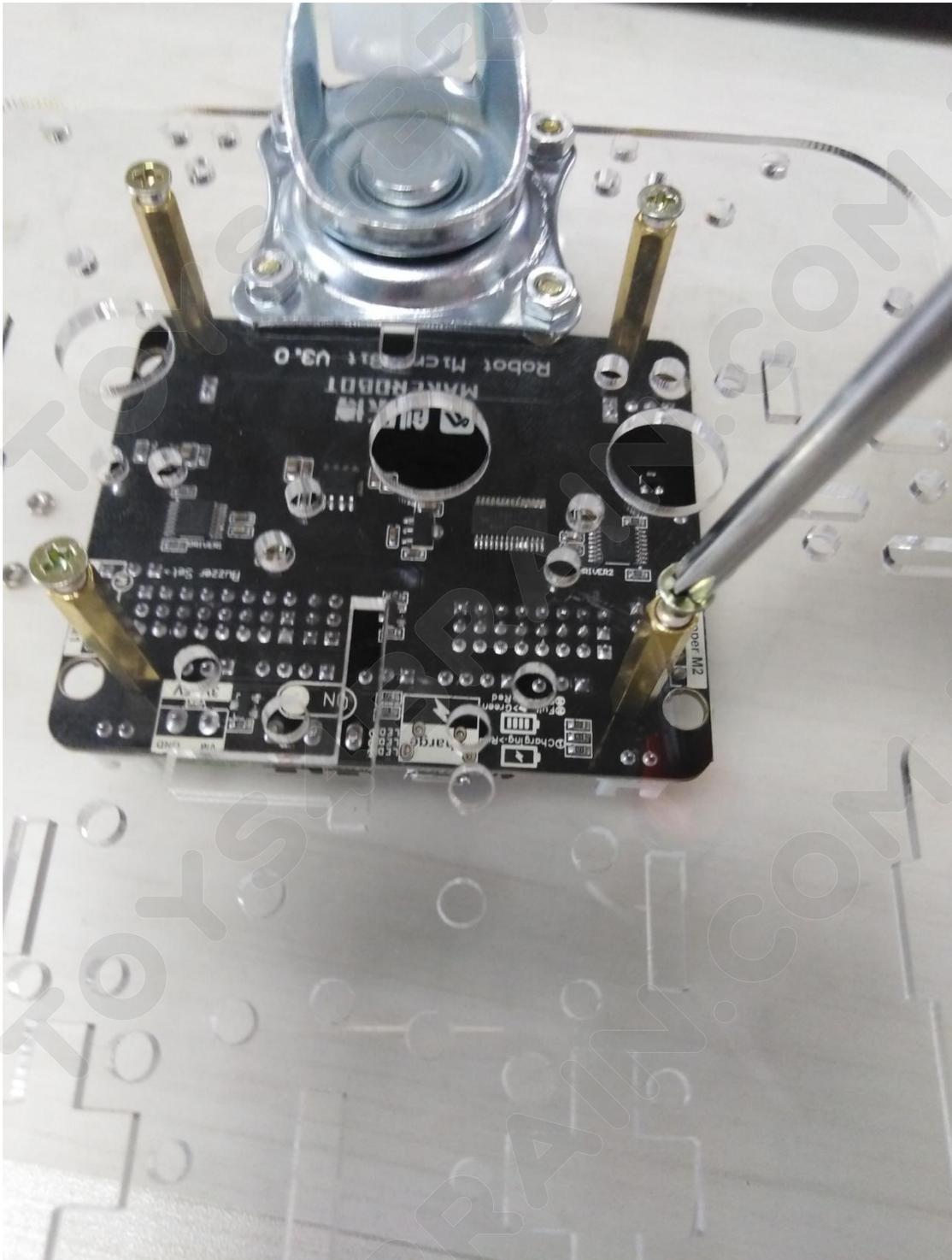


The third step: the small wheel will be mounted on the chassis of the cart using M3*30 screws and M3 nuts.

As shown below:



Step 4: Install Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



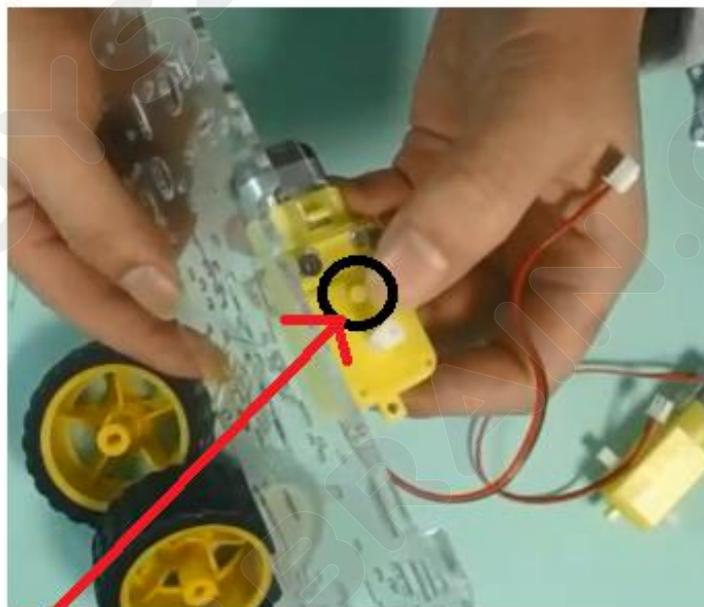


Five steps: Place the motor fixing piece of the trolley on the corresponding hole of the chassis of the car.

The specific operation is as follows::

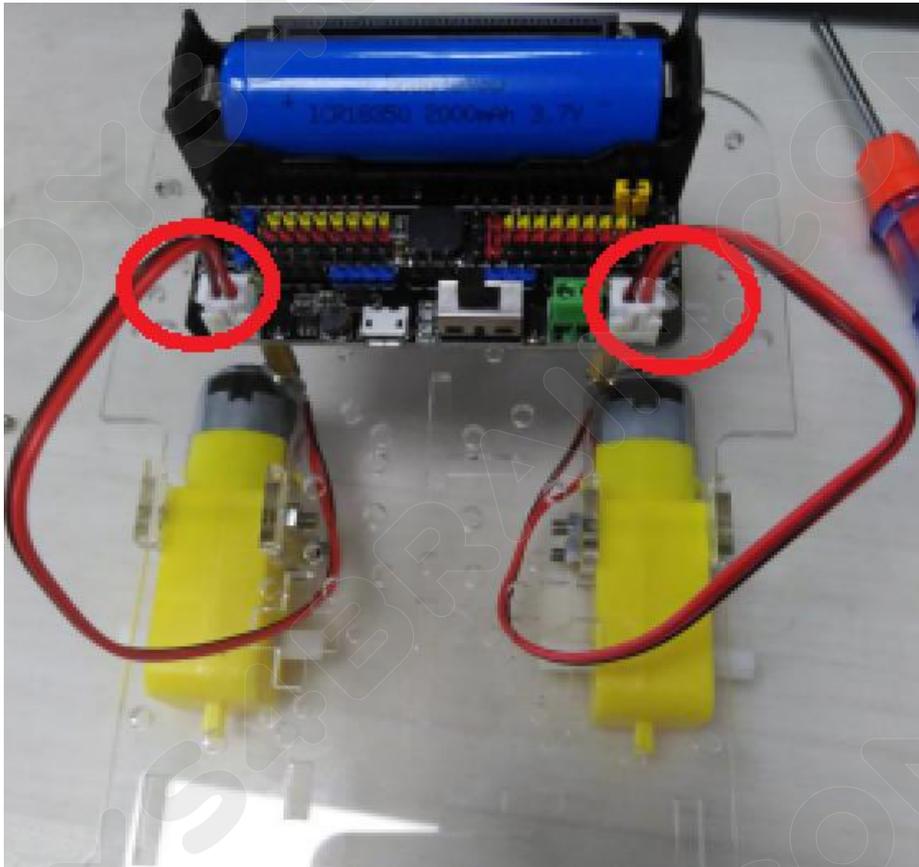


We are going to use the M3 screw and the M3 nut to fix the universal wheel to the corresponding position on the chassis of the car, as shown:



Small dots protruding from the black circle should be installed outwards

Connect the left and right motor cables to the motor ports on the left and right sides of the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board), as shown in the figure:



The sixth step: install the fire extinguisher fixture, the specific installation is as follows:



Installation of fire extinguishing device (small fan)

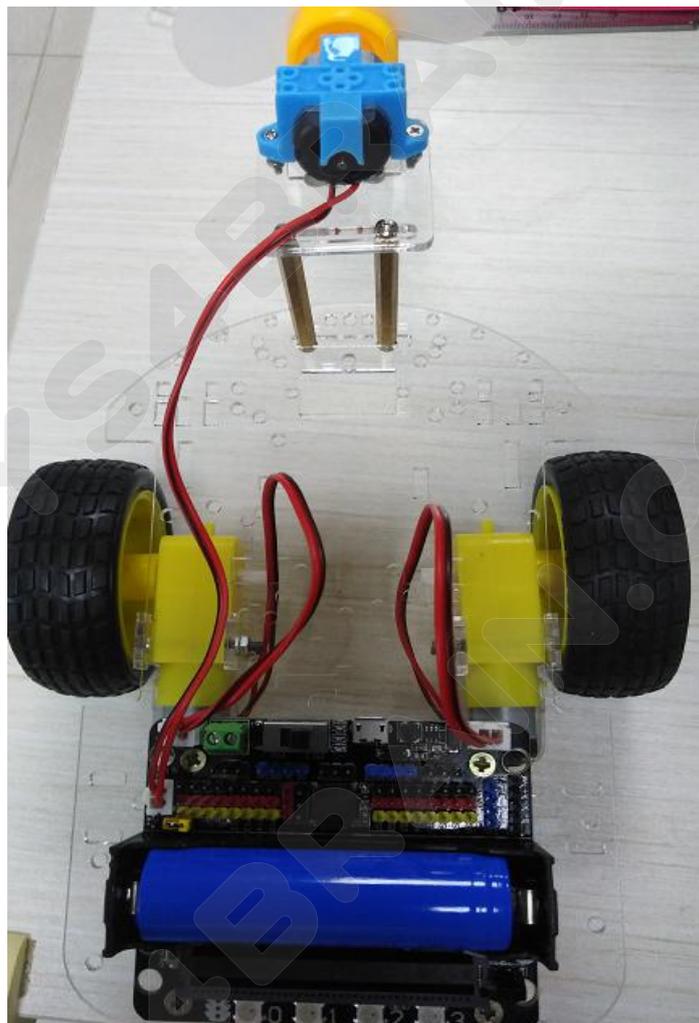
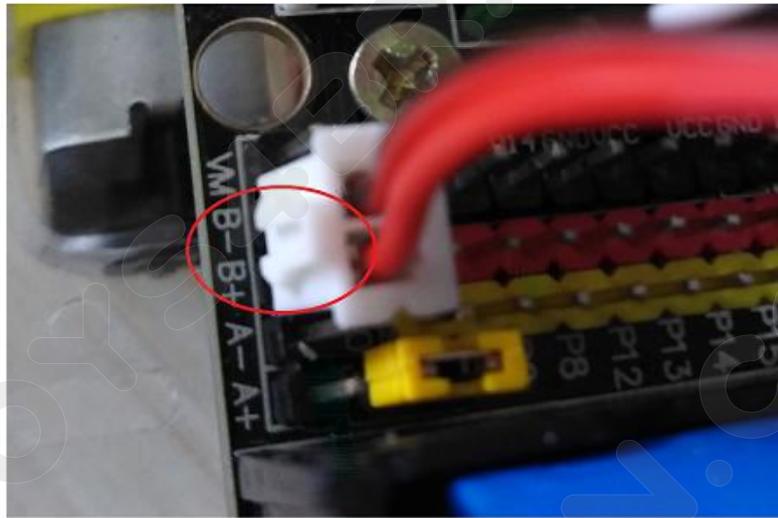




Install the fire extinguisher (small fan) on the chassis of the cart as shown:



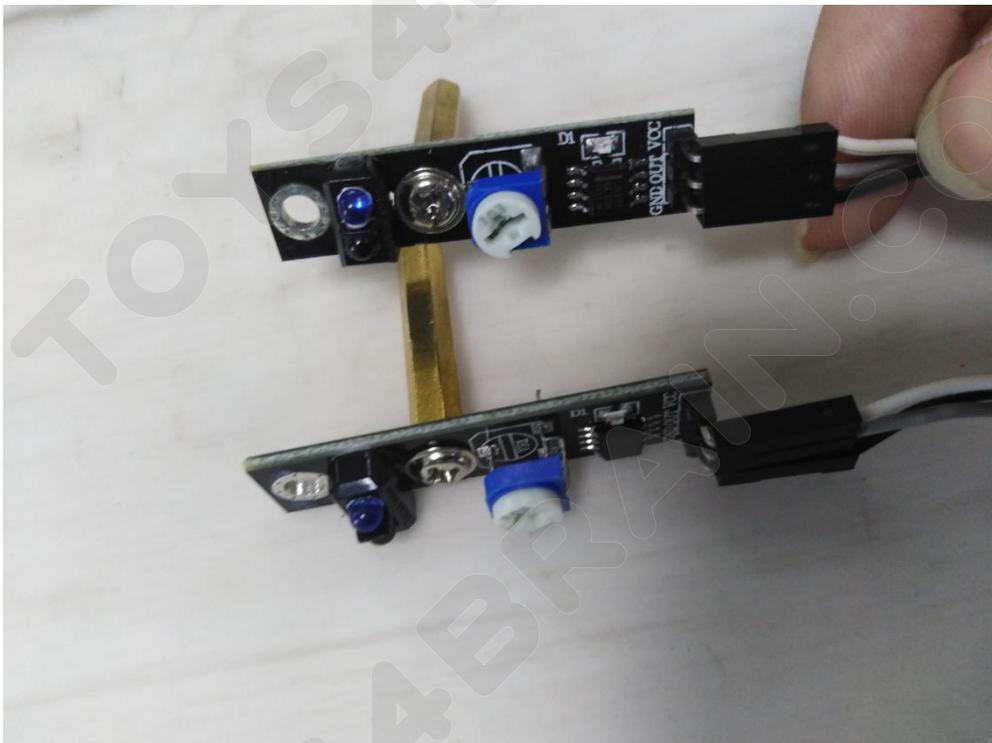
Connect the fire extinguisher (small fan) cable to the "B-" and "B+" ports of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



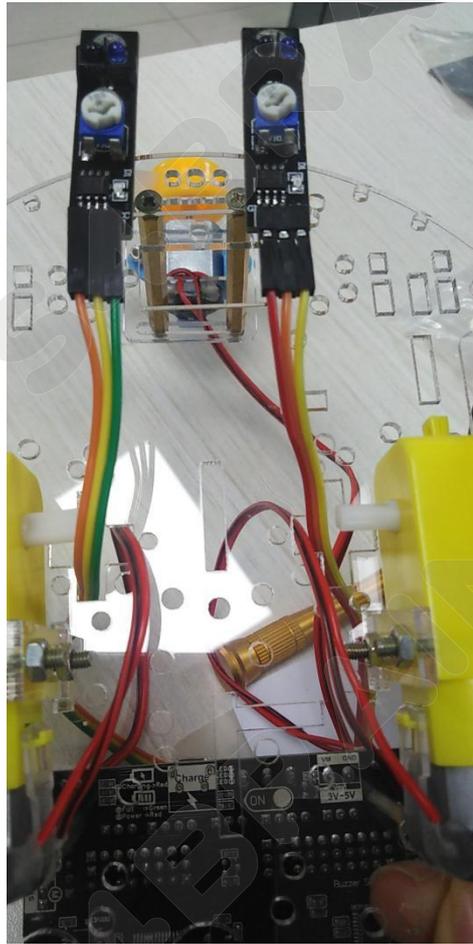
The seventh step: install two infrared tracking modules under the chassis of the car; as shown in the following figure:



First fix the M3*25 through-hole copper column on the module, as shown in the figure:



Install the fixed module under the chassis of the car, as shown in the figure:



Next, connect the left and right modules to the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board) port. The specific connections are as follows:

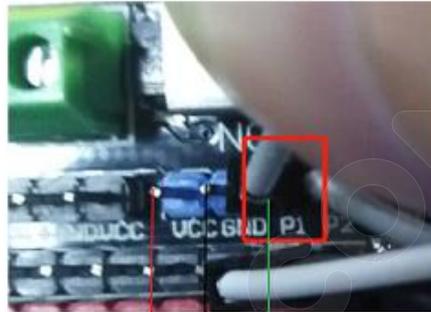
Connect the left infrared tracking sensor module "OUT" to the "P1" port of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



Left module



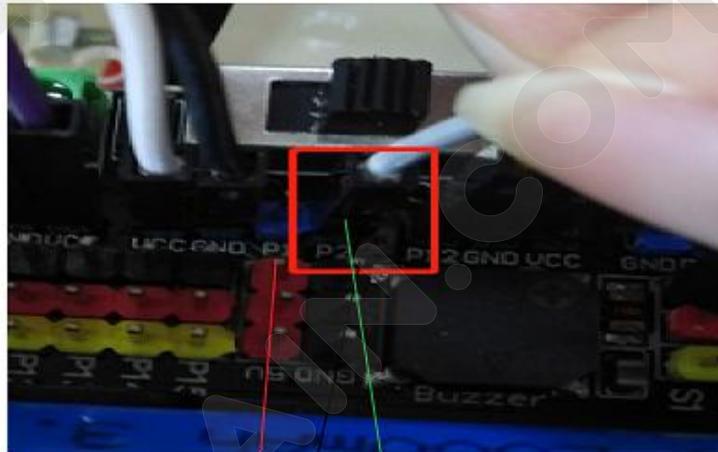
VCC----VCC
GND----GND
OUT----P1

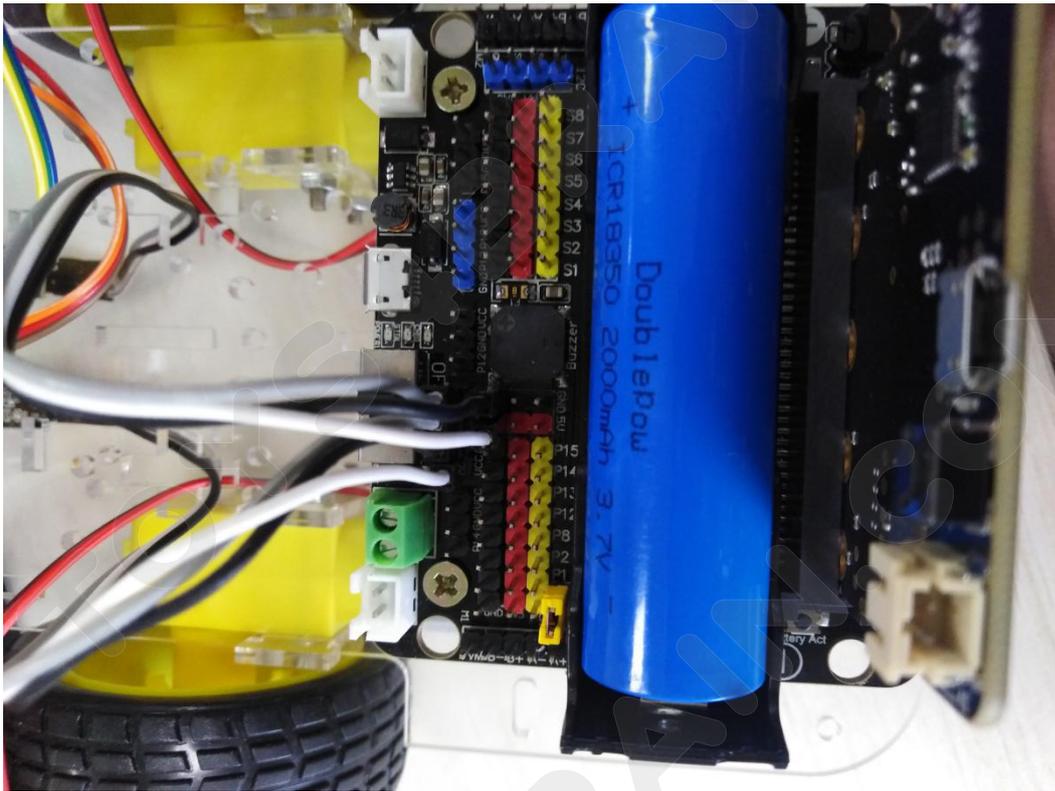


Right module



VCC---- 5V
GND----GND
OUT---- P2





The eighth step: the flame sensor module is installed above the chassis of the car; as shown in the following figure:

(Firstly fixed on the chassis of the car with M3*10 through-hole copper column)

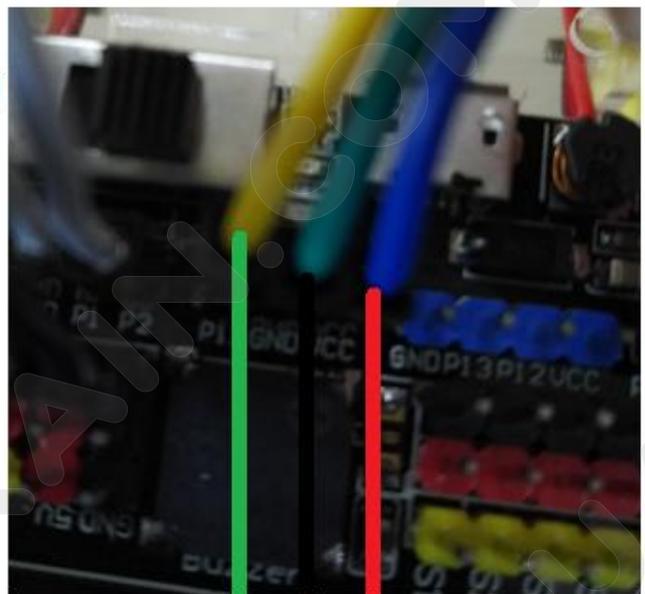


Next, we will connect the flame sensor module to the Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board) port, as shown in the following figure:

Connect the flame sensor module "DO" to the "P12" port of the Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board)



VCC--VCC
GND--GND
DO----P12



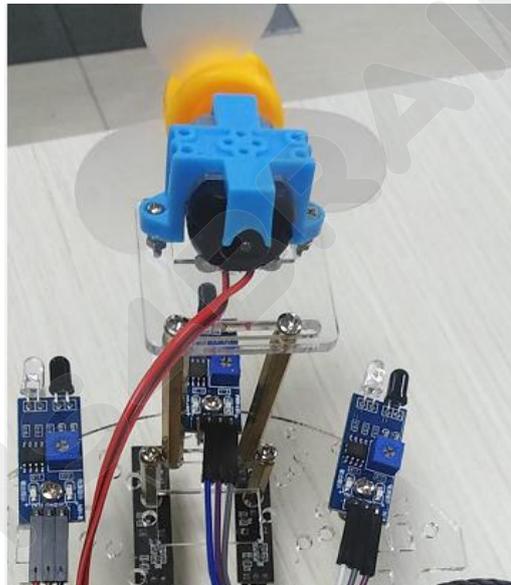
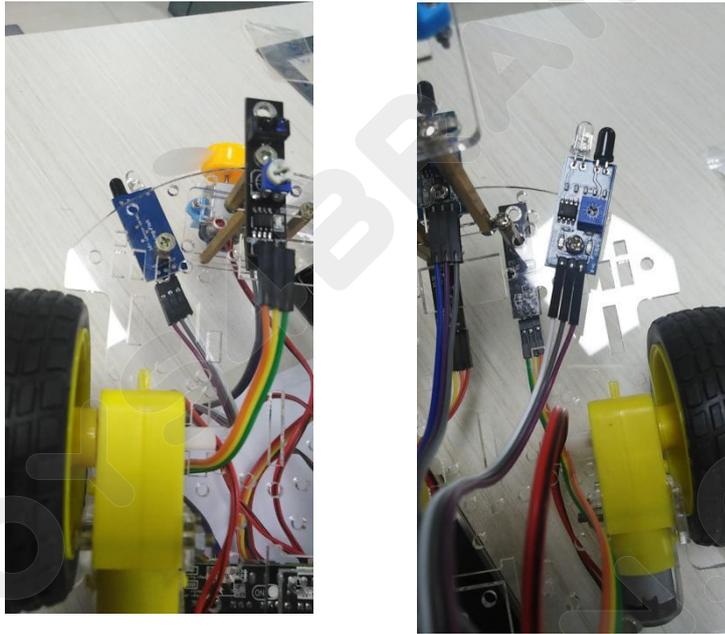
The ninth step: installing two obstacle avoidance sensor modules above the chassis of the car; as shown in the following figure:



First fix the M3*10 through-hole copper column on the module, as shown in the figure:



Install the fixed module above the chassis of the car, as shown in the figure:



Next, connect the left and right infrared obstacle avoidance modules to the Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board) port. The specific connection is as follows:

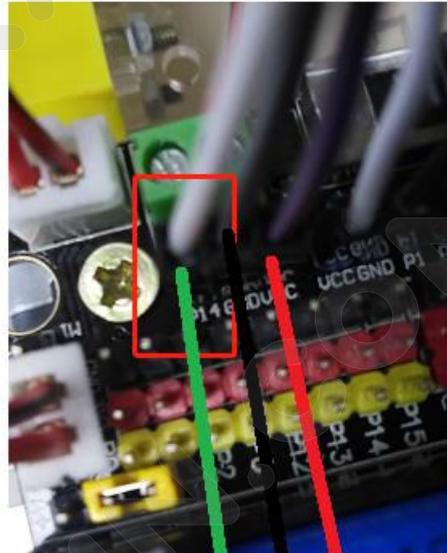
Connect the left infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module "OUT" to the "P14" and "P15" ports of Robot micro: bit V3.0 (extension board).



