



AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY-BANGLADESH (AIUB)

Faculty of Engineering
Department of EEE and CoE
Undergraduate Program

Course: Microprocessor and Embedded Systems

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Experiment 10: Familiarization with Raspberry Pi

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Theory and methodology:

The Raspberry Pi is a series of small single-board computers developed in the United Kingdom by the Raspberry Pi Foundation to promote the teaching of basic computer science in schools and in developing countries. The most important thing about different versions of Raspberry Pi is that, it is a computer that costs \$5 to \$75.

Objectives:

To get familiar with Raspberry Pi

Equipment List:

- 1) Activated Raspberry pi
- 2) LED
- 3) Resistor (220 Ω)
- 4) Breadboard
- 5) Jumper wires

Hardware Setup:

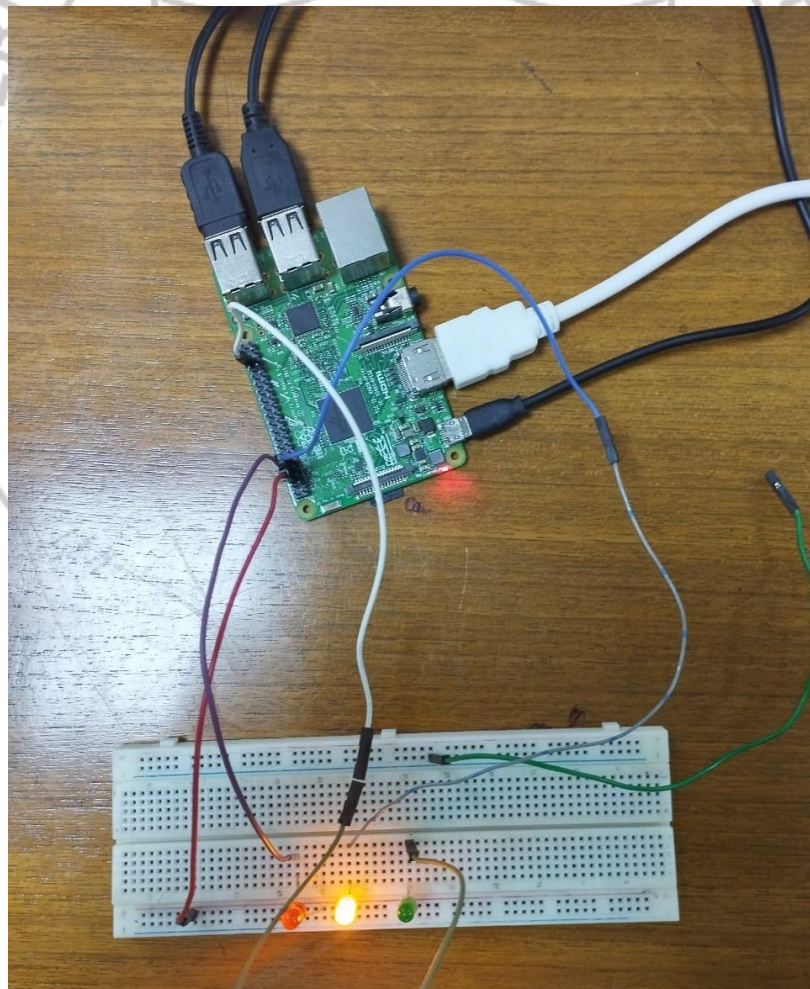


Fig 1: Hardware setup for traffic light system

Experiment result:

