

Getting Started

Thank you for choosing Freenove products!

After you download the ZIP file we provide. Unzip it and you will get a folder contains several files and folders. There are three PDF files:

- **Tutorial.pdf**
It contains basic operations such as installing system for Raspberry Pi.
The code in this PDF is in C and Python.
- **Tutorial_GPIOZero.pdf**
It contains basic operations such as installing system for Raspberry Pi.
The code in this PDF is in Python.
- **Processing.pdf** in Freenove_LCD1602_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi\Processing
The code in this PDF is in Java.

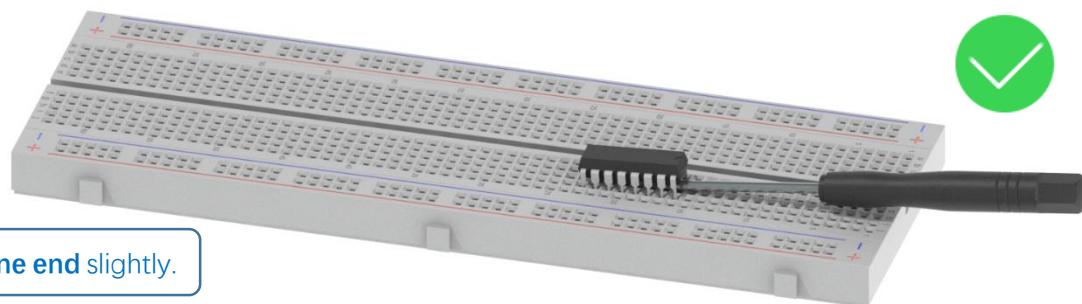
We recommend you to start with Tutorial.pdf first.

If you want to start with Processing.pdf or skip some chapters of Tutorial.pdf, you need to finish necessary steps in **Chapter 7 AD/DA** of **Tutorial.pdf** first.

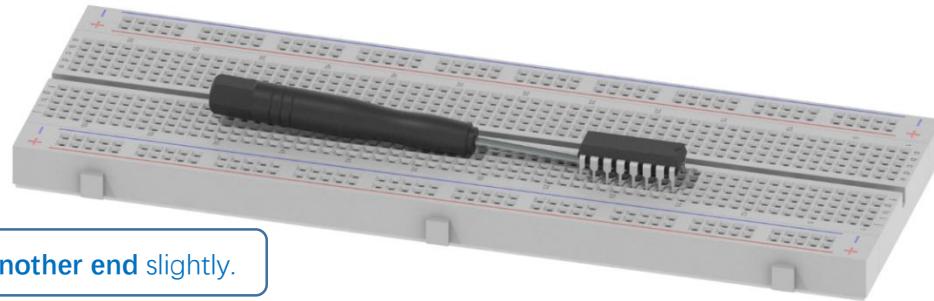
Remove the Chips

Some chips and modules are inserted into the breadboard to protect their pins.

You need to remove them from breadboard before use. (There is no need to remove GPIO Extension Board.) Please find a tool (like a little screw driver) to handle them like below:



Step 1, lift **one end** slightly.



Step 2, lift **another end** slightly.



Step 3, take off the chip with hand.

Avoid lifting one end with big angle directly.



Get Support and Offer Input

Freenove provides free and responsive product and technical support, including but not limited to:

- Product quality issues
- Product use and build issues
- Questions regarding the technology employed in our products for learning and education
- Your input and opinions are always welcome
- We also encourage your ideas and suggestions for new products and product improvements

For any of the above, you may send us an email to:

support@freenove.com

Safety and Precautions

Please follow the following safety precautions when using or storing this product:

- Keep this product out of the reach of children under 6 years old.
- This product should be used only when there is adult supervision present as young children lack necessary judgment regarding safety and the consequences of product misuse.
- This product contains small parts and parts, which are sharp. This product contains electrically conductive parts. Use caution with electrically conductive parts near or around power supplies, batteries and powered (live) circuits.
- When the product is turned ON, activated or tested, some parts will move or rotate. To avoid injuries to hands and fingers, keep them away from any moving parts!
- It is possible that an improperly connected or shorted circuit may cause overheating. Should this happen, immediately disconnect the power supply or remove the batteries and do not touch anything until it

cools down! When everything is safe and cool, review the product tutorial to identify the cause.

- Only operate the product in accordance with the instructions and guidelines of this tutorial, otherwise parts may be damaged or you could be injured.
- Store the product in a cool dry place and avoid exposing the product to direct sunlight.
- After use, always turn the power OFF and remove or unplug the batteries before storing.

About Freenove

Freenove provides open source electronic products and services worldwide.

Freenove is committed to assist customers in their education of robotics, programming and electronic circuits so that they may transform their creative ideas into prototypes and new and innovative products. To this end, our services include but are not limited to:

- Educational and Entertaining Project Kits for Robots, Smart Cars and Drones
- Educational Kits to Learn Robotic Software Systems for Arduino, Raspberry Pi and micro:bit
- Electronic Component Assortments, Electronic Modules and Specialized Tools
- Product Development and Customization Services**

You can find more about Freenove and get our latest news and updates through our website:

<http://www.freenove.com>

Copyright

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Raspberry Pi® is a trademark of Raspberry Pi Foundation (<https://www.raspberrypi.org/>).



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Preface

Raspberry Pi is a low cost, **credit card sized computer** that plugs into a computer monitor or TV, and uses a standard keyboard and mouse. It is an incredibly capable little device that enables people of all ages to explore computing, and to learn how to program in a variety of computer languages like Scratch and Python. It is capable of doing everything you would expect from a desktop computer, such as browsing the internet, playing high-definition video content, creating spreadsheets, performing word-processing, and playing video games. For more information, you can refer to Raspberry Pi official [website](#). For clarification, this tutorial will also reference Raspberry Pi as RPi, RPI and RasPi.

In this tutorial, most chapters consist of **Components List**, **Component Knowledge**, **Circuit**, and **Code (Python code)**. We provide Python code for each project in this tutorial. After completing this tutorial, you can learn Java by reading Processing.pdf.

This kit does not contain [**Raspberry and its accessories**](#). You can also use the components and modules in this kit to create projects of your own design.

Additionally, if you encounter any issues or have questions about this tutorial or the contents of kit, you can always contact us for free technical support at:

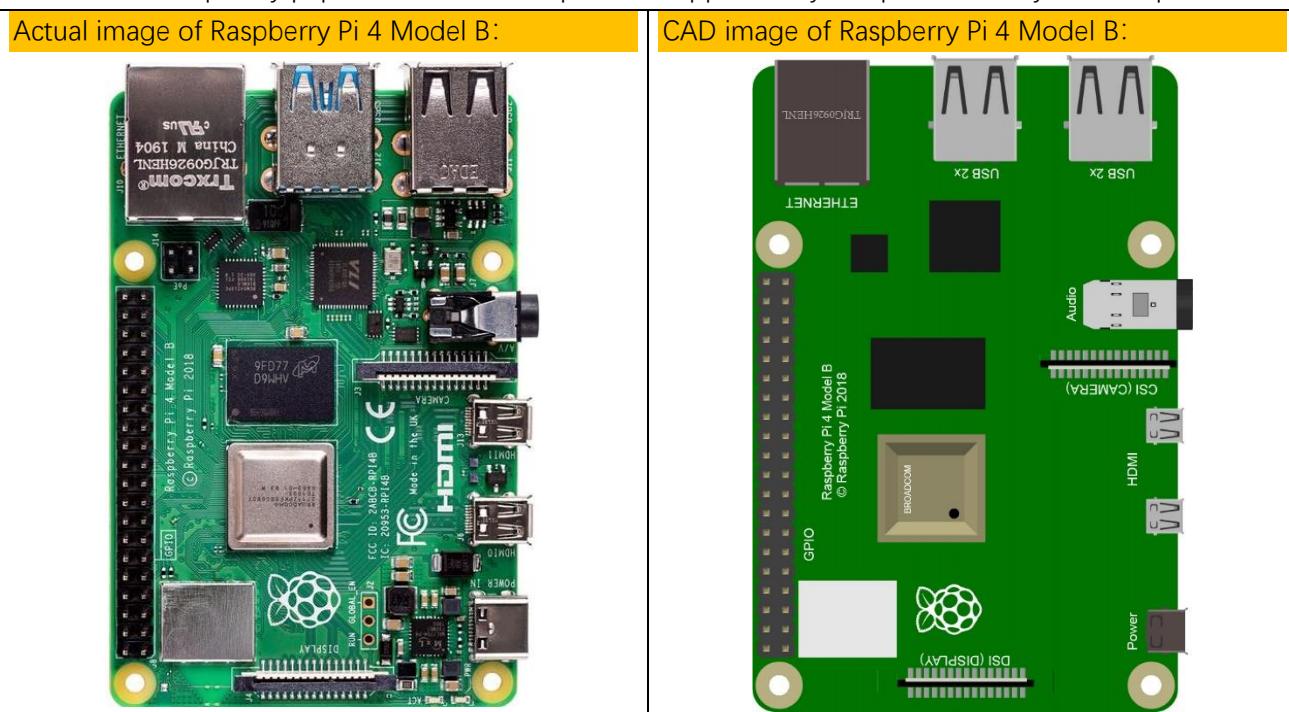
support@freenove.com

Raspberry Pi

So far, at this writing, Raspberry Pi has advanced to its fourth generation product offering. Version changes are accompanied by increases in upgrades in hardware and capabilities.

The A type and B type versions of the first generation products have been discontinued due to various reasons. What is most important is that other popular and currently available versions are consistent in the order and number of pins and their assigned designation of function, making compatibility of peripheral devices greatly enhanced between versions.

Below are the raspberry pi pictures and model pictures supported by this product. They have 40 pins.



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+:



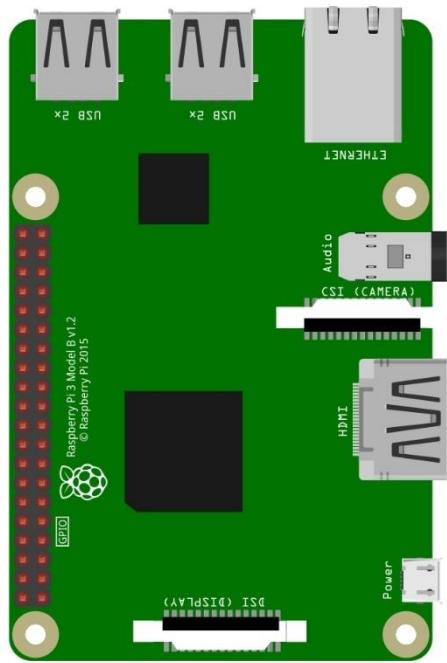
CAD image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



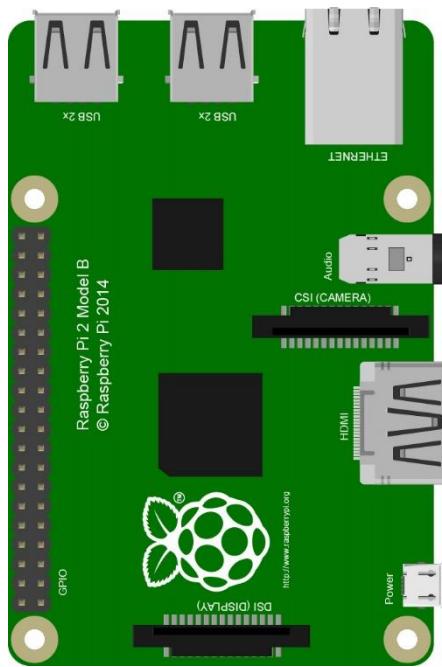
CAD image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



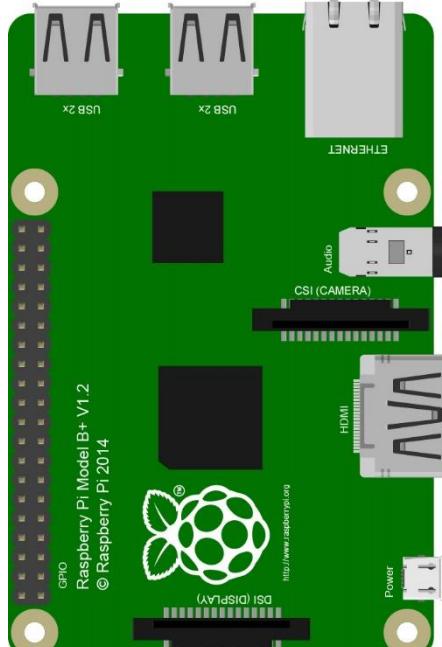
CAD image of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



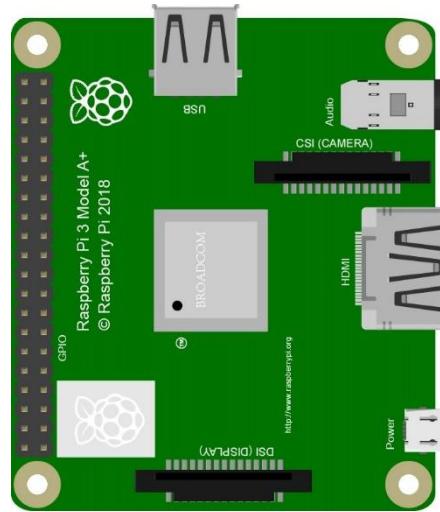
CAD image of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



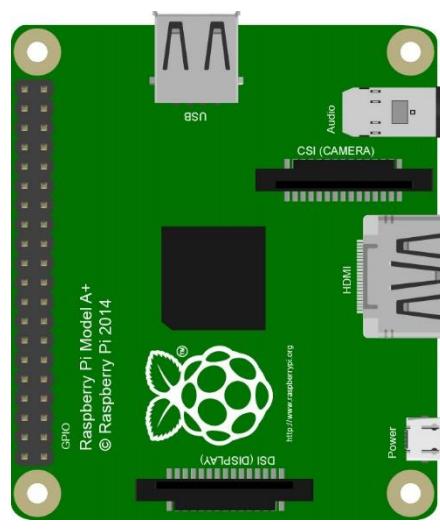
CAD image of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:



CAD image of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:





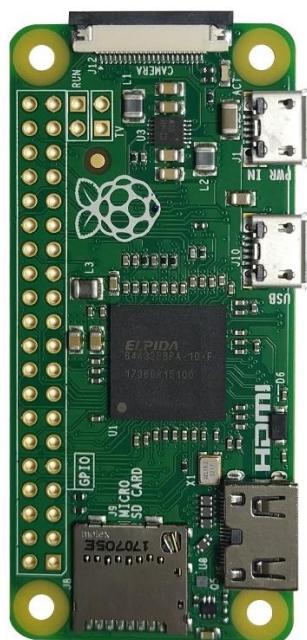
Actual image of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



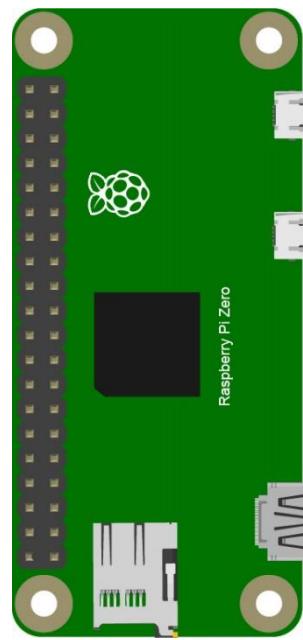
CAD image of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



Actual image of Raspberry Pi Zero:



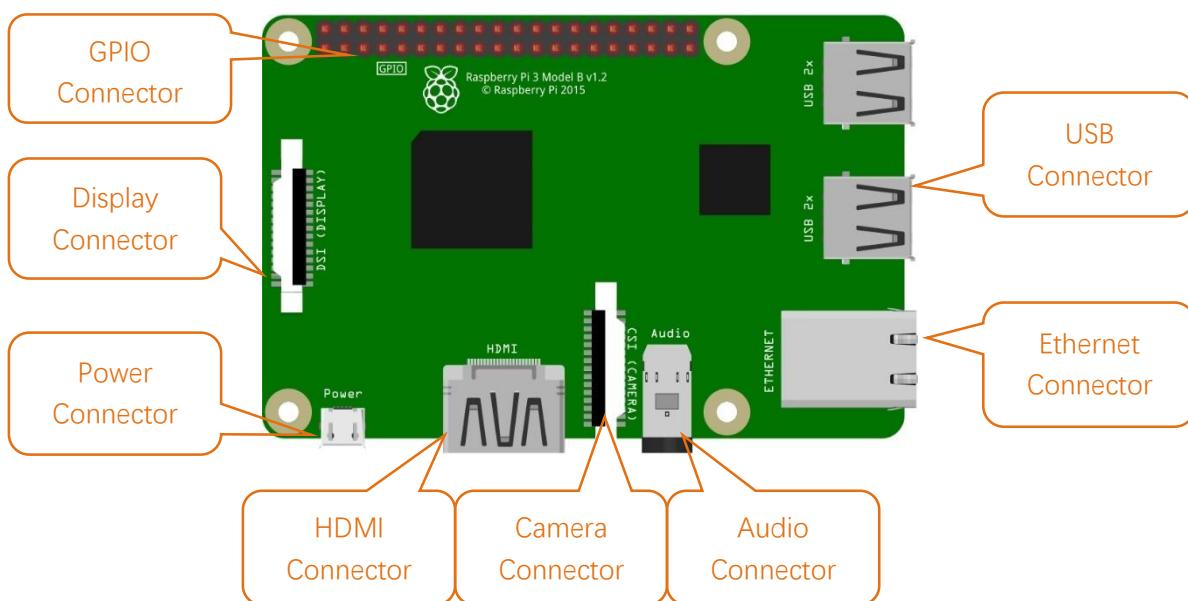
CAD image of Raspberry Pi Zero:



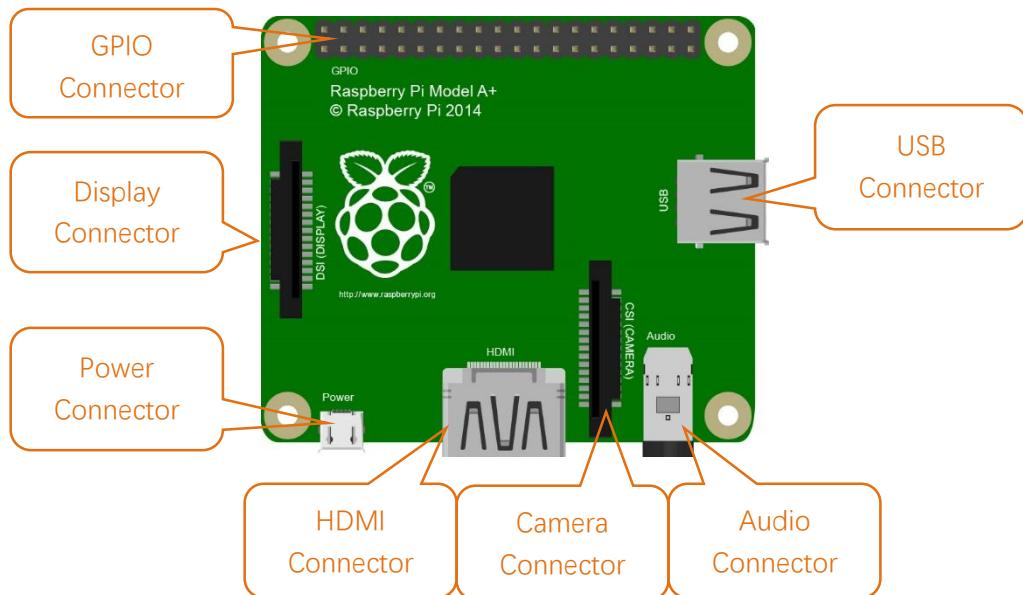
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 4B:



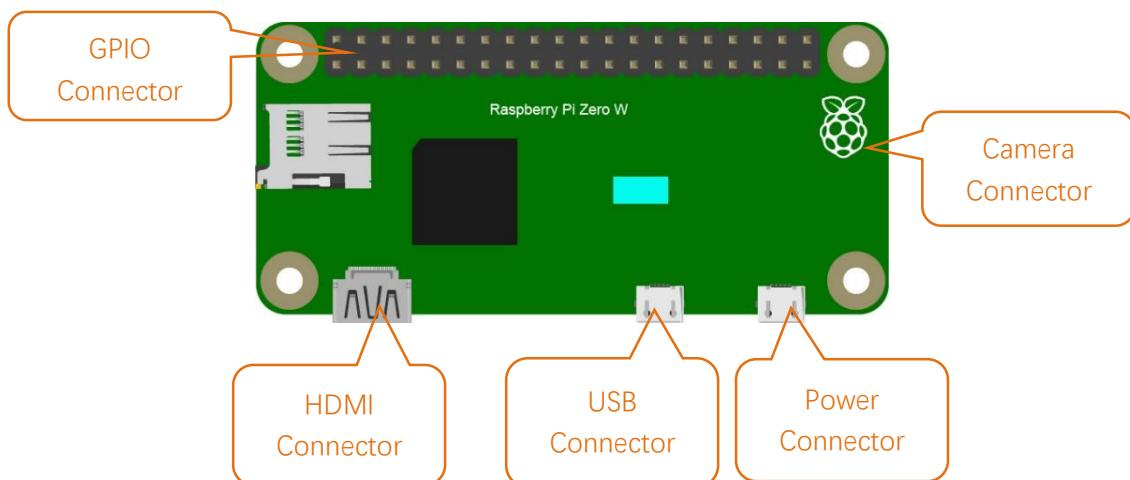
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 3B+/3B/2B/1B+:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi 3A+/A+:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi Zero/Zero W:



Installing an Operating System

The first step is to install an operating system on your RPi so that it can be programmed and function. If you have installed a system in your RPi, you can start from Chapter 0 Preparation.

Component List

Required Components

Any Raspberry Pi with 40 GPIO	5V/3A Power Adapter. Note: Different versions of Raspberry Pi have different power requirements (please check the power requirements for yours on the chart in the following page.)
Micro or Type-C USB Cable x1	Micro SD Card (TF Card) x1, Card Reader x1



Power requirements of various versions of Raspberry Pi are shown in following table:

Product	Recommended PSU current capacity	Maximum total USB peripheral current draw	Typical bare-board active current consumption
Raspberry Pi Model A	700mA	500mA	200mA
Raspberry Pi Model B	1.2A	500mA	500mA
Raspberry Pi Model A+	700mA	500mA	180mA
Raspberry Pi Model B+	1.8A	600mA/1.2A (switchable)	330mA
Raspberry Pi 2 Model B	1.8A	600mA/1.2A (switchable)	350mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model B	2.5A	1.2A	400mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+	2.5A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only.	350mA
Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+	2.5A	1.2A	500mA
Raspberry Pi 4 Model B	3.0A	1.2A	600mA
Raspberry Pi Zero W	1.2A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only.	150mA
Raspberry Pi Zero	1.2A	Limited by PSU, board, and connector ratings only	100mA

For more details, please refer to <https://www.raspberrypi.org/help/faqs/#powerReqs>

In addition, RPi also needs an Ethernet network cable used to connect it to a WAN (Wide Area Network).

All these components are necessary for any of your projects to work. Among them, the power supply of at least 5V/2.5A, because a lack of a sufficient power supply may lead to many functional issues and even damage your RPi, we STRONGLY RECOMMEND a 5V/2.5A power supply. We also recommend using a SD Micro Card with a capacity of 16GB or more (which, functions as the RPi's "hard drive") and is used to store the operating system and necessary operational files.

