

Problems we ran into

- Problems:

- We forgot to put the wire into the ground pin
- One of our LED lights weren't working
- The electrical connection on the breadboard wasn't ~~together~~ properly put in because the resistor wasn't in the right place.
- The wrong lights were ~~a~~ turning on at the wrong time.
- Some of the wires were not pressed in properly, so it didn't work

In conclusion, we got the results we wanted, our traffic lights are now timed and built properly. We followed our procedure correctly, so we put our wires, resistors, LED lights, and other important materials in the correct spot on the breadboard. ^{Arduino} \uparrow So our hypothesis was proven correct. We had a few challenges, which ~~was mostly~~ mostly includes the coding, but we still figured it out in the end.

Application/extension/recommendations

Extension:

We have realized the importance of traffic lights. So the ones who should have all the credit should be the traffic engineers. They are responsible for the operation of making traffic lights and making sure it works. Knowing how traffic lights work is very important, considering not many people look into them.

Recommendations:

If we were to do the experiment differently, we would use pressure sensors and motion sensors. The sensors are used in more ~~not busy~~ ^{rural} areas, so we could do that. It would be more work, but more worth it. We could also make it more like a traffic light. We did not account for pedestrian crosswalks, and left turn signals, and some other signals and signs.