left module



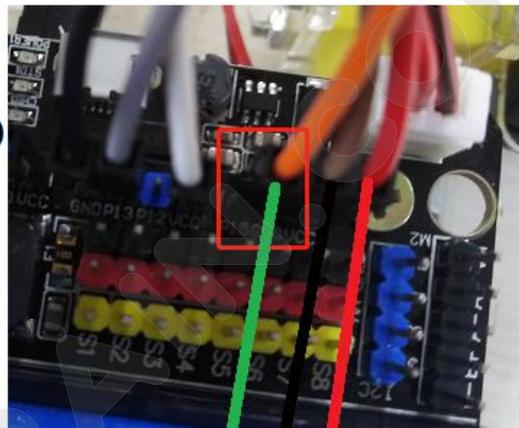
VCC--VCC
GND--GND
OUT--P14



Right module



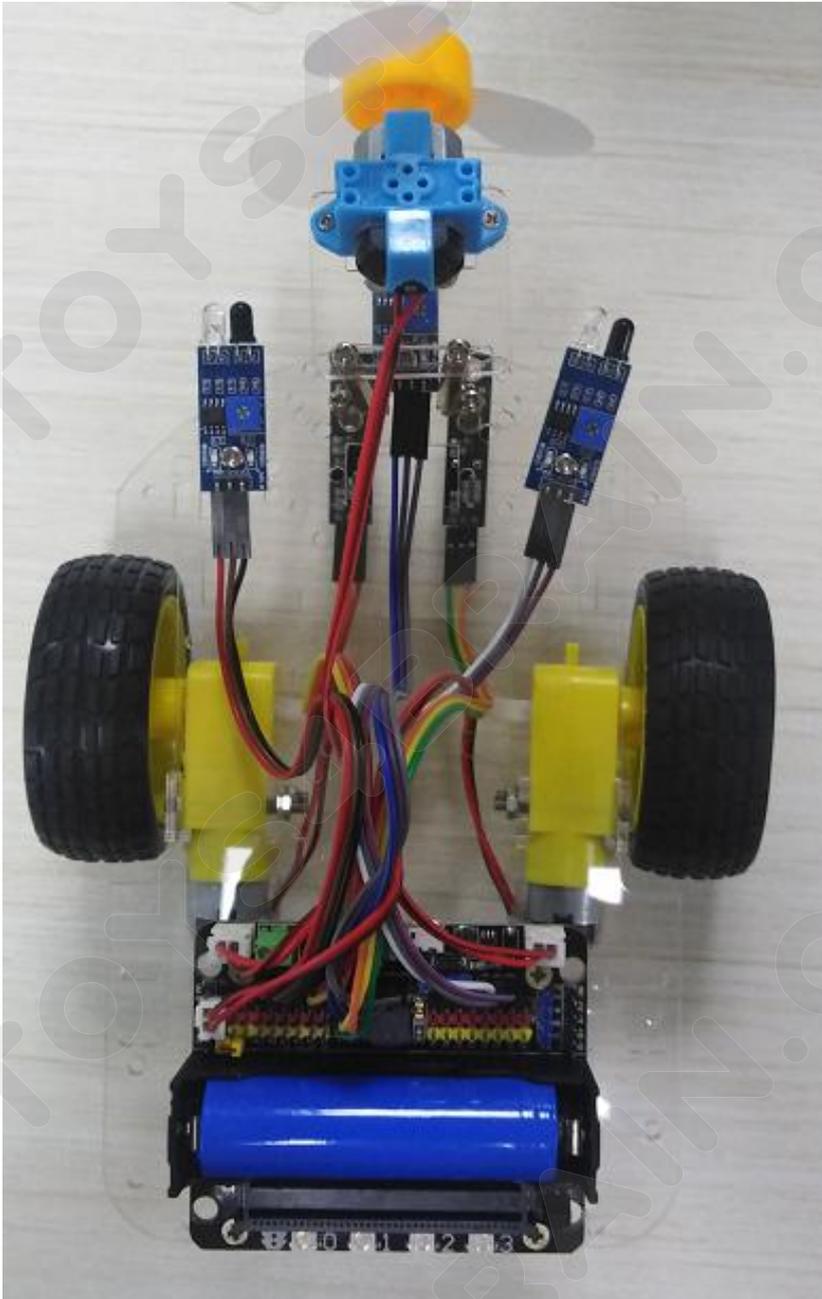
VCC--VCC
GND--GND
OUT-- P15





Step 10: Install the micro:bit main control board, now our OKYSTAR DIY Car has been installed.

as the picture shows:



Lesson 2 Programming Environment

1. Online programming mode

(1) Connect micro:bit to computer via micro USB cable. Mac, PC, Chrome book and Linux systems(including Raspberry Pi) are all supported. At this point, the computer will have an extra disk letter called micro:bit on your computer, and micro:bit will appear as a "MICROBIT" driver. Please note that this is not an ordinary U disk!

Open the disk letter and input this web address directly in the browser:
<http://microbit.org/>

(2) Successfully access to the web address, as shown in Figure 1-1, we can click English on the upper right to switch the language.

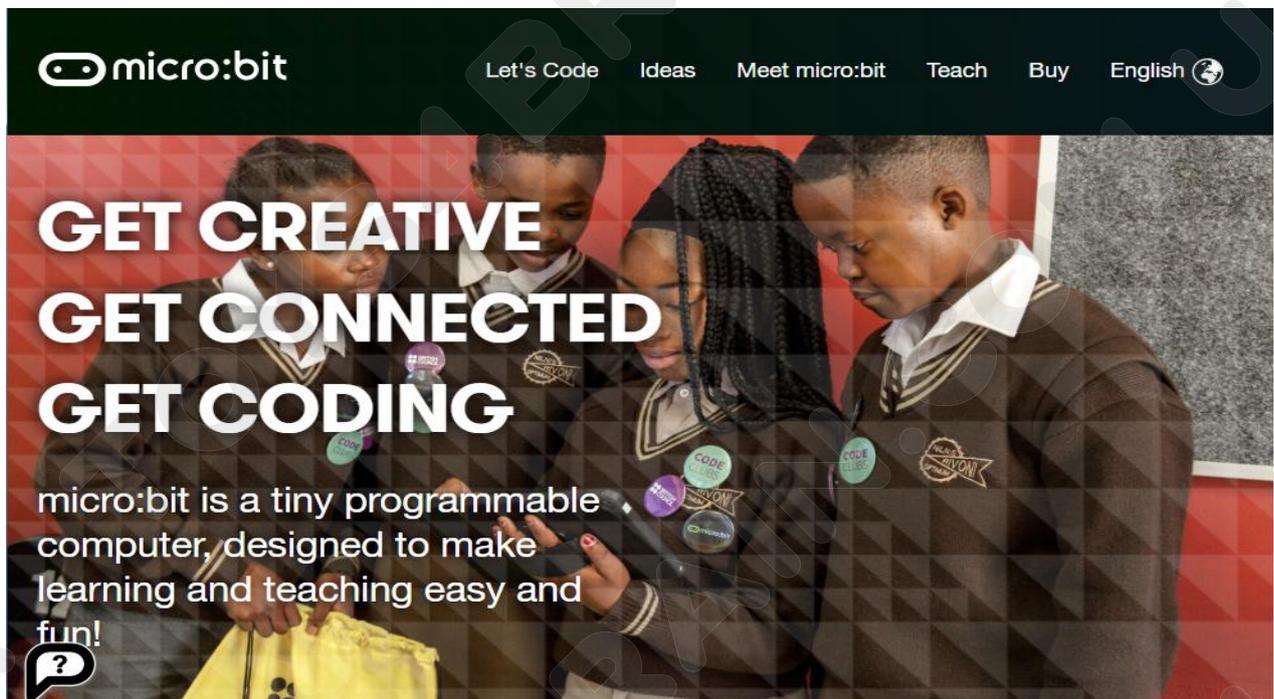


Figure 1-1

Click Let's Code

micro:bit

Let's Code Ideas Meet micro:bit Teach Buy English

Power your imagination with code

Did you know that you can code your BBC micro:bit using Blocks, JavaScript, and Python?

If you have never used a BBC micro:bit try our [Quick Start Guide](#).

MakeCode Editor

The MakeCode editor provided by Microsoft makes it easy to program your micro:bit with blocks and JavaScript. Find out more about the [latest features in MakeCode](#).

If you have any issues accessing the editor, check that it isn't [blocked](#) in your school.

Let's Code

Reference

Lessons

Click My Project

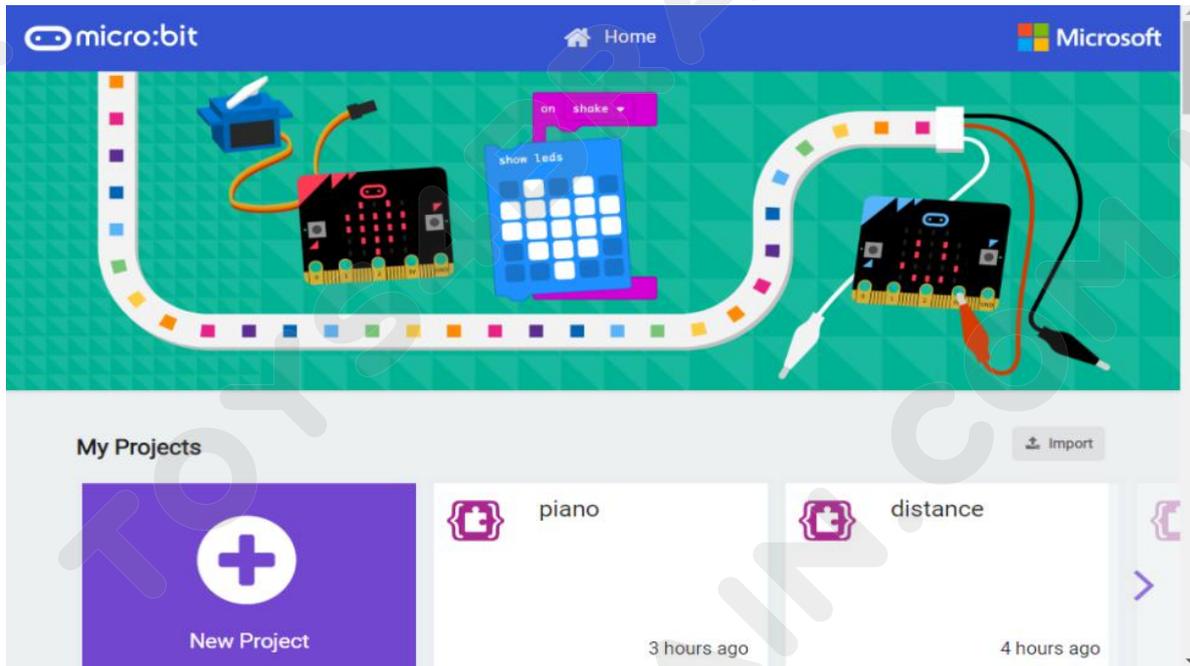


Figure 1-3

After successfully entered, You can program it in the 1-4 interface below.

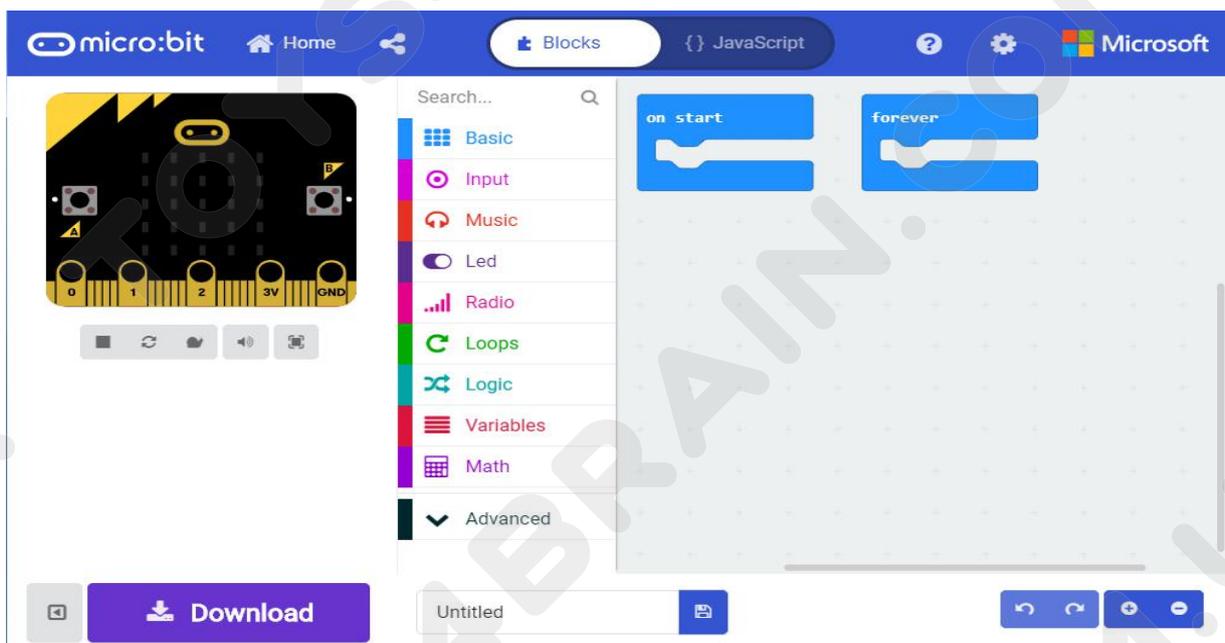


Figure 1-4

Download apps: Click the "Download" key in the editor. This will download a 'hex' file, which is a compact program format that your micro:bit can be read. After you download the hex file, copy it to micro: bit like copying the file to a USB driver. On Windows, you can right-click and select the "Send to "MICROBIT". When you see the lights flickering on the microbit motherboard, you're downloading the program. After flickering, it means that the program was downloaded successfully.

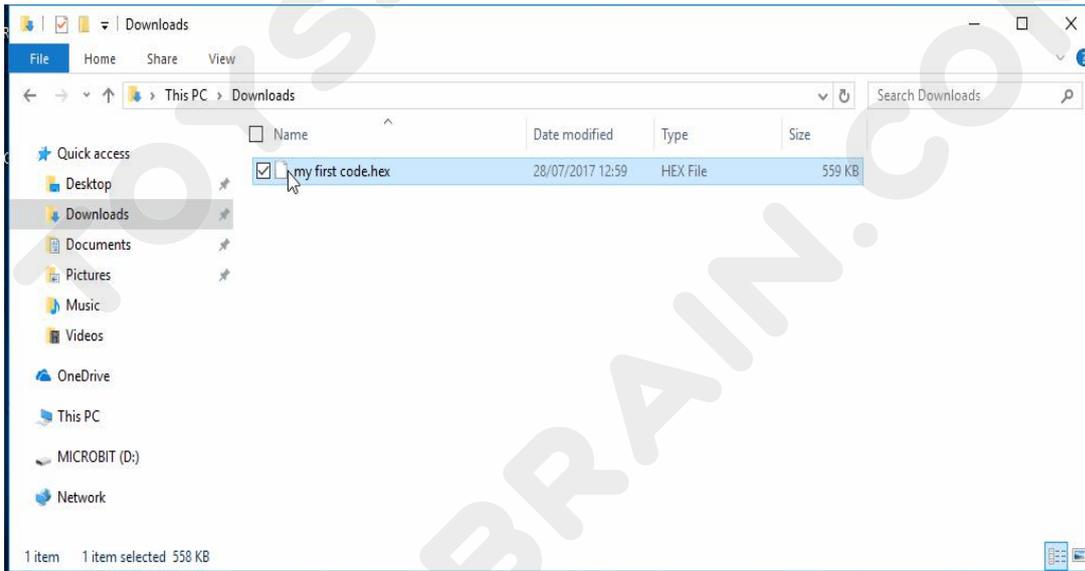


Figure 1-5

The Mac system drags ' hex' into MICROBIT

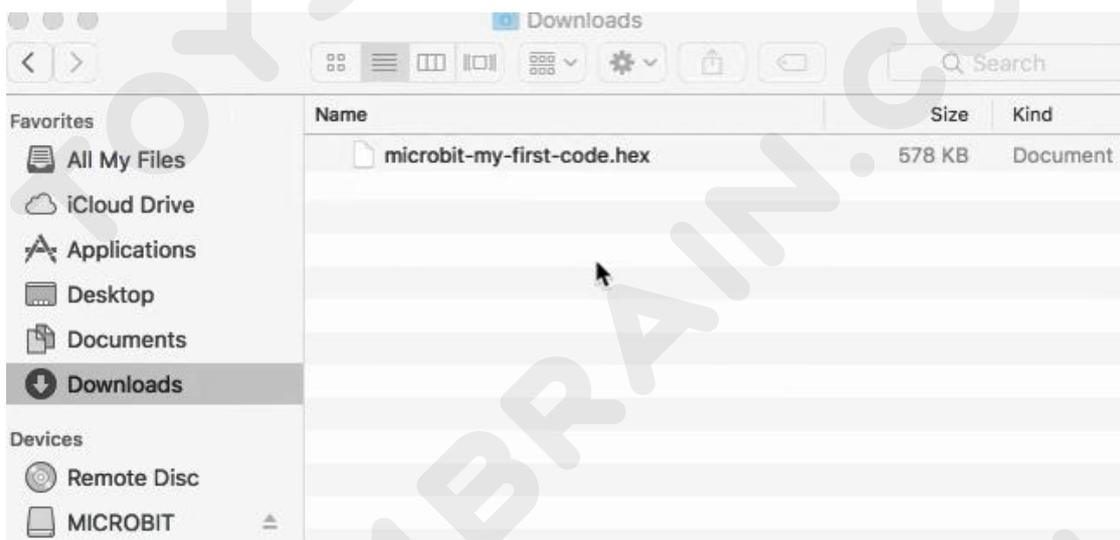
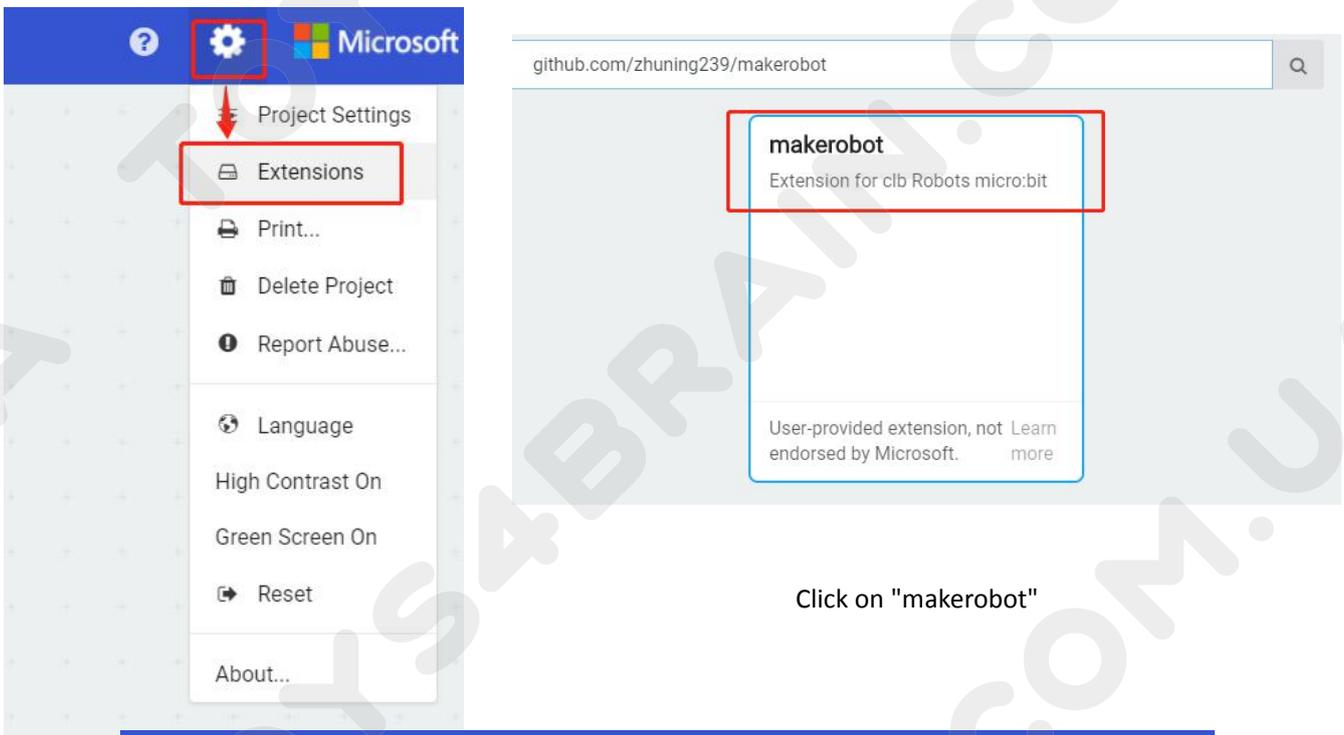


Figure 1-6

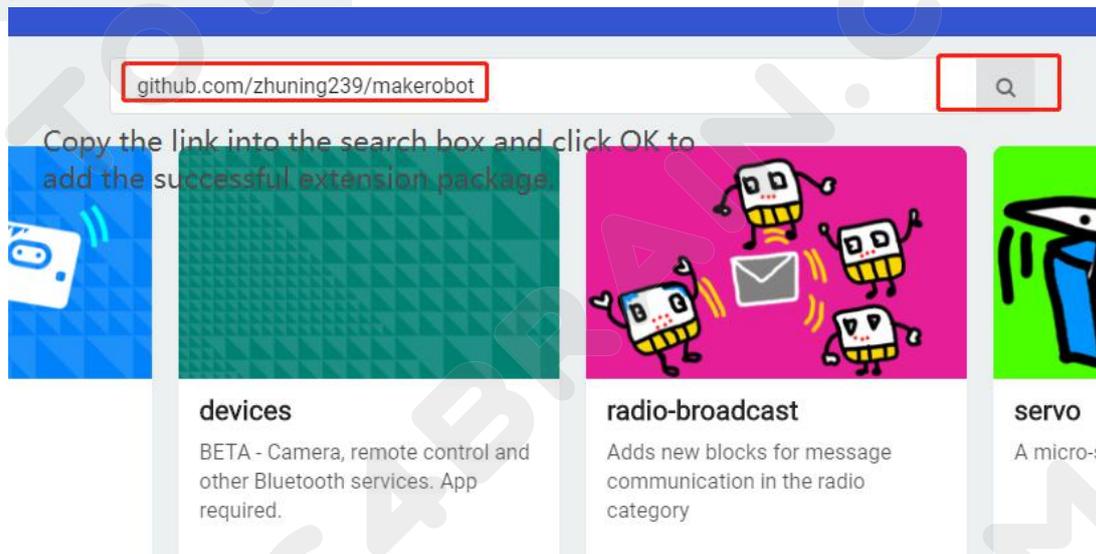
This page shows you how to start using micro:bit, but in addition to Make Code, you can also use Python and text-based JavaScript to write micro:bit

Note:

Some of the expansion packages we need to add during online programming, for example: when we use OKYSTAR Car for experiments, we have to add their extension package github.com/zhuning239/makerobot



Click on "makerobot"



Lesson 3 Robot Trolley Exercise

Overview:

In this lesson, we will learn how to drive OKYSTAR DIY Car to work properly.

Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

DC 3V-6V DC 1:120 Gear Motor TT Motor :

Voltage range: 3-6

Speed: 20-200RPM

Dimensions: 22.5 * 64.5mm, only 64.5mm long mini motor

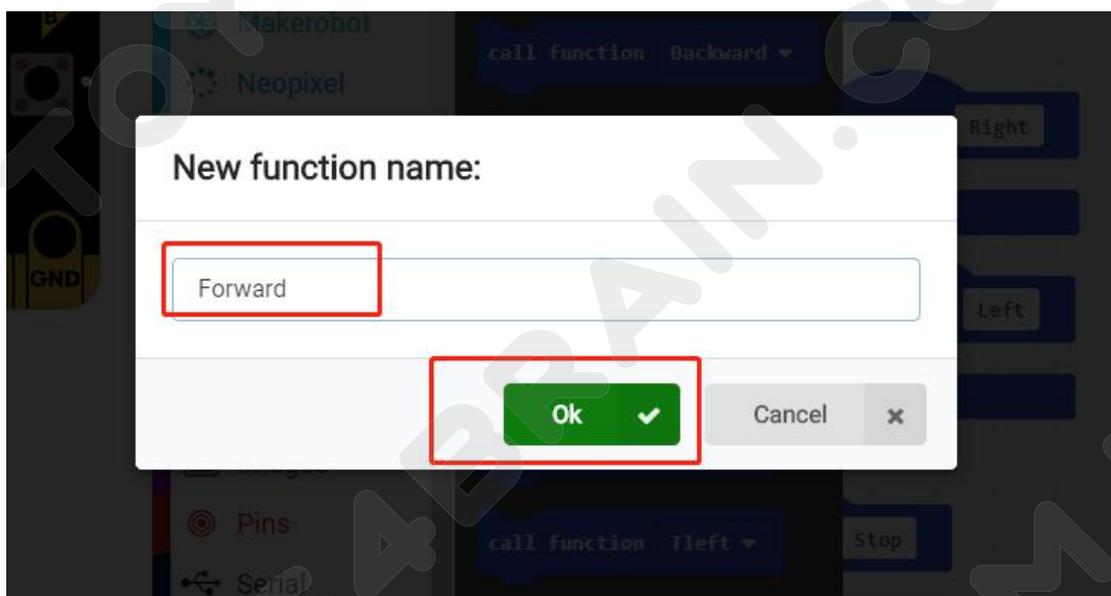
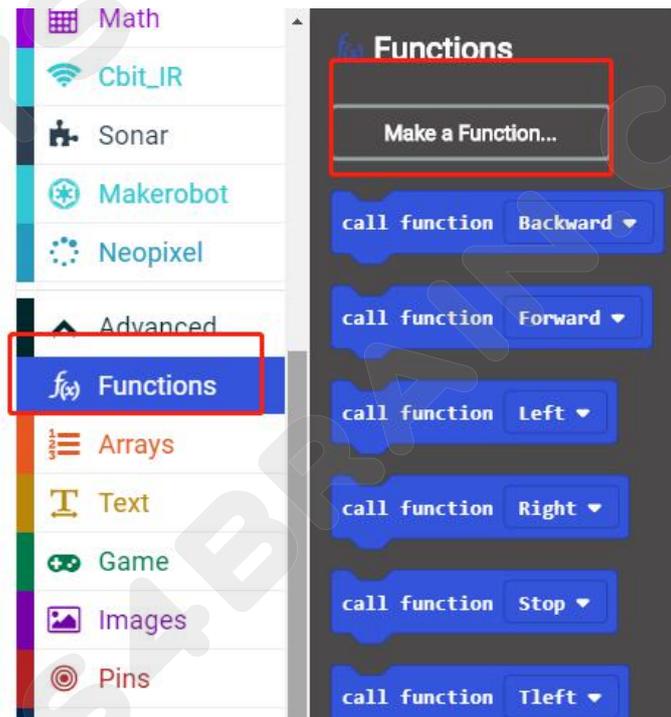
Suitable for small diameter, low noise and high torque applications

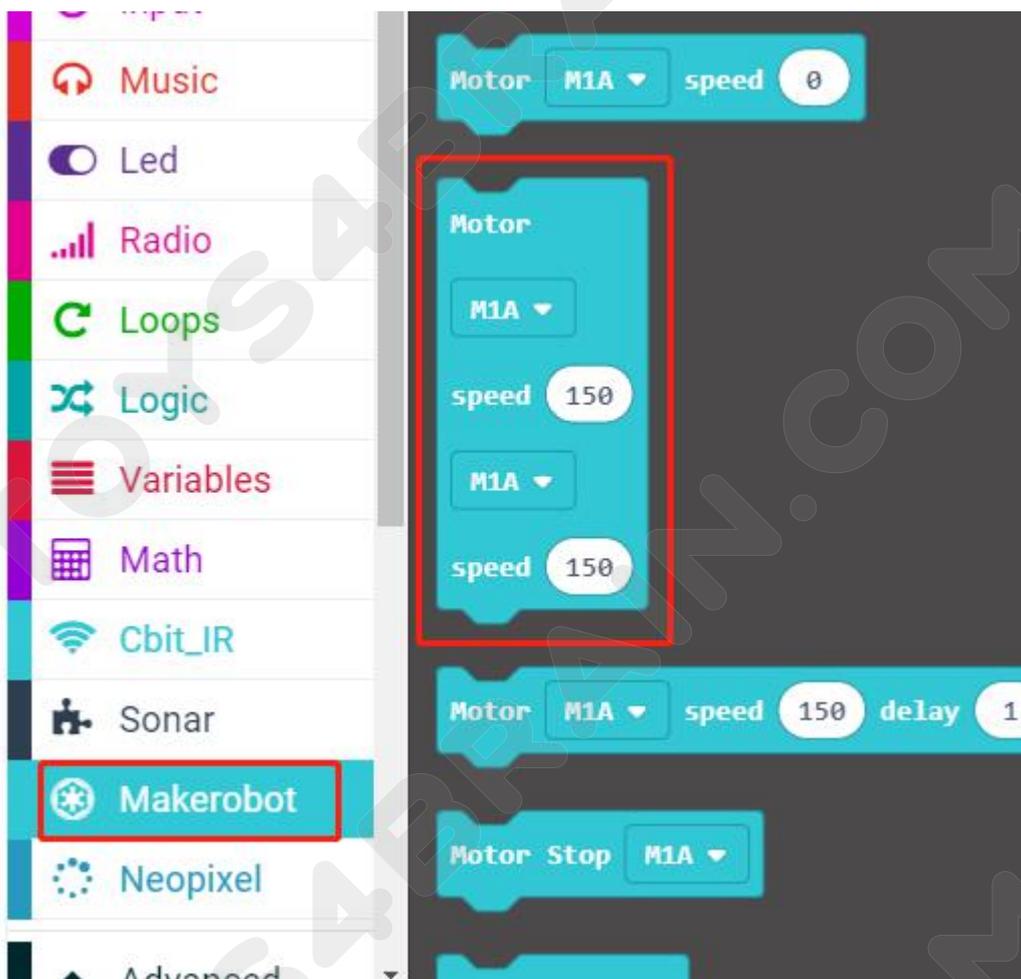
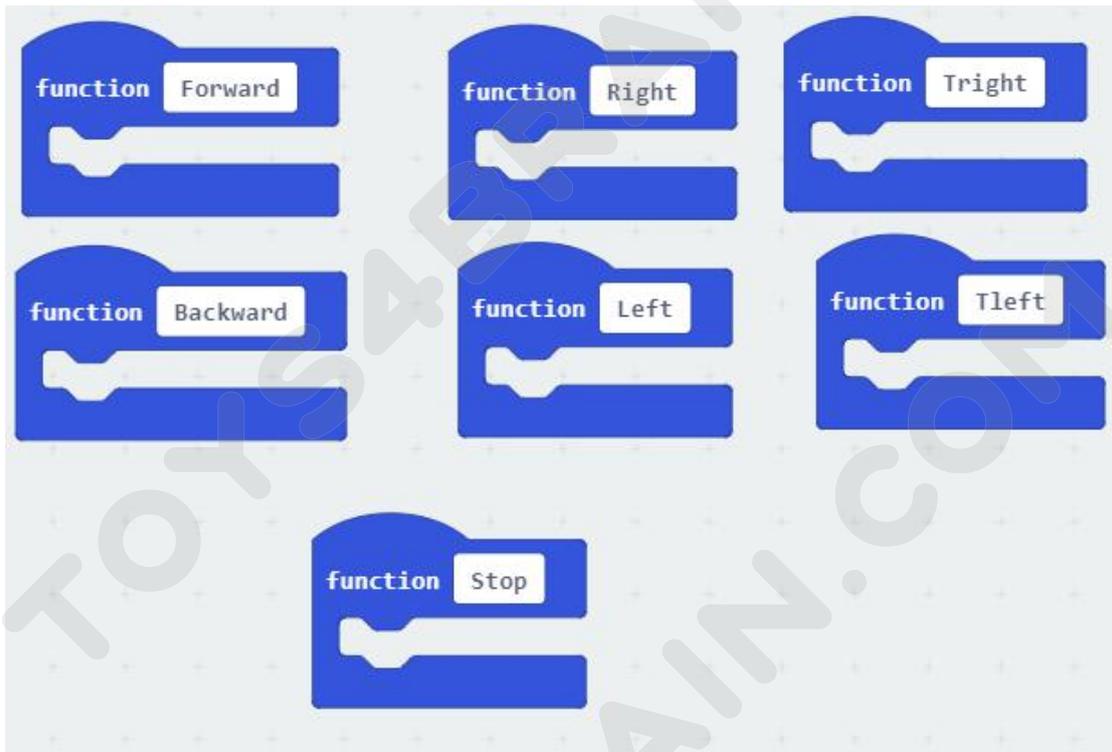
Motor default direction: CCW



Code:

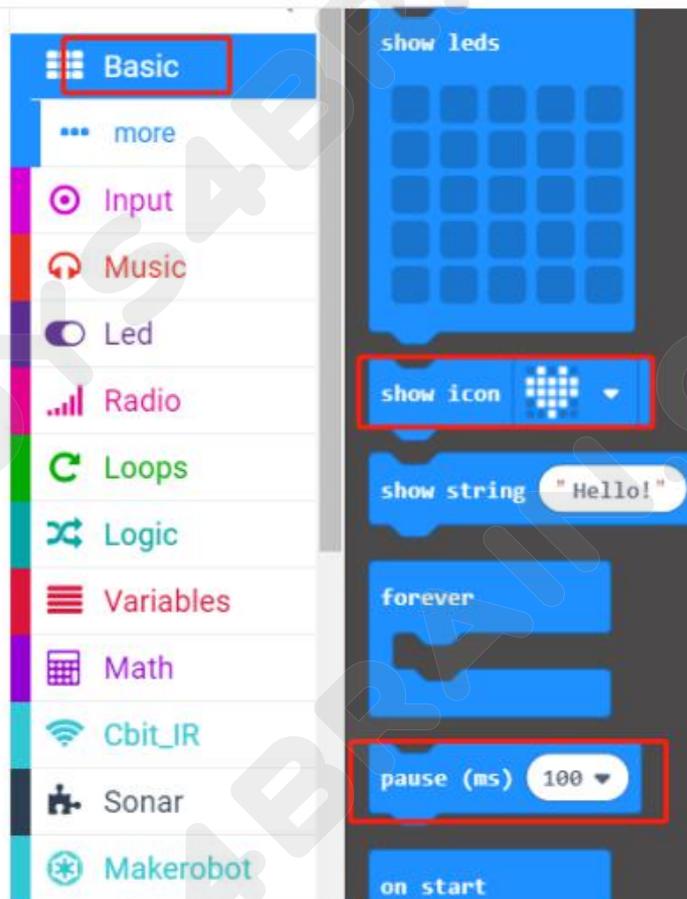
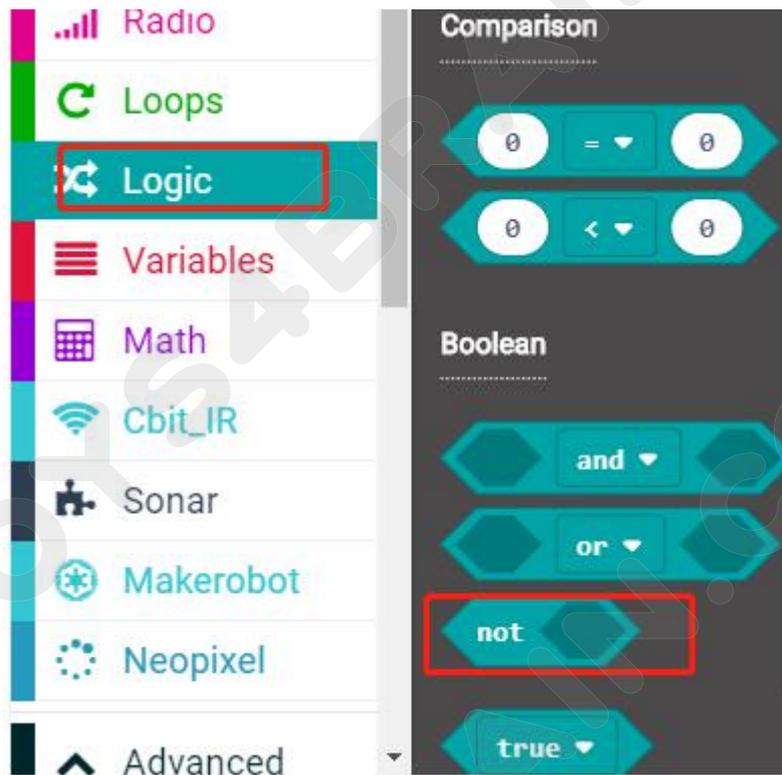
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.





The screenshot shows the CCROBOT software interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Input' category is highlighted with a red box. The workspace on the right contains several event blocks: 'on button A pressed', 'on shake', 'on pin P0 pressed', 'button A is pressed' (highlighted with a red box), 'pin P0 is pressed', 'acceleration (mg) x', 'light level', and 'compass heading (°)'. A large watermark 'TOYS4BRAIN.COM.UA' is visible across the image.

The screenshot shows the CCROBOT software interface. On the left sidebar, the 'Loops' category is highlighted with a red box. The workspace on the right contains several loop blocks: 'repeat 4 times', 'while true' (highlighted with a red box), 'for index from 0 to 4', and 'for element value of list'. A large watermark 'TOYS4BRAIN.COM.UA' is visible across the image.



Complete code:

```

function Forward
  Motor
  M1A
  speed 150
  M2A
  speed 150

function Backward
  Motor
  M1A
  speed -150
  M2A
  speed -150

function Left
  Motor
  M1A
  speed 0
  M2A
  speed 150

function Right
  Motor
  M1A
  speed 150
  M2A
  speed 0

function Tright
  Motor
  M1A
  speed 150
  M2A
  speed 0

function Tleft
  Motor
  M1A
  speed -150
  M2A
  speed 150

function Stop
  Motor
  M1A
  speed 0
  M2A
  speed 0

on start
  while not button A is pressed
  do

forever
  call function Forward
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Backward
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Left
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Right
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Tleft
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Tright
  pause (ms) 2000
  call function Stop
  pause (ms) 2000
  while true
  do
    call function Stop
    show icon [grid]
    pause (ms) 500
    show icon [dots]
  
```

Lesson 4 Car infrared inspection line

Overview:

In this lesson, we will learn about the OKYSTAR DIY Car infrared inspection line function.

Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared tracking sensor module:

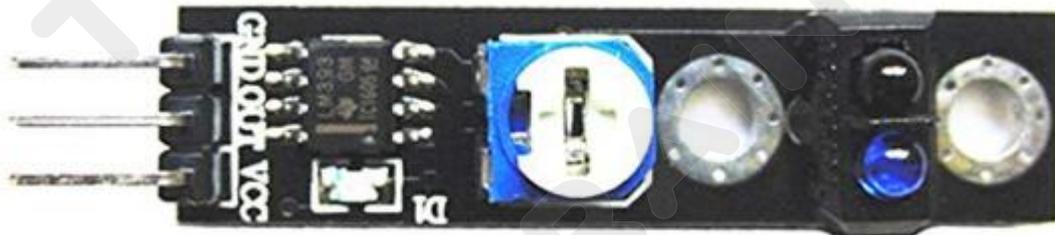
Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)

- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance

- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher

- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts

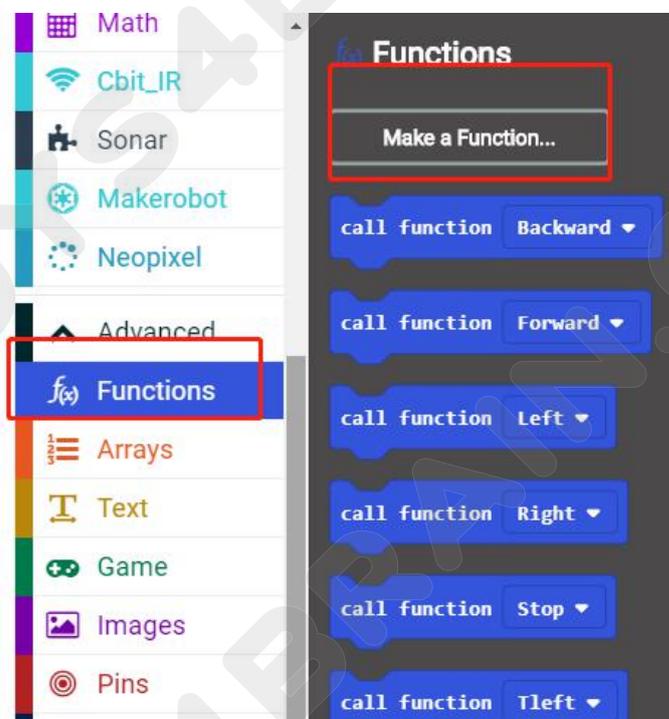


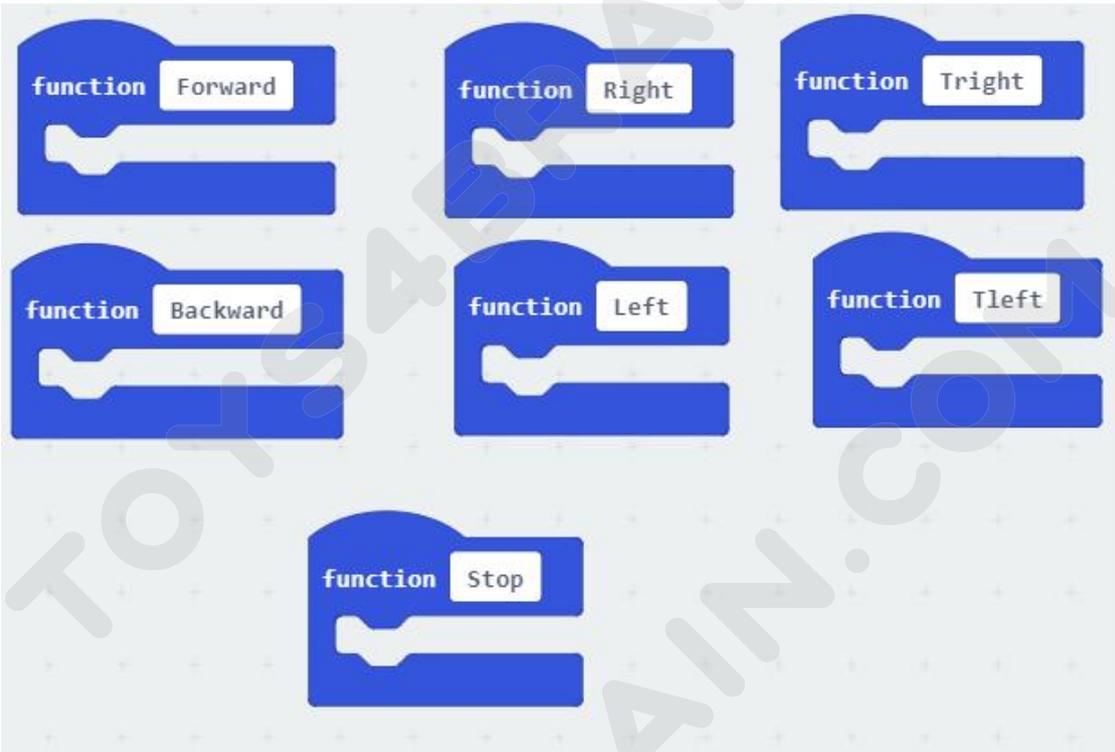
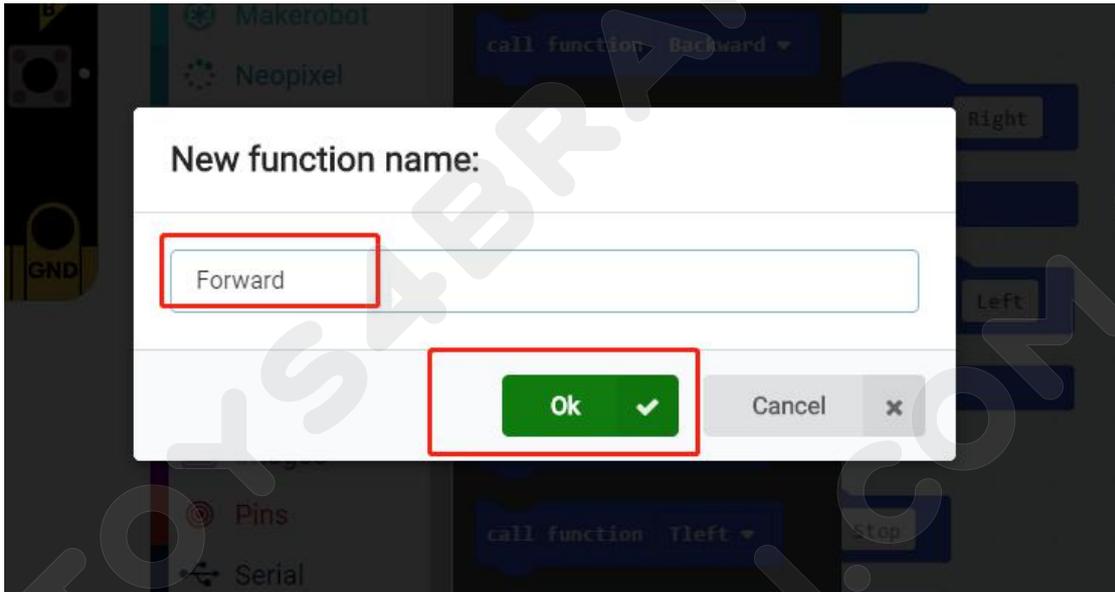
Note: When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.

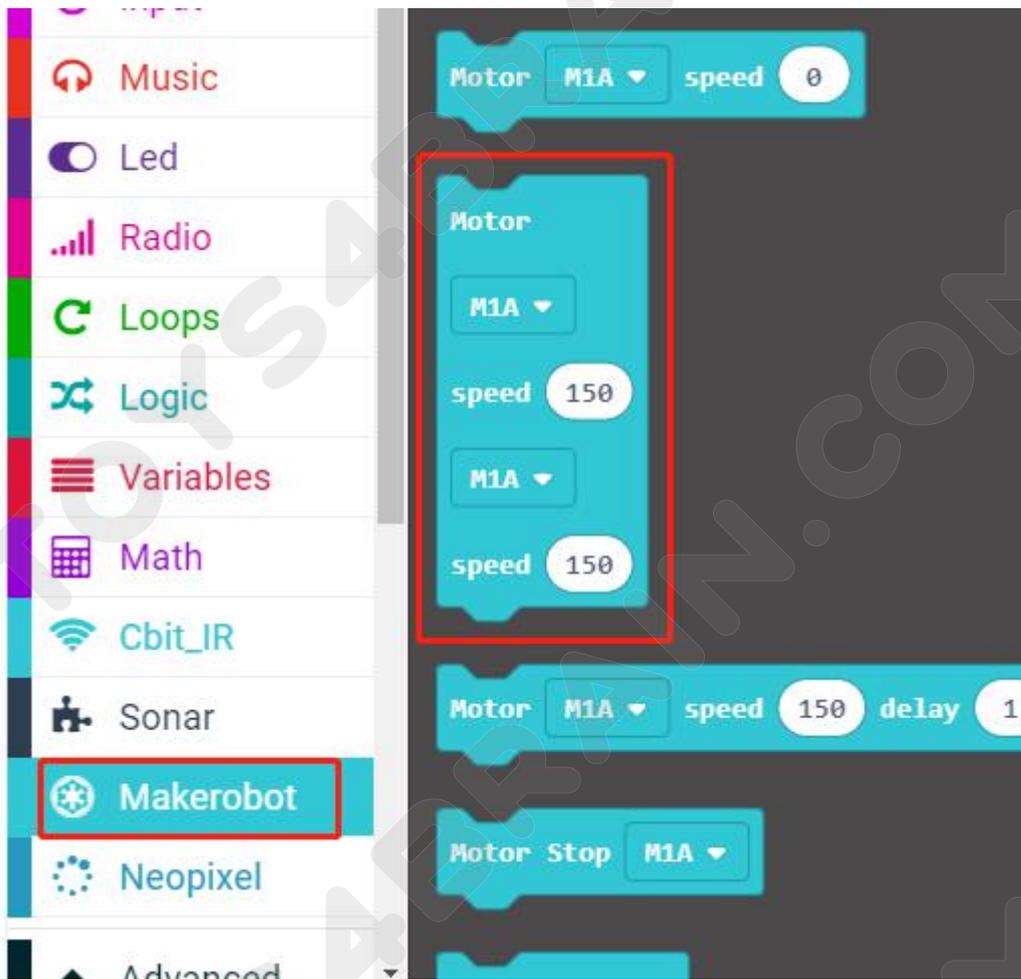


Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.







Make a Function...

- call function Backward ▾
- call function Forward ▾
- call function Left ▾
- call function Right ▾
- call function Stop ▾
- call function Tleft ▾
- call function Tright ▾

Search...

