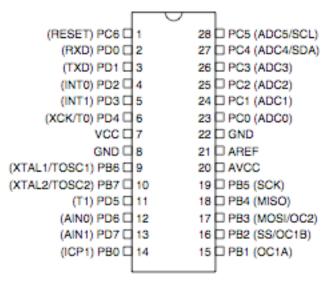
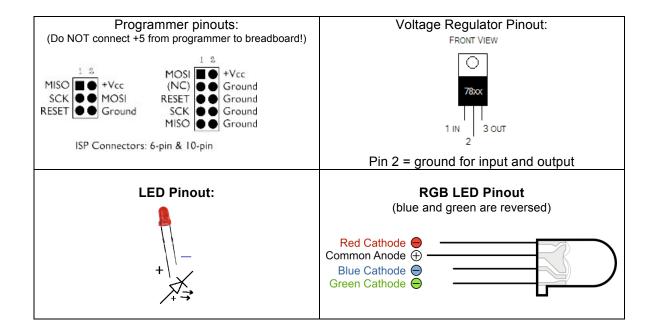
Bloominglabs AVR Workshop

Legend:

VCC = +5V	Programmer connections:
GND = ground	(Do NOT connect +5 from programmer to breadboard!)
ISP = In-System-Programmer port	1 = reset
PDIP = chip form factor, Plastic Dual-Inline-Pin	19 = SCK
Port B = pins 14-19, 9, 10	18 = MISO
Port C = pins 23-28, 1	17 = MOSI
Port D = pins 2-6, 11, 12	22 = GND

ATMega8 Pinout



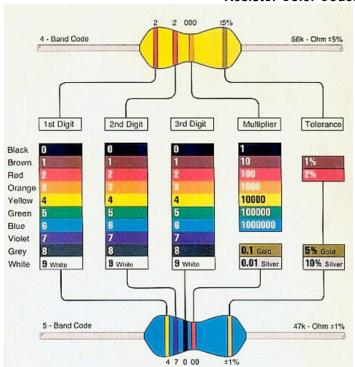


More AVR info: www.avrfreaks.net

AVRDUDE Setup Tutorial: www.ladyada.net/make/usbtinyisp/avrdude.html

Bloominglabs AVR Workshop

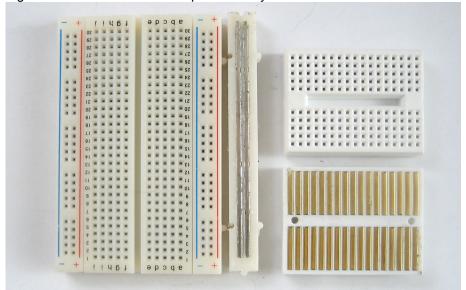
Resistor Color Codes



Black	0	Bad
Brown	1	Boys
Red	2	Race
Orange	3	Our
Yellow	4	Young
Green	5	Girls
Blue	6	Behind
Violet	7	Victory
Grey	8	Garder
White	9	Walls

How the Solderless Bread Board works:

(Image and text borrowed from http://www.ladyada.net/learn/arduino/lesson3.html)



In the images above you can see how there are two kinds of metal strips. There are short ones that connect 5 row holes at a time, and then there are very long ones that connect 25 (or more!) column holes at a time. The long columns are called **rails** and the short strips are called **rows**. Breadboards are almost always made so that they have two sets of 5-hole rows and on either side there are a pair of rails. For example the breadboard on the left has 30 row pairs and 2 sets of double rails on either side. The one on the right is quite small, it has only 17 row pairs and no rails.

Warning!

Distressing as it may sound, solderless breadboards can be **very** flakey, especially as they age. If you're having problems with your circuit, it could be that the little metal clips on the inside aren't working well. Try poking it with your finger, or moving it to a different section.