Optional Components

Under normal circumstances, there are two ways to login to Raspberry Pi: 1) Using a stand-alone monitor. 2) Using a remote desktop or laptop computer monitor “sharing” the PC monitor with your RPi.

Required Accessories for Monitor

If you choose to use an independent monitor, mouse and keyboard, you also need the following accessories:

1. A display with a HDMI interface
2. A Mouse and a Keyboard with an USB interface

As to Pi Zero and Pi Zero W, you also need the following accessories:

1. A Mini-HDMI to HDMI Adapter and Cable.
2. A Micro-USB to USB-A Adapter and Cable (Micro USB OTG Cable).
3. A USB HUB.
4. USB to Ethernet Interface or USB Wi-Fi receiver.

For different Raspberry Pi Modules, the optional items may vary slightly but they all aim to convert the interfaces to Raspberry Pi standards.

	Pi Zero	Pi A+	Pi Zero W	Pi 3A+	Pi B+/2B	Pi 3B/3B+	Pi 4B
Monitor	Yes (All)						
Mouse	Yes (All)						
Keyboard	Yes (All)						
Micro-HDMI to HDMI Adapter & Cable	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
Micro-HDMI to HDMI Adapter & Cable	No					Yes	
Micro-USB to USB-A Adapter & Cable (Micro USB OTG Cable)	Yes	No	Yes	No			
USB HUB	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	
USB to Ethernet Interface	select one from two or select two from two		optional		Internal Integration	Internal Integration	
USB Wi-Fi Receiver			Internal Integration		optional		



Required Accessories for Remote Desktop

If you do not have an independent monitor, or if you want to use a remote desktop, you first need to login to Raspberry Pi through SSH, and then open the VNC or RDP service. This requires the following accessories.

	Pi Zero	Pi Zero W	Pi A+	Pi 3A+	Pi B+/2B	Pi 3B/3B+/4B
Micro-USB to USB-A Adapter & Cable (Micro USB OTG Cable)	Yes	Yes	No			NO
USB to Ethernet interface	Yes	Yes	Yes			

Raspberry Pi OS

Without Screen - Use Raspberry Pi - under Windows PC: <https://youtu.be/YND0RUuP-to>

With Screen - Use Raspberry Pi - under Windows PC: <https://youtu.be/HEywFsFrj3I>

Automatically Method

You can follow the official method to install the system for raspberry pi via visiting link below:

<https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-setting-up/2>

In this way, the system will be downloaded **automatically** via the application.

Manually Method

After installing the Imager Tool in the **link above**. You can **also** download the system **manually** first.

Visit <https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/>

Install Raspberry Pi OS using Raspberry Pi Imager

Raspberry Pi Imager is the quick and easy way to install Raspberry Pi OS and other operating systems to a microSD card, ready to use with your Raspberry Pi. [Watch our 45-second video](#) to learn how to install an operating system using Raspberry Pi Imager.

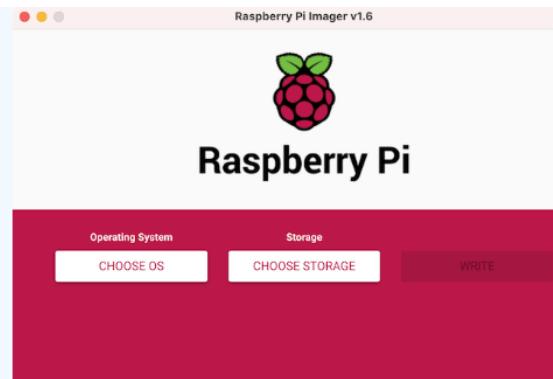
Download and install Raspberry Pi Imager to a computer with an SD card reader. Put the SD card you'll use with your Raspberry Pi into the reader and run Raspberry Pi Imager.

[Download for Windows](#)

[Download for macOS](#)

[Download for Ubuntu for x86](#)

To install on **Raspberry Pi OS**, type
`sudo apt install rpi-imager`
in a Terminal window.



Visit following website to download the OS file.

<https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/operating-systems/>



Raspberry Pi OS

Our recommended operating system for most users.

Compatible with:

[All Raspberry Pi models](#)

Raspberry Pi OS with desktop

Release date: September 22nd 2022

System: 32-bit

Kernel version: 5.15

Debian version: 11 (bullseye)

Size: 894MB

[Show SHA256 file integrity hash](#)

[Release notes](#)

[Download](#)

[Download torrent](#)

[Archive](#)

[Download](#)

[Download torrent](#)

[Archive](#)

Raspberry Pi OS with desktop and recommended software

Release date: September 22nd 2022

System: 32-bit

Kernel version: 5.15

Debian version: 11 (bullseye)

Size: 2,700MB

[Show SHA256 file integrity hash](#)

[Release notes](#)

And then the zip file is downloaded.

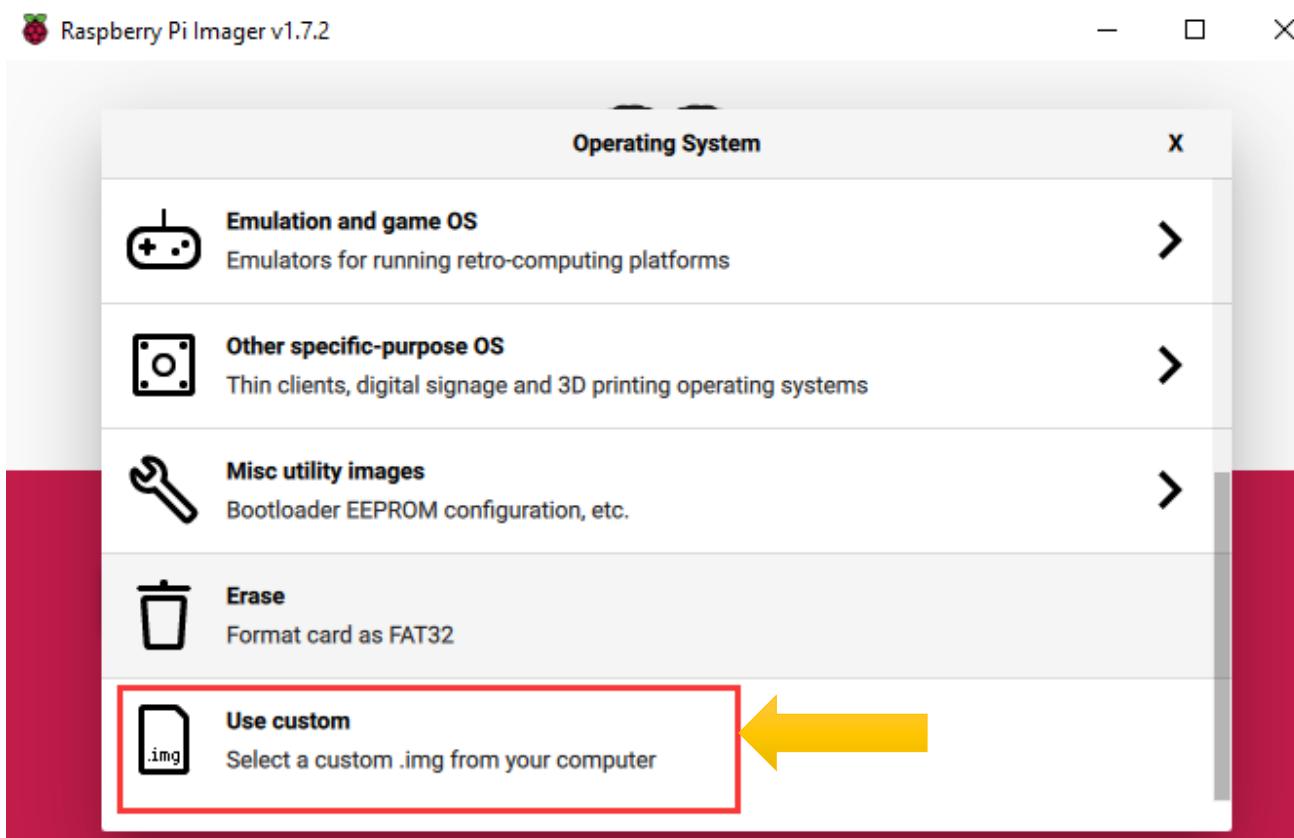
[Write System to Micro SD Card](#)

First, put your Micro **SD card** into card reader and connect it to USB port of PC.

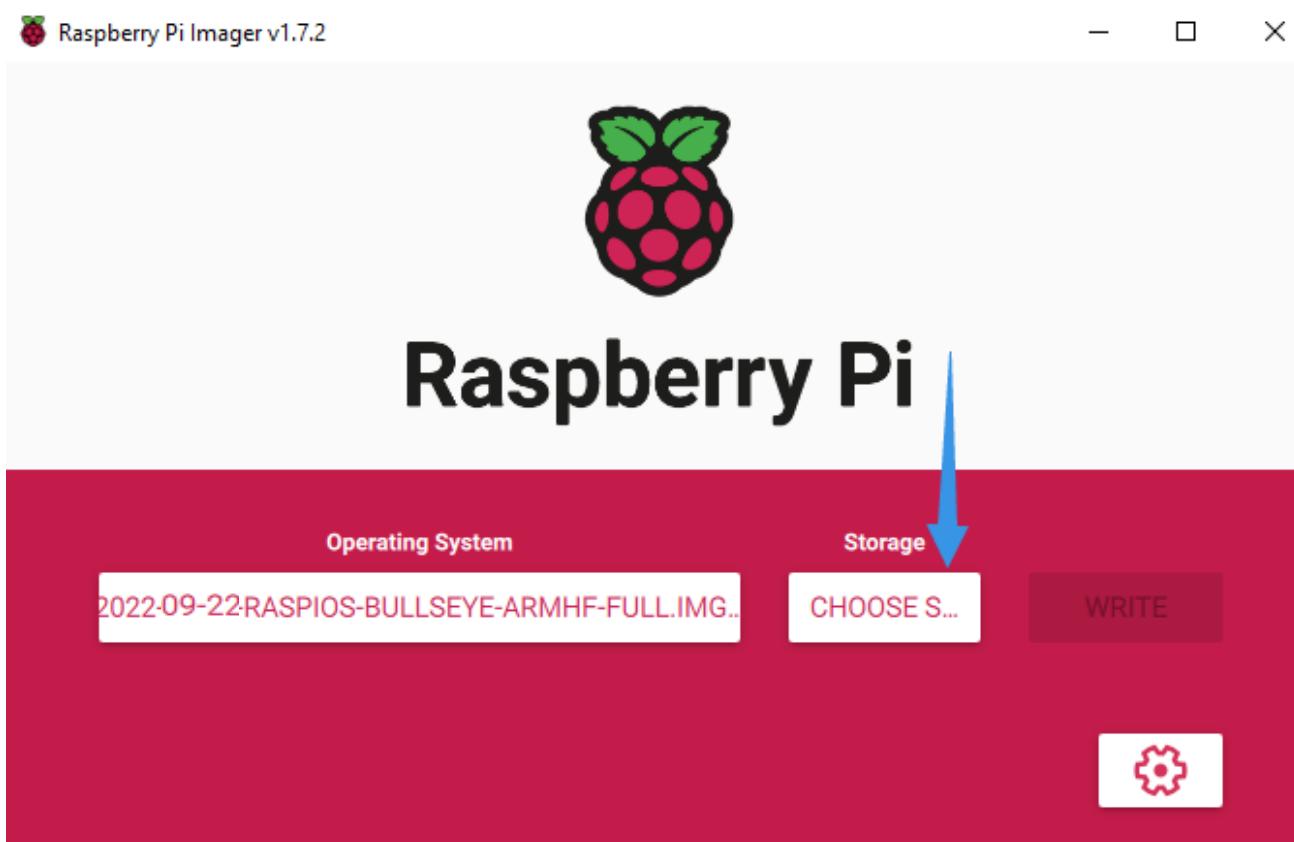


Then open imager toll. Choose system that you just downloaded in Use custom.



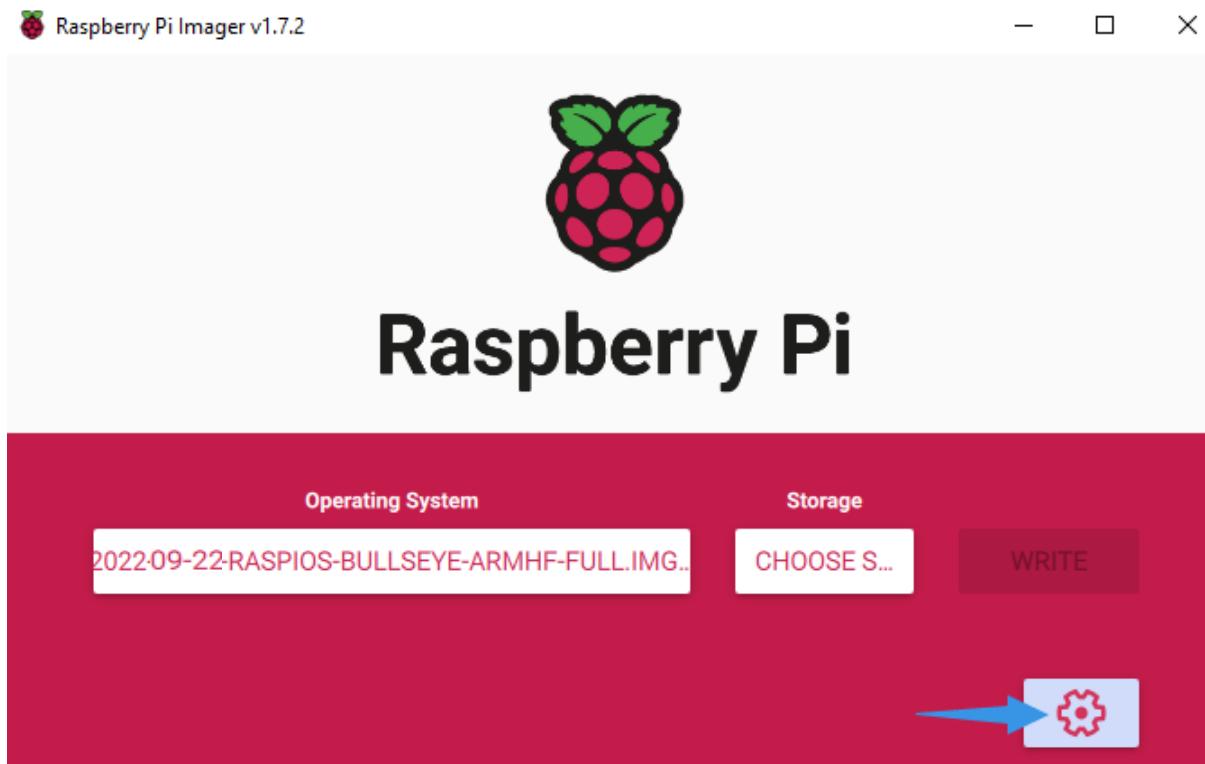


Choose the SD card.

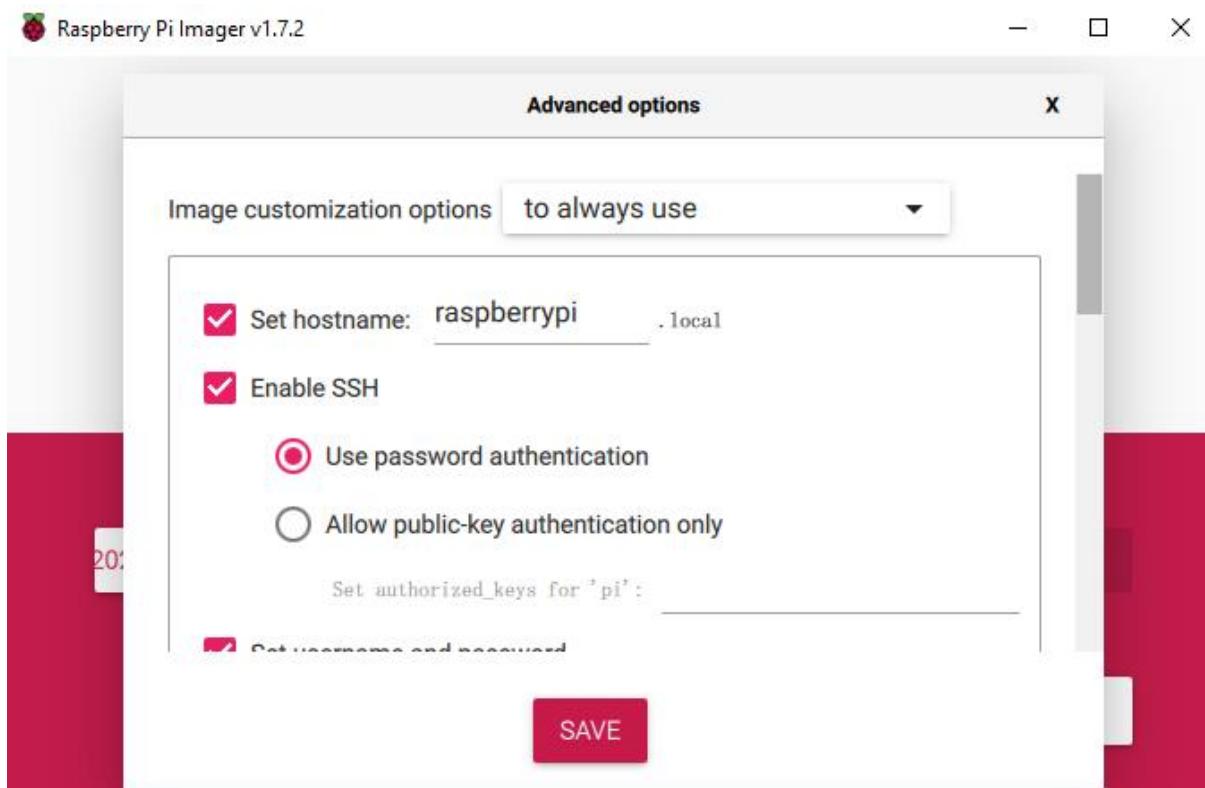


Enable ssh and configure WiFi

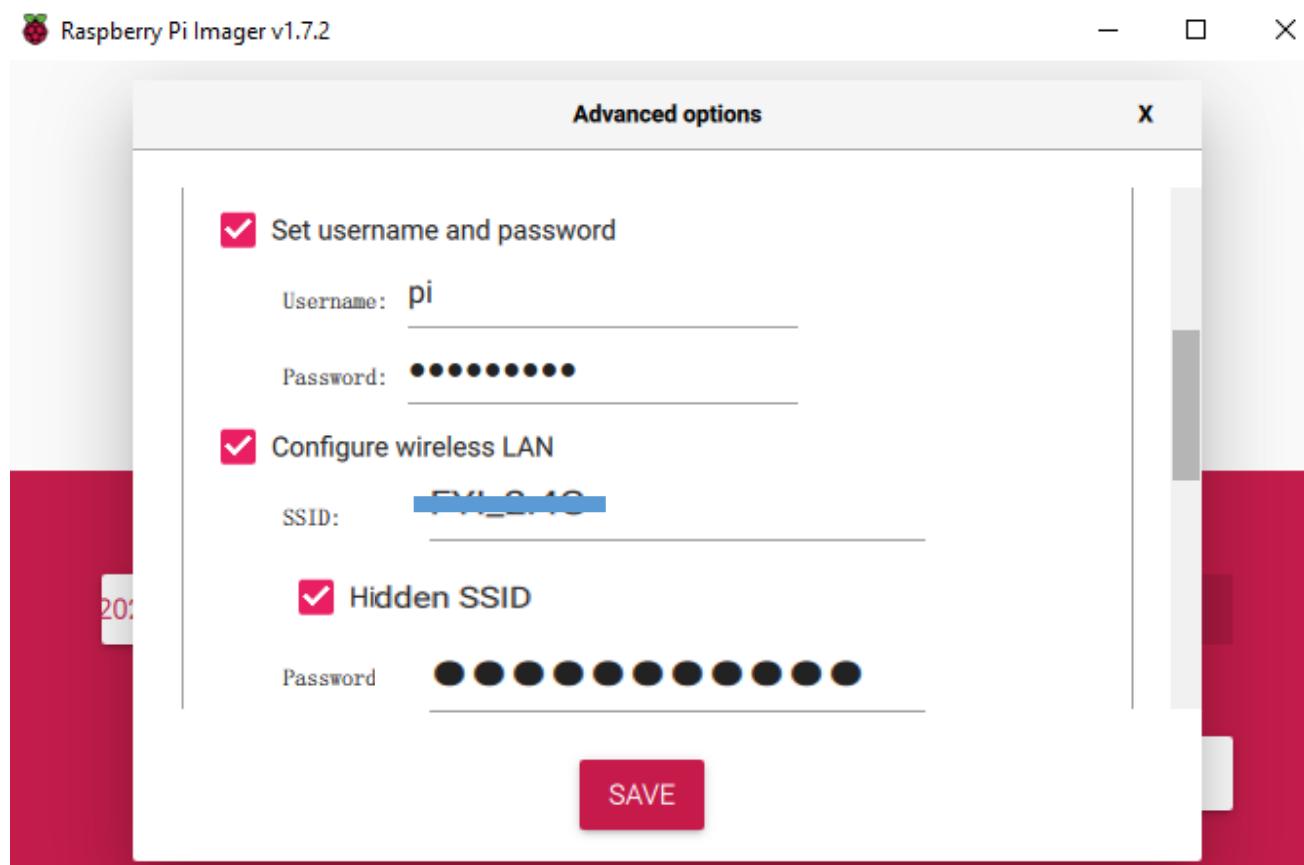
Image option.



Enable SSH.



Configure WiFi and location. Here we set username as **pi**, password as **raspberry**. Click Save after setting

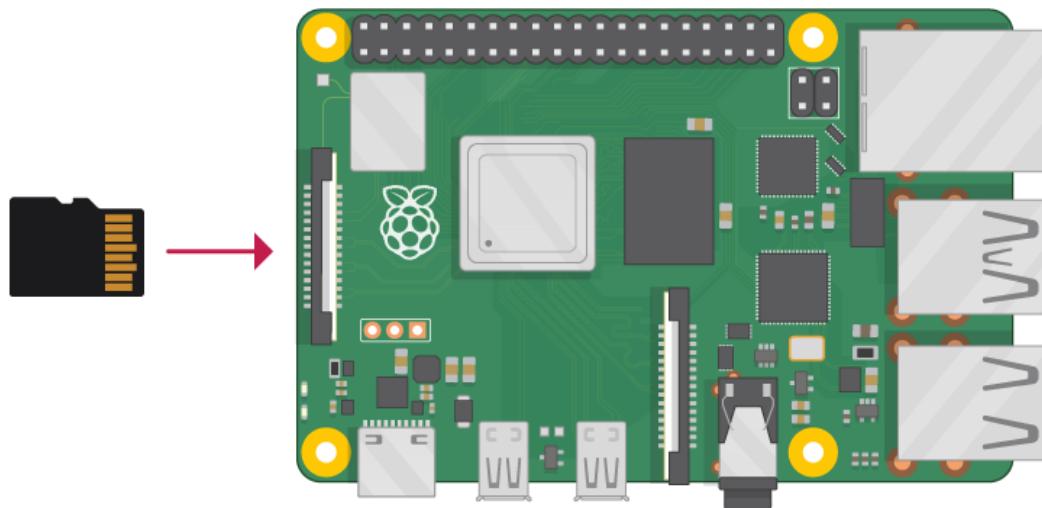


Finally WRITE.