- Basic
- more
- Input
- Music
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic
- Variables
- Math
- Cbit_IR
- Sonar
- Makerobot

show leds

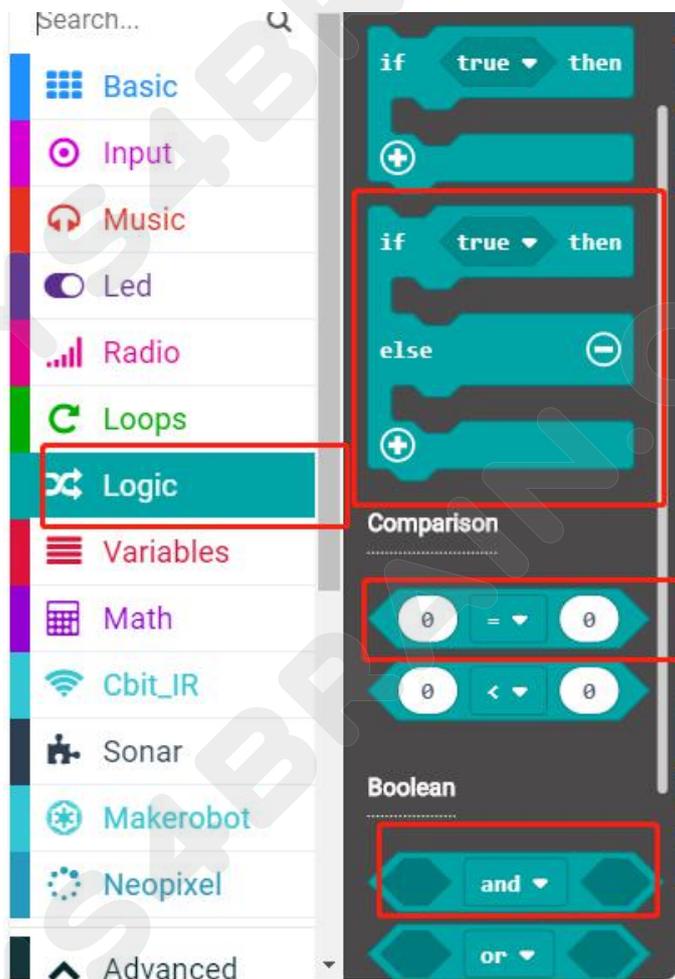
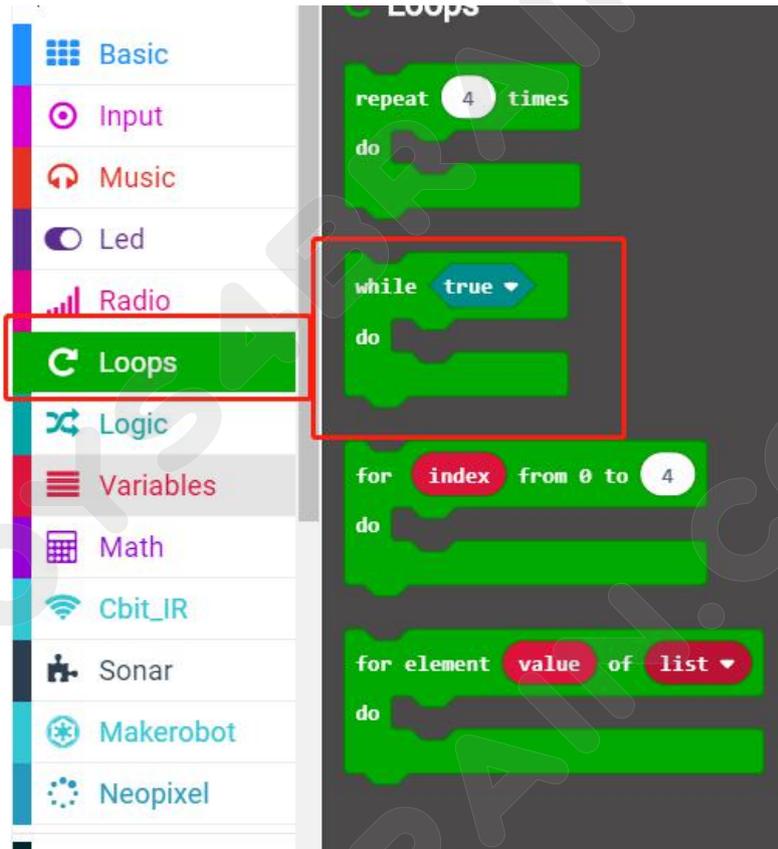
show icon [grid icon] ▾

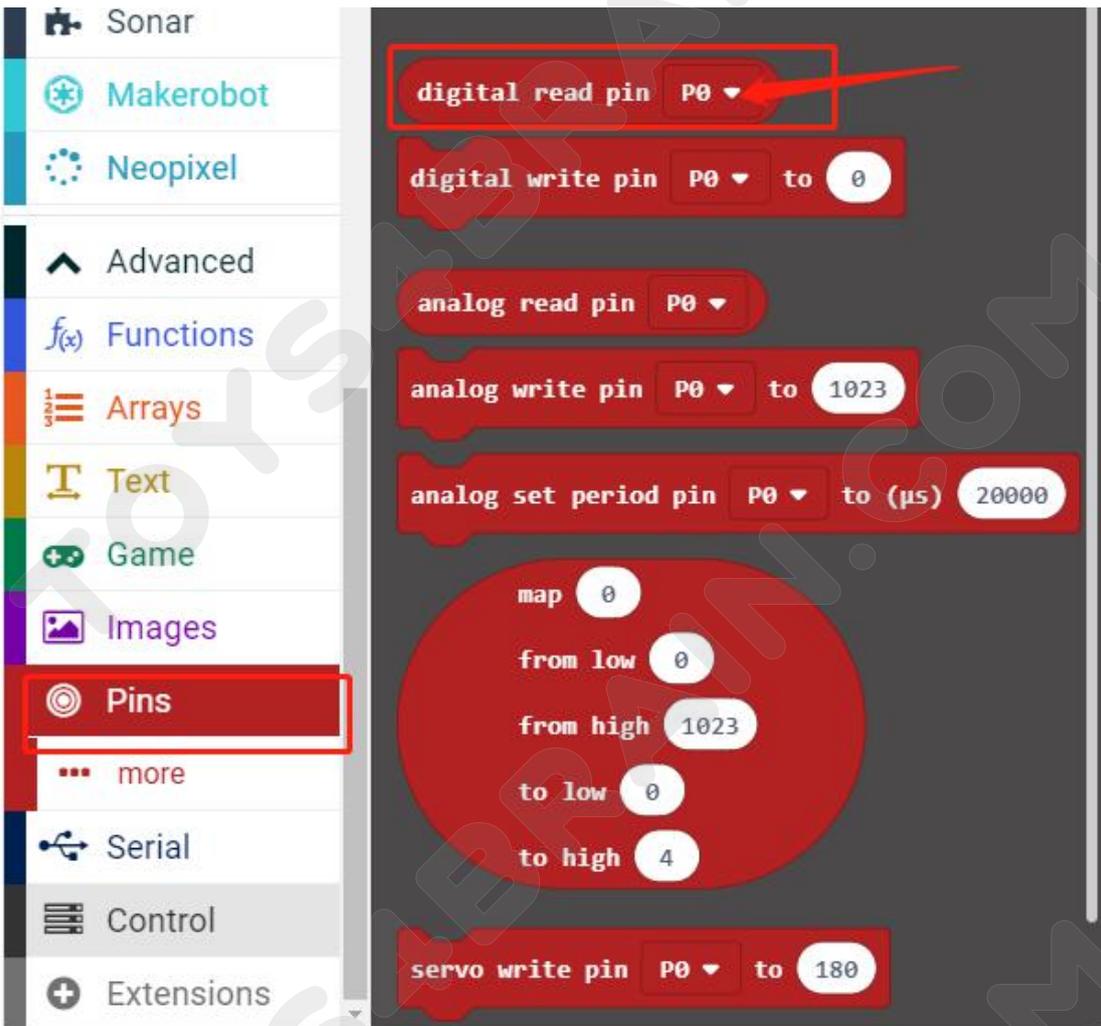
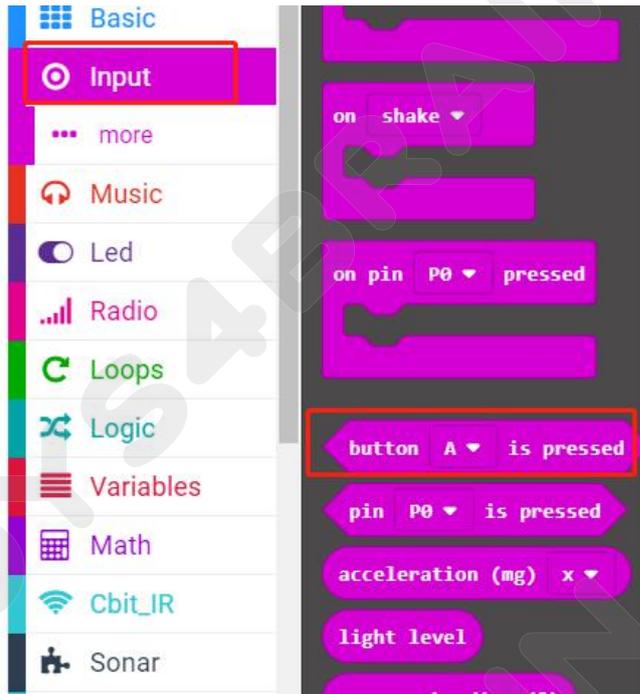
show string "Hello!"

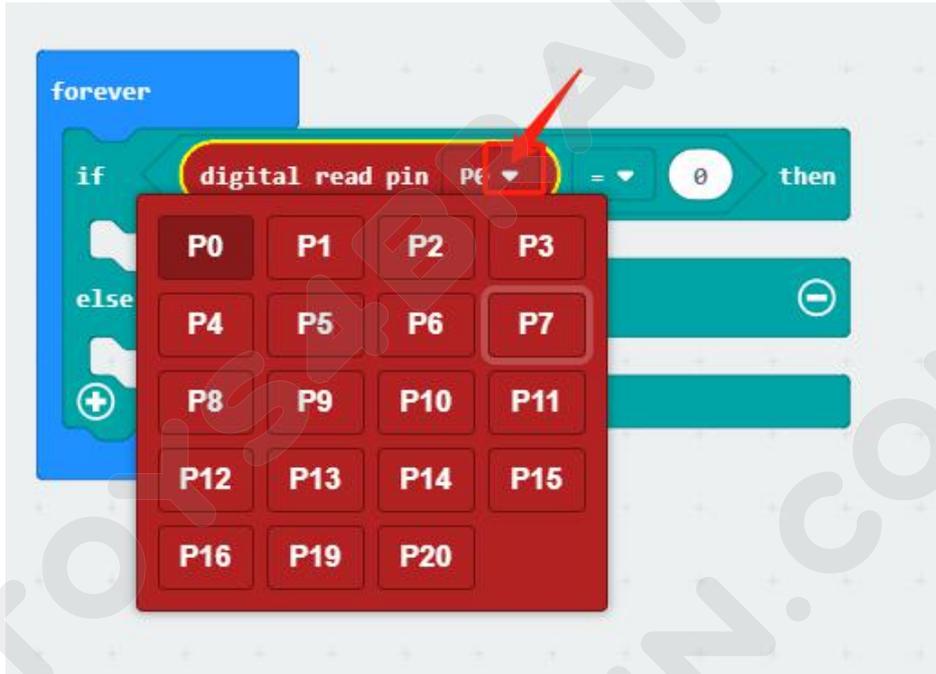
forever

pause (ms) 100 ▾

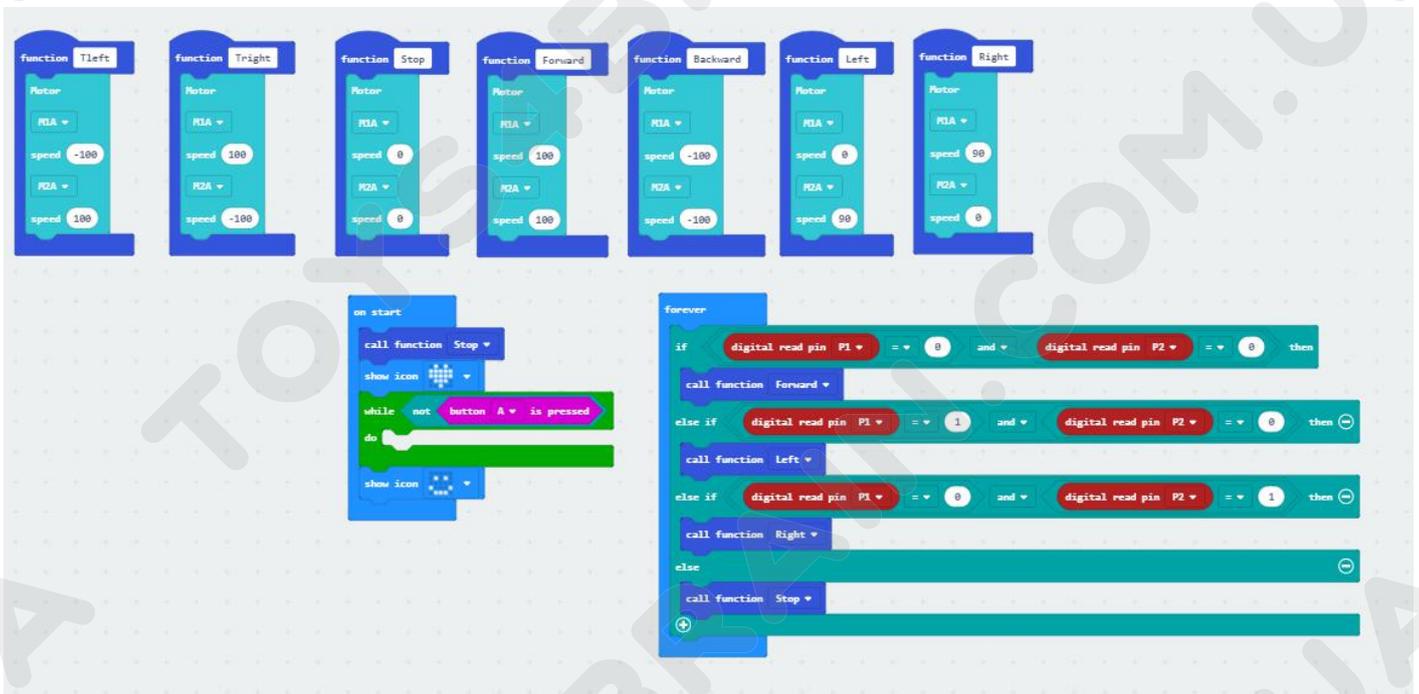
on start







Complete code:



Lesson 5 Robot car line patrol fire extinguishing

Overview:

In this lesson, let's learn robot car line patrol fire extinguishing.

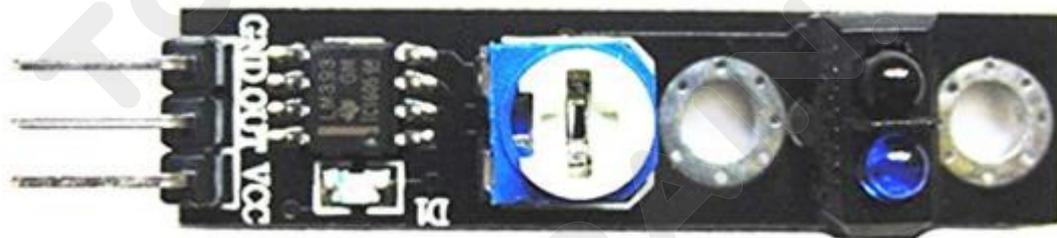
Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared tracking sensor module:

Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)
- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance
- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher
- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts



Note: When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.



Flame sensor module:

Usage:

These types of sensors are used for short range fire detection and can be used to monitor projects or as a safety precaution to cut devices off / on.

Range:

I have found this unit is mostly accurate up to about 3 feet.

How it works:

The flame sensor is very sensitive to IR wavelength at 760 nm ~ 1100 nm light.

Analog output (A0): Real-time output voltage signal on the thermal resistance.

Digital output (D0): When the temperature reaches a certain threshold, the output high and low signal threshold adjustable via potentiometer.

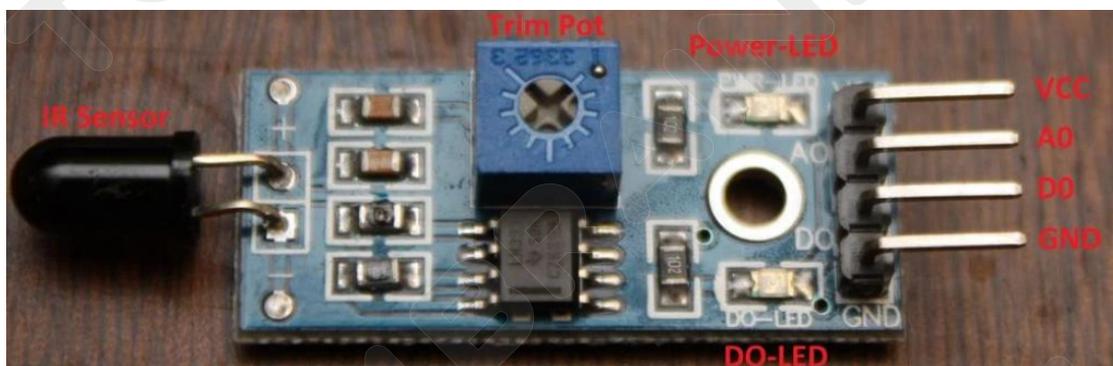
Pins:

VCC..... Positive voltage input: 5v for analog 3.3v for Digital.

A0..... Analog output

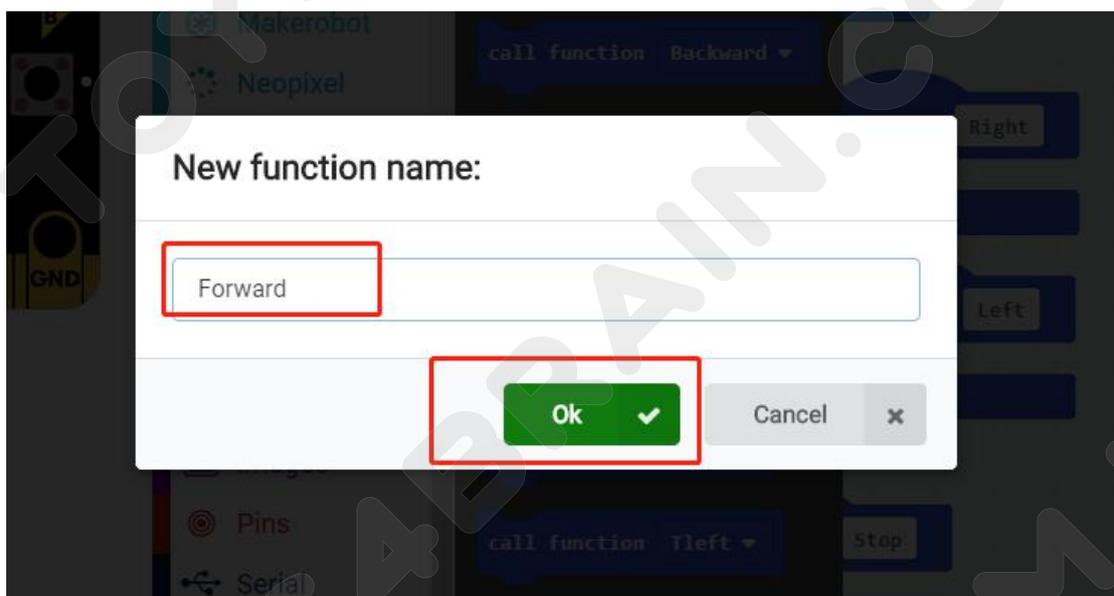
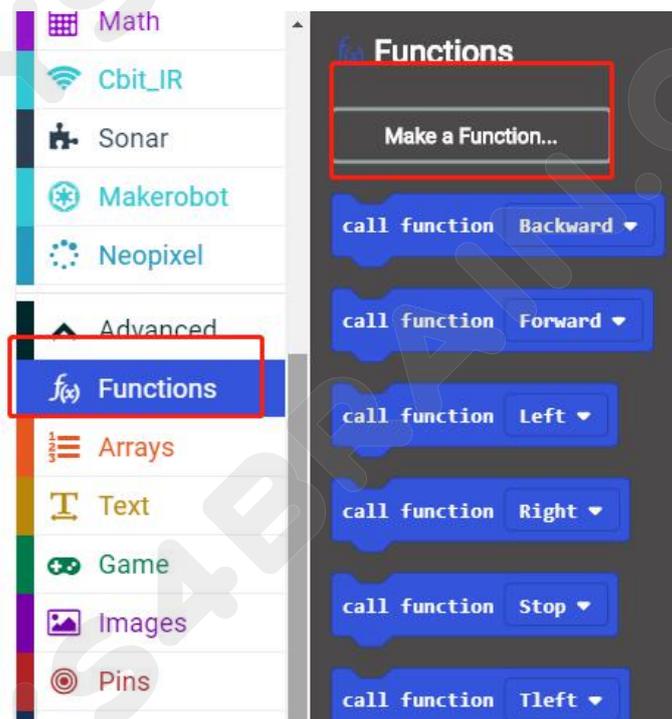
D0..... Digital output

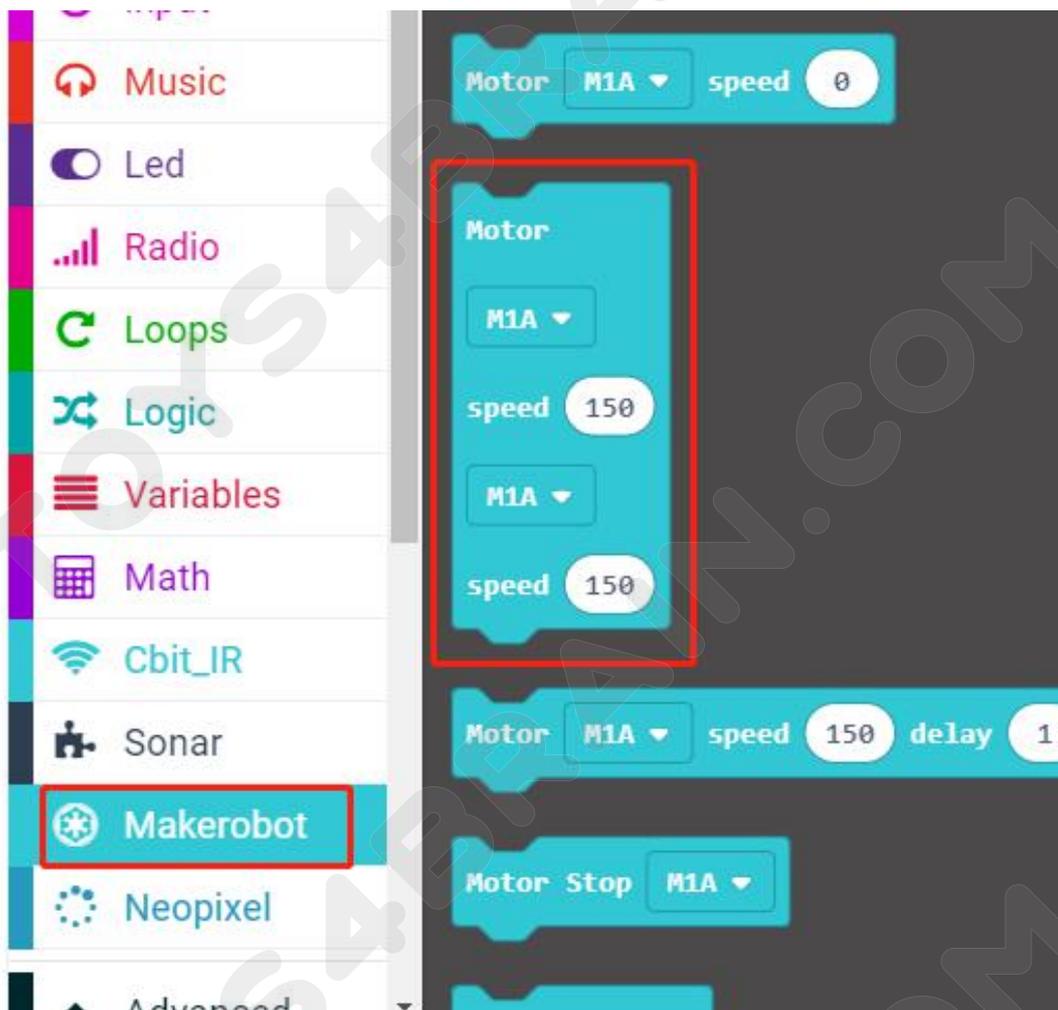
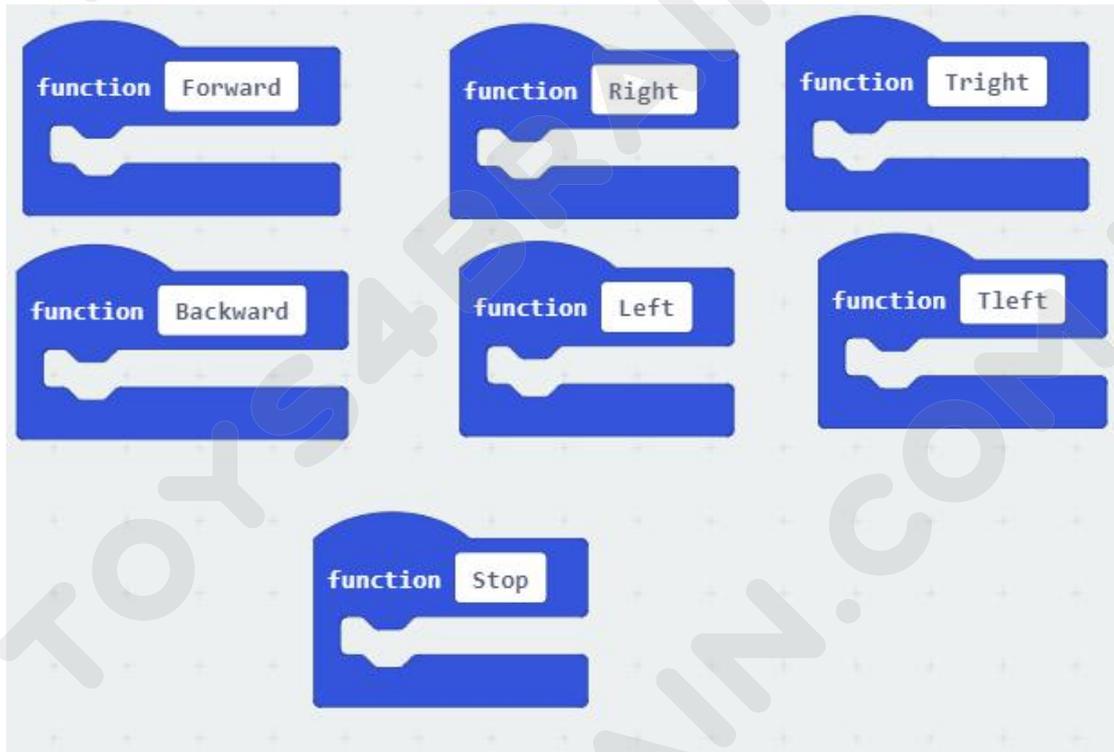
GND..... Ground



Code:

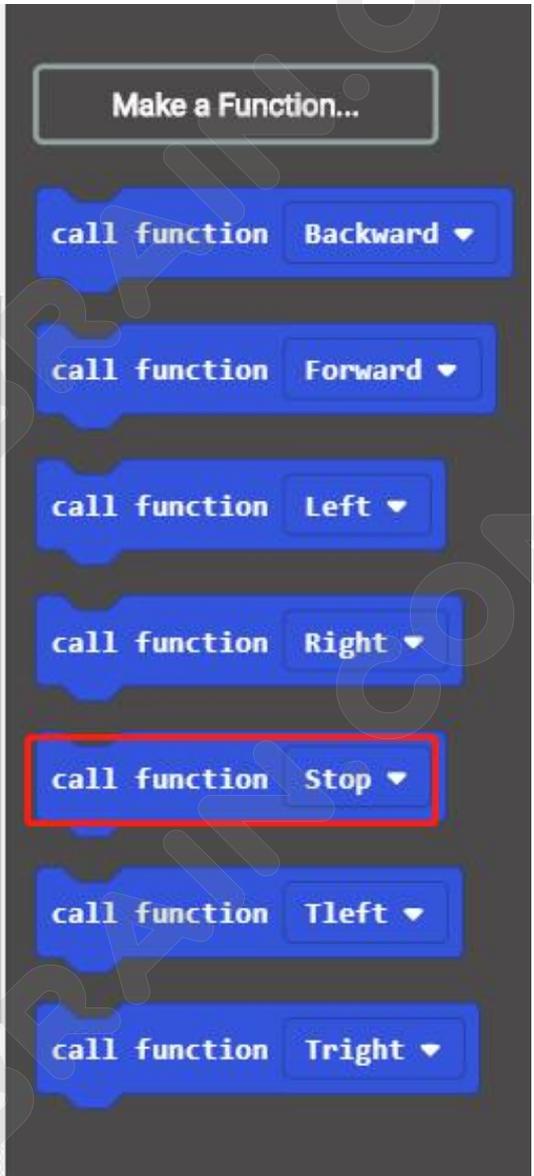
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