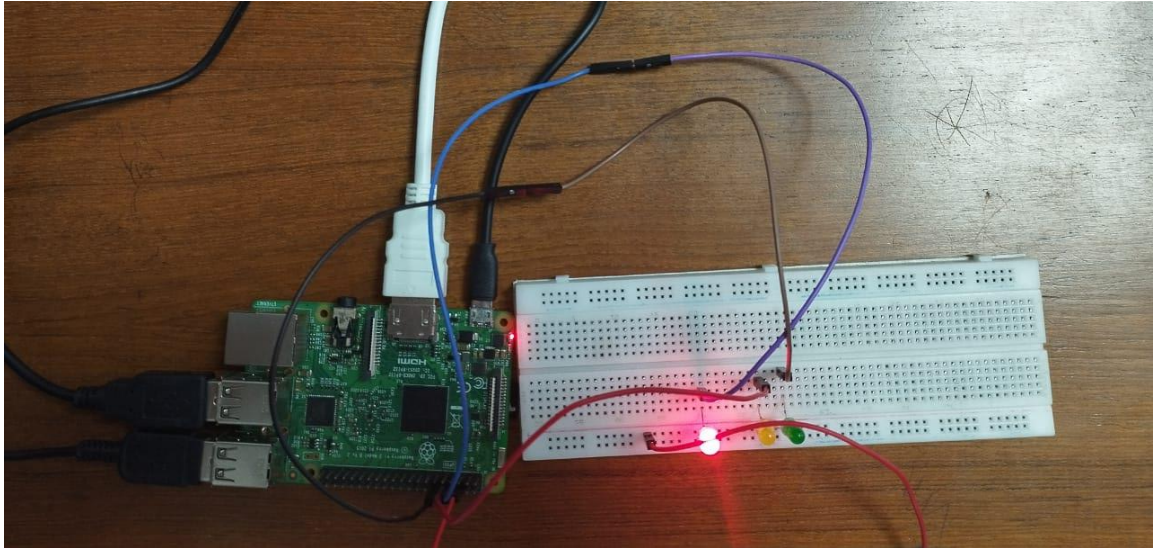


Fig 2: Red LED on

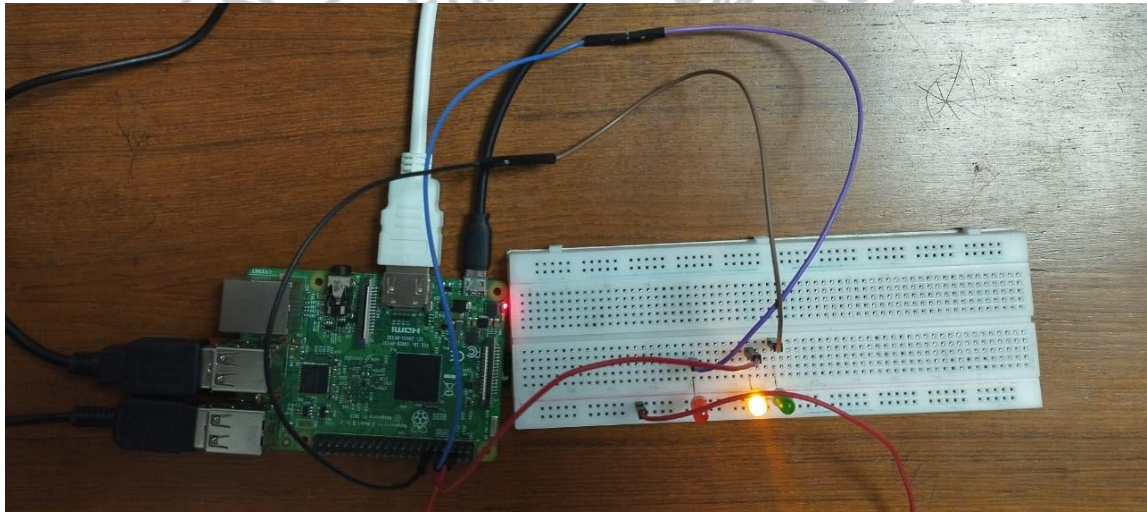


Fig 3: Yellow LED on

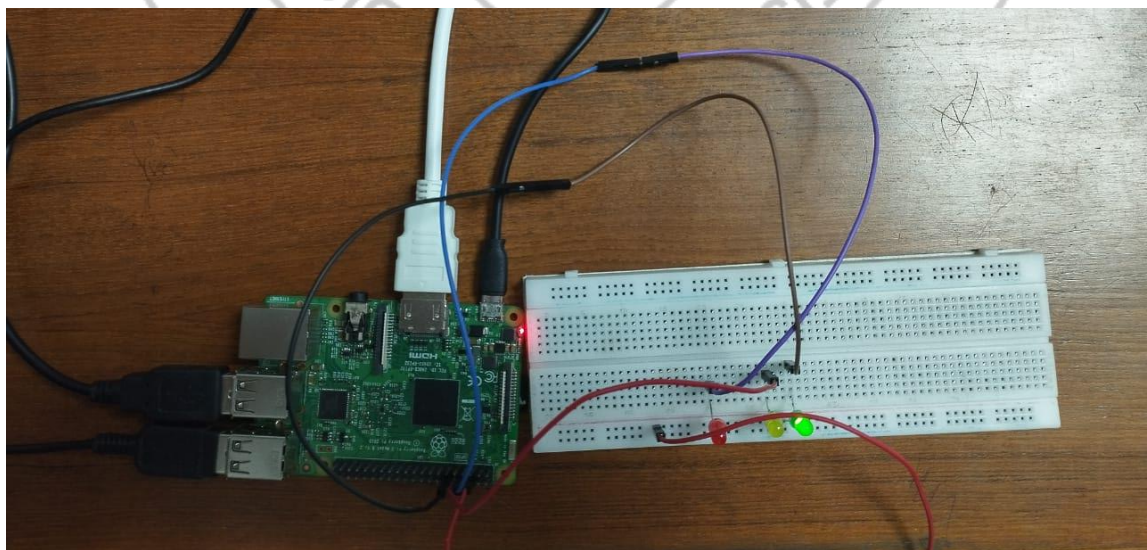


Fig 4: Green LED on

Code Analysis:

At first import RPi.GPIO as GPIO and time then set mode and set warnings then setup a GPIO.OUT as 14 as RED, 15 as YELLOW, and 16 as GREEN. In the while loop set pinMode, 14 is HIGH then sleep it for four seconds then set LOW. For YELLOW LED First set pinMode 15 as HIGH and set sleep time is 2 seconds, then set pinMode as LOW this process continues the three-time. And lastly set pinMode 16 as HIGH, as a result, the GREEN light on and then set sleep time as 4 second then set pinMode 16 set as LOW

```
Import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
```

```
Import time
```

```
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
```

```
GPIO.setwarnings(False)
```

```
GPIO.setup(14, GPIO.OUT)
```

```
GPIO.setup(15, GPIO.OUT)
```

```
GPIO.setup(18, GPIO.OUT)
```

```
While(True):
```

```
    GPIO.output(14, GPIO.HIGH)
```

```
    time.sleep(5)
```

```
    GPIO.output(14, GPIO.LOW)
```

```
    for i in range (0,3):
```

```
        GPIO.output(15, GPIO.HIGH)
```

```
        time.sleep(1)
```