Insert SD card

Then remove SD card from card reader and insert it into Raspberry Pi.

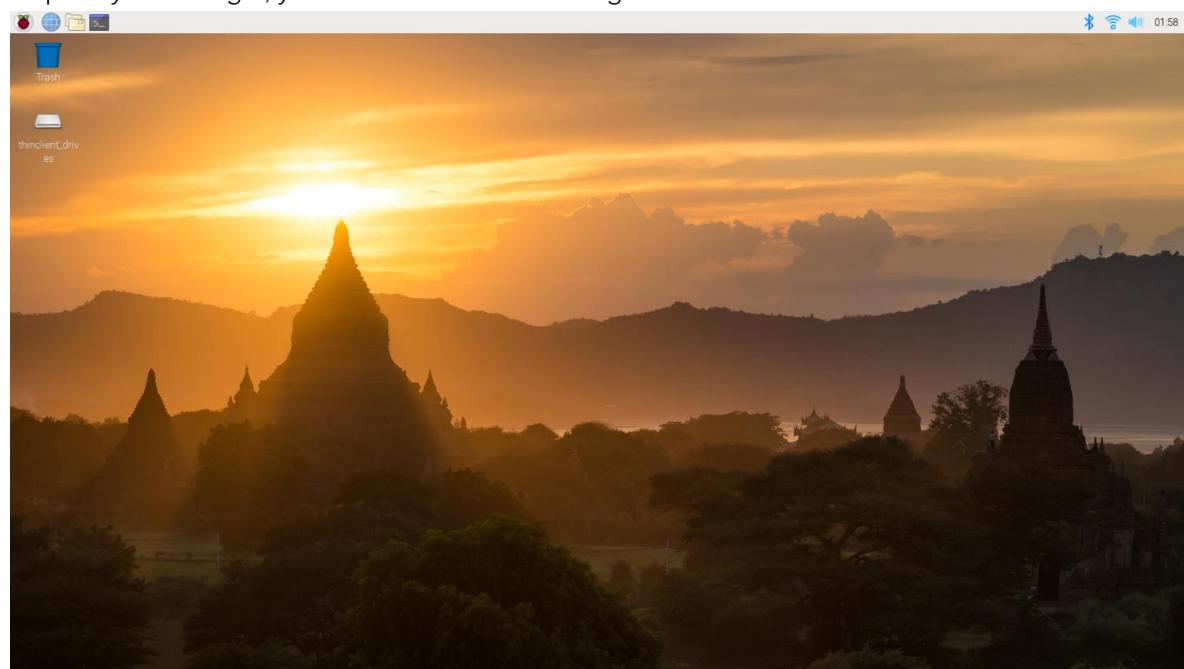


Getting Started with Raspberry Pi

Monitor desktop

If you do not have a spare monitor, please skip to next section [Remote desktop & VNC](#). If you have a spare monitor, please follow the steps in this section.

After the system is written successfully, take out Micro SD Card and put it into the SD card slot of RPi. Then connect your RPi to the monitor through the HDMI port, attach your mouse and keyboard through the USB ports, attach a network cable to the network port and finally, connect your power supply (making sure that it meets the specifications required by your RPi Module Version). Your RPi should start (power up). Later, after setup, you will need to enter your user name and password to login. The default user name: pi; password: raspberry. After login, you should see the following screen.



Congratulations! You have successfully installed the RASPBERRY PI OS operating system on your RPi.

Raspberry Pi 4B, 3B+/3B integrates a Wi-Fi adaptor. You can use it to connect to your Wi-Fi. Then you can use the wireless remote desktop to control your RPi. This will be helpful for the following work. Raspberry Pi of other models can use wireless remote desktop through accessing an external USB wireless card.



Remote desktop & VNC

If you have logged in Raspberry Pi via display, you can skip to [VNC Viewer](#).

If you don't have a spare display, mouse and keyboard for your RPi, you can use a remote desktop to share a display, keyboard, and mouse with your PC. Below is how to use:

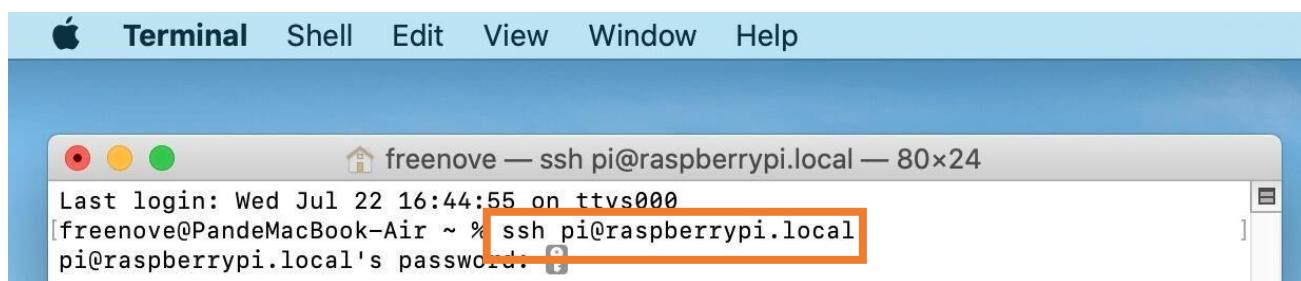
[MAC OS remote desktop](#) and [Windows OS remote desktop](#).

MAC OS Remote Desktop

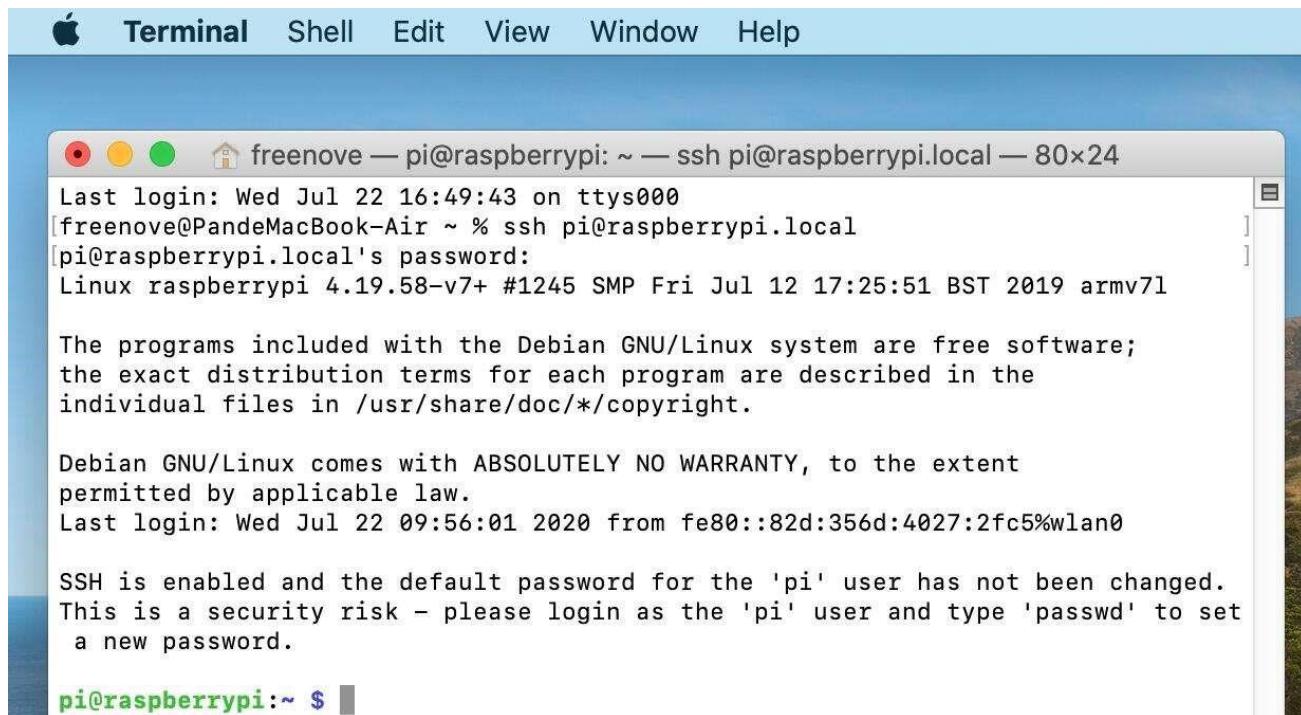
Open the terminal and type following command. **If this command doesn't work, please move to next page.**

```
ssh pi@raspberrypi.local
```

The password is **raspberry** by default, case sensitive.



You may need to type **yes** during the process.



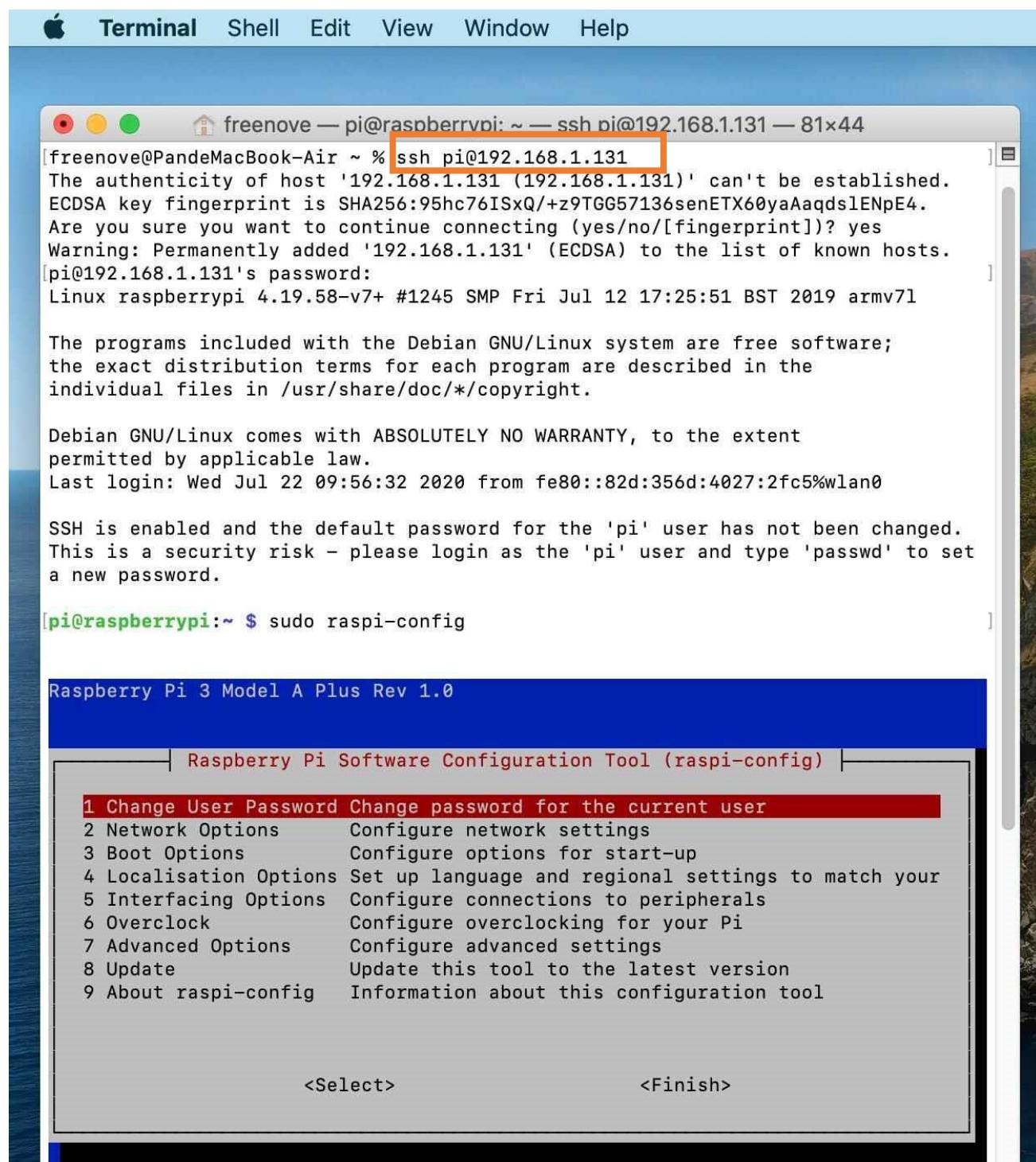
You can also use the IP address to log in Pi.

Enter **router** client to **inquiry IP address** named "raspberry pi". For example, I have inquired to **my RPi IP address, and it is "192.168.1.131"**.

Open the terminal and type following command.

```
ssh pi@192.168.1.131
```

When you see **pi@raspberrypi:~ \$**, you have logged in Pi successfully. Then you can skip to next section.



Then you can skip to [VNC Viewer](#).

Windows OS Remote Desktop

If you are using win10, you can use follow way to login Raspberry Pi without desktop.

Press Win+R. Enter cmd. Then use this command to check IP:

```
ping -4 raspberrypi.local
```

```
Windows [Version 10.0.19044.2130]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Administrator>ping -4 raspberrypi.local

Pinging raspberrypi.local [192.168.1.147] with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.1.147: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.147: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.147: bytes=32 time=124ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.1.147: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.147:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 124ms, Average = 36ms
```

Then 192.168.1.147 is my Raspberry Pi IP.

Or enter router client to inquiry IP address named "raspberrypi". For example, I have inquired to my RPi IP address, and it is "192.168.1.147".

```
ssh pi@xxxxxxxxxxxx(IP address)
```

Enter the following command:

```
ssh pi@192.168.1.147
```

```
C:\Users\Administrator>ssh pi@192.168.1.147
pi@192.168.1.147's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.15.74-v7+ #1595 SMP Wed Oct 26 11:03:05 BST 2022 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/*copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Nov  7 10:19:19 2022 from 192.168.1.127

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set a new password.

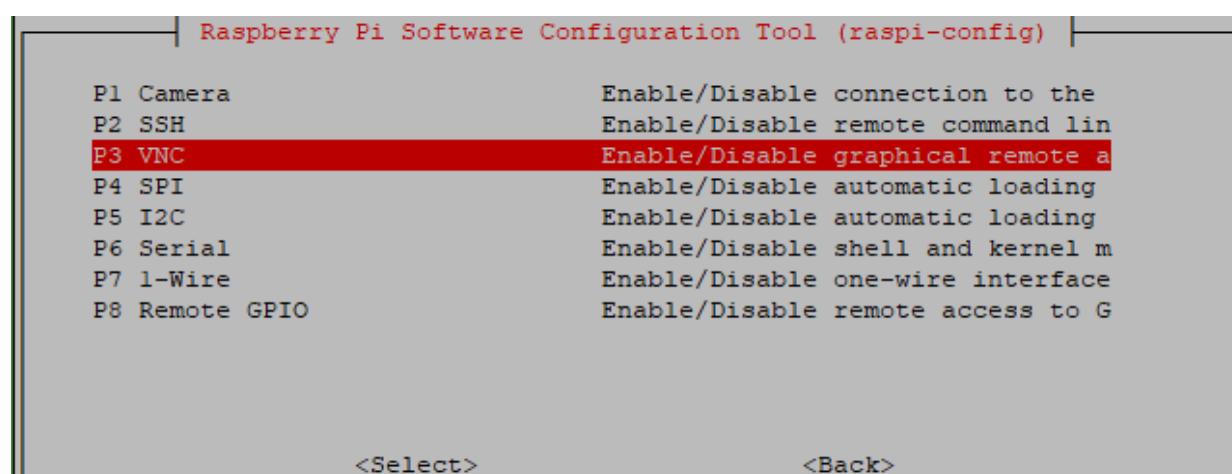
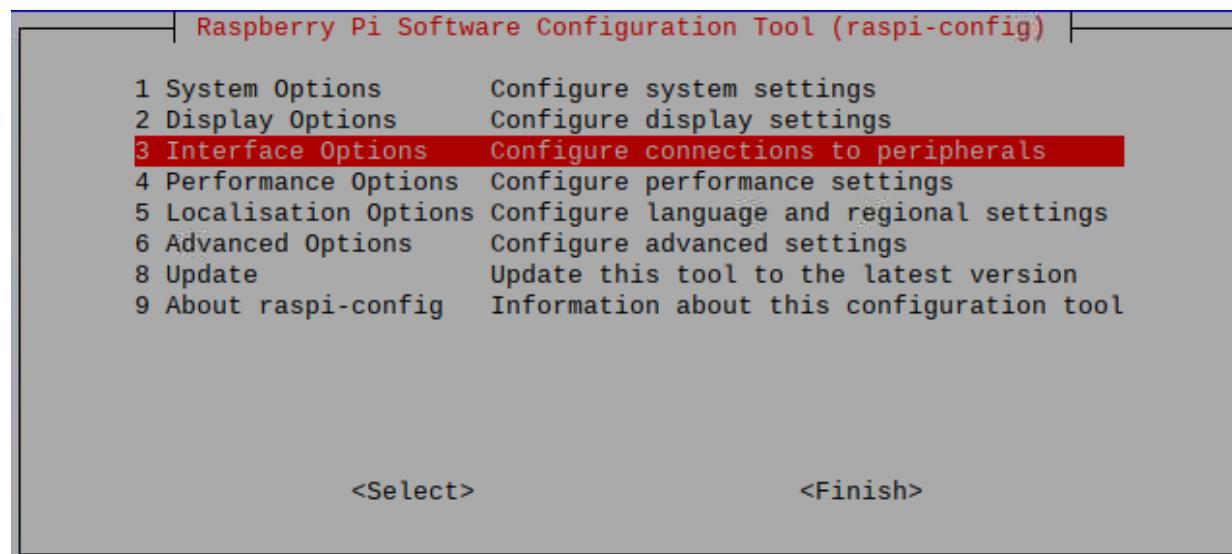
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

VNC Viewer & VNC

Enable VNC

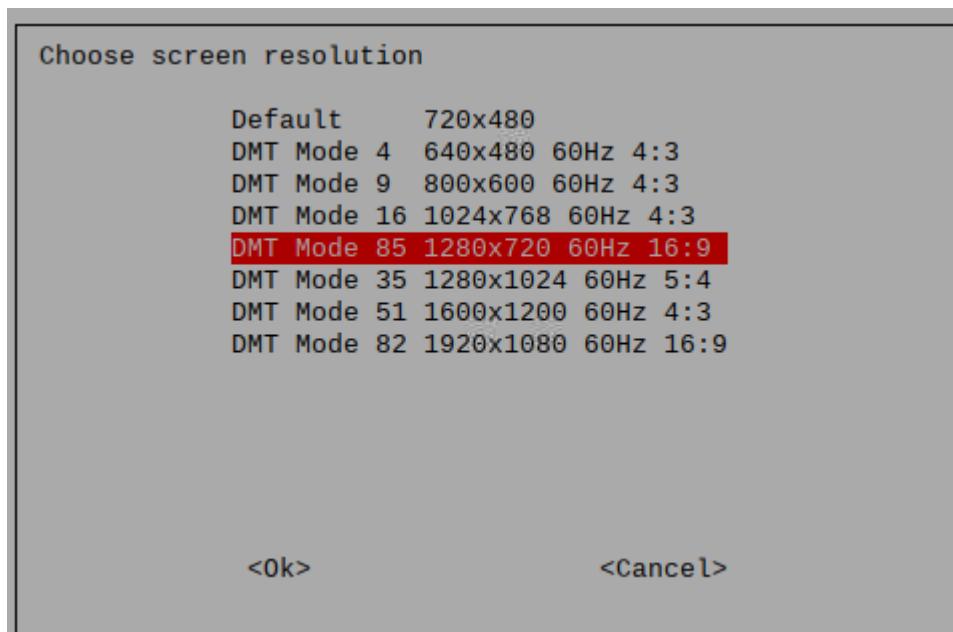
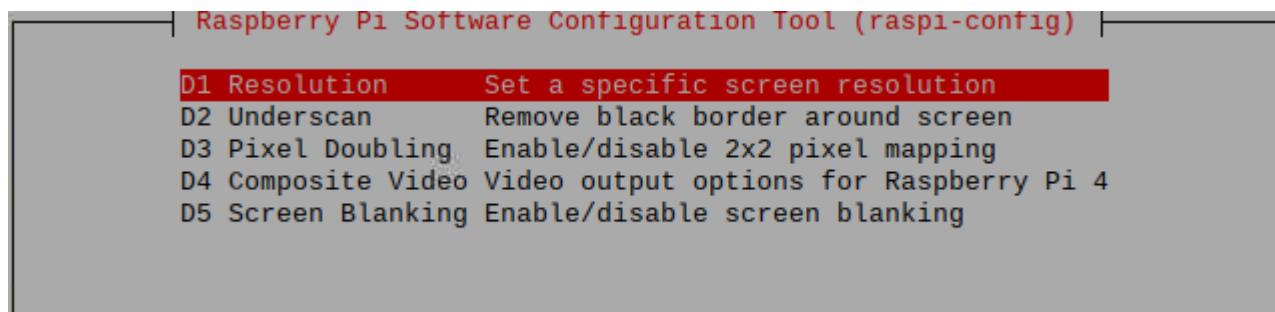
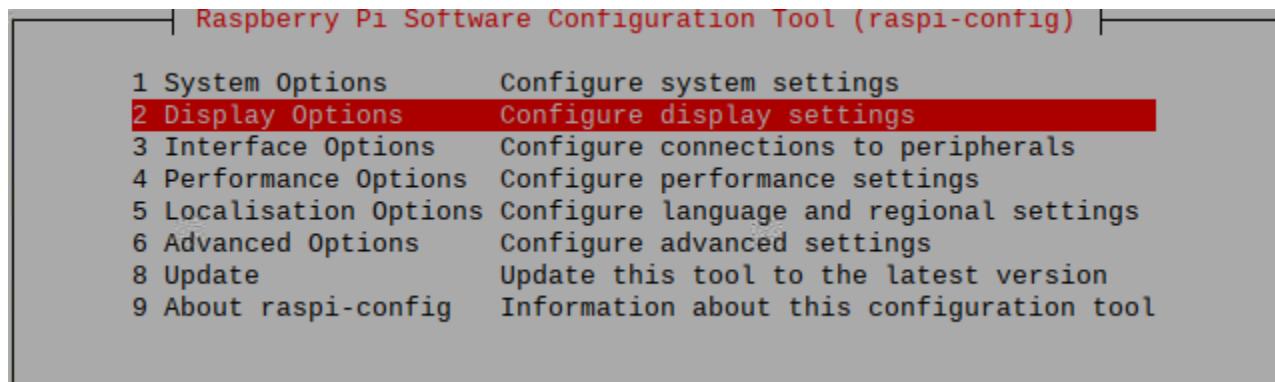
Type the following command. And select Interface Options → P3 VNC → Enter → Yes → OK. Here Raspberry Pi may need be restarted, and choose ok. Then open VNC interface.