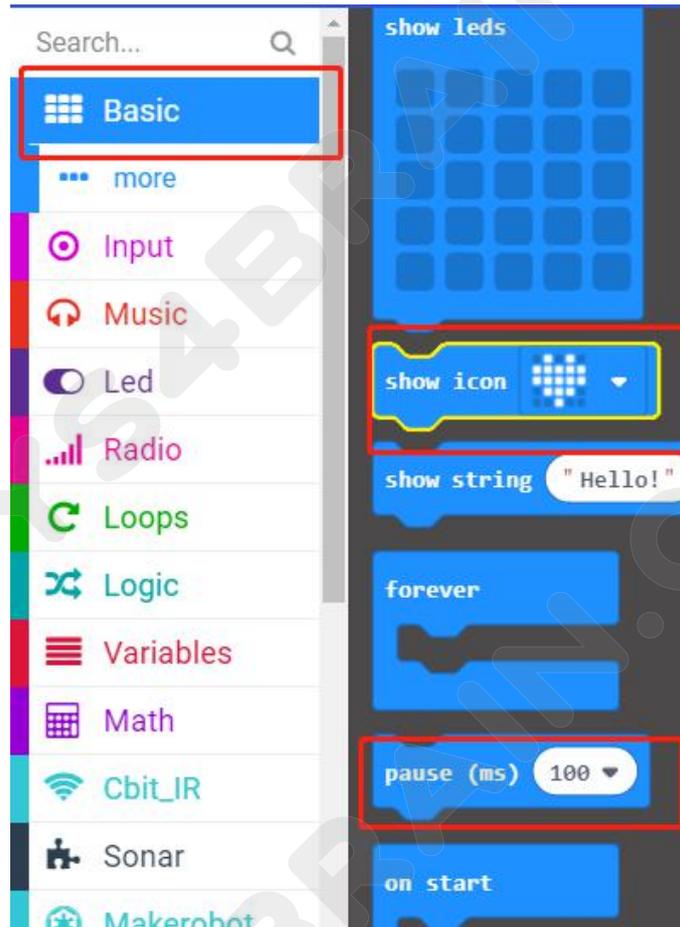


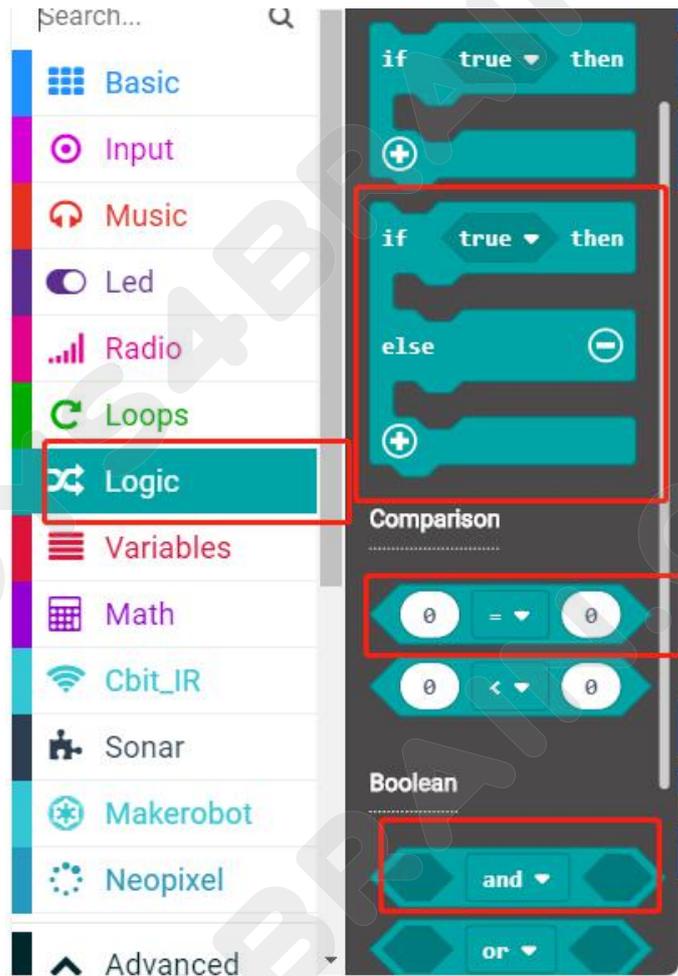




- Variables
- Math
- Cbit_IR
- Sonar
- Makerobot
- Neopixel
- Advanced
- Functions**
- Arrays
- Text
- Game
- Images
- Pins
- Serial







Sonar

Makerobot

Neopixel

Advanced

Functions

Arrays

Text

Game

Images

Pins

more

Serial

Control

Extensions

digital read pin P0

digital write pin P0 to 0

analog read pin P0

analog write pin P0 to 1023

analog set period pin P0 to (µs) 20000

map 0

from low 0

from high 1023

to low 0

to high 4

servo write pin P0 to 180

forever

if digital read pin P0 = 0 then

else

P0	P1	P2	P3
P4	P5	P6	P7
P8	P9	P10	P11
P12	P13	P14	P15
P16	P19	P20	

Complete code:

```

function Right
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed 100
  M2A =
  speed -100

function Left
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed -100
  M2A =
  speed 100

function Right
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed 50
  M2A =
  speed 0

function Left
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed 0
  M2A =
  speed 50

function Forward
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed 100
  M2A =
  speed 100

function Backward
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed -100
  M2A =
  speed -100

function Stop
  Motor
  M1A =
  speed 0
  M2A =
  speed 0

on start
  show icon
  while not button A is pressed
  do
  show icon

forever
  if digital read pin P12 = 0 then
    Motor M1B = speed 255
    call function Stop
    pause (ms) 1000
    Motor M1B = speed 0
  if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Forward
  else if digital read pin P1 = 1 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Left
  else if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 1 then
    call function Right
  else
    call function Stop
  
```

Lesson 6 Robot trolley line patrol alarm and fire extinguishing

Overview:

In this lesson we will learn robot trolley line patrol alarm and fire extinguishing.

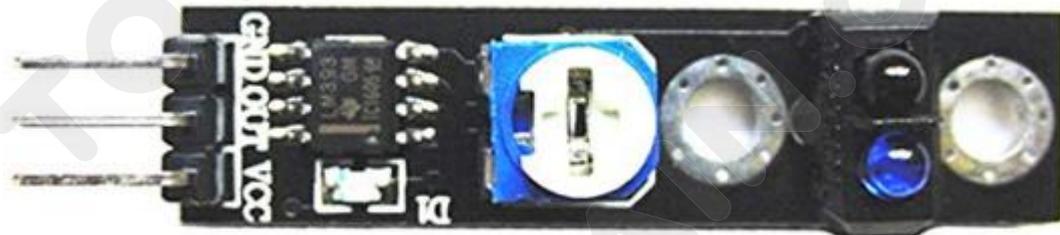
Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared tracking sensor module:

Use infrared reflective sensor TCRT5000

- Operating voltage 2.5V - 12V (Note: Using low supply voltage, high supply voltage, shorter sensor life, 5 volt power supply is the preferred power supply)
- Operating current 18-30mA, best performance
- Known objects, the final output signal level is low; no object is detected, the final output signal is higher
- TTL level sensor output can be directly connected to the microcontroller IO port 3.3 volts or 5 volts



Note: When using the infrared tracking sensor module, you need to use a screwdriver to rotate the potentiometer in the module to operate normally.



Flame sensor module:

Usage:

These types of sensors are used for short range fire detection and can be used to monitor projects or as a safety precaution to cut devices off / on.

Range:

I have found this unit is mostly accurate up to about 3 feet.

How it works:

The flame sensor is very sensitive to IR wavelength at 760 nm ~ 1100 nm light.

Analog output (A0): Real-time output voltage signal on the thermal resistance.

Digital output (D0): When the temperature reaches a certain threshold, the output high and low signal threshold adjustable via potentiometer.

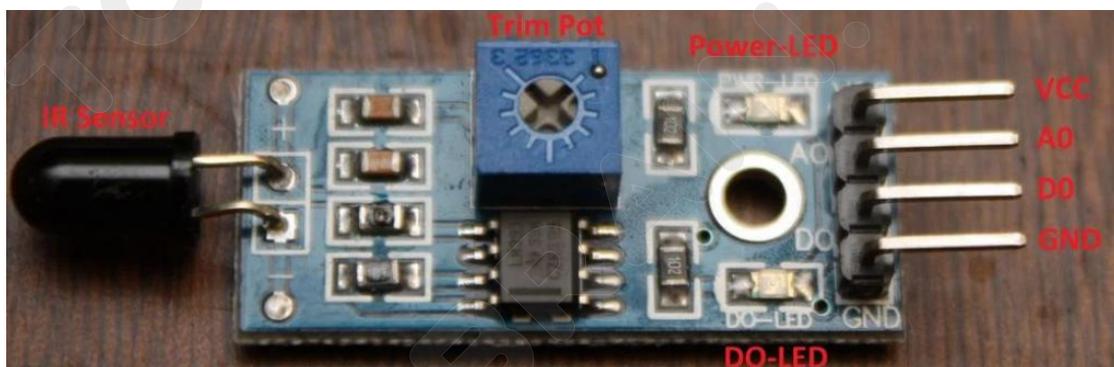
Pins:

VCC..... Positive voltage input: 5v for analog 3.3v for Digital.

A0..... Analog output

D0..... Digital output

GND..... Ground

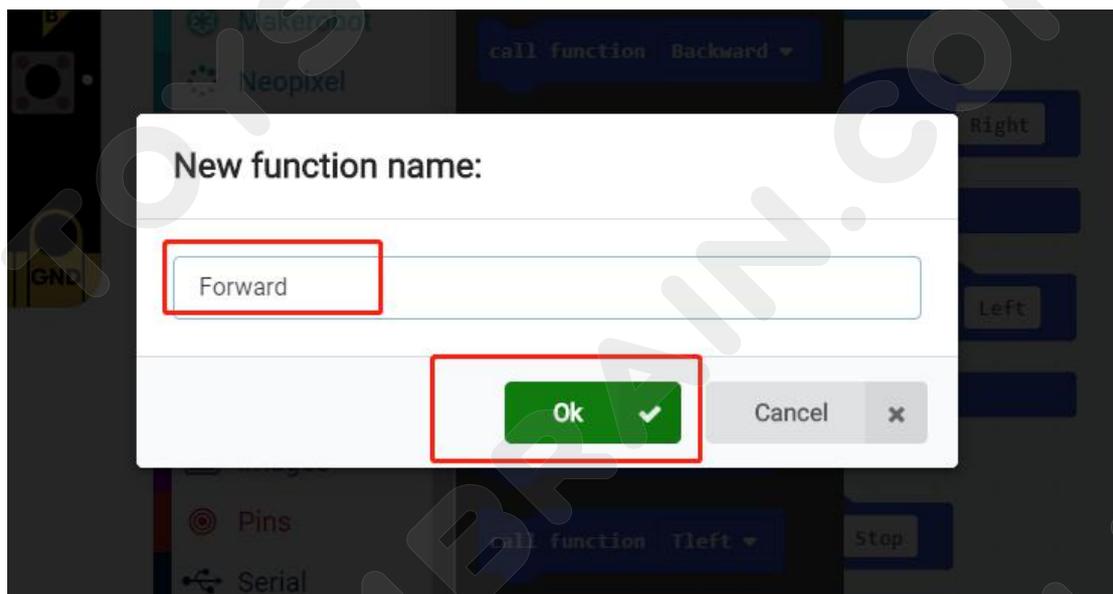
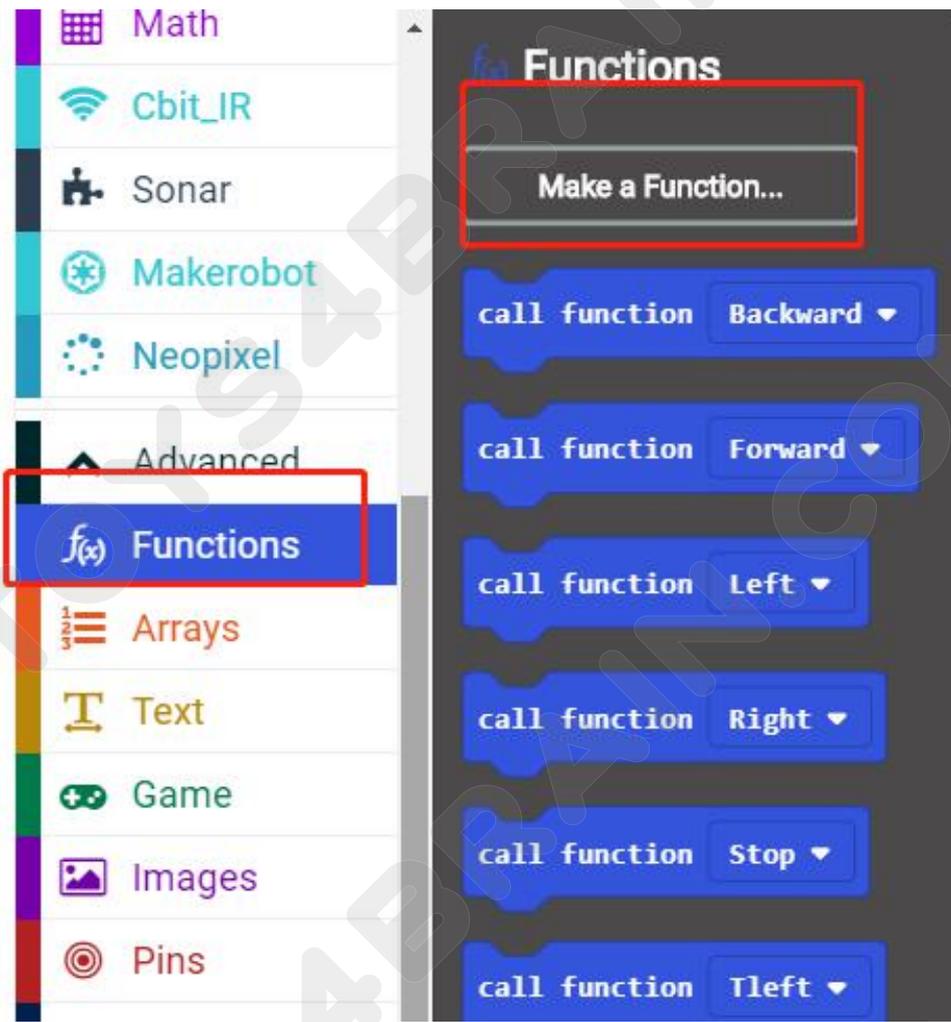


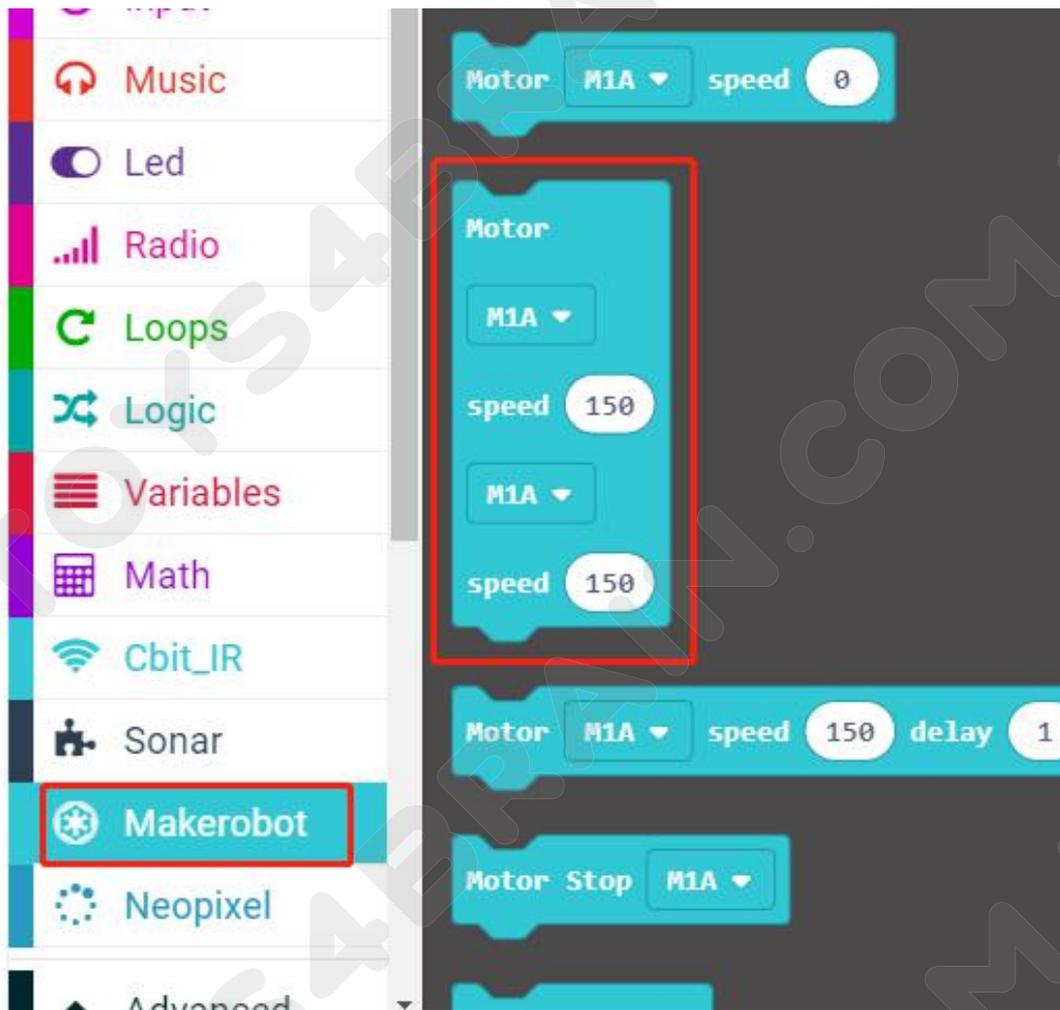
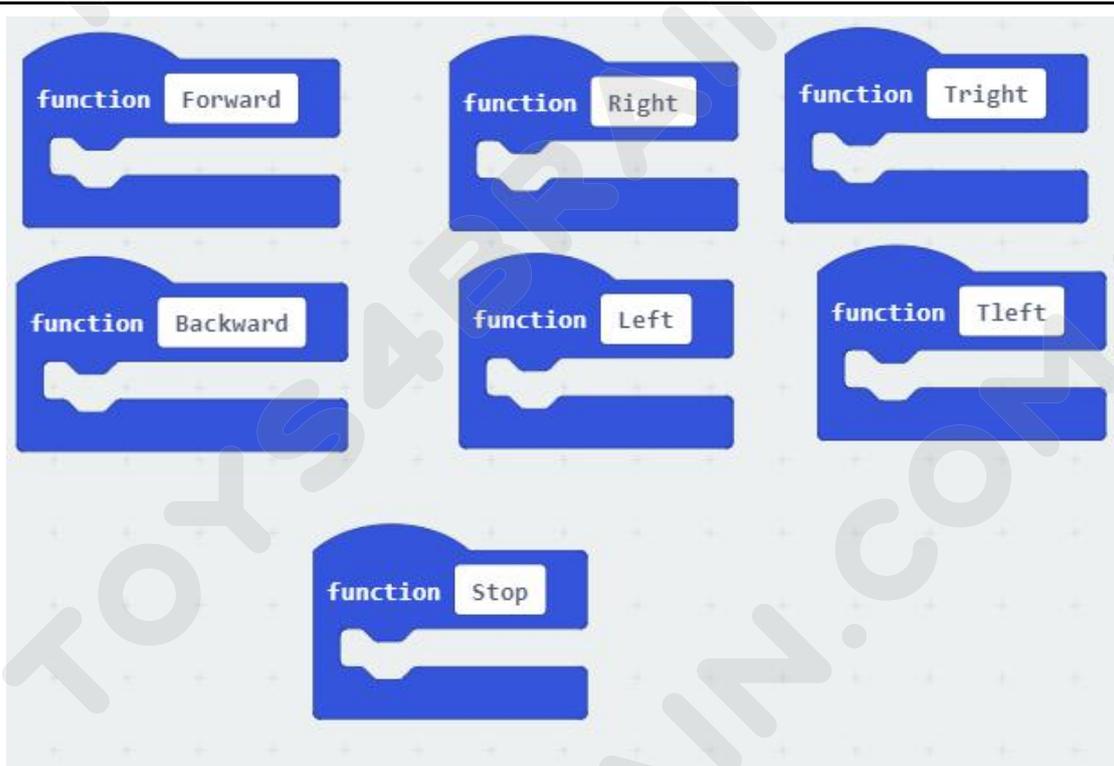
Buzzer:

Buzzers are typically used for identification and alarm purposes across many major industries. The major application categories that utilize buzzers for indication or alert purposes include: home appliances, automotive electronics, medical, safety and security, industrial, and office automation.

Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

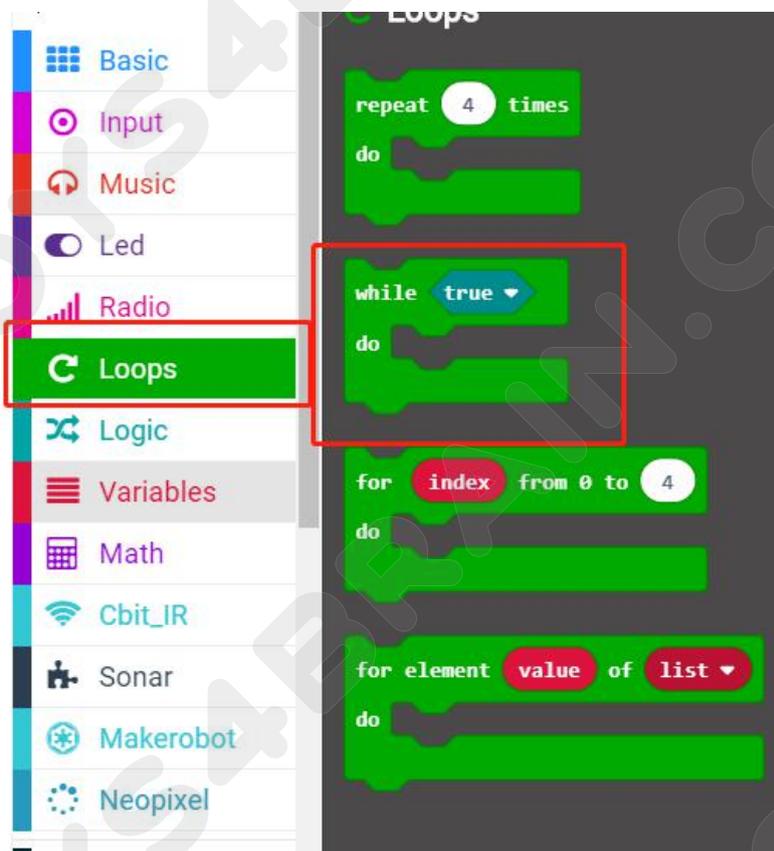
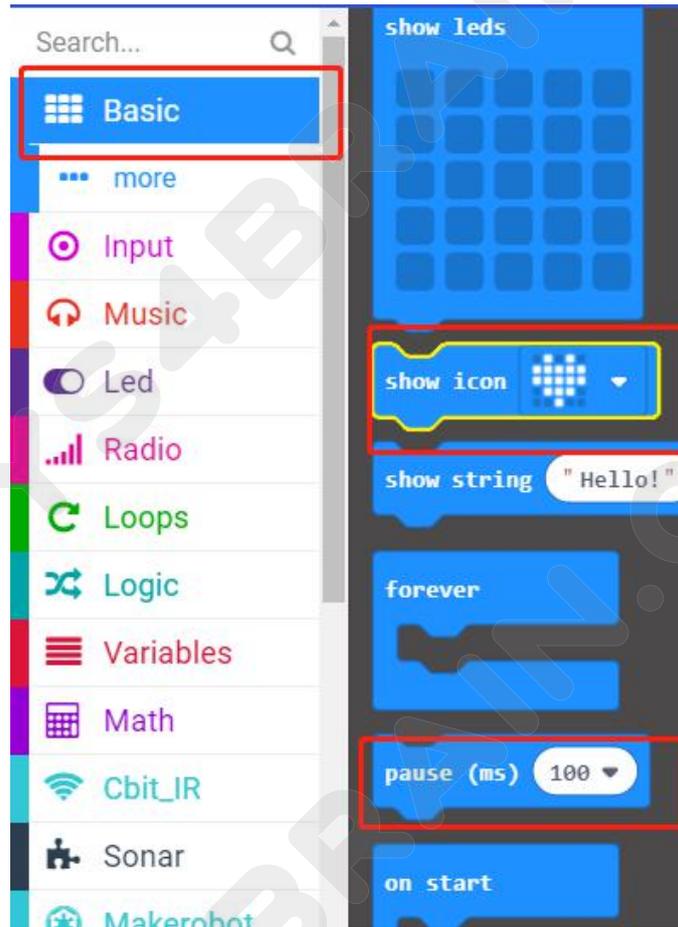






Make a Function...

- call function Backward ▾
- call function Forward ▾
- call function Left ▾
- call function Right ▾
- call function Stop ▾
- call function Tleft ▾
- call function Tright ▾



Search...

- Basic
- Input
- Music
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic**
- Variables
- Math
- Cbit_IR
- Sonar
- Makerobot
- Neopixel
- Advanced

if true then

if true then

else

Comparison

0 = 0

0 < 0

Boolean

and

or

- Basic
- Input**
- more
- Music
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic
- Variables
- Math
- Cbit_IR
- Sonar

on shake

on pin P0 pressed

button A is pressed

pin P0 is pressed

acceleration (mg) x

light level

Search...