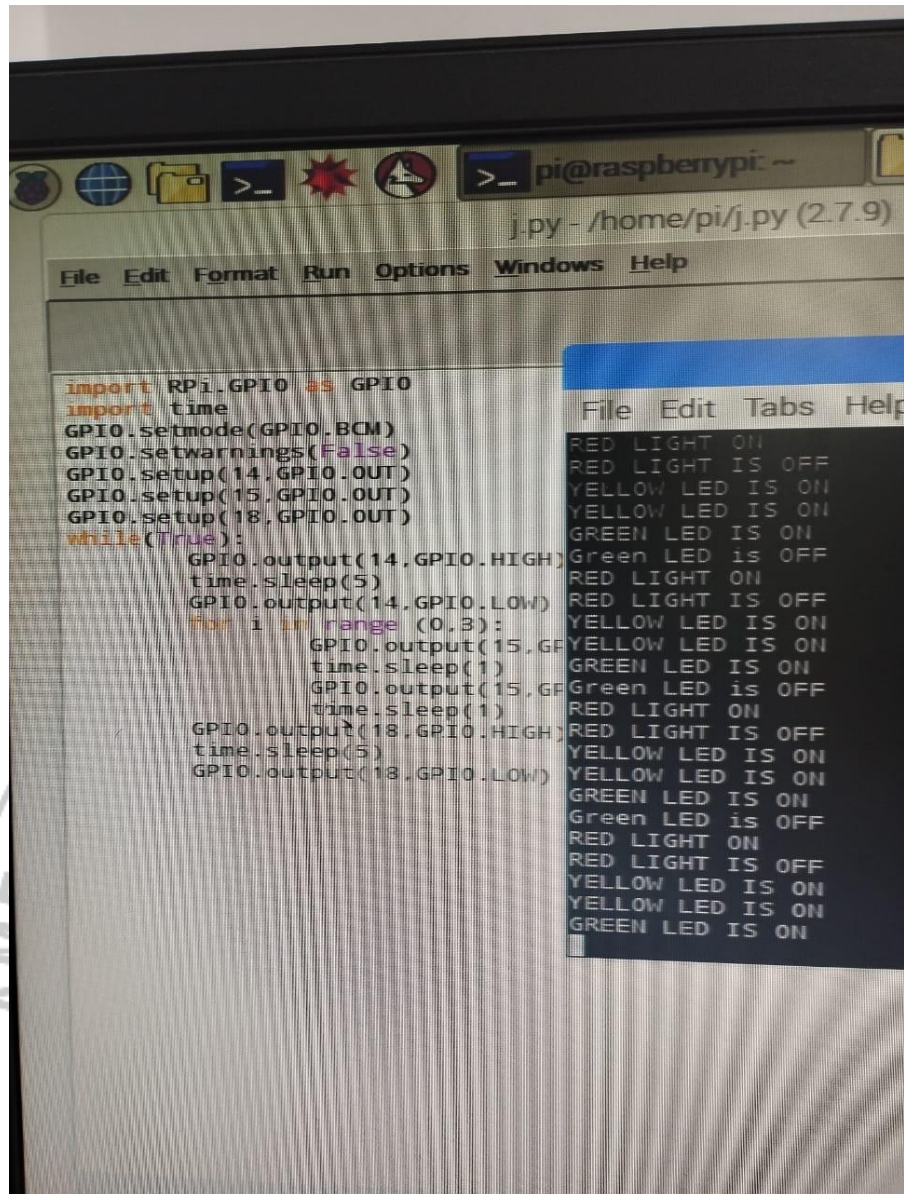
```
        GPIO.output(15, GPIO.LOW)
```

```
        time.sleep(1)
```

```
    GPIO.output(18, GPIO.HIGH)
```

```
    time.sleep(5)
```

```
    GPIO.output(18, GPIO.LOW)
```


The image shows a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The window title is 'pi@raspberrypi: ~'. The command prompt shows 'j.py - /home/pi/j.py (2.7.9)'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Format', 'Run', 'Options', 'Windows', and 'Help'. The code in the terminal is as follows:

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setwarnings(False)
GPIO.setup(14, GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.setup(15, GPIO.OUT)
GPIO.setup(18, GPIO.OUT)
while(True):
    GPIO.output(14, GPIO.HIGH)
    time.sleep(5)
    GPIO.output(14, GPIO.LOW)
    for i in range(0,3):
        GPIO.output(15, GPIO.HIGH)
        time.sleep(1)
        GPIO.output(15, GPIO.LOW)
        time.sleep(1)
    GPIO.output(18, GPIO.HIGH)
    time.sleep(5)
    GPIO.output(18, GPIO.LOW)
```

The output of the code is displayed in a separate window on the right, showing the state of the LEDs:

```
RED LIGHT ON
RED LIGHT IS OFF
YELLOW LED IS ON
YELLOW LED IS ON
GREEN LED IS ON
Green LED is OFF
RED LIGHT ON
RED LIGHT IS OFF
YELLOW LED IS ON
YELLOW LED IS ON
GREEN LED IS ON
Green LED is OFF
RED LIGHT ON
RED LIGHT IS OFF
YELLOW LED IS ON
YELLOW LED IS ON
GREEN LED IS ON
```

Fig 6: Output for code

Discussion:

In this experiment, we were introduced to a Raspberry Pi. We have built the traffic control system with three LEDs using Raspberry Pi. To implement this system, we had to write code in Python. We have used Python for the loop to do the repetitive task. This concept helps in many complex engineering problems.