```
sudo raspi-config
```



Set Resolution

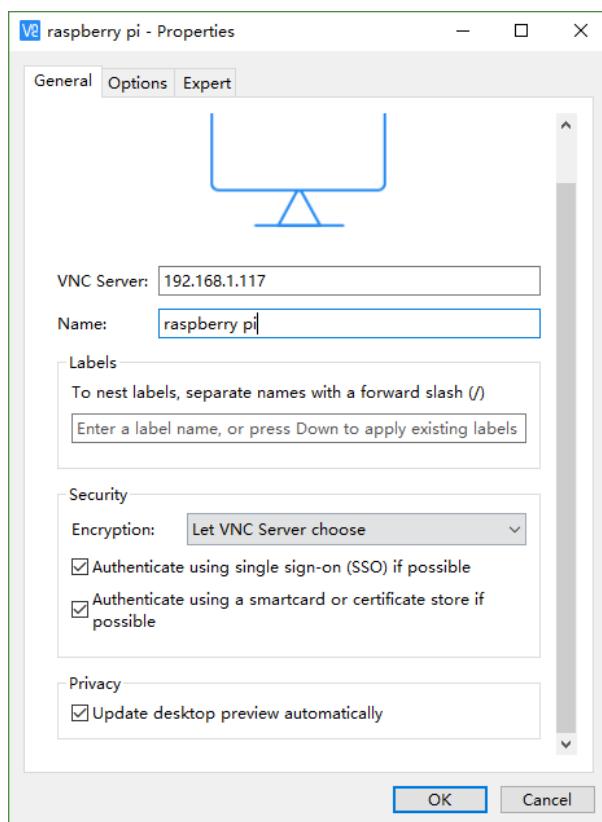
You can also set other resolutions. If you don't know what to set, you can set it as 1280x720 first.



Then download and install VNC Viewer according to your computer system by click following link:

<https://www.realvnc.com/en/connect/download/viewer/>

After installation is completed, open VNC Viewer. And click File → New Connection. Then the interface is shown below.

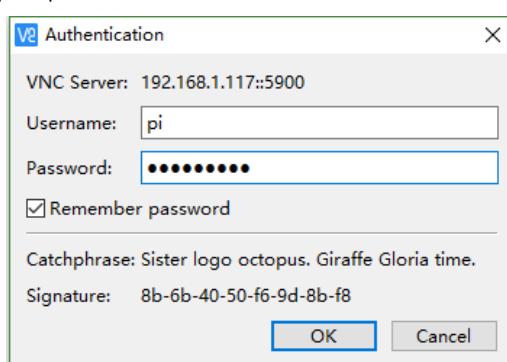


Enter ip address of your Raspberry Pi and fill in a name. Then click OK.

Then on the VNC Viewer panel, double-click new connection you just created,



and the following dialog box pops up.

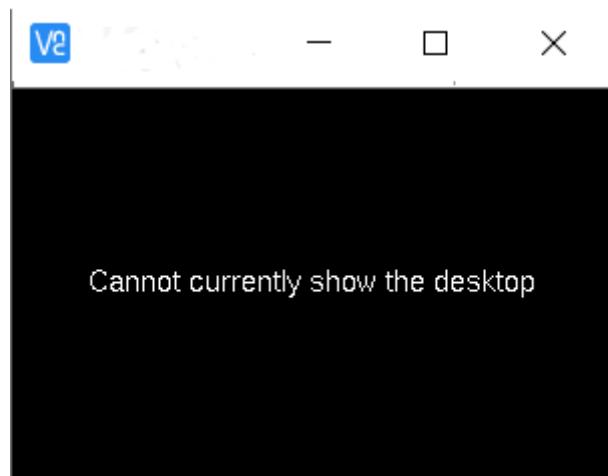


Enter username: **pi** and Password: **raspberry**. And click OK.

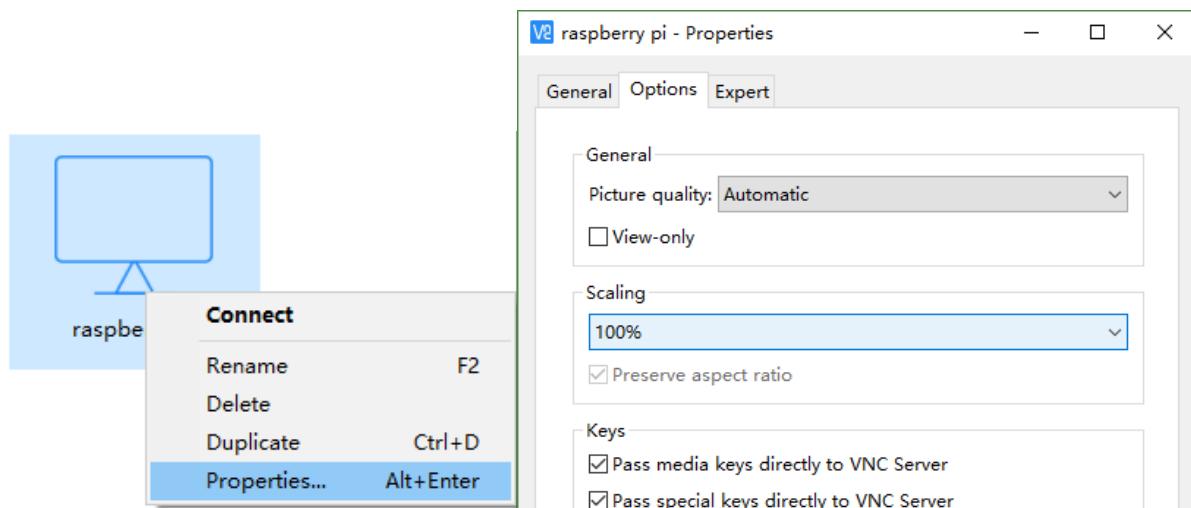


Here, you have logged in to Raspberry Pi successfully by using VNC Viewer

If there is black window, please [set another resolution](#).



In addition, your VNC Viewer window may zoom your Raspberry Pi desktop. You can change it. On your VNC View control panel, click right key. And select Properties->Options label->Scaling. Then set proper scaling.



Here, you have logged in to Raspberry Pi successfully by using VNC Viewer and operated proper setting.

Raspberry Pi 4B/3B+/3B integrates a Wi-Fi adaptor. If you did not connect Pi to WiFi. You can connect it to wirelessly control the robot.



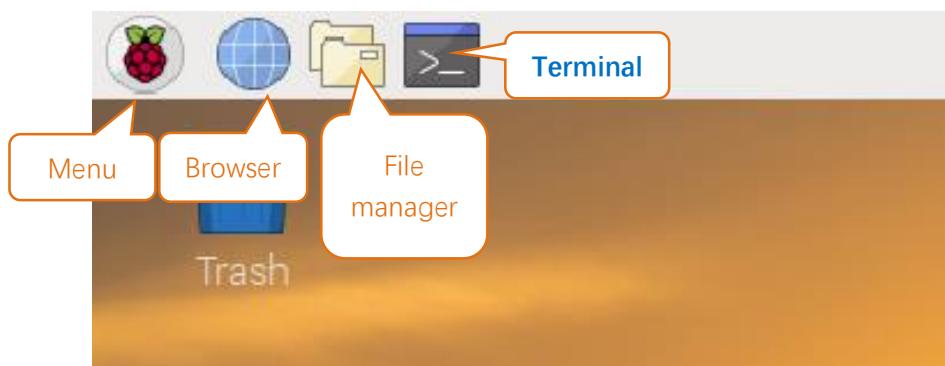
Chapter 0 Preparation

Why “Chapter 0”? Because in program code the first number is 0. We choose to follow this rule. In this chapter, we will do some necessary foundational preparation work: Start your Raspberry Pi and install some necessary libraries.

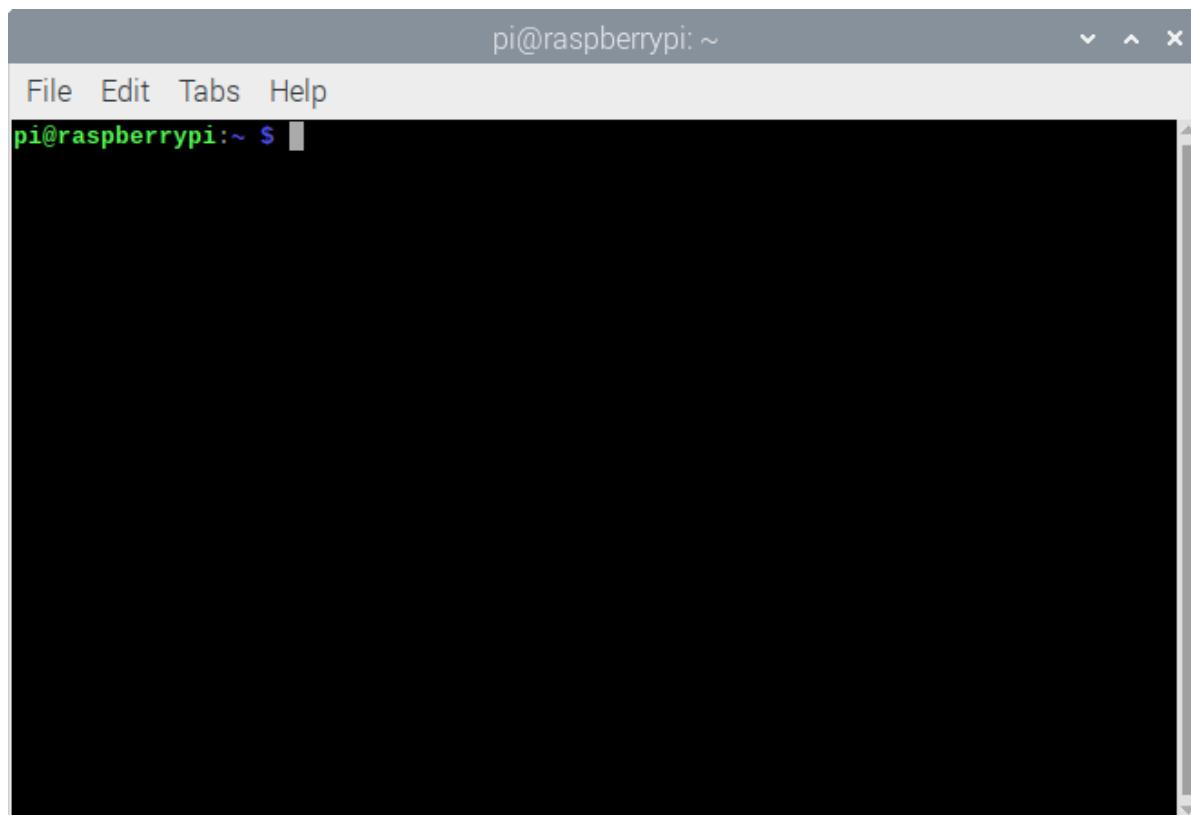
Linux Command

Raspberry Pi OS is based on the Linux Operation System. Now we will introduce you to some frequently used Linux commands and rules.

First, open the Terminal. All commands are executed in Terminal.



When you click the Terminal icon, following interface appears.



Note: The Linux is case sensitive.

First, type “ls” into the Terminal and press the “Enter” key. The result is shown below:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
Desktop
Documents
Downloads
Freenove_Three-wheeled_Smart_Car_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi
Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi
MagPi
mu_code

Music
Pictures
Public
Templates
thinclient_drives
Videos
```

The “ls” command lists information about the files (the current directory by default).

Content between “\$” and “pi@raspberrypi:” is the current working path. “~” represents the user directory, which refers to “/home/pi” here.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ pwd
/home/pi
```

“cd” is used to change directory. “/” represents the root directory.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd /usr
pi@raspberrypi:/usr $ ls
bin  games  include  lib  local  man  sbin  share  src
pi@raspberrypi:/usr $ cd ~
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Later in this Tutorial, we will often change the working path. Typing commands under the wrong directory may cause errors and break the execution of further commands.

Many frequently used commands and instructions can be found in the following reference table.

Command	instruction
ls	Lists information about the FILEs (the current directory by default) and entries alphabetically.
cd	Changes directory
sudo + cmd	Executes cmd under root authority
./	Under current directory
gcc	GNU Compiler Collection
git clone URL	Use git tool to clone the contents of specified repository, and URL in the repository address.

There are many commands, which will come later. For more details about commands. You can refer to:

<http://www.linux-commands-examples.com>



Shortcut Key

Now, we will introduce several commonly used shortcuts that are very useful in Terminal.

1. **Up and Down Arrow Keys:** Pressing “↑” (the Up key) will go backwards through the command history and pressing “↓” (the Down Key) will go forwards through the command history.
2. **Tab Key:** The Tab key can automatically complete the command/path you want to type. When there is only one eligible option, the command/path will be completely typed as soon as you press the Tab key even you only type one character of the command/path.

As shown below, under the '~' directory, you enter the Documents directory with the "cd" command. After typing "cd D", pressing the Tab key (there is no response), pressing the Tab key again then all the files/folders that begin with "D" will be listed. Continue to type the letters "oc" and then pressing the Tab key, the "Documents" is typed automatically.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Doc█
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Documents/
```

Install GPIO Zero Python library

GPIO Zero is a simple interface to GPIO devices with Raspberry Pi. GPIO Zero is installed by default in the Raspberry Pi OS desktop image, and the Raspberry Pi Desktop image for PC/Mac, both available from raspberrypi.org. Follow these guides to installing on Raspberry Pi OS Lite and other operating systems.

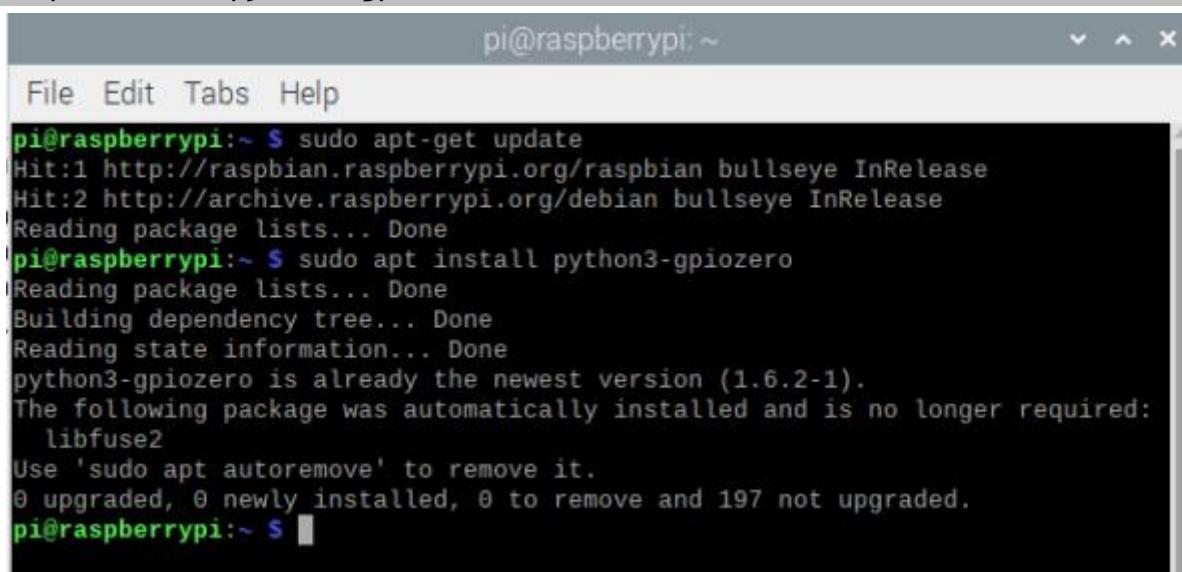
GPIO Zero Python library Installation Steps

To install the GPIO Zero Python library, please open the Terminal and then follow the steps and commands below.

Note: For a command containing many lines, execute them one line at a time.

Enter the following commands **one by one** in the **terminal** to install GPIO Zero:

```
sudo apt-get update  
sudo apt install python3-gpiozero
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get update  
Hit:1 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye InRelease  
Hit:2 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease  
Reading package lists... Done  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt install python3-gpiozero  
Reading package lists... Done  
Building dependency tree... Done  
Reading state information... Done  
python3-gpiozero is already the newest version (1.6.2-1).  
The following package was automatically installed and is no longer required:  
  libfuse2  
Use 'sudo apt autoremove' to remove it.  
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 197 not upgraded.  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

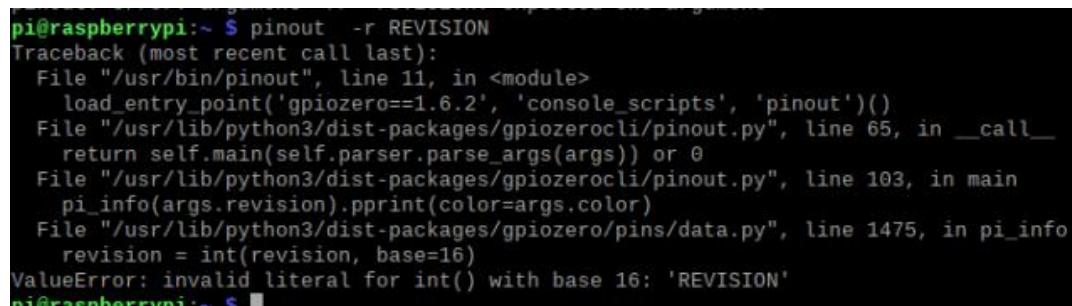
If you're using another operating system on your Raspberry Pi, you may need to use pip to install GPIO Zero instead. Install pip using get-pip and then type:

```
sudo pip3 install gpiozero
```

Run the gpiozero command to check the installation:

```
pinout -r REVISION
```

That should give you some confidence that the installation was a success.



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ pinout -r REVISION  
Traceback (most recent call last):  
  File "/usr/bin/pinout", line 11, in <module>  
    load_entry_point('gpiozero==1.6.2', 'console_scripts', 'pinout')()  
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/gpiozerocli/pinout.py", line 65, in __call__  
    return self.main(self.parser.parse_args()) or 0  
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/gpiozerocli/pinout.py", line 103, in main  
    pi_info(args.revision).pprint(color=args.color)  
  File "/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/gpiozero/pins/data.py", line 1475, in pi_info  
    revision = int(revision, base=16)  
ValueError: invalid literal for int() with base 16: 'REVISION'  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Obtain the Project Code

After the above installation is completed, you can visit our official website (<http://www.freenove.com>) or our GitHub resources at (<https://github.com/freenove>) to download the latest available project code. In this tutorial, we provide Python language code for each project.

This is the method for obtaining the code:

In the pi directory of the RPi terminal, enter the following command.

```
cd  
git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/freenove/Freenove_LCD1602_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi  
(There is no need for a password. If you get some errors, please check your commands.)
```

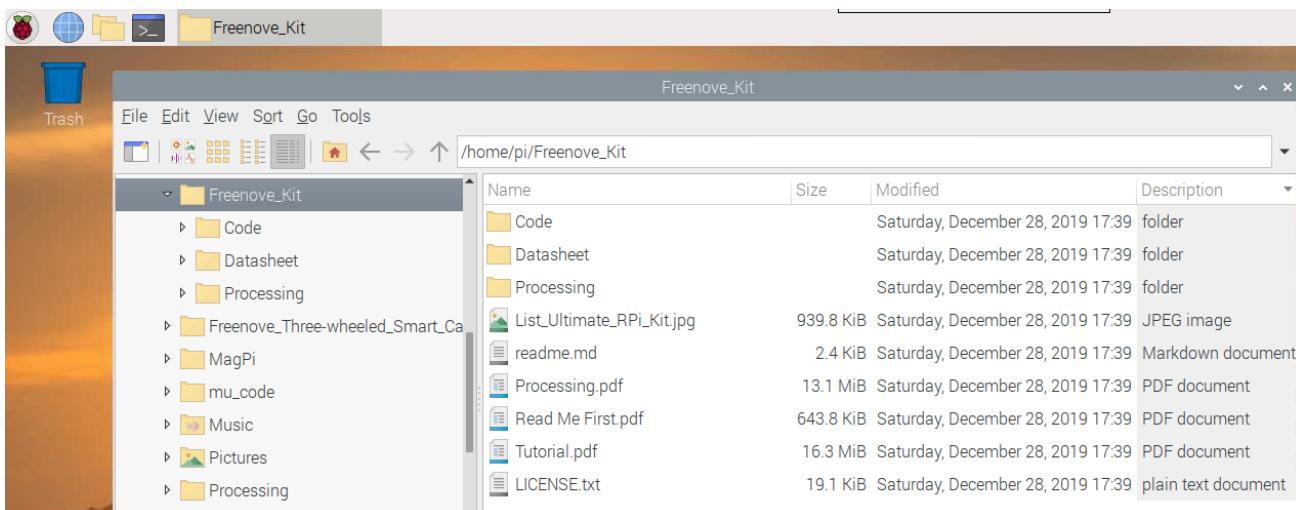


After the download is completed, a new folder "Freenove_LCD1602_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi" is generated, which contains all of the tutorials and required code.

This folder name seems a little too long. We can simply rename it by using the following command.

```
mv Freenove_LCD1602_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/ Freenove_Kit/
```

"Freenove_Kit" is now the new and much shorter folder name.



If you have no experience with Python, we suggest that you refer to this website for basic information and knowledge.

<https://python.swaroopch.com/basics.html>

Python2 & Python3

Python code, used in our kits, can now run on Python2 and Python3. **Python3 is recommend**. If you want to use Python2, please make sure your Python version is 2.7 or above. Python2 and Python3 are not fully compatible. However, Python2.6 and Python2.7 are transitional versions to python3, therefore you can also use Python2.6 and 2.7 to execute some Python3 code.

You can type “python2” or “python3” respectively into Terminal to check if python has been installed. Press Ctrl-Z to exit.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python2
Python 2.7.18 (default, Jul 14 2021, 08:11:37)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
[1]+  Stopped                  python2
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python3
Python 3.9.2 (default, Mar 12 2021, 04:06:34)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
[2]+  Stopped                  python3
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Type “python”, and Terminal shows that it links to python3.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python
Python 3.9.2 (default, Mar 12 2021, 04:06:34)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
[3]+  Stopped                  python
^Xpi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Set Python3 as default python

First, execute python to check the default python on your raspberry Pi. Press Ctrl-Z to exit.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ python
Python 3.9.2 (default, Mar 12 2021, 04:06:34)
[GCC 10.2.1 20210110] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
[3]+  Stopped                  python
^Xpi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

If it is python3, you can skip this section.

If it is python2, you need execute the following commands to set default python to python3.

1. Enter directory /usr/bin

```
cd /usr/bin
```

2. Delete the originalpython link.

```
sudo rm python
```



3. Create new python links to python.

```
sudo ln -s python3 python
```

4. Check python. Press Ctrl-Z to exit.

```
python
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo rm python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ sudo ln -s python3 python
pi@raspberrypi:/usr/bin $ python
Python 3.5.3 (default, Jan 19 2017, 14:11:04)
[GCC 6.3.0 20170124] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.
>>>
```

If you want to set python2 as default python in **other projects**, just repeat the commands above and change python3 to python2.

Shortcut Key

Now, we will introduce several shortcuts that are very **useful** and **commonly used** in terminal.

1. **up and down arrow keys**. History commands can be quickly brought back by using up and down arrow keys, which are very useful when you need to reuse certain commands.

When you need to type commands, pressing “↑” will go backwards through the history of typed commands, and pressing “↓” will go forwards through the history of typed command.

2. **Tab key**. The Tab key can automatically complete the command/path you want to type. When there are multiple commands/paths conforming to the already typed letter, pressing Tab key once won't have any result. And pressing Tab key again will list all the eligible options. This command/path will be completely typed as soon as you press the Tab key when there is only one eligible option.

As shown below, under the ‘~’directory, enter the Documents directory with the “cd” command. After typing “cd D”, press Tab key, then there is no response. Press Tab key again, then all the files/folders that begin with “D” is listed. Continue to type the character “oc”, then press the Tab key, and then “Documents” is completely typed automatically.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Doc█
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd D
Desktop/  Documents/ Downloads/
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Documents/
```



Chapter 1 LED

This chapter is the Start Point in the journey to build and explore RPi electronic projects. We will start with simple “Blink” project.