- Basic
- Input
- Music**
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic
- Variables
- Math
- Advanced

Music

play tone Middle C for 1 beat

ring tone (Hz) Middle C

rest(ms) 1 beat

start melody dadadum repeating once

music on melody note played

Middle C

1 beat

- Sonar
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- Pins**
- more
- Serial
- Control
- Extensions

digital read pin P0

digital write pin P0 to 0

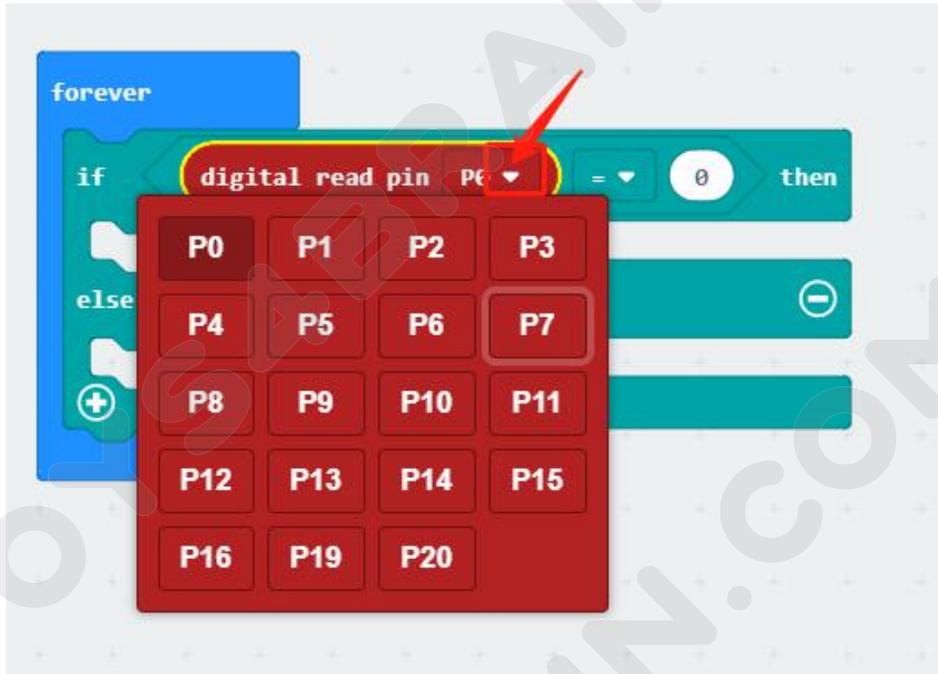
analog read pin P0

analog write pin P0 to 1023

analog set period pin P0 to (μs) 20000

map 0
from low 0
from high 1023
to low 0
to high 4

servo write pin P0 to 180



Complete code:



```
forever
  if digital read pin P12 = 0 then
    digital write pin P13 to 0
    if digital read pin P13 = 0 then
      start melody entertainer repeating once
    else
      digital write pin P13 to 1
      Motor M1B speed 255
      call function Stop
      pause (ms) 2000
      Motor M1B speed 0
  if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Forward
  else if digital read pin P1 = 1 and digital read pin P2 = 0 then
    call function Left
  else if digital read pin P1 = 0 and digital read pin P2 = 1 then
    call function Right
  else
    call function Stop
```

Lesson 7 Robot car avoids obstacles

Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about robot car avoids obstacles.

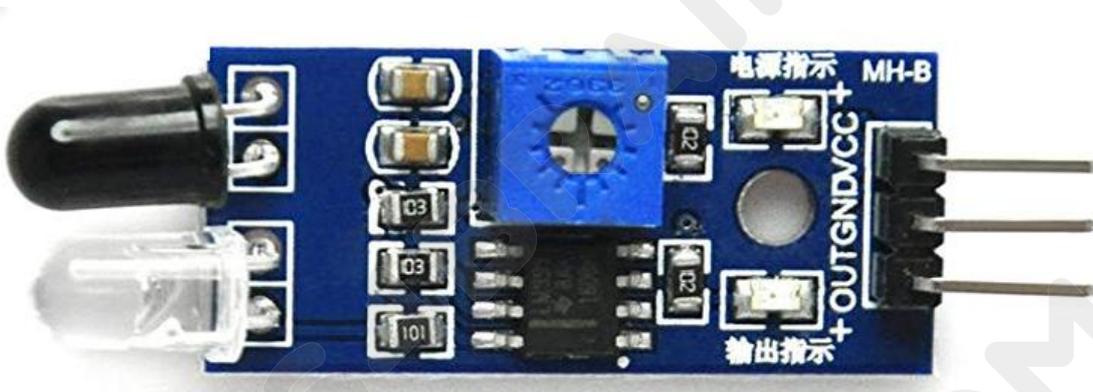
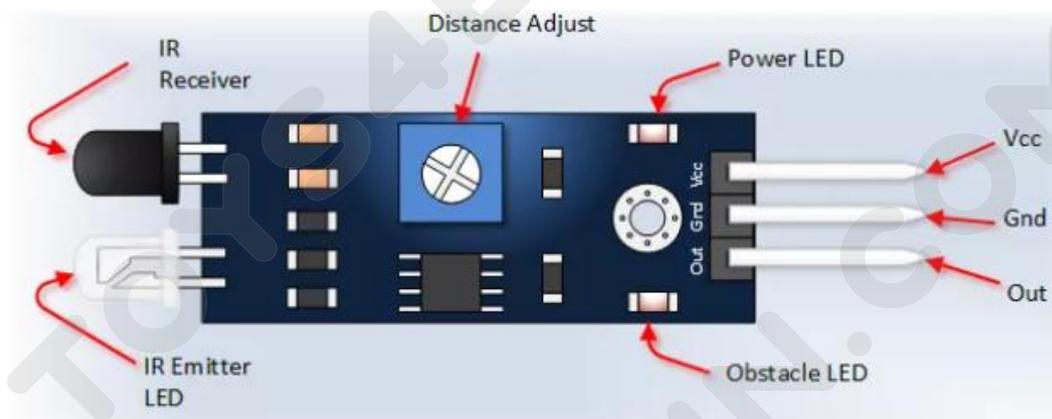
Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module:

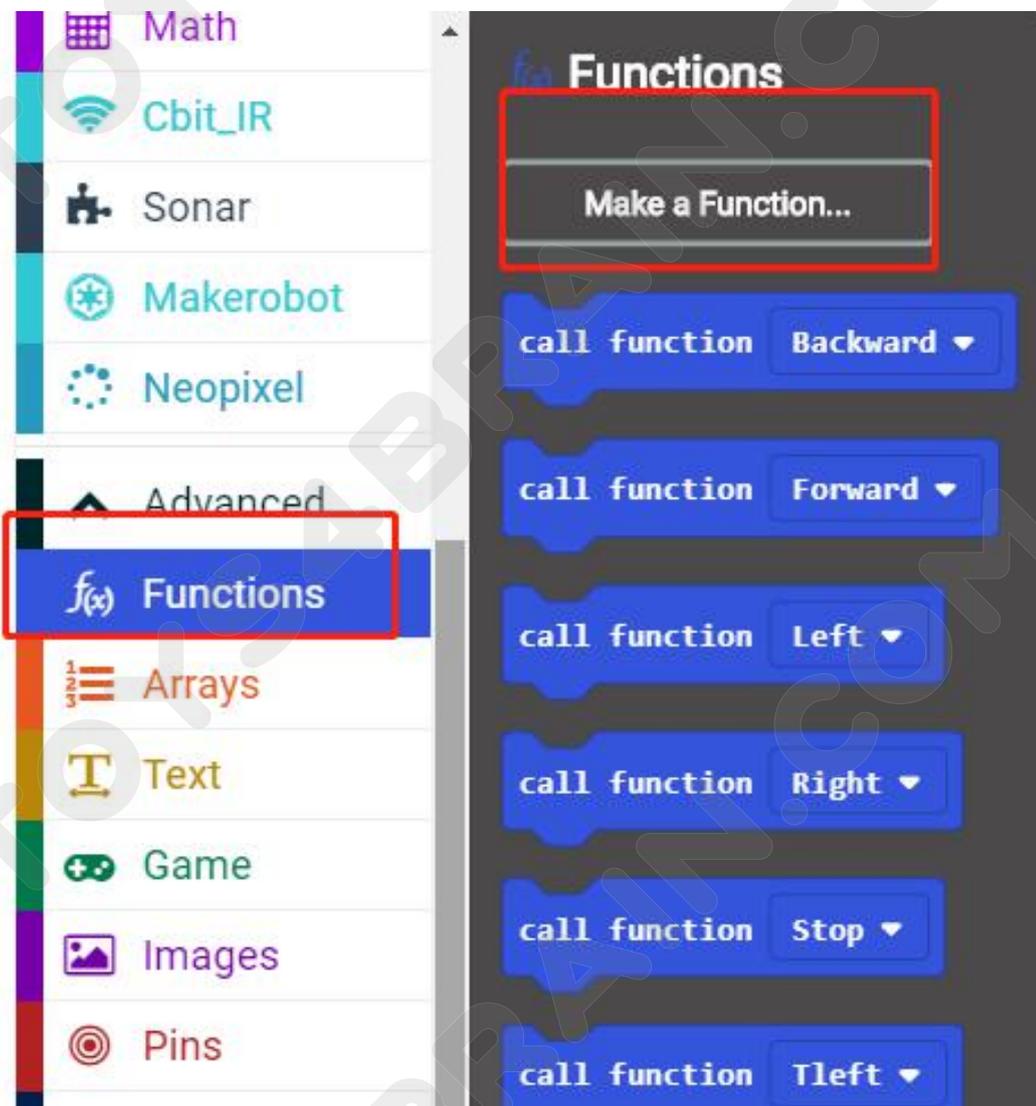
This is yet another one of those modules with cool possibilities. You could for example, sound an alarm when something got too close or you could change the direction of a robot or vehicle.

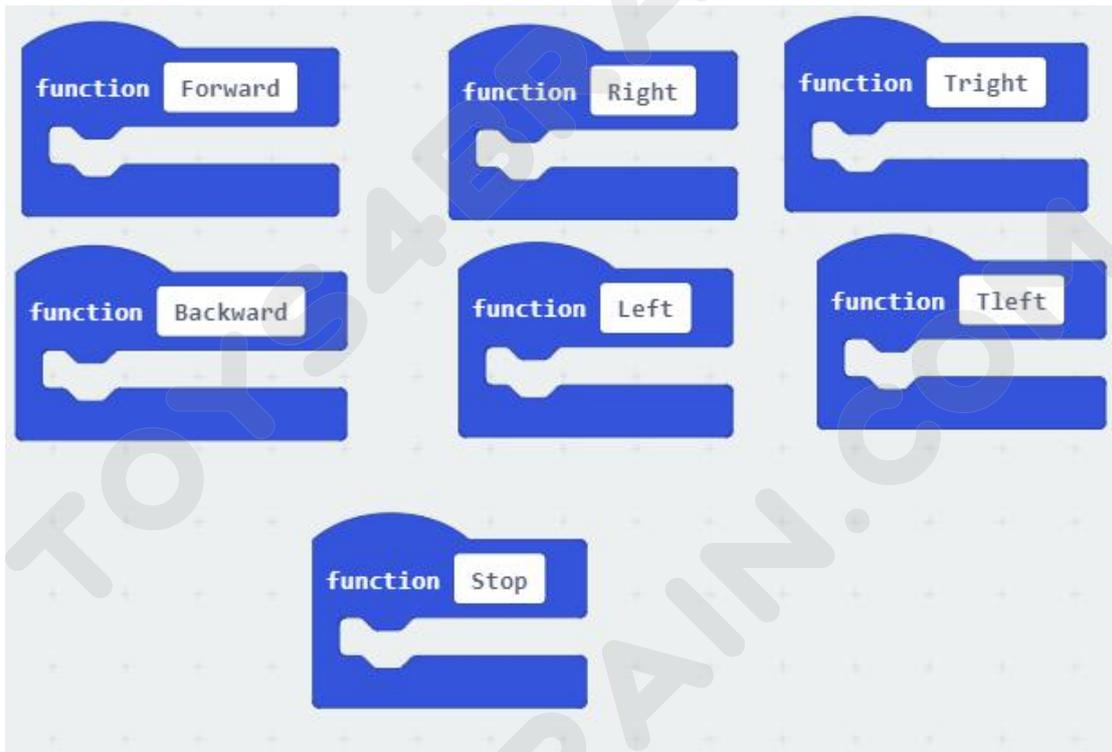
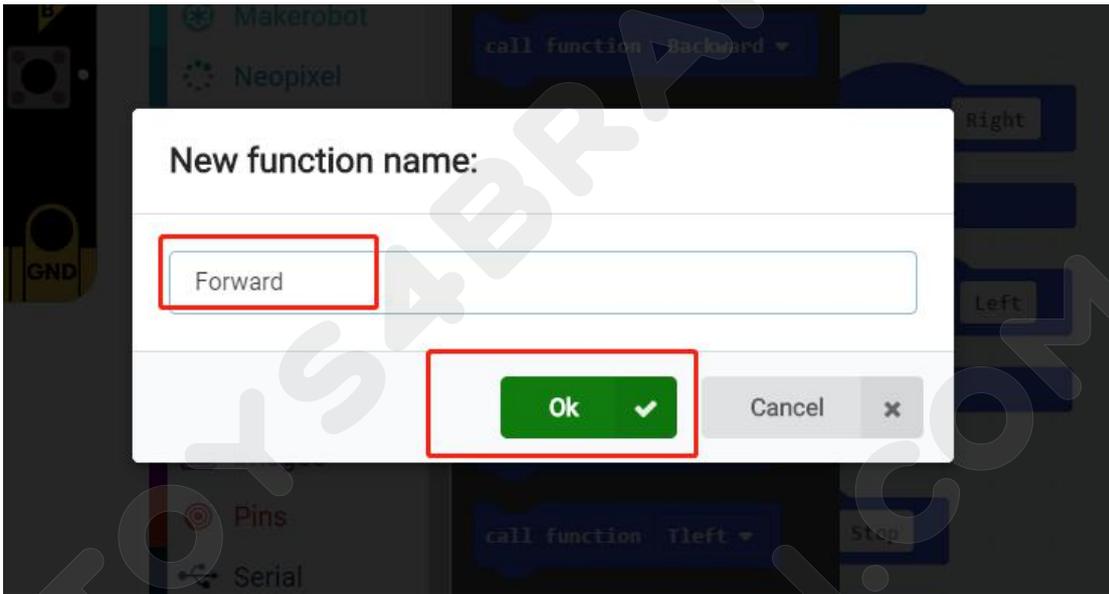
The device consists of an Infrared Transmitter, an Infrared Detector, and support circuitry. It only requires three connections. When it detects an obstacle within range it will send an output low.

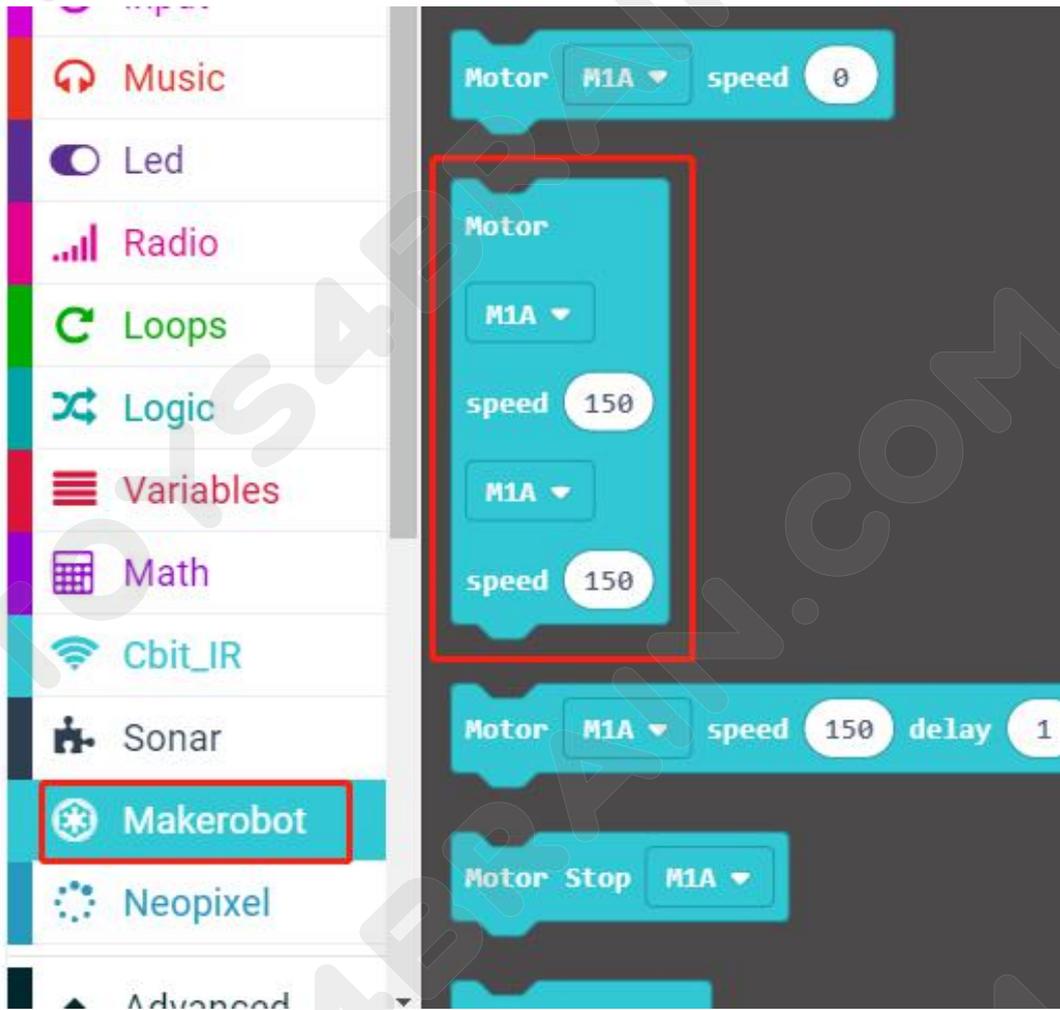


Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.







Make a Function...

- call function Backward ▾
- call function Forward ▾
- call function Left ▾
- call function Right ▾
- call function Stop ▾
- call function Tleft ▾
- call function Tright ▾

Search...

- Basic
- more
- Input
- Music
- Led
- Radio
- Loops
- Logic
- Variables
- Math
- Cbit_IR
- Sonar
- Makerobot

show leds

show icon [grid icon] ▾

show string "Hello!"

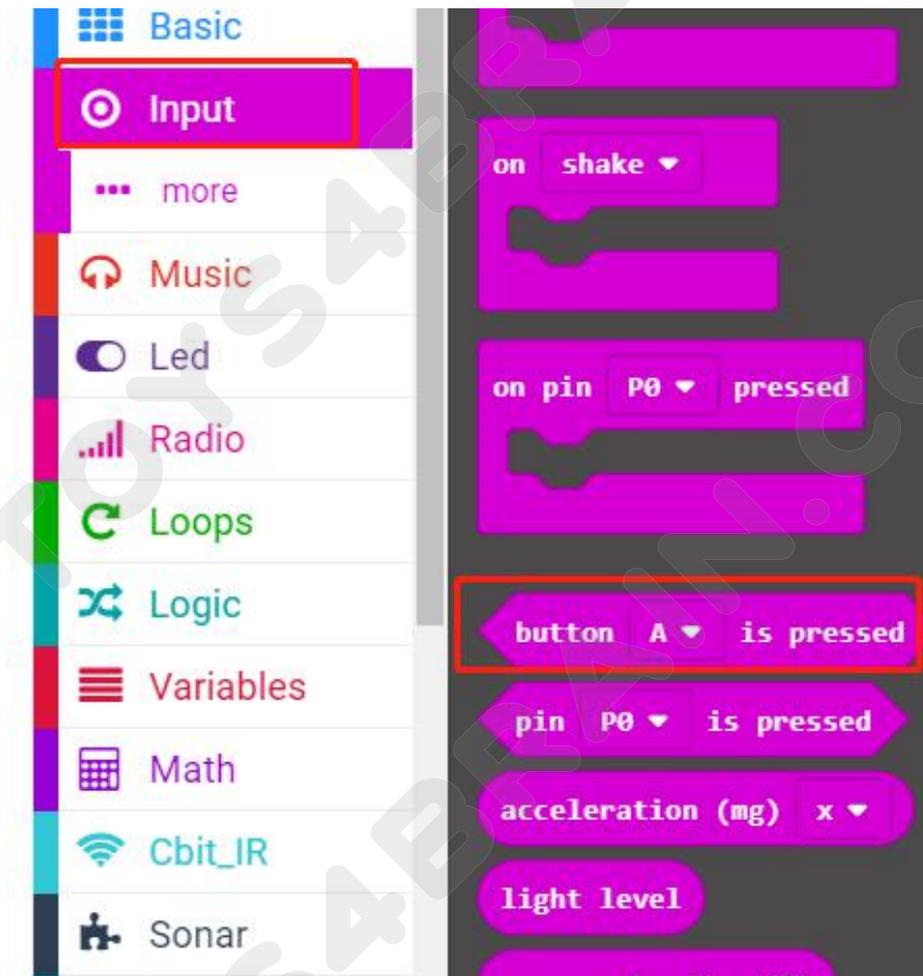
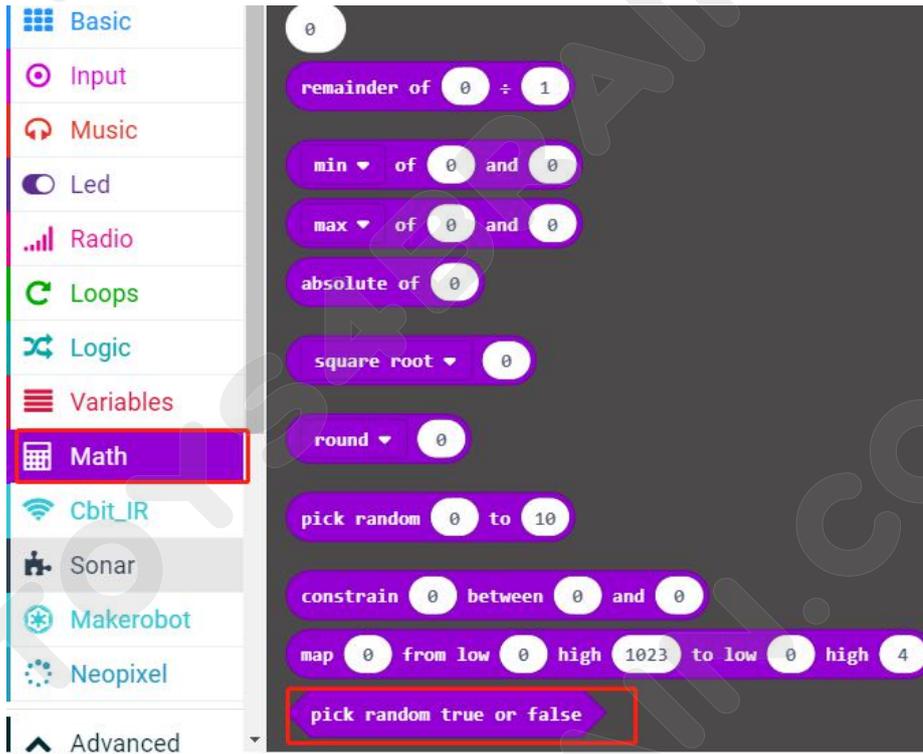
forever

pause (ms) 100 ▾

on start

This screenshot shows the 'Loops' category selected in the Scratch block palette. The palette on the left lists various categories: Basic, Input, Music, Led, Radio, Loops (highlighted), Logic, Variables, Math, Cbit_IR, Sonar, Makerobot, and Neopixel. The main area displays several loop blocks: a 'repeat 4 times' block, a 'while true' block, a 'for index from 0 to 4' block, and a 'for element value of list' block. Red boxes highlight the 'Loops' category in the palette and the 'while true' block in the main area.

This screenshot shows the 'Logic' category selected in the Scratch block palette. The palette on the left lists various categories: Basic, Input, Music, Led, Radio, Loops, Logic (highlighted), Variables, Math, Cbit_IR, Sonar, Makerobot, Neopixel, and Advanced. The main area displays several logic blocks: an 'if true then' block, an 'if true then else' block, a 'Comparison' section with '0 = 0' and '0 < 0' blocks, and a 'Boolean' section with 'and' and 'or' blocks. Red boxes highlight the 'Logic' category in the palette and the 'if true then else' block, the '0 = 0' comparison block, and the 'and' boolean block in the main area.



Sonar

Makerobot

Neopixel

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Extensions

digital read pin P0

digital write pin P0 to 0

analog read pin P0

analog write pin P0 to 1023

analog set period pin P0 to (µs) 20000

map 0

from low 0

from high 1023

to low 0

to high 4

servo write pin P0 to 180

forever

if digital read pin P0 = 0 then

else

P0 P1 P2 P3

P4 P5 P6 P7

P8 P9 P10 P11

P12 P13 P14 P15

P16 P19 P20

Complete code:

This section shows the definition of six motor functions and a start loop. Each function block is a 'Motor' block with two speed inputs for M1A and M2A.

- function Tright:** M1A speed 80, M2A speed -80
- function Tleft:** M1A speed -80, M2A speed 80
- function Right:** M1A speed 80, M2A speed 0
- function Left:** M1A speed 0, M2A speed 80
- function Forward:** M1A speed 80, M2A speed 80
- function Backward:** M1A speed -80, M2A speed -80
- function Stop:** M1A speed 0, M2A speed 0
- on start loop:** show icon (grid), while not button A is pressed, do (empty), show icon (dots).

This section shows a 'forever' loop with conditional logic based on digital sensor readings from pins P14 and P15.

```

forever
  if digital read pin P14 == 0 and digital read pin P15 == 0 then
    call function Stop
    pause (ms) 500
    call function Backward
    pause (ms) 500
    if pick random true or false then
      call function Left
    else
      call function Right
    pause (ms) 500
  else if digital read pin P14 == 1 and digital read pin P15 == 0 then
    call function Backward
    pause (ms) 200
    call function Left
    pause (ms) 300
  else if digital read pin P14 == 0 and digital read pin P15 == 1 then
    call function Backward
    pause (ms) 200
    call function Right
    pause (ms) 300
  else
    call function Forward
  
```

Lesson 8 Robot Car following object movement

Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about robot car following object movement.

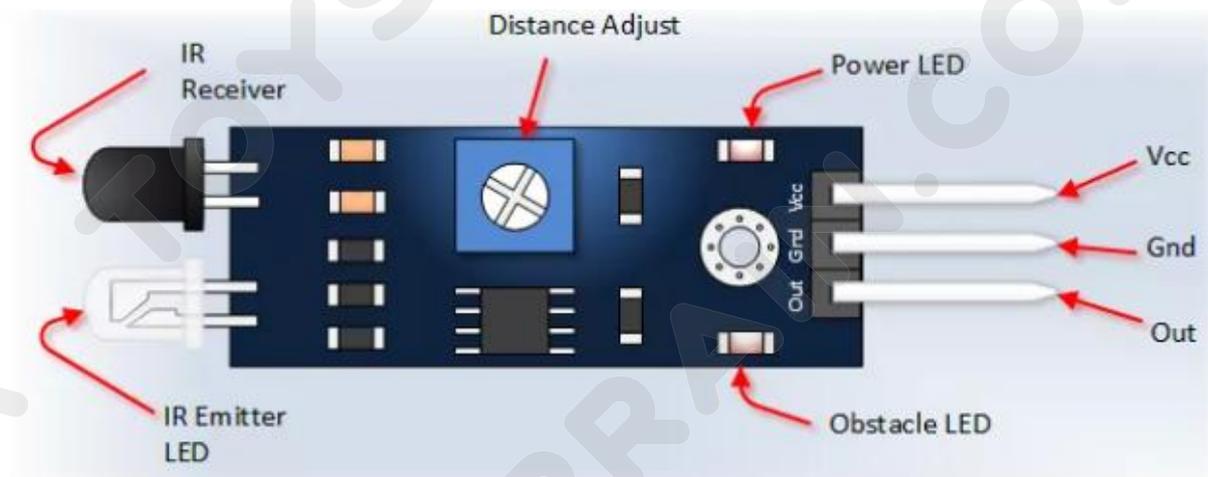
Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared obstacle avoidance sensor module:

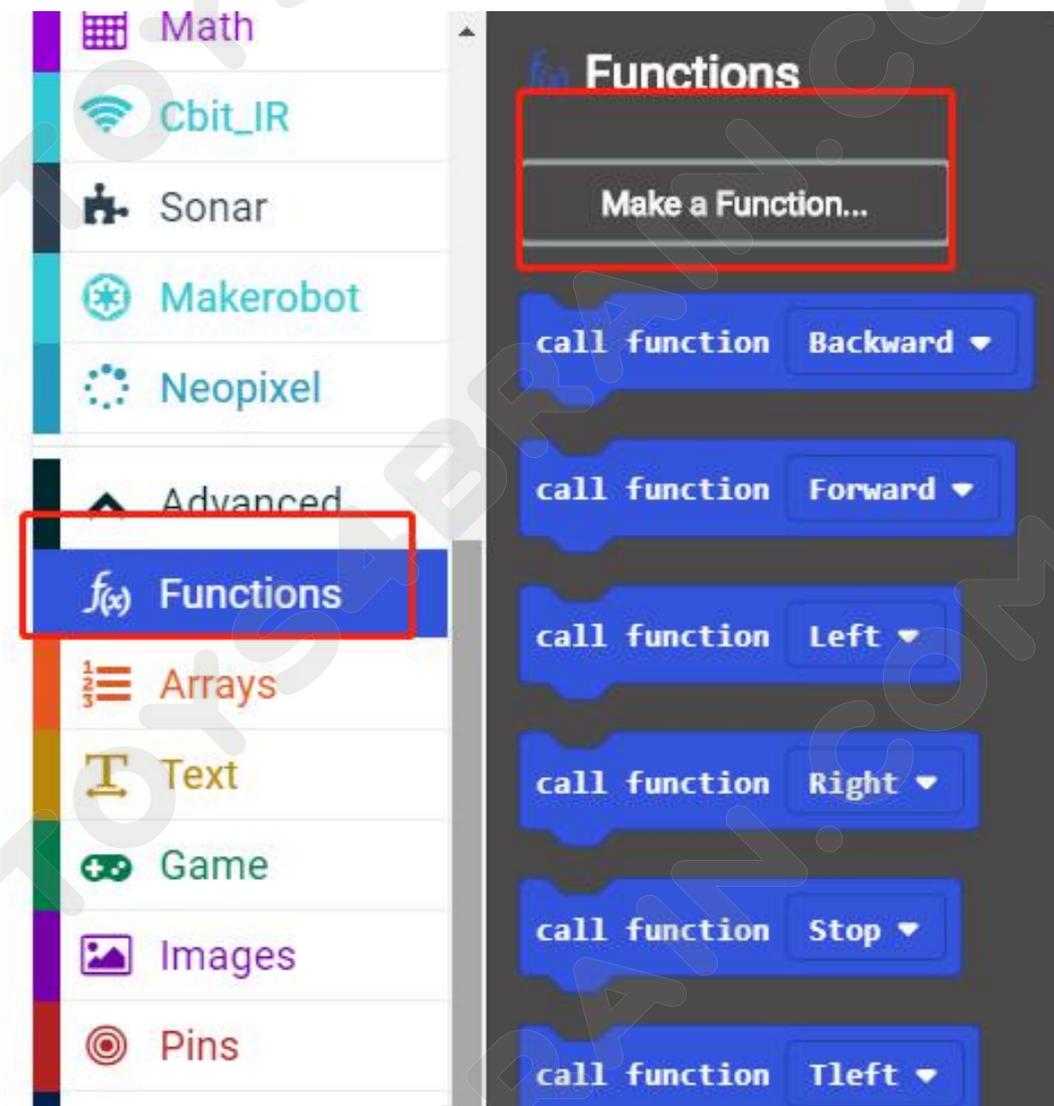
This is yet another one of those modules with cool possibilities. You could for example, sound an alarm when something got too close or you could change the direction of a robot or vehicle.

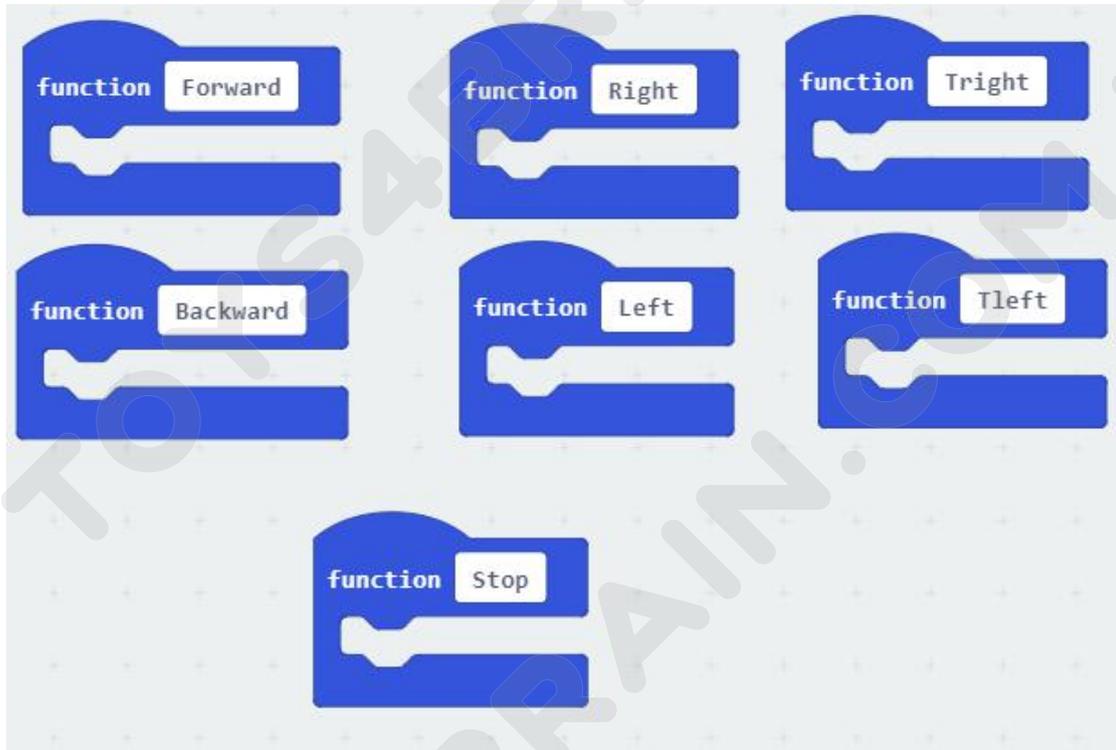
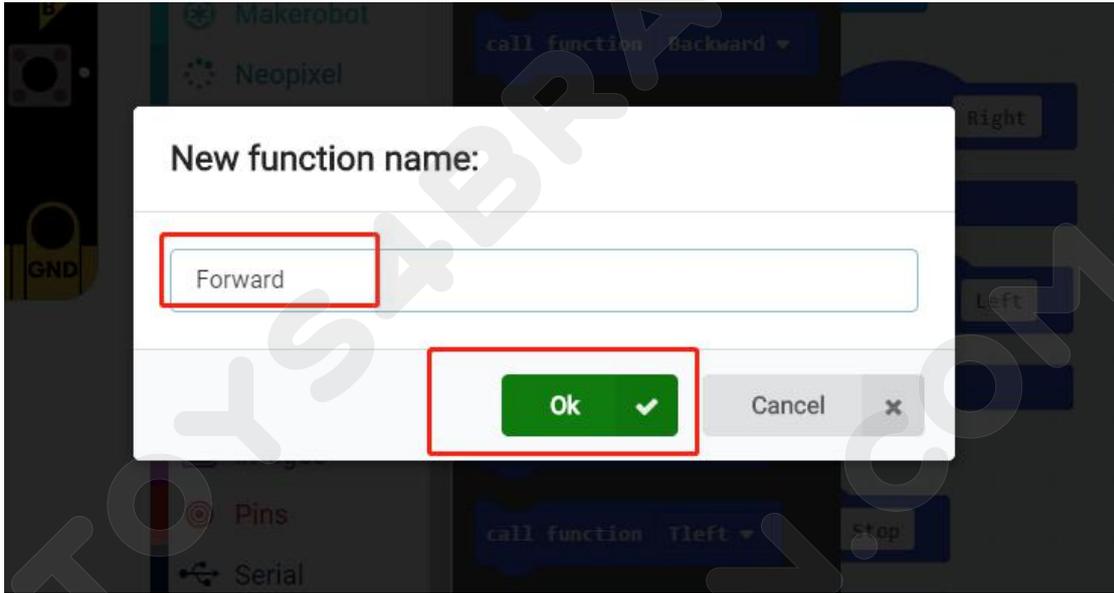
The device consists of an Infrared Transmitter, an Infrared Detector, and support circuitry. It only requires three connections. When it detects an obstacle within range it will send an output low.



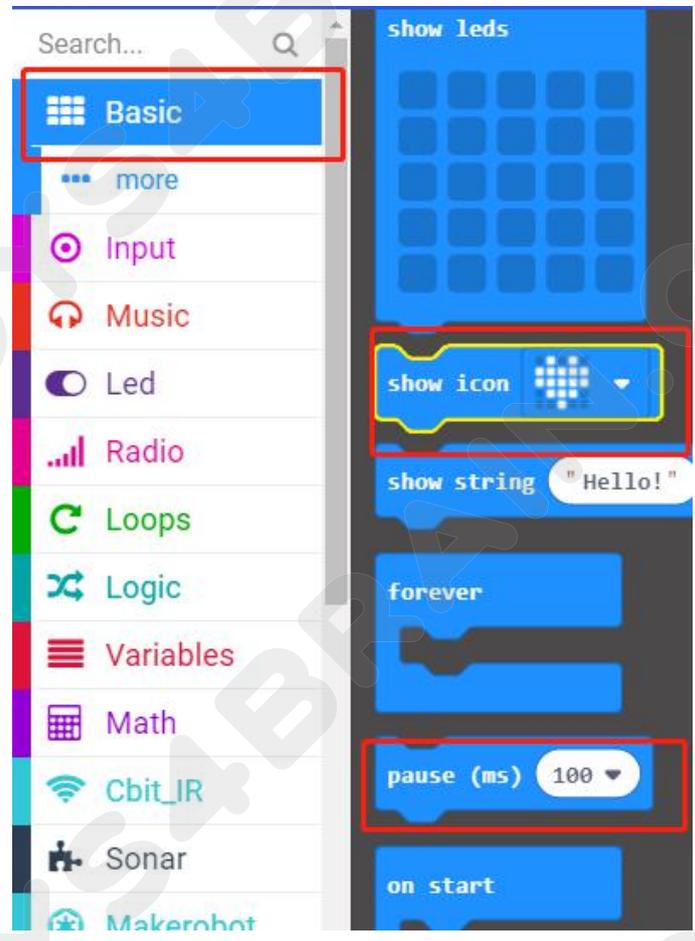
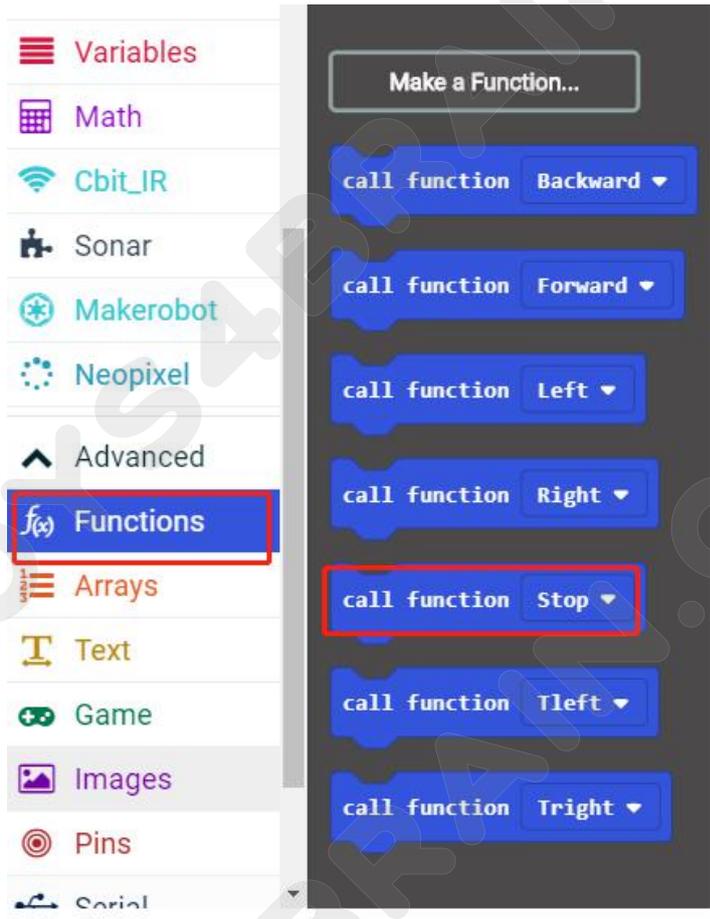
Code:

Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.









This screenshot shows the 'Loops' category selected in the left sidebar. The main workspace displays several loop blocks: a 'repeat 4 times' block, a 'while true' block, a 'for index from 0 to 4' block, and a 'for element value of list' block. Red boxes highlight the 'Loops' category in the sidebar and the 'while true' block in the workspace.

This screenshot shows the 'Logic' category selected in the left sidebar. The main workspace displays logic blocks: an 'if true then' block, an 'if true then else' block, and a 'Comparison' section with blocks for ' $=$ ', '<', and 'Boolean' section with 'and' and 'or' blocks. Red boxes highlight the 'Logic' category in the sidebar and the 'if true then else' block, the ' $=$ ' comparison block, and the 'and' Boolean block.

The screenshot shows the CCROBOT software interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various categories: Basic, Input (highlighted with a red box), more, Music, Led, Radio, Loops, Logic, Variables, Math, Cbit_IR, and Sonar. The main workspace on the right contains several blocks: 'on shake', 'on pin P0 pressed', 'button A is pressed' (highlighted with a red box), 'pin P0 is pressed', 'acceleration (mg) x', and 'light level'.

The screenshot shows the CCROBOT software interface with the 'Pins' category selected in the sidebar (highlighted with a red box). The main workspace contains a sequence of blocks: 'digital read pin P0' (with a red arrow pointing to the pin dropdown), 'digital write pin P0 to 0', 'analog read pin P0', 'analog write pin P0 to 1023', 'analog set period pin P0 to (µs) 20000', a 'map' block with values 0, 0, 1023, 0, 4, and 'servo write pin P0 to 180'.



Complete code:



```
forever
  if digital read pin P14 = 0 and digital read pin P15 = 0 then
    call function Forward
  else if digital read pin P14 = 1 and digital read pin P15 = 0 then
    call function Right
  else if digital read pin P14 = 0 and digital read pin P15 = 1 then
    call function Left
  else
    call function Stop
```

Lesson 9 Infrared Remote Control Robot Car

Overview:

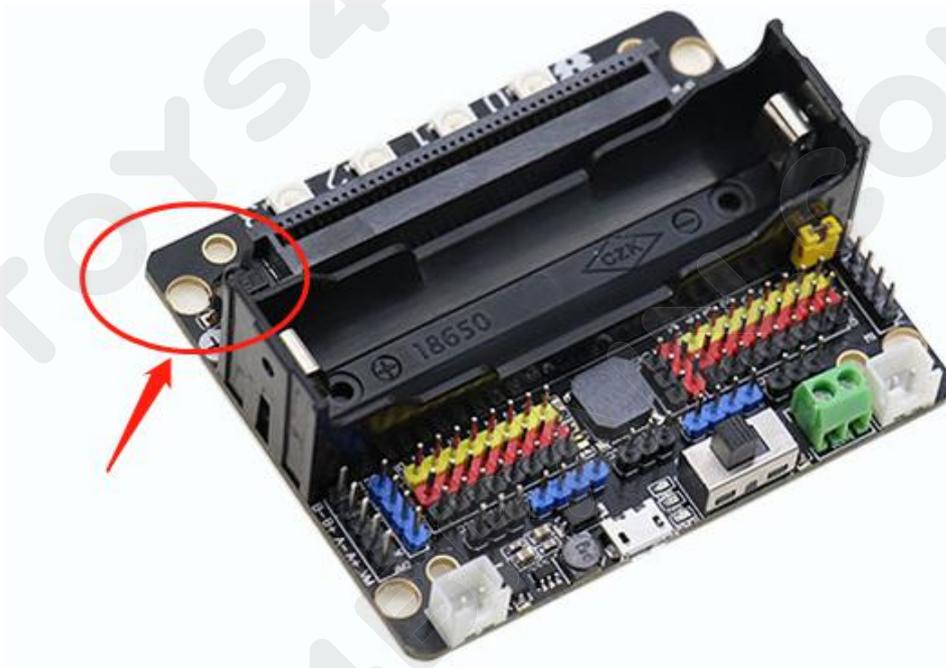
In this lesson we will learn about the Infrared Remote Control Robot Car.

Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Infrared receiver module:

- Very low supply current
- Photo detector and preamplifier in one package
- Internal filter for PCM frequency
- Supply voltage: 2.5 V to 5.5 V
- Improved immunity against ambient light
- Insensitive to supply voltage ripple and noise



Remote control:

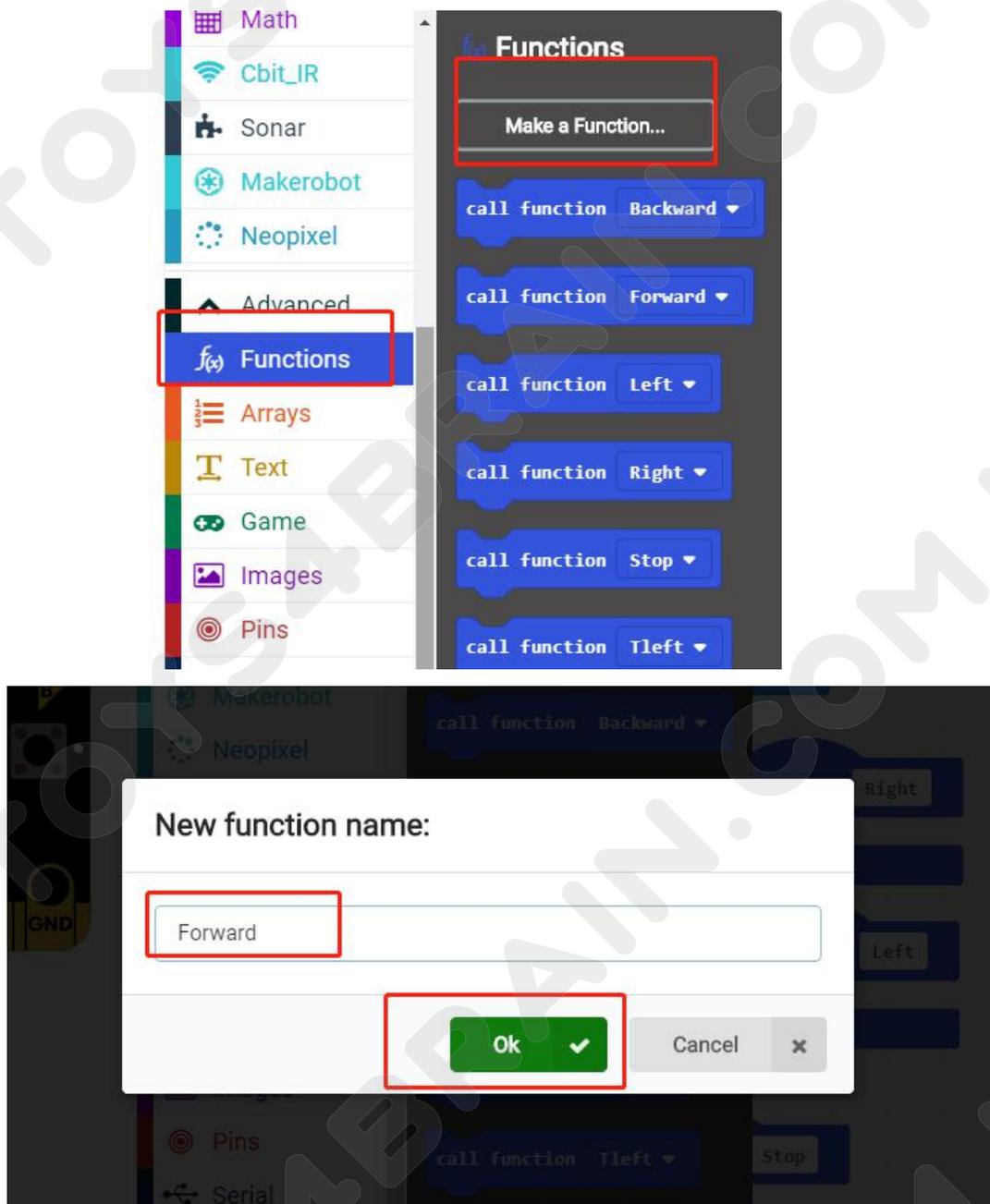
Electronic Device

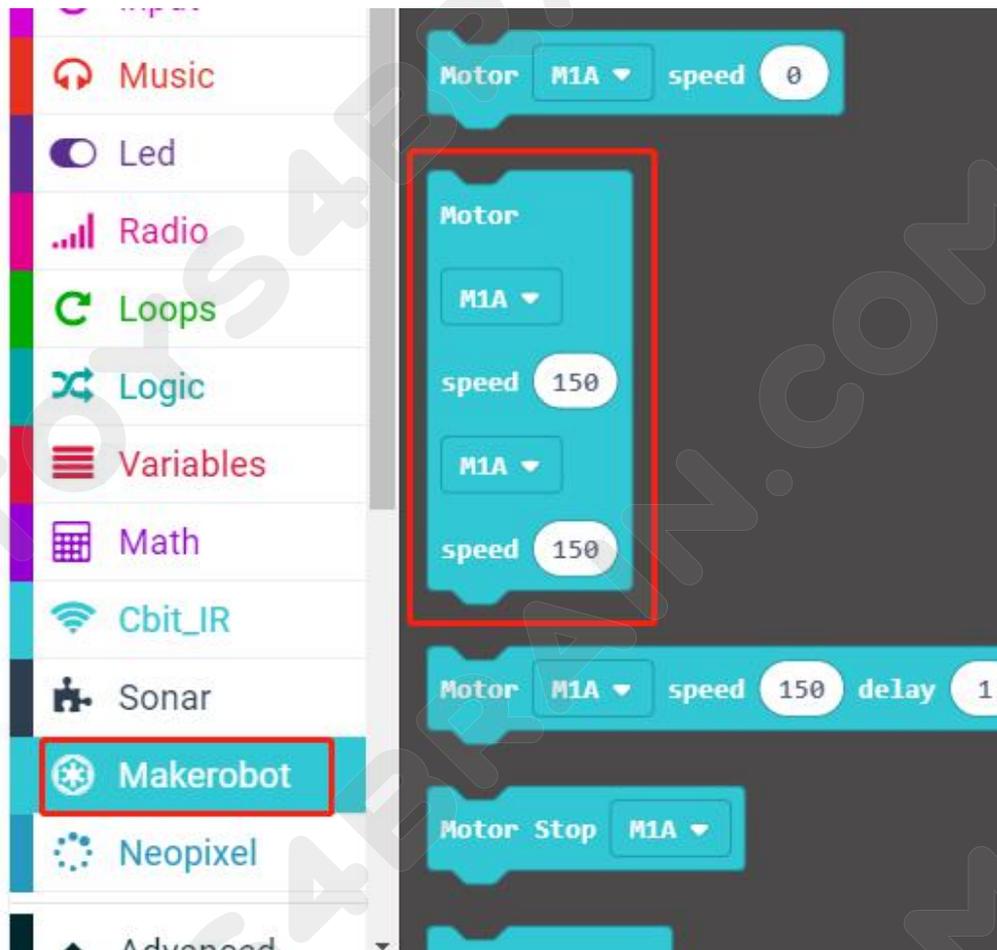
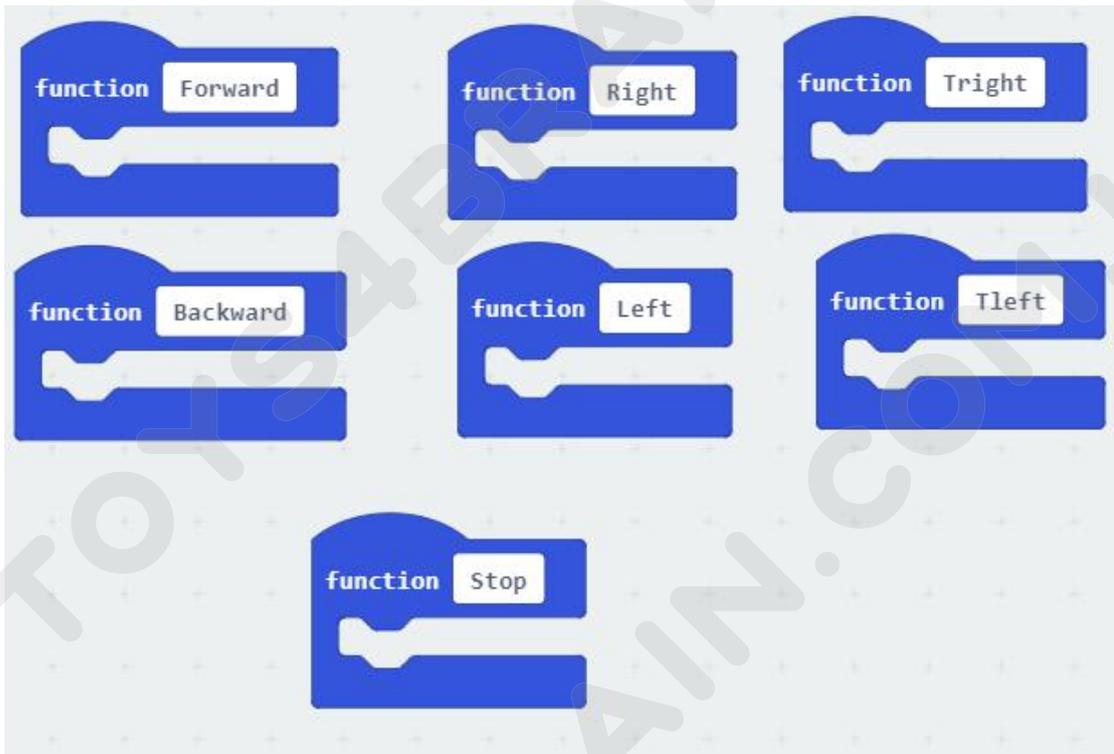
In electronics, a remote control is an electronic device used to operate the device from a distance, usually wirelessly. For example, in consumer electronics, a remote control can be used to operate devices such as a television set, DVD player or other home appliance, from a short distance. A remote control is primarily a convenience feature for the user, and can allow operation of devices that are out of convenient reach for direct operation of controls. In some cases, remote controls allow a person to operate a device that they otherwise would not be able to reach, as when a garage door opener is triggered from outside or when a Digital Light Processing projector that is mounted on a high ceiling is controlled by a person from the floor level.