Project 1.1 Blink

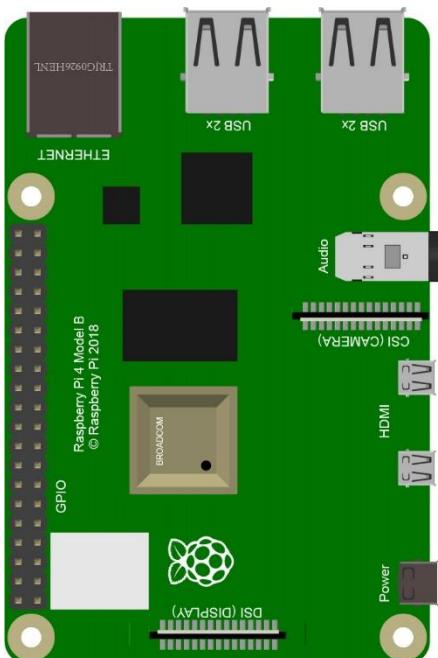
In this project, we will use RPi to control blinking a common LED.

Component List

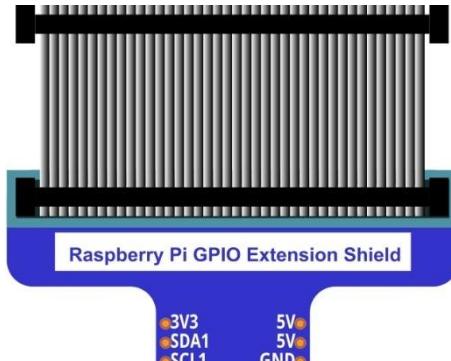
Raspberry Pi

(Recommended: Raspberry Pi 4B / 3B+ / 3B

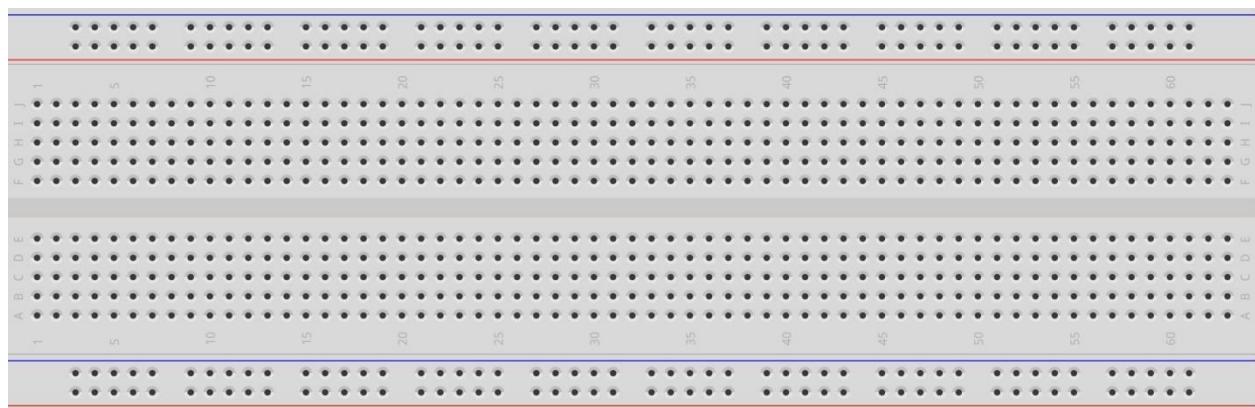
Compatible: 3A+ / 2B / 1B+ / 1A+ / Zero W / Zero)



GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable



Breadboard x1



LED x1 	Resistor 220Ω x1 	Jumper Specific quantity depends on the circuit. 
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

In the components list, 3B GPIO, Extension Shield Raspberry and Breadboard are necessary for each project. Later, they will be reference by text only (no images as in above).

GPIO

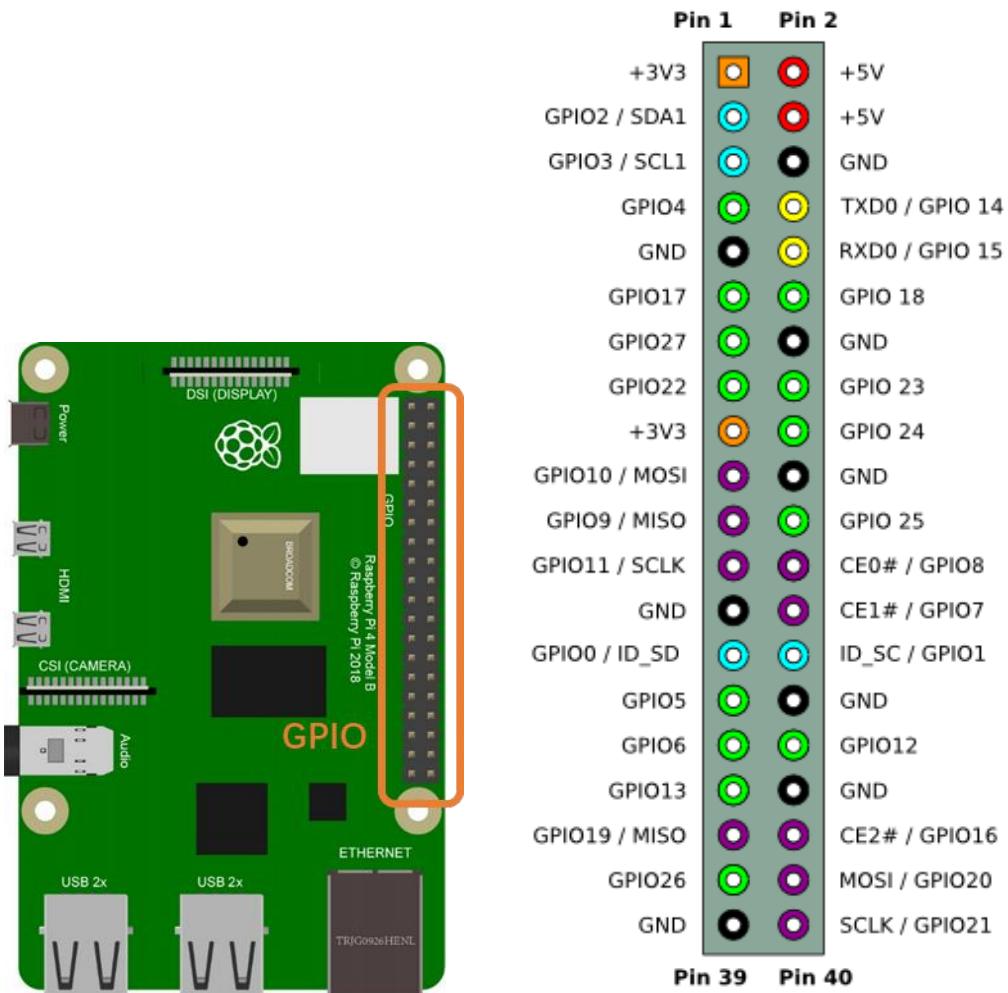
GPIO: General Purpose Input/Output. Here we will introduce the specific function of the pins on the Raspberry Pi and how you can utilize them in all sorts of ways in your projects. Most RPi Module pins can be used as either an input or output, depending on your program and its functions.

When programming GPIO pins there are 3 different ways to reference them: GPIO Numbering, Physical Numbering and WiringPi GPIO Numbering.

BCM GPIO Numbering

The Raspberry Pi CPU uses Broadcom (BCM) processing chips BCM2835, BCM2836 or BCM2837. GPIO pin numbers are assigned by the processing chip manufacturer and are how the computer recognizes each pin. The pin numbers themselves do not make sense or have meaning as they are only a form of identification. Since their numeric values and physical locations have no specific order, there is no way to remember them so you will need to have a printed reference or a reference board that fits over the pins.

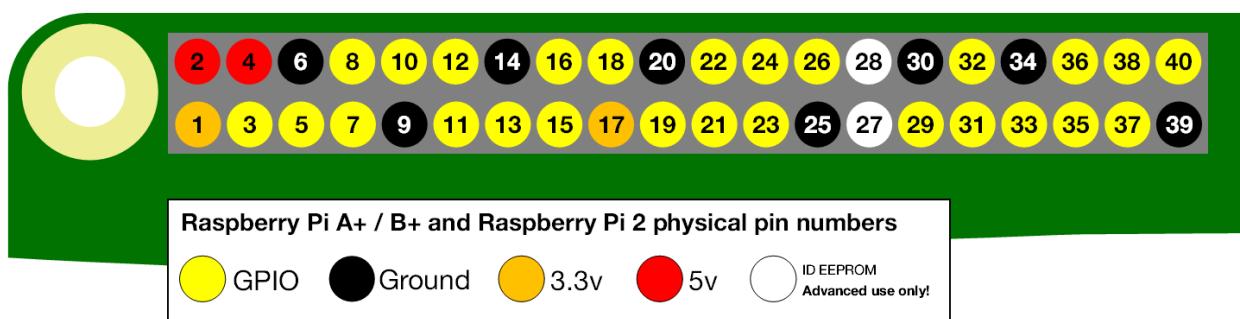
Each pin's functional assignment is defined in the image below:



For more details about pin definition of GPIO, please refer to <http://pinout.xyz/>

PHYSICAL Numbering

Another way to refer to the pins is by simply counting across and down from pin 1 at the top left (nearest to the SD card). This is 'Physical Numbering', as shown below:



GPIO Numbering

You can use the following command to view their correlation.

Pinout

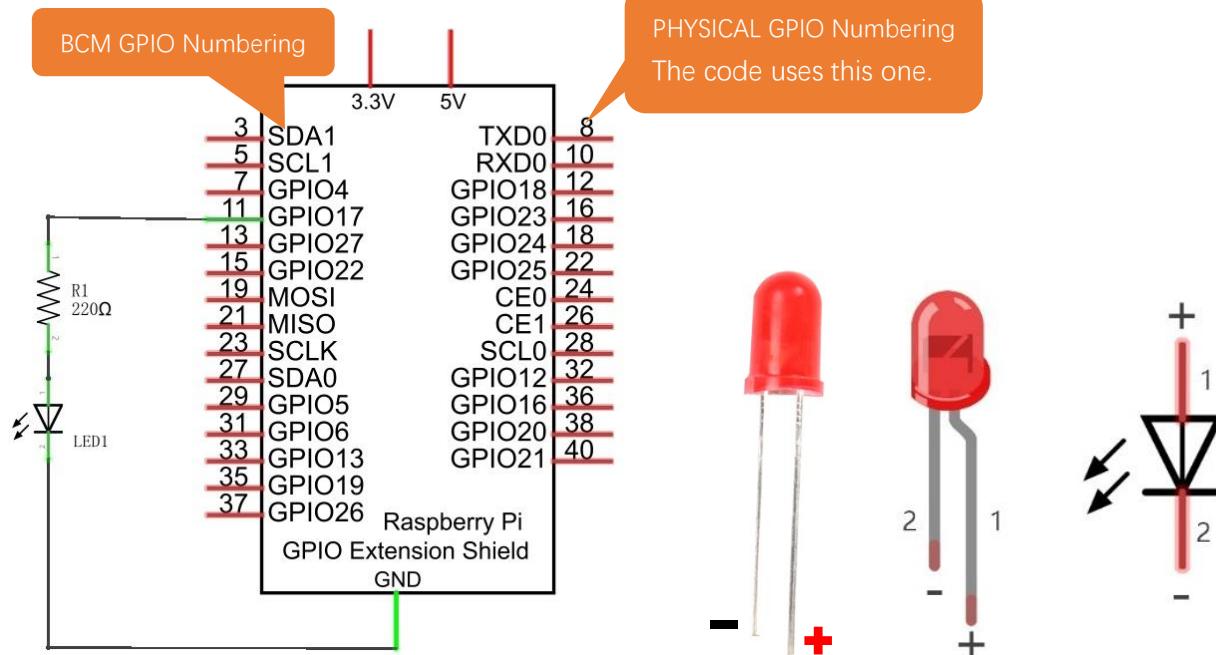
Circuit

First, disconnect your RPi from the GPIO Extension Shield. Then build the circuit according to the circuit and hardware diagrams. After the circuit is built and verified correct, connect the RPi to GPIO Extension Shield.

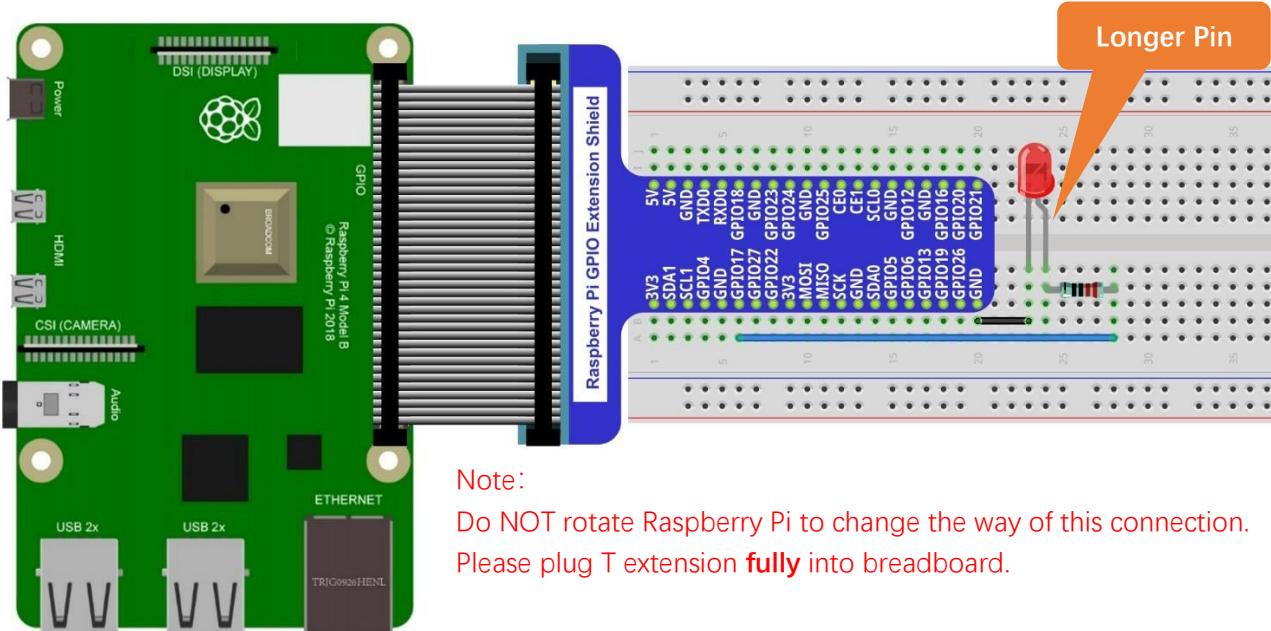
CAUTION: Avoid any possible short circuits (especially connecting 5V or GND, 3.3V and GND)!

WARNING: A short circuit can cause high current in your circuit, create excessive component heat and cause permanent damage to your RPi!

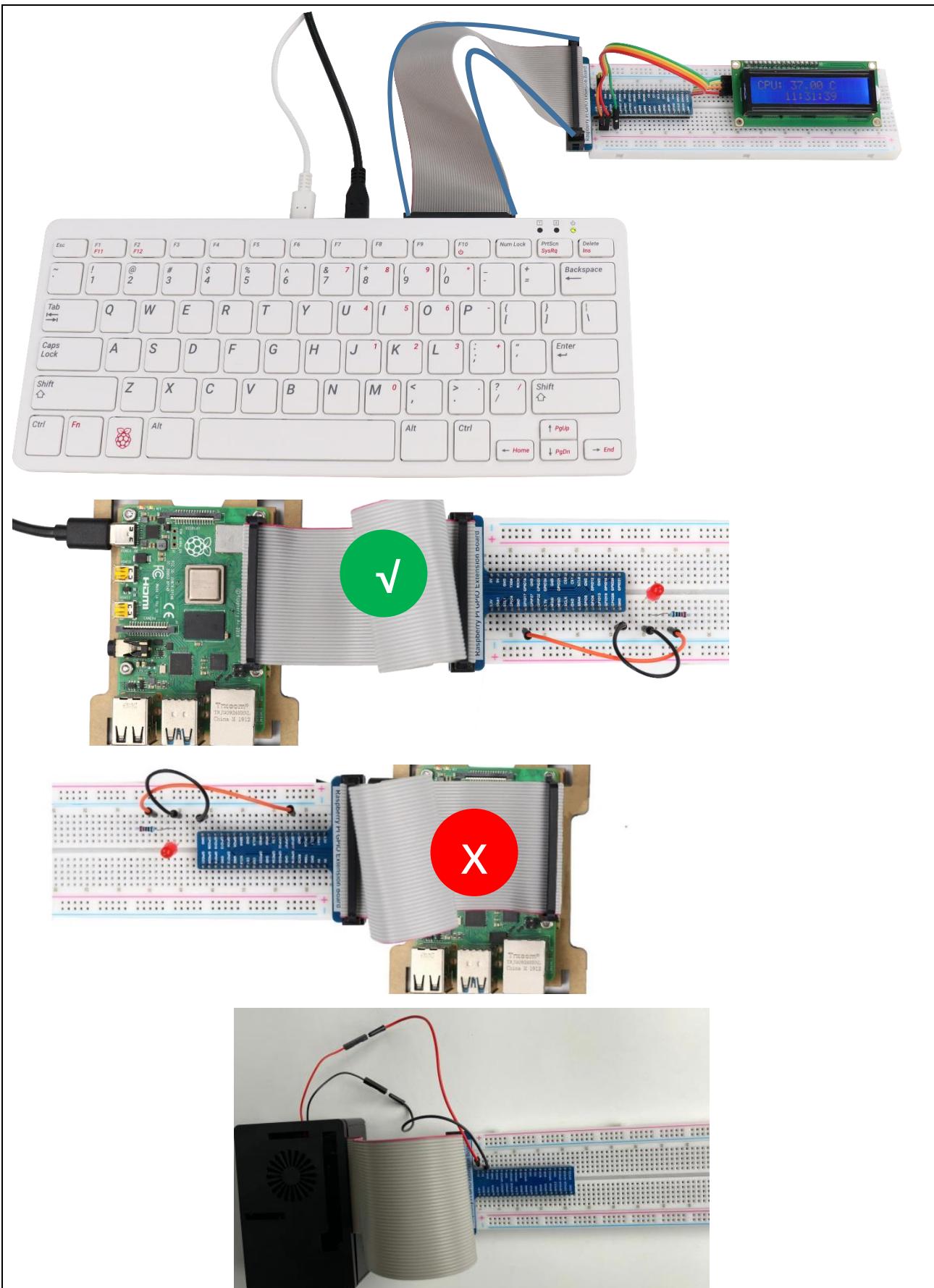
Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. **If you need any support, please contact us via: support@freenove.com**



The connection of **Raspberry Pi 400** and T extension board is as below. **Don't reverse the ribbon.**



If you have a fan, you can connect it to 5V GND of breadboard via jumper wires.

How to distinguish resistors?

There are only three kind of resistors in this kit.

The one with 1 red ring is $10\text{K}\Omega$ 

The one with 2 red rings is 220Ω 

The one with 0 red ring is $1\text{K}\Omega$ 

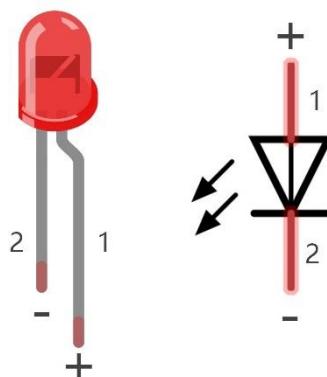
Future hardware connection diagrams will only show that part of breadboard and GPIO Extension Shield.

Component knowledge

LED

An LED is a type of diode. All diodes only work if current is flowing in the correct direction and have two Poles. An LED will only work (light up) if the longer pin (+) of LED is connected to the positive output from a power source and the shorter pin is connected to the negative (-) output, which is also referred to as Ground (GND). This type of component is known as "Polar" (think One-Way Street).

All common 2 lead diodes are the same in this respect. Diodes work only if the voltage of its positive electrode is higher than its negative electrode and there is a narrow range of operating voltage for most all common diodes of 1.9 and 3.4V. If you use much more than 3.3V the LED will be damaged and burnt out.



LED	Voltage	Maximum current	Recommended current
Red	1.9-2.2V	20mA	10mA
Green	2.9-3.4V	10mA	5mA
Blue	2.9-3.4V	10mA	5mA

Volt ampere characteristics conform to diode

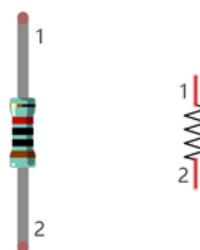
Note: LEDs cannot be directly connected to a power supply, which usually ends in a damaged component. A resistor with a specified resistance value must be connected in series to the LED you plan to use.

Resistor

Resistors use Ohms (Ω) as the unit of measurement of their resistance (R). $1M\Omega=1000k\Omega$, $1k\Omega=1000\Omega$.

A resistor is a passive electrical component that limits or regulates the flow of current in an electronic circuit.

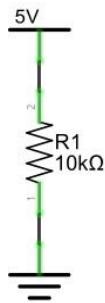
On the left, we see a physical representation of a resistor, and the right is the symbol used to represent the presence of a resistor in a circuit diagram or schematic.



The bands of color on a resistor is a shorthand code used to identify its resistance value. For more details of resistor color codes, please refer to the card in the kit package.

With a fixed voltage, there will be less current output with greater resistance added to the circuit. The relationship between Current, Voltage and Resistance can be expressed by this formula: $I=V/R$ known as Ohm's Law where I = Current, V = Voltage and R = Resistance. Knowing the values of any two of these allows you to solve the value of the third.

In the following diagram, the current through R1 is: $I=U/R=5V/10k\Omega=0.0005A=0.5mA$.



WARNING: Never connect the two poles of a power supply with anything of low resistance value (i.e. a metal object or bare wire) this is a Short and results in high current that may damage the power supply and electronic components.

Note: Unlike LEDs and Diodes, Resistors have no poles and are non-polar (it does not matter which direction you insert them into a circuit, it will work the same)

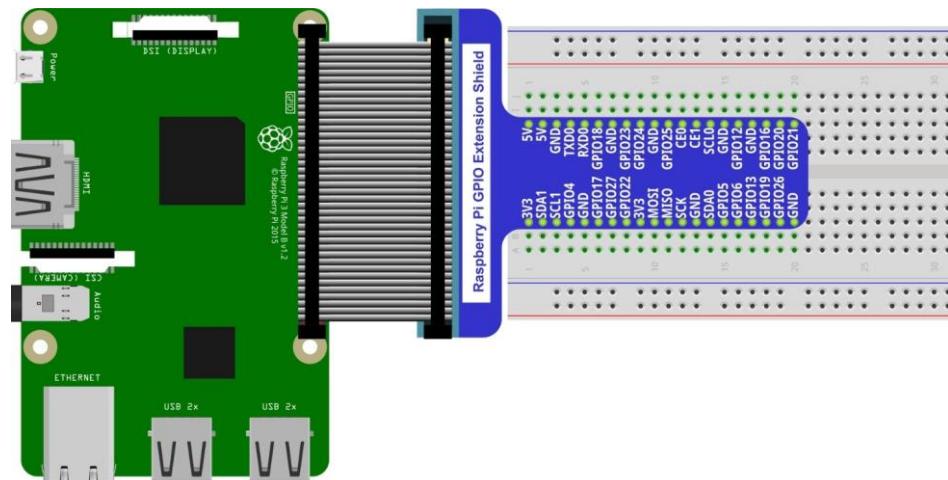
Breadboard

Here we have a small breadboard as an example of how the rows of holes (sockets) are electrically attached. The left picture shows the ways the pins have shared electrical connection and the right picture shows the actual internal metal, which connect these rows electrically.



GPIO Extension Board

GPIO board is a convenient way to connect the RPi I/O ports to the breadboard directly. The GPIO pin sequence on Extension Board is identical to the GPIO pin sequence of RPi.





Code

According to the circuit, when the GPIO17 of RPi output level is high, the LED turns ON. Conversely, when the GPIO17 RPi output level is low, the LED turns OFF. Therefore, we can let GPIO17 cycle output high and output low level to make the LED blink. We will use Python code to achieve the target.

Python Code 1.1.1 Blink

Now, we will use Python language to make a LED blink.

First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 01.1.1_Blink directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/01.1.1_Blink
```

2. Use python command to execute python code blink.py.

```
python Blink.py
```

The LED starts blinking.

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~ /Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/01.1.1_Blink
File Edit Tabs Help
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/01.1.1_Blink
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/01.1.1_Blink $ python Blink.py
Program is starting ...

led turned on >>>
led turned off <<<
led turned on >>>
led turned off <<<
^CEnding program
pi@raspberrypi:~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/01.1.1_Blink $
```

You can press “Ctrl+C” to end the program. The following is the program code:

```
1  from gpiozero import LED
2  from time import sleep
3
4  led = LED(17)          # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
5  #led = LED("J8:11")    # BOARD Numbering
6  '''
7  # pins numbering, the following lines are all equivalent
8  led = LED(17)          # BCM
9  led = LED("GPIO17")    # BCM
10 led = LED("BCM17")     # BCM
11 led = LED("BOARD11")   # BOARD
12 led = LED("WPIO")      # WiringPi
13 led = LED("J8:11")     # BOARD
14 '''
15 def loop():
16     while True:
```

```

17     led.on()      # turn on LED
18     print ('led turned on >>>') # print message on terminal
19     sleep(1)      # wait 1 second
20     led.off()     # turn off LED
21     print ('led turned off <<<') # print message on terminal
22     sleep(1)      # wait 1 second
23
24 if __name__ == '__main__':    # Program entrance
25     print ('Program is starting ... \n')
26     try:
27         loop()
28     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
29         print("Ending program")

```

Import the LED class from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import LED
```

Create an LED assembly for controlling the LED.

```
led = LED(17)          # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
```

Turn on LED device.

```
led.on()      # turn on LED
```

Turn off LED devices.

```
led.off()     # turn off LED
```

The main function turns on the LED for one second and then turns it off for one second, which repeats endless.

```

def loop():
    while True:
        led.on()      # turn on LED
        print ('led turned on >>>') # print message on terminal
        sleep(1)      # wait 1 second
        led.off()     # turn off LED
        print ('led turned off <<<') # print message on terminal
        sleep(1)      # wait 1 second

```

Reference

About GPIO Zero:

GPIO Zero

A simple interface to GPIO devices with Raspberry Pi, Using the GPIO Zero library makes it easy to get started with controlling GPIO devices with Python. The library is comprehensively documented at

<https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>
<https://github.com/gpiozero/gpiozero>

For more information about the methods used by the LED class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to:

https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#led

For more information about the methods used by the DigitalOutputDevice class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to:

https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#digitaloutputdevice



"import time" time is a module of python.

<https://docs.python.org/2/library/time.html?highlight=time%20time#module-time>

In Python, libraries and functions used in a script must be imported by name at the top of the file, with the exception of the functions built into Python by default.

For example, to use the LED interface from GPIO Zero, it should be explicitly imported:

```
from gpiozero import LED
```

Now LED is available directly in your script:

```
led = LED(17)          # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering  
#led = LED("J8:11")    # BOARD Numbering
```

Alternatively, the whole GPIO Zero library can be imported:

```
import gpiozero
```

In this case, all references to items within GPIO Zero must be prefixed:

```
led = gpiozero.LED(17)      # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering  
#led = gpiozero.LED("J8:11") # BOARD Numbering
```

Pin Numbering

This library uses Broadcom (BCM) pin numbering for the GPIO pins, as opposed to physical (BOARD) numbering. Unlike in the RPi.GPIO library, this is not configurable. However, translation from other schemes can be used by providing prefixes to pin numbers (see below).

Any pin marked "GPIO" in the diagram below can be used as a pin number. For example, if an LED was attached to "GPIO17" you would specify the pin number as 17 rather than 11:



If you wish to use physical (BOARD) numbering you can specify the pin number as "BOARD11". If you are familiar with the wiringPi pin numbers (another physical layout) you could use "WPIO" instead.

Finally, you can specify pins as "header:number", e.g. "J8:11" meaning physical pin 11 on header J8 (the GPIO header on modern Pis). Hence, the following lines are all equivalent:

```
led = LED(17)
led = LED("GPIO17")
led = LED("BCM17")
led = LED("BOARD11")
led = LED("WPIO")
led = LED("J8:11")
```



Note that these alternate schemes are merely translations. If you request the state of a device on the command line, the associated pin number will always be reported in the Broadcom (BCM) scheme:

```
led = LED("BOARD11")
led
<gpiozero.LED object on pin GPIO17, active_high=True, is_active=False>
```

In this tutorial, we will use the default integer pin number in the Broadcom (BCM) layout.

GPIO Numbering Relationship

WingPi	BCM(Extension)	Physical		BCM(Extension)	WingPi
3.3V	3.3V	1	2	5V	5V
8	GPIO2/SDA1	3	4	5V	5V
9	GPIO3/SCL1	5	6	GND	GND
7	GPIO4	7	8	GPIO14/TXDO	15
GND	GND	9	10	GPIO15/RXDO	16
0	GPIO17	11	12	GPIO18	1
2	GPIO27	13	14	GND	GND
3	GPIO22	15	16	GPIO23	4
3.3V	3.3V	17	18	GPIO24	5
12	GPIO10/MOSI	19	20	GND	GND
13	GPIO9/MOIS	21	22	GPIO25	6
14	GPIO11/SCLK	23	24	GPIO8/CE0	10
GND	GND	25	26	GPIO7/CE1	11
30	GPIO0/SDA0	27	28	GPIO1/SCLO	31
21	GPIO5	29	30	GND	GND
22	GPIO6	31	32	GPIO12	26
23	GPIO13	33	34	GND	GND
24	GPIO19	35	36	GPIO16	27
25	GPIO26	37	38	GPIO20	28
GND	GND	39	40	GPIO21	29

In loop(), there is a while loop, which is an endless loop (a while loop). That is, the program will always be executed in this loop, unless it is ended because of external factors. In this loop, set LED output high level, then the LED turns ON. After a period of time delay, set LED output low level, then the LED turns OFF, which is followed by a delay. Repeat the loop, then LED will start blinking.

```
def loop():
    while True:
        led.on()      # turn on LED
        print ('led turned on >>>') # print message on terminal
        sleep(1)     # wait 1 second
        led.off()    # turn off LED
        print ('led turned off <<<') # print message on terminal
        sleep(1)     # wait 1 second
```

In gpiozero, at the end of your script, cleanup is run automatically, restoring your GPIO pins to the state they were found. To explicitly close a connection to a pin, you can manually call the close() method on a device object:

```
led = LED(17)
```

```
led.on()  
led  
<gpiozero.LED object on pin GPIO17, active_high=True, is_active=True>  
led.close()  
led  
<gpiozero.LED object closed>
```

This means that you can reuse the pin for another device, and that despite turning the LED on (and hence, the pin high), after calling close() it is restored to its previous state (LED off, pin low).

In this tutorial, most projects have added an active run cleanup program to restore the GPIO pin to the found default state.



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FNK0050 Freenove Robot Dog Kit for Raspberry Pi



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7BmlZ8_R9d4

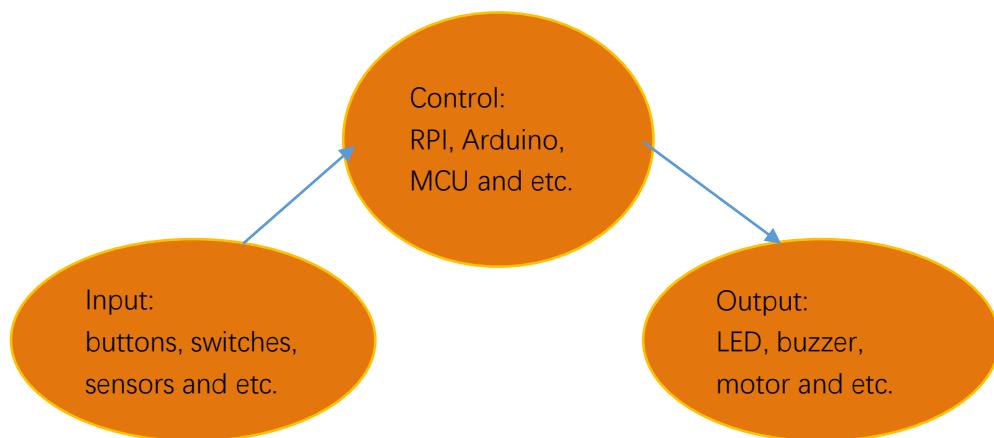
FNK0052 Freenove_Big_Hexapod_Robot_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi

<https://youtu.be/LvghnJ2DNZ0>



Chapter 2 Buttons & LEDs

Usually, there are three essential parts in a complete automatic control device: INPUT, OUTPUT, and CONTROL. In last section, the LED module was the output part and RPI was the control part. In practical applications, we not only make LEDs flash, but also make a device sense the surrounding environment, receive instructions and then take the appropriate action such as turn on LEDs, make a buzzer beep and so on.



Next, we will build a simple control system to control an LED through a push button switch.

Project 2.1 Push Button Switch & LED

In the project, we will control the LED state through a Push Button Switch. When the button is pressed, our LED will turn ON, and when it is released, the LED will turn OFF. This describes a Momentary Switch.

Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1 GPIO Extension Board & Wire x1 Breadboard x1	LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x1	Resistor 10kΩ x2	Push Button Switch x1
Jumper Wire				

Please Note: In the code “button” represents switch action.

Component knowledge

Push Button Switch

This type of Push Button Switch has 4 pins (2 Pole Switch). Two pins on the left are connected, and both left and right sides are the same per the illustration:



When the button on the switch is pressed, the circuit is completed (your project is Powered ON).

Circuit

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please free to contact us via:support@freenove.com

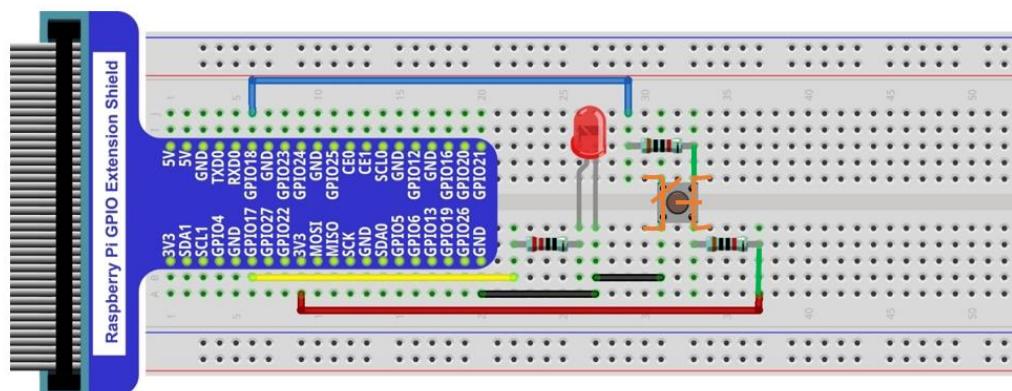


There are two kinds of push button switch in this kit.

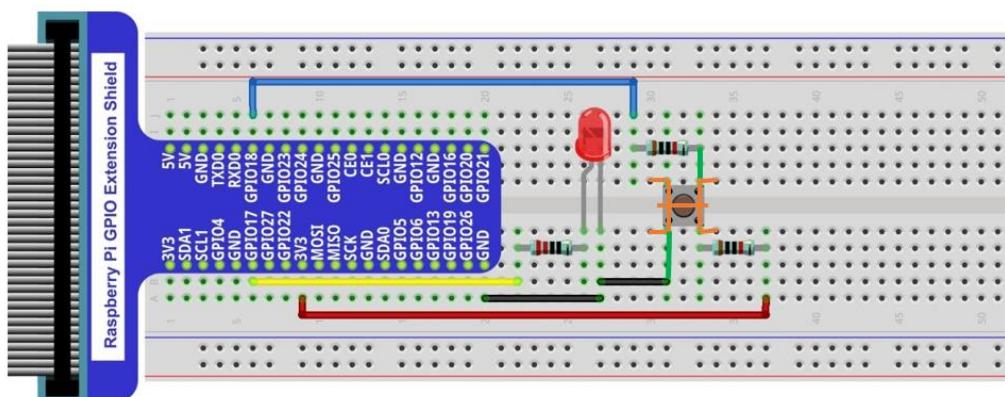
The smaller push button switches are contained in a plastic bag.

This is how it works.

When button switch is released:



When button switch is pressed:



Code

This project is designed for learning how to use Push Button Switch to control an LED. We first need to read the state of switch, and then determine whether to turn the LED ON in accordance to the state of the switch.

Python Code 2.1.1 ButtonLED

First, observe the project result, then learn about the code in detail. Remember in code "button" = switch function

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 02.1.1_ButtonLED directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/02.1.1_ButtonLED
```

2. Use Python command to execute btnLED.py.

```
python ButtonLED.py
```

Then the Terminal window continues to show the characters "led off...", press the switch button and the LED turns ON and then Terminal window shows "led on...". Release the button, then LED turns OFF and then the terminal window text "led off..." appears. You can press "Ctrl+C" at any time to terminate the program.

The following is the program code:

```
1 from gpiozero import LED, Button  
2
```

```

3 led = LED(17)      # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
4 button = Button(18) # define Button pin according to BCM Numbering
5
6 def loop():
7     while True:
8         if button.is_pressed: # if button is pressed
9             led.on()          # turn on led
10            print("Button is pressed, led turned on >>>") # print information on terminal
11        else : # if button is released
12            led.off() # turn off led
13            print("Button is released, led turned off <<<")
14
15 if __name__ == '__main__':    # Program entrance
16     print ('Program is starting...')
17     try:
18         loop()
19     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
        print("Ending program")

```

Import the Button class that controls Button from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import LED, Button
```

Define GPIO17 as the LED control pin and GPIO18 as the button control pin. The button is set to the input mode with a pull-up resistor by default.

```
led = LED(17)      # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
button = Button(18) # define Button pin according to BCM Numbering
```

The loop continuously determines whether the key is pressed. When the button is pressed, the variable button.is_pressed has a value of 1 and the LED lights up. Otherwise, the LED will be off.

```
def loop():
    while True:
        if button.is_pressed: # if button is pressed
            led.on()          # turn on led
            print("Button is pressed, led turned on >>>") # print information on terminal
        else : # if button is released
            led.off() # turn off led
            print("Button is released, led turned on <<<")
```

For more information about GPIOZero, please refer to the link below:

<https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/>

For more information about the methods used by the Button class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to:

https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_input.html#button

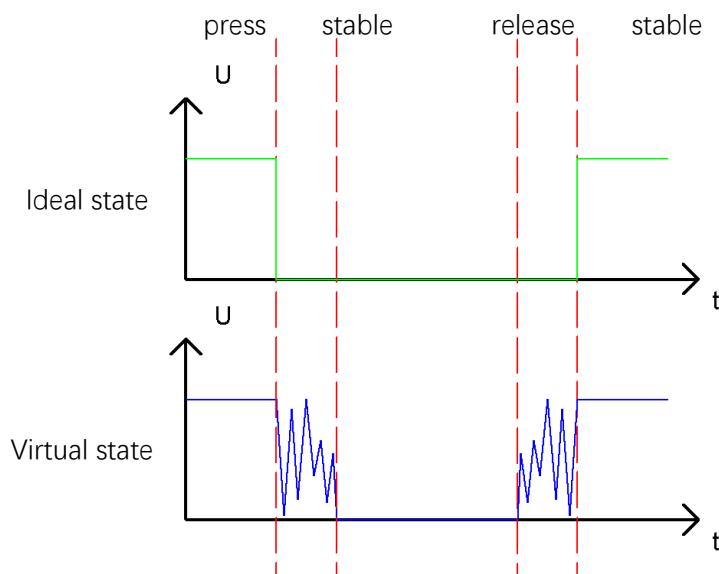
Project 2.2 MINI Table Lamp

We will also use a Push Button Switch, LED and RPi to make a MINI Table Lamp but this will function differently: Press the button, the LED will turn ON, and pressing the button again, the LED turns OFF. The ON switch action is no longer momentary (like a door bell) but remains ON without needing to continually press on the Button Switch.

First, let us learn something about the push button switch.

Debounce a Push Button Switch

When a Momentary Push Button Switch is pressed, it will not change from one state to another state immediately. Due to tiny mechanical vibrations, there will be a short period of continuous buffeting before it stabilizes in a new state too fast for Humans to detect but not for computer microcontrollers. The same is true when the push button switch is released. This unwanted phenomenon is known as “bounce”.



Therefore, if we can directly detect the state of the Push Button Switch, there are multiple pressing and releasing actions in one pressing cycle. This buffeting will mislead the high-speed operation of the microcontroller to cause many false decisions. Therefore, we need to eliminate the impact of buffeting. Our solution: to judge the state of the button multiple times. Only when the button state is stable (consistent) over a period of time, can it indicate that the button is actually in the ON state (being pressed).

This project needs the same components and circuits as we used in the previous section.

Code

In this project, we still detect the state of Push Button Switch to control an LED. Here we need to define a variable to define the state of LED. When the button switch is pressed once, the state of LED will be changed once. This will allow the circuit to act as a virtual table lamp.

Python Code 2.2.1 Tablelamp

First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 02.2.1_Tablelamp directory of Python code

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/02.2.1_Tablelamp
```

2. Use python command to execute python code "Tablelamp.py".

```
python Tablelamp.py
```

When the program is executed, pressing the Button Switch once turns the LED ON. Pressing the Button Switch again turns the LED OFF.

```

1  from gpiozero import LED, Button
2  import time
3
4  led = LED(17) # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
5  button = Button(18) # define Button pin according to BCM Numbering
6
7  def onButtonPressed(): # When button is pressed, this function will be executed
8      led.toggle()
9      if led.is_lit :
10          print("Led turned on >>>")
11      else :
12          print("Led turned off <<<")
13  def loop():
14      #Button detect
15      button.when_pressed = onButtonPressed
16      while True:
17          time.sleep(1)
18  def destroy():
19      led.close()
20      button.close()
21  if __name__ == '__main__': # Program entrance
22      print ('Program is starting...')
23  try:
24      loop()
25  except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
26      destroy()
27      print("Ending program")
```

In GPIO Zero, you assign the when_pressed and when_released properties to set up callbacks on those actions.

Once it detects that the button is pressed, it executes the specified function onButtonPressed(). In the onButtonPressed function, the led.toggle() function reverses the state of the LED device. If it's on, turn it off; if it's off, turn it on. Each time the key is pressed, the state of the LED will change once.

```
def onButtonPressed(): # When button is pressed, this function will be executed
    led.toggle()
    if led.is_lit :
        print("Led turned on >>>")
    else :
        print("Led turned off <<<")

def loop():
    #Button detect
    button.when_pressed = onButtonPressed
    while True:
        time.sleep(1)
```

To explicitly close a connection to a pin, you can manually call the close() method on a device object:

```
def destroy():
    led.close()
    button.close()

except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
    destroy()
    print("Ending program")
```

For more information about the methods used by the Button class in the GPIO Zero library, please refer to:

https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_input.html#button

Chapter 3 LED Bar Graph

We have learned how to control one LED to blink. Next, we will learn how to control a number of LEDs.

Project 3.1 Flowing Water Light

In this project, we use a number of LEDs to make a flowing water light.

Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Bar Graph LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x10
Jumper Wire x 1 		

Component knowledge

Let us learn about the basic features of these components to use and understand them better.

Bar Graph LED

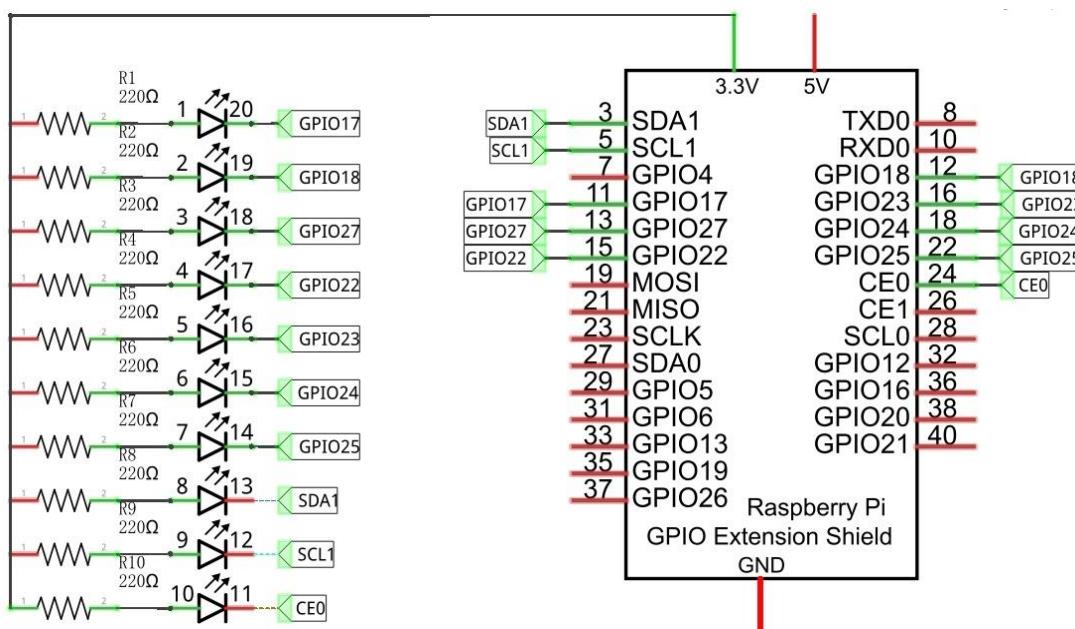
A Bar Graph LED has 10 LEDs integrated into one compact component. The two rows of pins at its bottom are paired to identify each LED like the single LED used earlier.