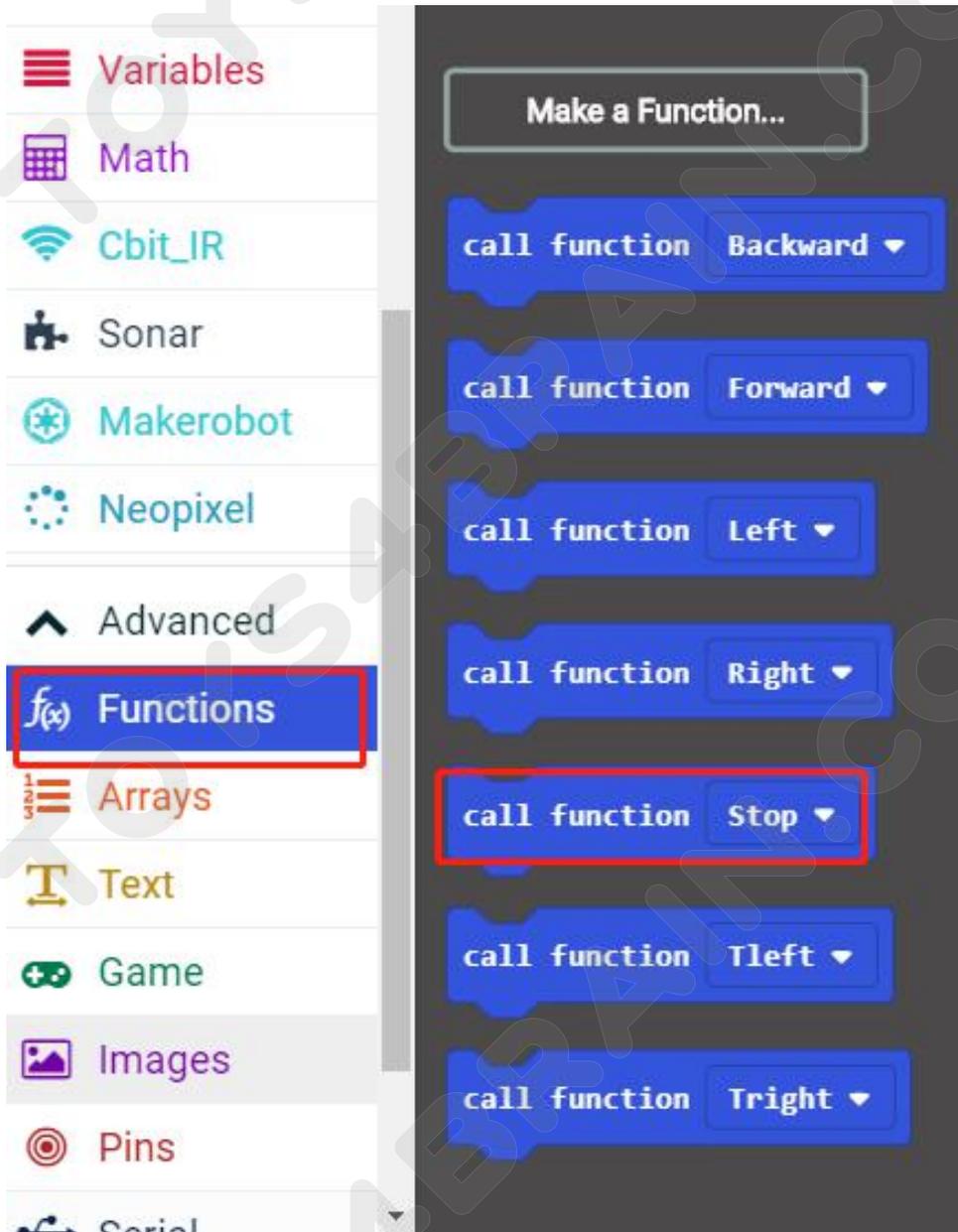


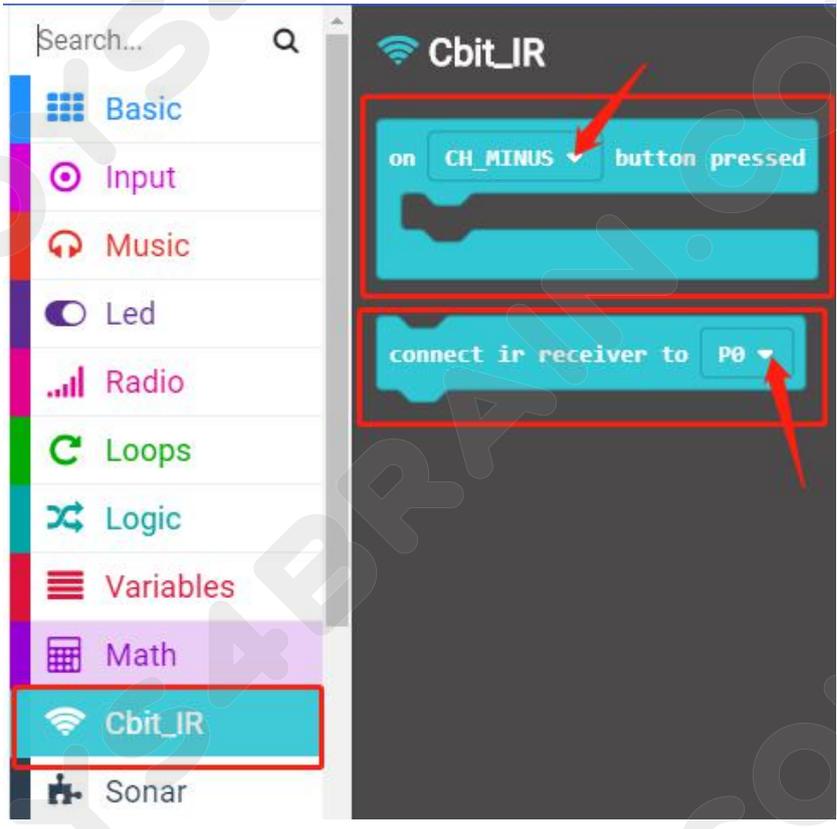
Code:

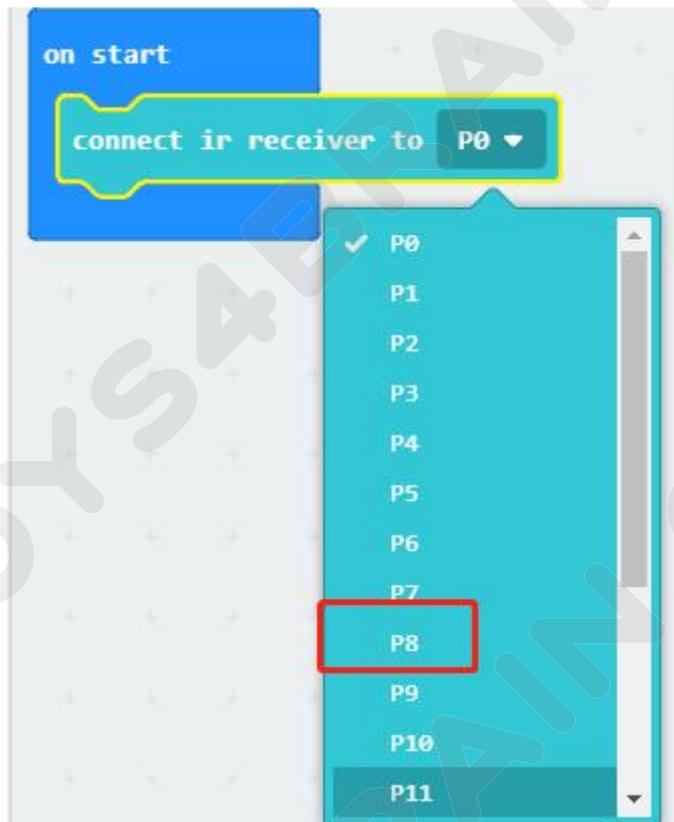
Then connect the micro:bit to the computer via USB, click the computer icon in the computer, click the URL in the micro: location disk to enter the programming interface, and then click Add Package. Copy github.com/zhuning239/makerobot to the input field, click OK to add the package, and then you can build the block using our extension package.

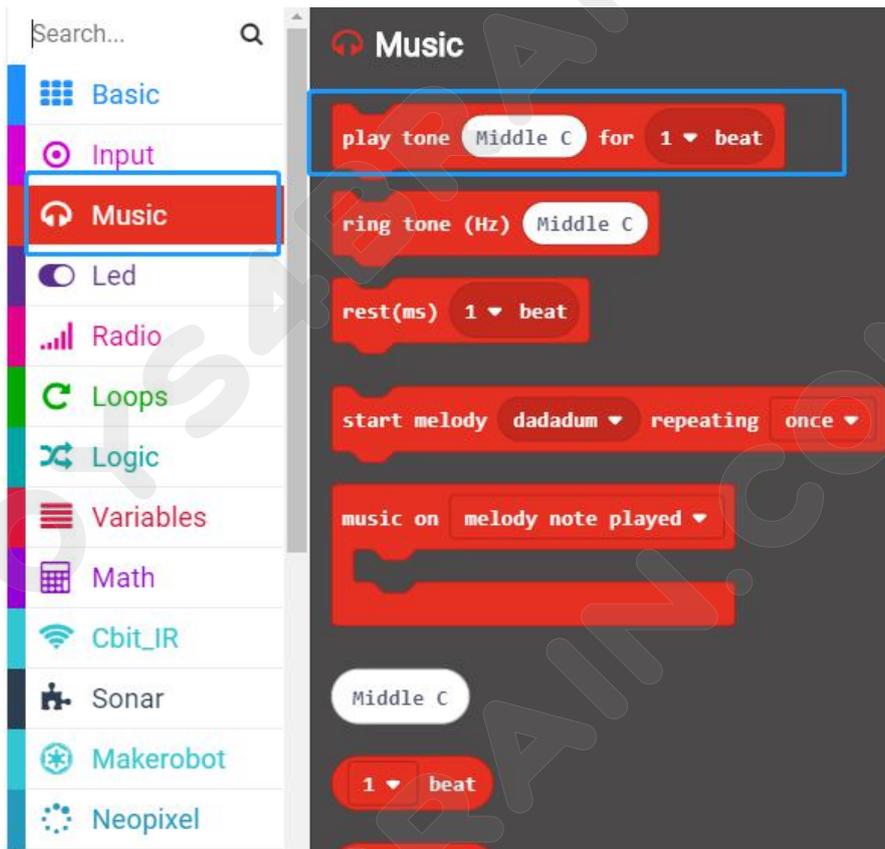




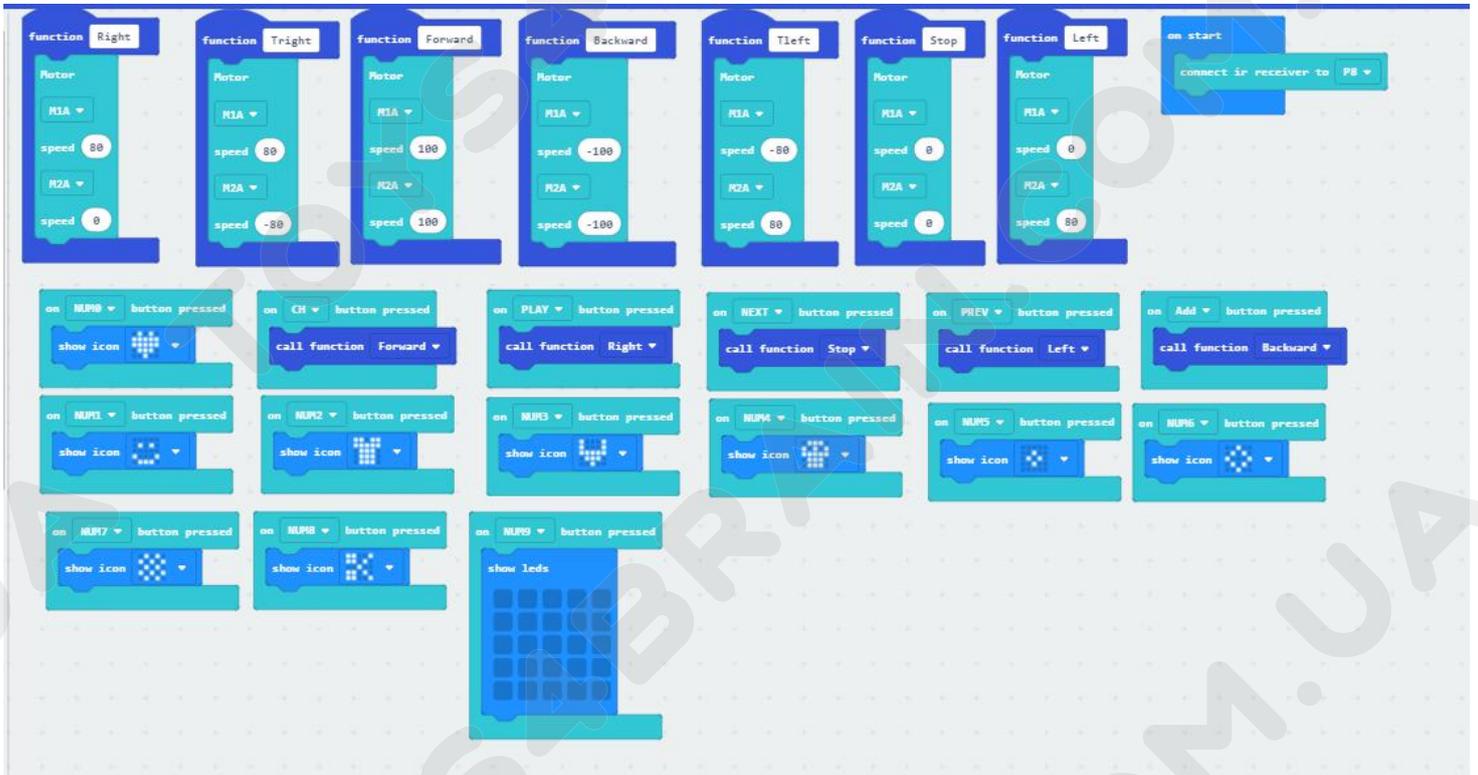








Complete code:



```
on CH_MIMUS button pressed
  Motor Stop M1B
  Motor M1B speed 255
  pause (ms) 1000
  Motor M1B speed 0

on EQ button pressed
  if digital read pin P13 = 0 then
    play tone Middle E for 1 beat
    play tone Middle E for 1 beat
    play tone Middle F for 1 beat
    play tone Middle G for 1 beat
    play tone Middle G for 1 beat
    play tone Middle F for 1 beat
    play tone Middle E for 1 beat
    play tone Middle D for 1 beat
    play tone Middle C for 1 beat
    play tone Middle C for 1 beat
    play tone Middle D for 1 beat
    play tone Middle E for 1 beat
    play tone Middle E for 1 beat
    play tone Middle D for 1/2 beat
```

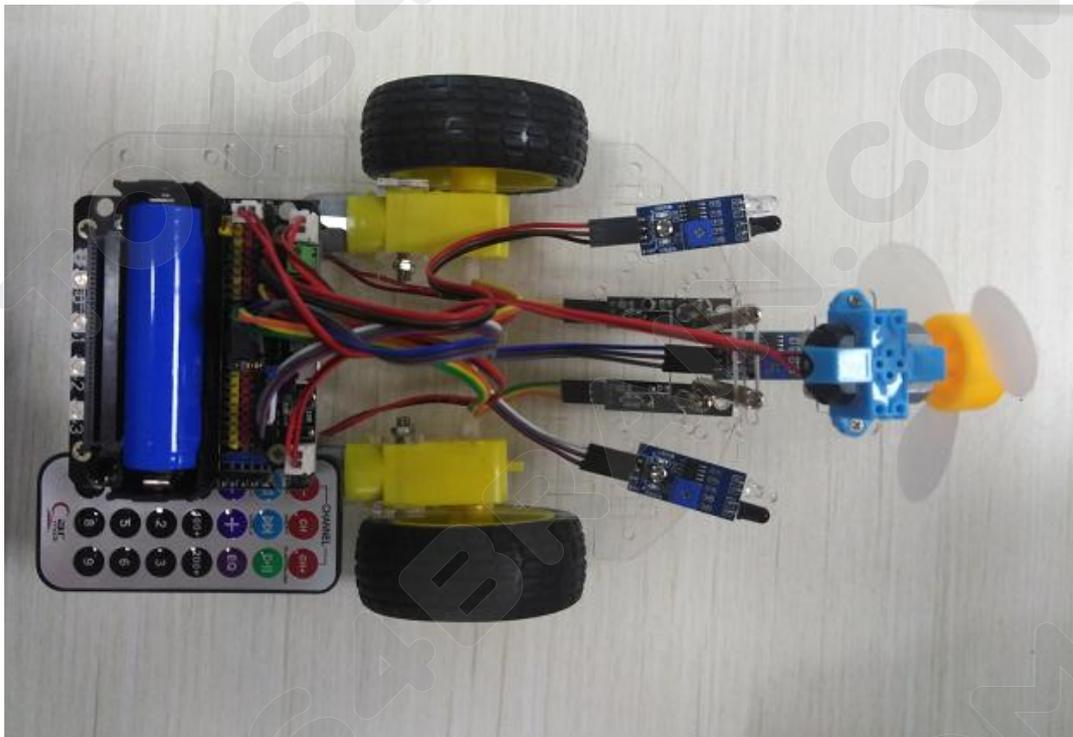
```
play tone Middle D for 2 beat
play tone Middle E for 1 beat
play tone Middle E for 1 beat
play tone Middle F for 1 beat
play tone Middle G for 1 beat
play tone Middle G for 1 beat
play tone Middle F for 1 beat
play tone Middle E for 1 beat
play tone Middle D for 1 beat
play tone Middle C for 1 beat
play tone Middle C for 1 beat
play tone Middle D for 1 beat
play tone Middle E for 1 beat
play tone Middle D for 1 beat
play tone Middle C for 1/2 beat
```

A Scratch script consisting of 14 red 'play tone' blocks. The notes and durations are: Middle D (1 beat), Middle D (1 beat), Middle E (1 beat), Middle C (1 beat), Middle D (1 beat), Middle E (1/2 beat), Middle F (1/2 beat), Middle E (1 beat), Middle C (1 beat), Middle D (1 beat), Middle E (1/2 beat), and Middle F (1/2 beat).

A Scratch script consisting of 15 red 'play tone' blocks. The notes and durations are: Middle E (1 beat), Middle D (1 beat), Middle C (1/2 beat), Middle D (1/2 beat), Low G (1 beat), Middle E (1/2 beat), Middle E (1/2 beat), Middle E (1 beat), Middle F (1 beat), Middle G (1 beat), Middle G (1 beat), Middle F (1 beat), Middle E (1/8 beat), and Middle F (1/8 beat).

```
play tone Middle F for 1/8 beat
play tone Middle D for 1/2 beat
play tone Middle C for 1 beat
play tone Middle C for 1 beat
play tone Middle D for 1 beat
play tone Middle E for 1 beat
play tone Middle D for 1 beat
play tone Middle C for 1/2 beat
play tone Middle C for 2 beat
else
digital write pin P13 to 1
```

Physical picture:



Lesson 10 Bluetooth remote control robot car

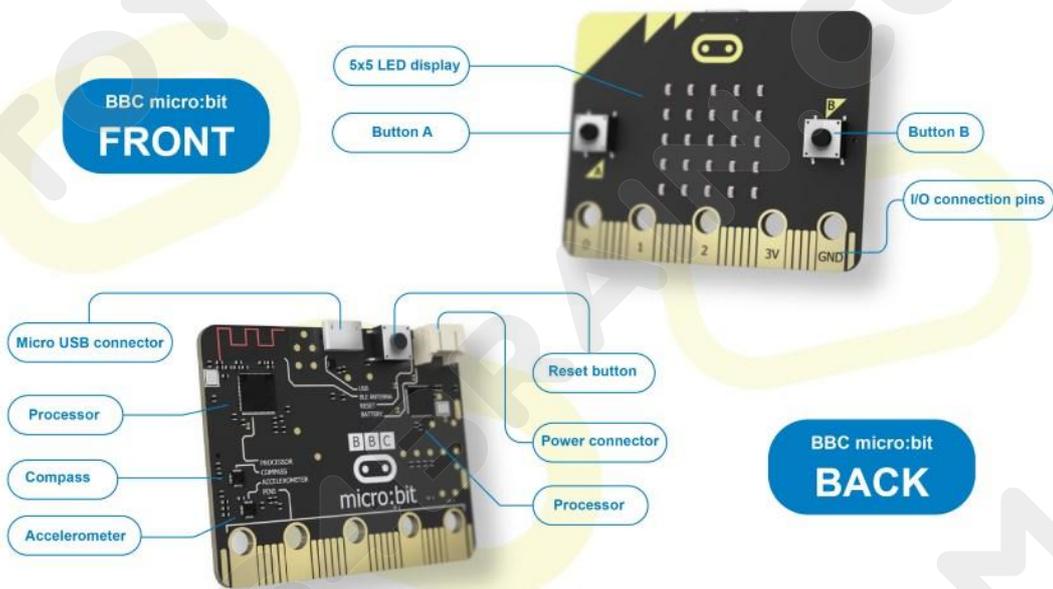
Overview:

In this lesson we will learn about Bluetooth remote control robot car.

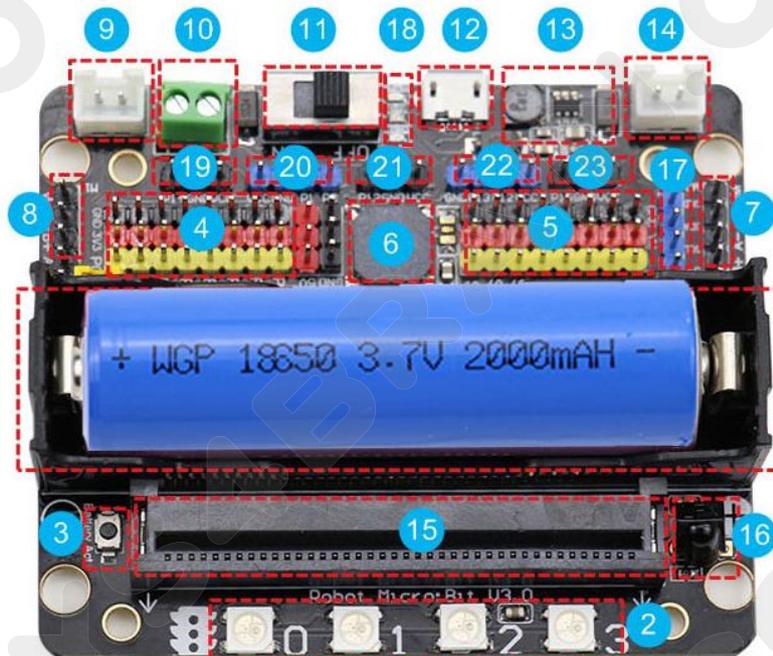
Component Required:

- USB data cable * 1
- OKYSTAR DIY Car Robot * 1

Micro:bit



Robot micro:bit V3.0 (extension board):



- 1, lithium battery holder
- 2, four-way full color programmable RGB
- 3, anti-reverse battery activation button
- 4, micro: bit 8 way IO port
- 5, 8 way servo interface
- 6, programmable passive buzzer
- 7, DC motor / stepper motor interface
- 8, DC motor / stepper motor interface
- 9, the robot left motor interface
- 10, 5V external power supply interface
- 11, the power switch
- 12, micro USB charging interface
- 13, charging circuit
- 14, the robot right motor interface
- 15, micro:bit gold finger interface
- 16, IR infrared remote control receiver
- 17, I2C interface
- 18, power indicator
- 19, the left infrared obstacle avoidance interface
- 20, infrared tracking module interface
- 21, fire extinguishing sensor interface
- 22, ultrasonic module interface
- 23, the right infrared obstacle avoidance interface

Complete code:

Due to the revision of the online web programming of microbit's official website, our Bluetooth remote control program cannot be directly imported into the microbit disk from the online program, otherwise it will not be able to connect to the Bluetooth, and will also flash back even the Bluetooth is connected

Solution:

1.Download the program from our network drive and drag it to the microbit drive symbol directly. (note: our program cannot be imported into online programming, otherwise the Bluetooth module cannot be used)

Note:

About App We only provide the Android version here. For other versions, you can also search for related apps on other related websites to control our Bluetooth car.