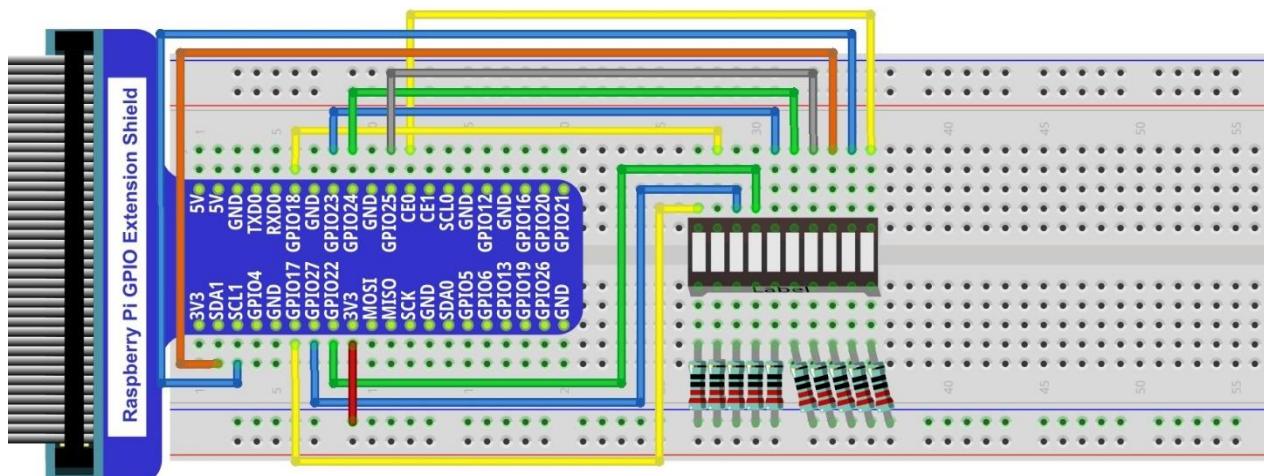
Circuit

A reference system of labels is used in the circuit diagram below. Pins with the same network label are connected together.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please free to contact us via: support@freenove.com



In this circuit, the cathodes of the LEDs are connected to the GPIO, which is different from the previous circuit. The LEDs turn ON when the GPIO output is low level in the program.

Code

This project is designed to make a flowing water lamp, which are these actions: First turn LED #1 ON, then

turn it OFF. Then turn LED #2 ON, and then turn it OFF... and repeat the same to all 10 LEDs until the last LED is turned OFF. This process is repeated to achieve the “movements” of flowing water.

Python Code 3.1.1 LightWater

First observe the project result, and then view the code.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 03.1.1_LightWater directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/03.1.1_LightWater
```

2. Use Python command to execute Python code “LightWater.py”.

```
python LightWater.py
```

After the program is executed, you will see that LED Bar Graph starts with the flowing water way to be turned on from left to right, and then from right to left.

The following is the program code:

```

1  from gpiozero import LEDBarGraph
2  from time import sleep
3
4  #ledPins = ["J8:11", "J8:12", "J8:13", "J8:15", "J8:16", "J8:18", "J8:22", "J8:3", "J8:5", "J8:24"]
5  ledPins = [17, 18, 27, 22, 23, 24, 25, 2, 3, 8]
6
7  leds = LEDBarGraph(*ledPins, active_high=False)
8
9  def loop():
10     while True:
11         for index in range(0, len(ledPins), 1):      # make led(on) move from left to right
12             leds.on(index)
13             sleep(0.1)
14             leds.off(index)
15         for index in range(len(ledPins)-1, -1, -1):    #move led(on) from right to left
16             leds.on(index)
17             sleep(0.1)
18             leds.off(index)
19
20     if __name__ == '__main__':      # Program entrance
21         print ('Program is starting... ')
22     try:
23         loop()
24     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
25         print("Ending program")
```

Import the LEDBarGraph class that controls LED Bar Graph from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import LEDBarGraph
```

Create the LEDBarGraph class for controlling the LEDBarGraph.

```
ledPins = [17, 18, 27, 22, 23, 24, 25, 2, 3, 8]

leds = LEDBarGraph(*ledPins, active_high=False)
```

The LED is turned on or off by specifying the index of the LED, if no parameter is specified, the same Settings

are applied to all leds. `leds.off()` means that all leds are turned off.

```
for index in range(0, len(ledPins), 1):      # make led(on) move from left to right
    leds.on(index)
    sleep(0.1)
    leds.off(index)
for index in range(len(ledPins)-1, -1, -1):  #move led(on) from right to left
    leds.on(index)
    sleep(0.1)
    leds.off(index)
```

In the program, first define 10 pins connected to the LED and set them to output mode. In the `loop()` function, two for loops are used to make the lights flow from right to left and from left to right.

```
def loop():
    while True:
        for index in range(0, len(ledPins), 1):      # make led(on) move from left to right
            leds.on(index)
            sleep(0.1)
            leds.off(index)
        for index in range(len(ledPins)-1, -1, -1):  #move led(on) from right to left
            leds.on(index)
            sleep(0.1)
            leds.off(index)
```

For more information about the methods used by the `LEDBoard` class in the `GPIO Zero` library,please refer to:
https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_boards.html#ledboard

For more information about the methods used by the `LEDBarGraph` class in the `GPIO Zero` library,please refer to: https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_boards.html#ledbargraph

In this experiment you can use the `LEDBoard` and `LEDBarGraph` classes to control the `LEDBarGraph`



Chapter 4 Analog & PWM

In previous chapters, we learned that a Push Button Switch has two states: Pressed (ON) and Released (OFF), and an LED has a Light ON and OFF state. Is there a middle or intermediated state? We will next learn how to create an intermediate output state to achieve a partially bright (dim) LED.

First, let us learn how to control the brightness of an LED.

Project 4.1 Breathing LED

We describe this project as a Breathing Light. This means that an LED that is OFF will then turn ON gradually and then gradually turn OFF like "breathing". Okay, so how do we control the brightness of an LED to create a Breathing Light? We will use PWM to achieve this goal.

Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x1
Jumper Wire 		

Component Knowledge

Analog & Digital

An Analog Signal is a continuous signal in both time and value. On the contrary, a Digital Signal or discrete-time signal is a time series consisting of a sequence of quantities. Most signals in life are analog signals. A familiar example of an Analog Signal would be how the temperature throughout the day is continuously changing and could not suddenly change instantaneously from 0°C to 10°C. However, Digital Signals can instantaneously change in value. This change is expressed in numbers as 1 and 0 (the basis of binary code). Their differences can more easily be seen when compared when graphed as below.



Note that the Analog signals are curved waves and the Digital signals are “Square Waves”.

In practical applications, we often use binary as the digital signal, that is a series of 0's and 1's. Since a binary signal only has two values (0 or 1) it has great stability and reliability. Lastly, both analog and digital signals can be converted into the other.

PWM

PWM, Pulse-Width Modulation, is a very effective method for using digital signals to control analog circuits. Digital processors cannot directly output analog signals. PWM technology makes it very convenient to achieve this conversion (translation of digital to analog signals).

PWM technology uses digital pins to send certain frequencies of square waves, that is, the output of high levels and low levels, which alternately last for a while. The total time for each set of high levels and low levels is generally fixed, which is called the period (Note: the reciprocal of the period is frequency). The time of high level outputs are generally called “pulse width”, and the duty cycle is the percentage of the ratio of pulse duration, or pulse width (PW) to the total period (T) of the waveform. The longer the output of high levels last, the longer the duty cycle and the higher the corresponding voltage in the analog signal will be. The following figures show how the analog signal voltages vary between 0V-5V (high level is 5V) corresponding to the pulse width 0%-100%:



The longer the PWM duty cycle is, the higher the output power will be. Now that we understand this relationship, we can use PWM to control the brightness of an LED or the speed of DC motor and so on.

It is evident, from the above, that PWM is not actually analog but the effective value of voltage is equivalent to the corresponding analog value. Therefore, by using PWM, we can control the output power of to an LED and control other devices and modules to achieve multiple effects and actions.

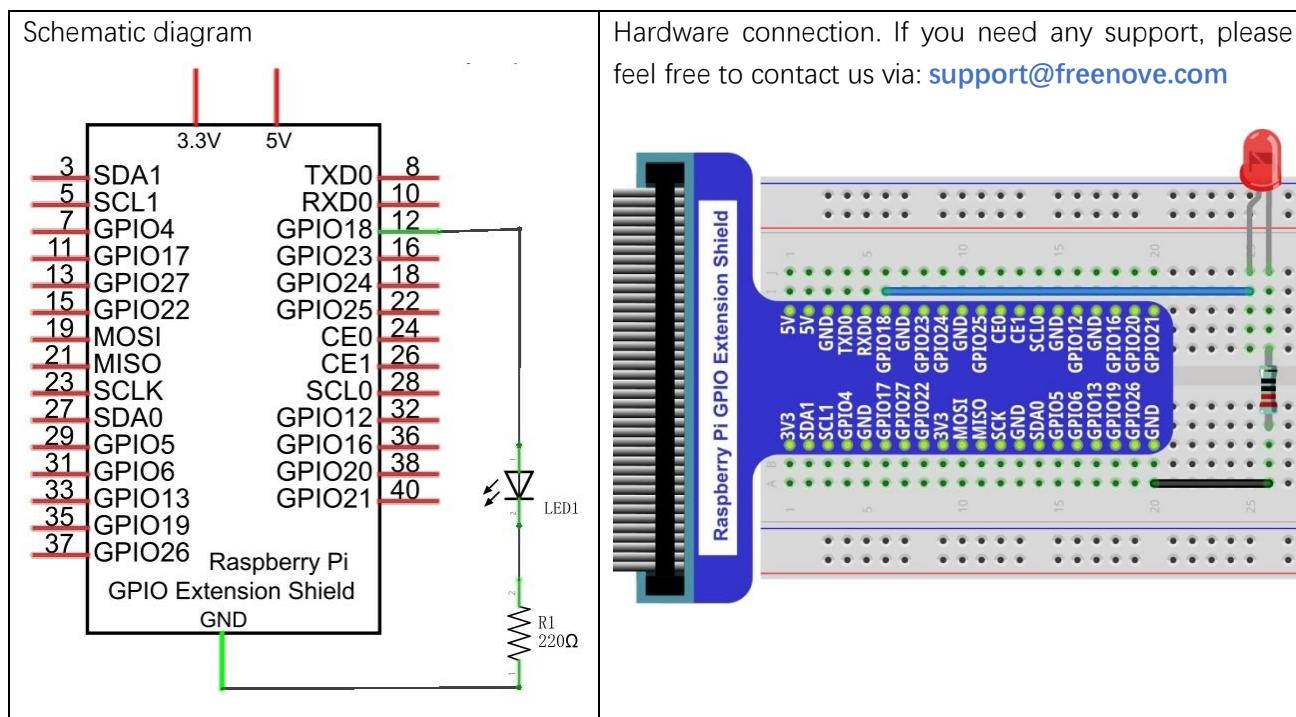
In RPi, GPIO18 pin has the ability to output to hardware via PWM with a 10-bit accuracy. This means that 100% of the pulse width can be divided into $2^{10}=1024$ equal parts.

The wiringPi library of C provides both a hardware PWM and a software PWM method, while the wiringPi library of Python does not provide a hardware PWM method. There is only a software PWM option for Python.

The hardware PWM only needs to be configured, does not require CPU resources and is more precise in time control. The software PWM requires the CPU to work continuously by using code to output high level and low level. This part of the code is carried out by multi-threading, and the accuracy is relatively not high enough.

In order to keep the results running consistently, we will use software PWM.

Circuit



Code

This project uses the PWM output from the GPIO18 pin to make the pulse width gradually increase from 0% to 100% and then gradually decrease from 100% to 0% to make the LED glow brighter then dimmer.

Python Code 4.1.1 BreathingLED

First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 04.1.1_BreathingLED directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/04.1.1_BreathingLED
```

2. Use the Python command to execute Python code “BreathingLED.py”.

python BreathingLED.py

After the program is executed, you will see that the LED gradually turns ON and then gradually turns OFF similar to “breathing”.

The following is the program code:

```
1 from gpiozero import PWMLED  
2  
3 led = PWMLED(18 , initial_value=0 , frequency=1000)  
4  
5 def loop():  
6     while True:  
7         for b in range(0, 101, 1):      # make the led brighter  
8             led.value = b / 100.0       # set dc value as the duty cycle
```

```

9             time.sleep(0.01)
10            time.sleep(1)
11            for b in range(100, -1, -1): # make the led darker
12                led.value = b / 100.0      # set dc value as the duty cycle
13                time.sleep(0.01)
14            time.sleep(1)
15    def destroy():
16        led.close()
17    if __name__ == '__main__':      # Program entrance
18        print ('Program is starting ... ')
19        try:
20            loop()
21        except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
22            destroy()
23            print("Ending program")

```

Import the PWMLED class that controls leds from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import PWMLED
```

Create the PWMLED class for controlling the LED.

```
led = PWMLED(18 ,initial_value=0 ,frequency=1000)
```

PWMLED is connected to GPIO18, and its PWM frequency is set to 1000HZ, and the initial duty cycle to 0%.

```
led = PWMLED(18 ,initial_value=0 ,frequency=1000) # Set the PWM frequency to 1000Hz and the
initial duty cycle to 0
```

There are two “for” loops used to control the breathing LED in the next endless “while” loop. The first loop outputs a power signal to the led PWM from 0% to 100% and the second loop outputs a power signal to the led PWM from 100% to 0%.

led.value represents:The duty cycle of the PWM device. 0.0 is off, 1.0 is fully on. led.value in between may be specified for varying levels of power in the device.

```

def loop():
    while True:
        for b in range(0, 101, 1):    # make the led brighter
            led.value = b / 100.0      # set dc value as the duty cycle
            time.sleep(0.01)
        time.sleep(1)
        for b in range(100, -1, -1): # make the led darker
            led.value = b / 100.0      # set dc value as the duty cycle
            time.sleep(0.01)
        time.sleep(1)

```

For more information about the methods used by the PWMLED class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to:

https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#pwmled

For more information about the methods used by the PWMOutputDevice class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to: https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#pwmoutputdevice

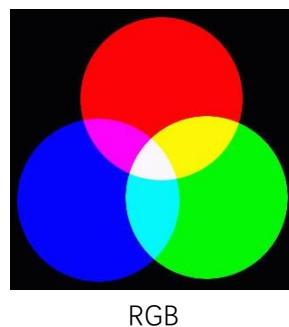
Chapter 5 RGB LED

In this chapter, we will learn how to control a RGB LED.

An RGB LED has 3 LEDs integrated into one LED component. It can respectively emit Red, Green and Blue light. In order to do this, it requires 4 pins (this is also how you identify it). The long pin (1) is the common which is the Anode (+) or positive lead, the other 3 are the Cathodes (-) or negative leads. A rendering of a RGB LED and its electronic symbol are shown below. We can make RGB LED emit various colors of light and brightness by controlling the 3 Cathodes (2, 3 & 4) of the RGB LED



Red, Green, and Blue light are called 3 Primary Colors when discussing light (Note: for pigments such as paints, the 3 Primary Colors are Red, Blue and Yellow). When you combine these three Primary Colors of light with varied brightness, they can produce almost any color of visible light. Computer screens, single pixels of cell phone screens, neon lamps, etc. can all produce millions of colors due to phenomenon.



If we use a three 8 bit PWM to control the RGB LED, in theory, we can create $2^8 * 2^8 * 2^8 = 16777216$ (16 million) colors through different combinations of RGB light brightness.

Next, we will use RGB LED to make a multicolored LED.

Project 5.1 Multicolored LED

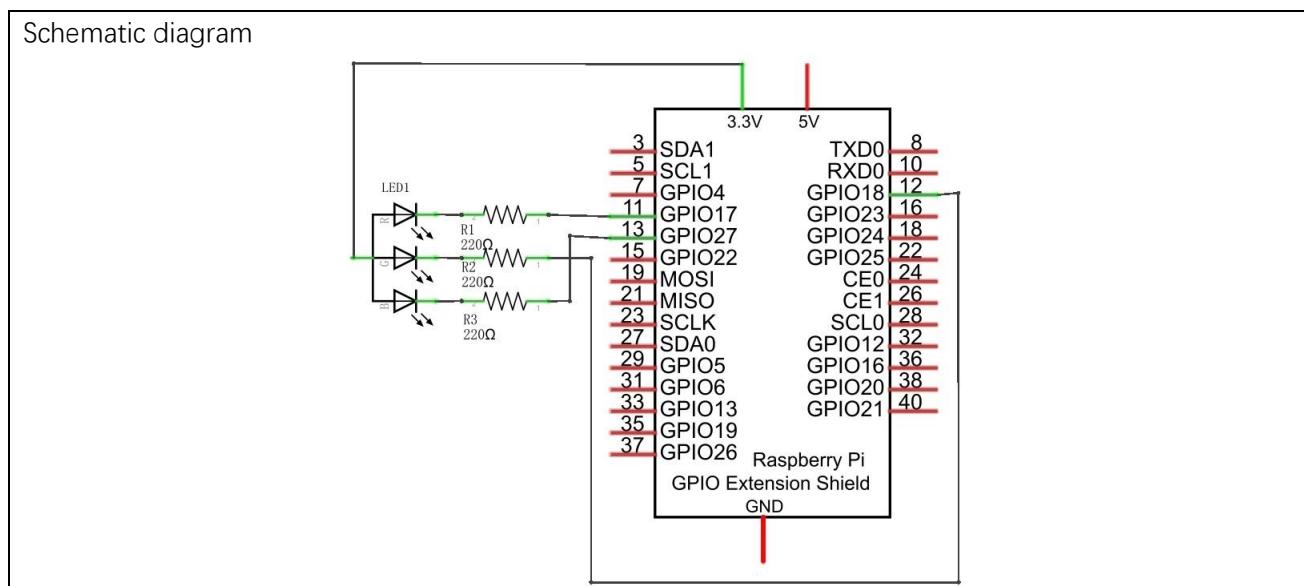
Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1	RGB LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x3
GPIO Extension Board & Wire x1		
Breadboard x1		

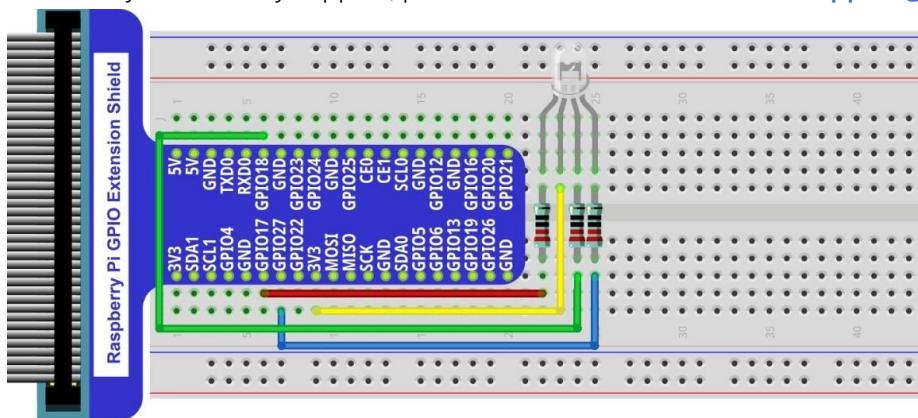
Jumper Wire



Circuit



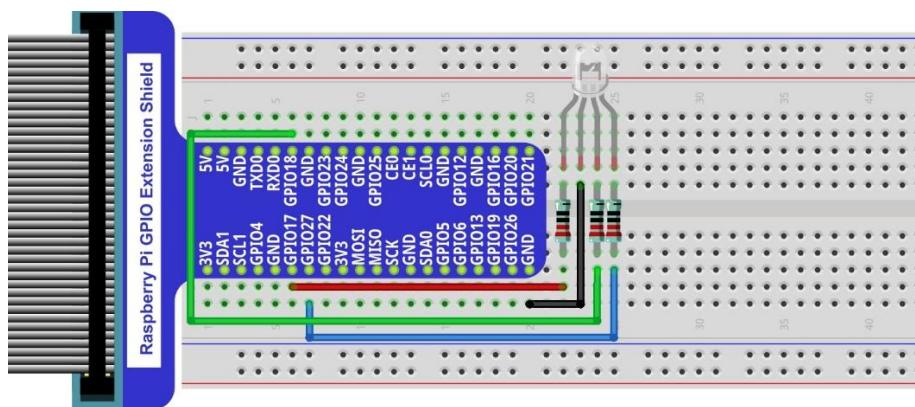
Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com



In this kit, the RGB led is **Common anode**. The **voltage difference** between LED will make it work. There is no visible GND. The GPIO ports can also receive current while in output mode.

If circuit above doesn't work, the RGB LED may be common cathode. Please try following wiring.

There is no need to modify code for random color.



Code

We need to use RGBLED class to control RGBLED. The parameters for setting the RGBLED as common cathode or common anode are provided in the RGBLED class. You can set it according to the type of your RGB LED, and the default setting in our example code is based on common anode.

Python Code 5.1.1 ColorfullLED

First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 05.1.1 ColorfullLED directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOPin/05.1.1_ColorfulLED
```

2. Use python command to execute python code “ColorfullLED.py”.

python ColorfulLED.py

After the program is executed, you will see that the RGB LED randomly lights up different colors.

The following is the program code:

```
1 from gpiozero import RGBLED  
2 import time  
3 import random  
4  
5 #led = RGBLED(red="J8:11", green="J8:12", blue="J8:13", active_high=False) # define the pins  
for R:11, G:12, B:13  
6 led = RGBLED(red=17, green=18, blue=27, active_high=False) # define the pins for  
R:GPIO17, G:GPIO18, B:GPIO27  
7 # If your RGBLED is a common cathode LED, set active_high to True  
8  
9 def setColor(r_val, g_val, b_val):      # change duty cycle for three pins to r_val, g_val, b_val  
10    led.red=r_val/100                      # change pwmRed duty cycle to r_val  
11    led.green = g_val/100                  # change pwmRed duty cycle to r_val  
12    led.blue = b_val/100                  # change pwmRed duty cycle to r_val  
13  
14 def loop():
```

```

15     while True :
16         r=random.randint(0, 100) #get a random in (0, 100)
17         g=random.randint(0, 100)
18         b=random.randint(0, 100)
19         setColor(r, g, b)      #set random as a duty cycle value
20         print (' r=%d, g=%d, b=%d ' %(r ,g, b))
21         time.sleep(1)
22
23     def destroy():
24         led.close()
25
26     if __name__ == '__main__':    # Program entrance
27         print ('Program is starting ... ')
28         try:
29             loop()
30         except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
31             destroy()
32             print("Ending program")

```

Import the RGBLED class that controls RGBLED from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import RGBLED
```

Create the RGBLED class for controlling the RGBLED.

```
led = RGBLED(red=17, green=18, blue=27, active_high=False) # define the pins for
R:GPIO17, G:GPIO18, B:GPIO27
```

In the previous chapter, we learned how to make a pin output PWM using the Python language. In this project, we output to three pins via PWM. In the "while" loop of the "loop" function, we first generate three random numbers and then assign these three random numbers to the PWM values of the three pins, which will make the RGB LED randomly produce multiple colors.

```

def loop():
    while True :
        r=random.randint(0, 100) #get a random in (0, 100)
        g=random.randint(0, 100)
        b=random.randint(0, 100)
        setColor(r, g, b)      #set random as a duty cycle value
        print (' r=%d, g=%d, b=%d ' %(r ,g, b))
        time.sleep(1)

```

For more information about the methods used by the RGBLED class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to:
https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#rgbled

Chapter 6 Buzzer

In this chapter, we will learn about buzzers and the sounds they make. And in our next project, we will use an active buzzer to make a doorbell and a passive buzzer to make an alarm.

Project 6.1 Doorbell

We will make a doorbell with this functionality: when the Push Button Switch is pressed the buzzer sounds and when the button is released, the buzzer stops. This is a momentary switch function.

Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Jumper Wire 			
NPN transistor x1 (S8050) 	Active buzzer x1 	Push Button Switch x1 	Resistor 1kΩ x1 	Resistor 10kΩ x2 

Component knowledge

Buzzer

A buzzer is an audio component. They are widely used in electronic devices such as calculators, electronic alarm clocks, automobile fault indicators, etc. There are both active and passive types of buzzers. Active buzzers have oscillator inside, these will sound as long as power is supplied. Passive buzzers require an external oscillator signal (generally using PWM with different frequencies) to make a sound.



Active buzzers are easier to use. Generally, they only make a specific sound frequency. Passive buzzers require an external circuit to make sounds, but passive buzzers can be controlled to make sounds of various frequencies. The resonant frequency of the passive buzzer in this Kit is 2kHz, which means the passive buzzer is the loudest when its resonant frequency is 2kHz.

How to identify active and passive buzzer?

1. As a rule, there is a label on an active buzzer covering the hole where sound is emitted, but there are exceptions to this rule.
2. Active buzzers are more complex than passive buzzers in their manufacture. There are many circuits and crystal oscillator elements inside active buzzers; all of this is usually protected with a waterproof coating (and a housing) exposing only its pins from the underside. On the other hand, passive buzzers do not have protective coatings on their underside. From the pin holes, view of a passive buzzer, you can see the circuit board, coils, and a permanent magnet (all or any combination of these components depending on the model).



Active buzzer bottom



Passive buzzer bottom

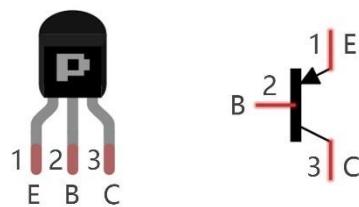
Transistors

A transistor is required in this project due to the buzzer's current being so great that GPIO of RPi's output capability cannot meet the power requirement necessary for operation. A NPN transistor is needed here to

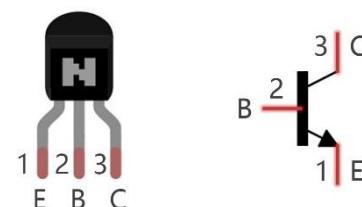
amplify the current.

Transistors, full name: semiconductor transistor, is a semiconductor device that controls current (think of a transistor as an electronic “amplifying or switching device”). Transistors can be used to amplify weak signals, or to work as a switch. Transistors have three electrodes (PINs): base (b), collector (c) and emitter (e). When there is current passing between “be” then “ce” will have a several-fold current increase (transistor magnification), in this configuration the transistor acts as an amplifier. When current produced by “be” exceeds a certain value, “ce” will limit the current output. at this point the transistor is working in its saturation region and acts like a switch. Transistors are available as two types as shown below: PNP and NPN,

PNP transistor



NPN transistor



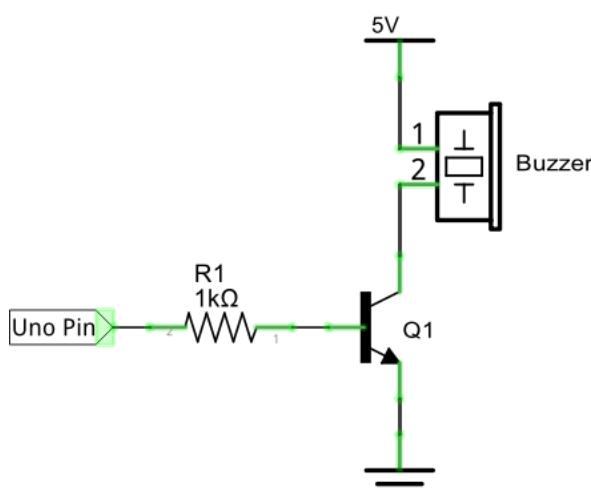
In our kit, the PNP transistor is marked with 8550, and the NPN transistor is marked with 8050.

Thanks to the transistor's characteristics, they are often used as switches in digital circuits. As micro-controllers output current capacity is very weak, we will use a transistor to amplify its current in order to drive components requiring higher current.

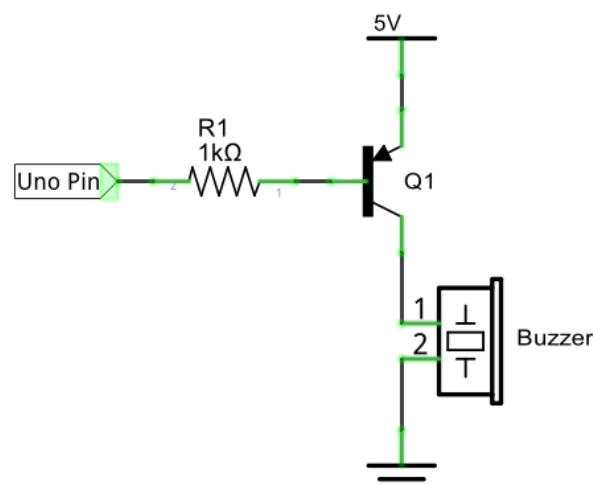
When we use a NPN transistor to drive a buzzer, we often use the following method. If GPIO outputs high level, current will flow through R1 (Resistor 1), the transistor conducts current and the buzzer will make sounds. If GPIO outputs low level, no current will flow through R1, the transistor will not conduct current and buzzer will remain silent (no sounds).

When we use a PNP transistor to drive a buzzer, we often use the following method. If GPIO outputs low level, current will flow through R1. The transistor conducts current and the buzzer will make sounds. If GPIO outputs high level, no current flows through R1, the transistor will not conduct current and buzzer will remain silent (no sounds). Below are the circuit schematics for both a NPN and PNP transistor to power a buzzer.

NPN transistor to drive buzzer

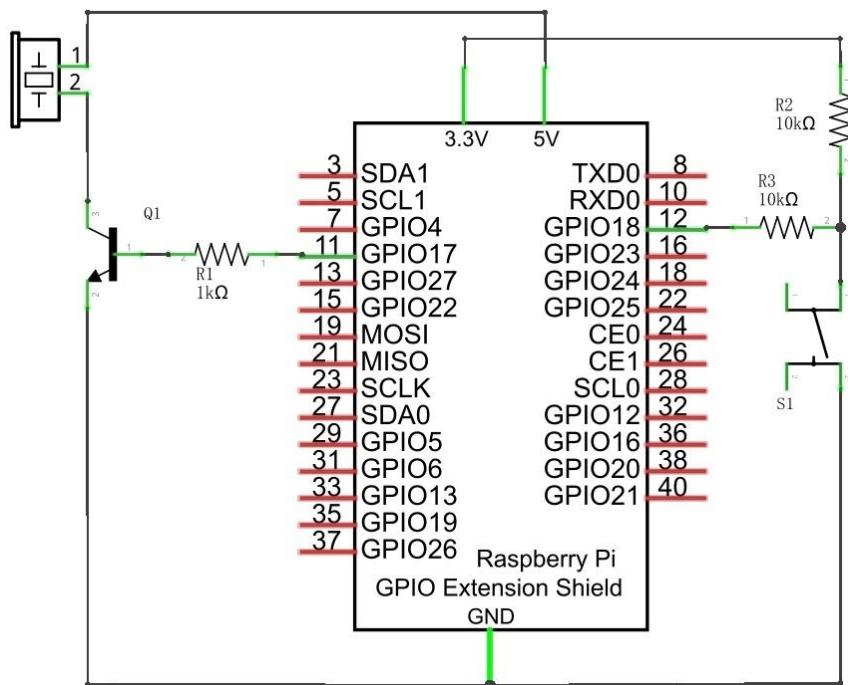


PNP transistor to drive buzzer

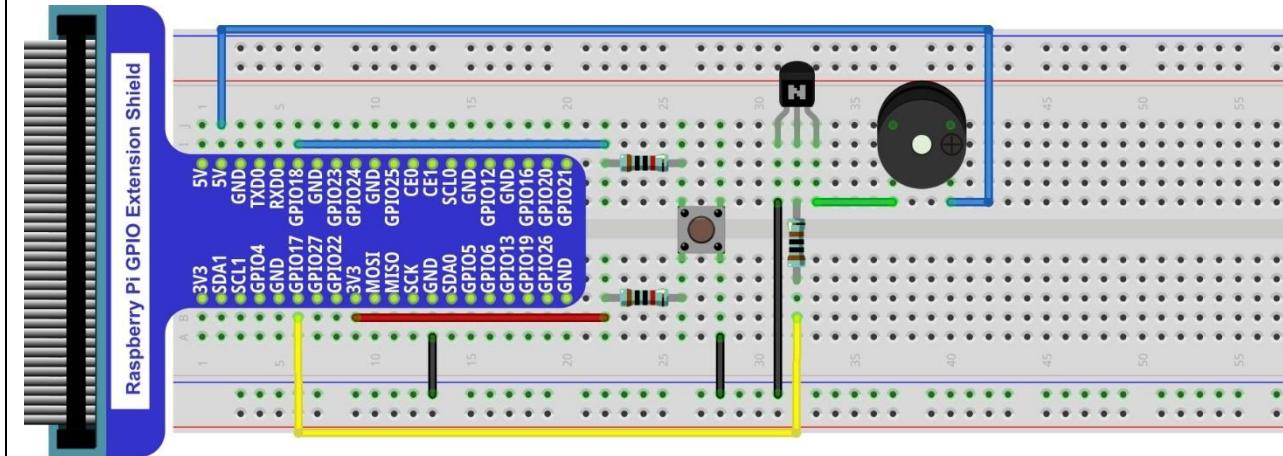


Circuit

Schematic diagram with RPi GPIO Extension Shield.



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com



Note: in this circuit, the power supply for the buzzer is 5V, and pull-up resistor of the push button switch is connected to the 3.3V power feed. Actually, the buzzer can work when connected to the 3.3V power feed but this will produce a weak sound from the buzzer (not very loud).

Code

In this project, a buzzer will be controlled by a push button switch. When the button switch is pressed, the buzzer sounds and when the button is released, the buzzer stops. It is analogous to our earlier project that controlled an LED ON and OFF.

Python Code 6.1.1 Doorbell

First, observe the project result, then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 06.1.1_Doorbell directory of Python code.

cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/06.1.1_Doorbell

2. Use python command to execute python code "Doorbell.py".

python Doorbell.py

After the program is executed, press the push button switch and the buzzer will sound. Release the push button switch and the buzzer will stop.

The following is the program code:

```
1  from gpiozero import Buzzer, Button
2  import time
3
4  buzzer = Buzzer(17)
5  button = Button(18)
6
7  def onButtonPressed():
8      buzzer.on()
9      print("Button is pressed, buzzer turned on >>>")
10
11 def onButtonReleased():
12     buzzer.off()
13     print("Button is released, buzzer turned on <<<")
14
15 def loop():
16     button.when_pressed = onButtonPressed
17     button.when_released = onButtonReleased
18     while True :
19         time.sleep(1)
20
21 def destroy():
22     buzzer.close()
23     button.close()
24
25 if __name__ == '__main__':      # Program entrance
26     print ('Program is starting ... ')
27     try:
28         loop()
29     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
30         destroy()
31         print("Ending program")
```

The code is exactly the same as when we used a push button switch to control an LED. You can also try using





the PNP transistor to achieve the same results.

Import the Buzzer class that controls Buzzer from the gpiozero library.

```
from gpiozero import Buzzer, Button
```

Create the Buzzer class for controlling the Buzzer.

```
buzzer = Buzzer(17)
```

In GPIO Zero, you assign the when_pressed and when_released properties to set up callbacks on those actions.

Once it detects that the button is pressed, it executes the specified function onButtonPressed(). Once it detects that the button is released, it executes the specified function onButtonReleased()

```
def loop():
    button.when_pressed = onButtonPressed
    button.when_released = onButtonReleased
```

For more information about the methods used by the Buzzer class in the GPIO Zero library, please refer to:
https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#buzzer

Project 6.2 Alertor

Next, we will use a passive buzzer to make an alarm.

The list of components and the circuit is similar to the doorbell project. We only need to take the Doorbell circuit and replace the active buzzer with a passive buzzer.

Code

In this project, our buzzer alarm is controlled by the push button switch. Press the push button switch and the buzzer will sound. Release the push button switch and the buzzer will stop.

As stated before, it is analogous to our earlier project that controlled an LED ON and OFF.

To control a passive buzzer requires PWM of certain sound frequency.

Python Code 6.2.1 Alertor

First observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 06.2.1_Alertor directory of Python code.

cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOPin_Code/06.2.1_Alertor

2. Use the python command to execute the Python code “Alertor.py”.

python Alertor.py

After the program is executed, press the push button switch and the buzzer will sound. Release the push button switch and the buzzer will stop.

The following is the program code:

```
1  from gpiod import TonalBuzzer, Button
2  from gpiod.tones import Tone
3  import time
4  import math
5
6  buzzer = TonalBuzzer(17)
7  button = Button(18) # define Button pin according to BCM Numbering
8
9  def loop():
10     while True:
11         if button.is_pressed: # if button is pressed
12             alertor()
13             print ('alertor turned on >>> ')
14         else :
15             stopAlertor()
16             print ('alertor turned off <<< ')
17  def alertor():
18      buzzer.play(Tone(220.0))
19      time.sleep(0.1)
```



```
20
21 def stopAlertor():
22     buzzer.stop()
23
24 def destroy():
25     buzzer.close()
26
27 if __name__ == '__main__':      # Program entrance
28     print ('Program is starting...')
29     try:
30         loop()
31     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
32         destroy()
33         print("Ending program")
```

Define GPIO17 as the buzzer control pin, and GPIO18 as the button control pin to control the passive buzzer. It requires a certain frequency of PWM to control a passive buzzer, so the TonalBuzzer class is needed.

```
buzzer = TonalBuzzer(17)
button = Button(18) # define Button pin according to BCM Numbering
```

In the while loop loop of the main function, when the push button switch is pressed the subfunction alertor() will be called and the alarm will issue a warning sound.

```
def alertor():
    buzzer.play(Tone(220.0))
    time.sleep(0.1)
```

When the push button switch is released, the buzzer (in this case our Alarm) will stop.

```
def stopAlertor():
    buzzer.stop()
```

For more information about the methods used by the TonalBuzzer class in the GPIO Zero library,please refer to: https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#tonalbuzzer

(Important) Chapter 7 ADC

We have learned how to control the brightness of an LED through PWM and that PWM is not a real analog signal. In this chapter, we will learn how to read analog values via an ADC Module and convert these analog values into digital.

Project 7.1 Read the Voltage of Potentiometer

In this project, we will use the ADC function of an ADC Module to read the voltage value of a potentiometer.

Component List

Raspberry Pi x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Jumper Wire M/M x16
Rotary potentiometer x1 	ADC module x1  Or 

This product contains **only one ADC module**, there are two types, PCF8591 and ADS7830. For the projects described in this tutorial, they function the same. Please build corresponding circuits according to the ADC module found in your Kit.

ADC module: PCF8591	ADC module: ADS7830
Model diagram 	Actual Picture 

Circuit knowledge

ADC

An ADC is an electronic integrated circuit used to convert analog signals such as voltages to digital or binary form consisting of 1s and 0s. The range of our ADC module is 8 bits, that means the resolution is $2^8=256$, so that its range (at 3.3V) will be divided equally to 256 parts.

Any analog value can be mapped to one digital value using the resolution of the converter. So the more bits the ADC has, the denser the partition of analog will be and the greater the precision of the resulting conversion.



Subsection 1: the analog in range of 0V-3.3/256 V corresponds to digital 0;

Subsection 2: the analog in range of 3.3 /256 V-2*3.3 /256V corresponds to digital 1;

...

The resultant analog signal will be divided accordingly.

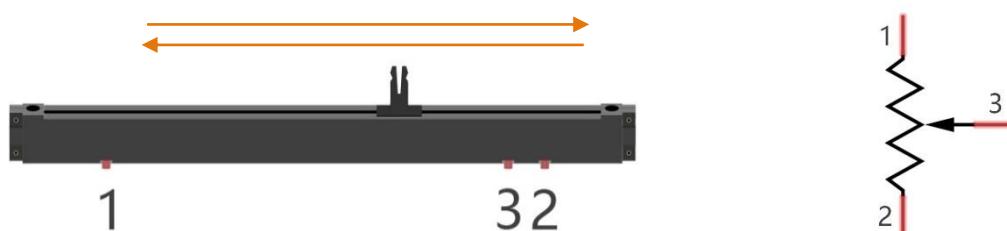
DAC

The reversing this process requires a DAC, Digital-to-Analog Converter. The digital I/O port can output high level and low level (0 or 1), but cannot output an intermediate voltage value. This is where a DAC is useful. The DAC module PCF8591 has a DAC output pin with 8-bit accuracy, which can divide VDD (here is 3.3V) into $2^8=256$ parts. For example, when the digital quantity is 1, the output voltage value is $3.3/256 *1$ V, and when the digital quantity is 128, the output voltage value is $3.3/256 *128=1.65$ V, the higher the accuracy of DAC, the higher the accuracy of output voltage value will be.

Component knowledge

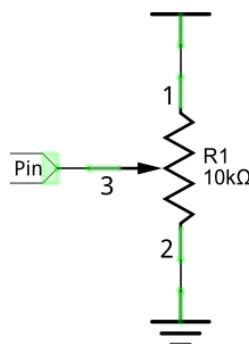
Potentiometer

Potentiometer is a resistive element with three Terminal parts. Unlike the resistors that we have used thus far in our project which have a fixed resistance value, the resistance value of a potentiometer can be adjusted. A potentiometer is often made up by a resistive substance (a wire or carbon element) and movable contact brush. When the brush moves along the resistor element, there will be a change in the resistance of the potentiometer's output side (3) (or change in the voltage of the circuit that is a part). The illustration below represents a linear sliding potentiometer and its electronic symbol on the right.



Between potentiometer pin 1 and pin 2 is the resistive element (a resistance wire or carbon) and pin 3 is connected to the brush that makes contact with the resistive element. In our illustration, when the brush moves from pin 1 to pin 2, the resistance value between pin 1 and pin 3 will increase linearly (until it reaches the highest value of the resistive element) and at the same time the resistance between pin 2 and pin 3 will decrease linearly and conversely down to zero. At the midpoint of the slider the measured resistance values between pin 1 and 3 and between pin 2 and 3 will be the same.

In a circuit, both sides of resistive element are often connected to the positive and negative electrodes of power. When you slide the brush "pin 3", you can get variable voltage within the range of the power supply.



Rotary potentiometer

Rotary potentiometers and linear potentiometers have the same function; the only difference being the physical action being a rotational rather than a sliding movement.



PCF8591

The PCF8591 is a single-chip, single-supply low power 8-bit CMOS data acquisition device with four analog inputs, one analog output and a serial I2C-bus interface. The following table is the pin definition diagram of PCF8591.

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION	TOP VIEW
AIN0	1	Analog inputs (A/D converter)	
AIN1	2		
AIN2	3		
AIN3	4		
A0	5	Hardware address	
A1	6		
A2	7		
Vss	8	Negative supply voltage	
SDA	9	I2C-bus data input/output	
SCL	10	I2C-bus clock input	
OSC	11	Oscillator input/output	
EXT	12	external/internal switch for oscillator input	
AGND	13	Analog ground	
Vref	14	Voltage reference input	
AOUT	15	Analog output(D/A converter)	
Vdd	16	Positive supply voltage	

For more details about PCF8591, please refer to the datasheet which can be found on the Internet.

ADS7830

The ADS7830 is a single-supply, low-power, 8-bit data acquisition device that features a serial I2C interface and an 8-channel multiplexer. The following table is the pin definition diagram of ADS7830.

SYMBOL	PIN	DESCRIPTION	TOP VIEW
CH0	1	Analog input channels (A/D converter)	
CH1	2		
CH2	3		
CH3	4		
CH4	5		
CH5	6		
CH6	7		
CH7	8		
GND	9	Ground	
REF in/out	10	Internal +2.5V Reference, External Reference Input	
COM	11	Common to Analog Input Channel	
A0	12	Hardware address	
A1	13		
SCL	14	Serial Clock	
SDA	15	Serial Sata	
+VDD	16	Power Supply, 3.3V Nominal	

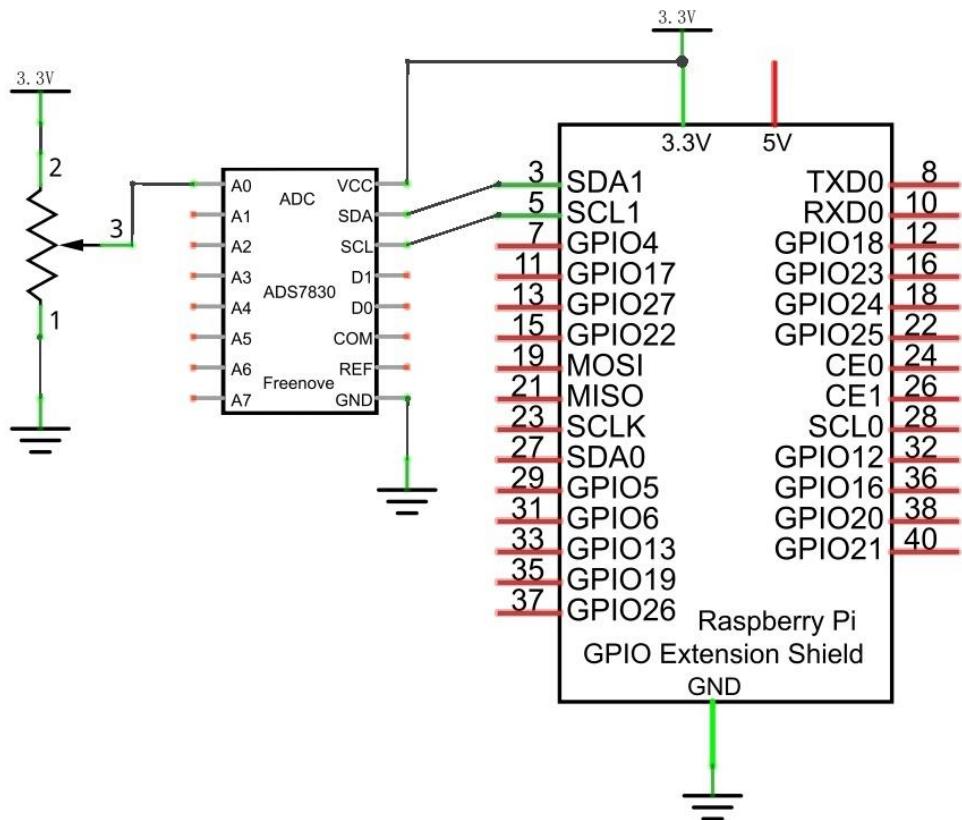
I2C communication

I2C (Inter-Integrated Circuit) has a two-wire serial communication mode, which can be used to connect a micro-controller and its peripheral equipment. Devices using I2C communications must be connected to the serial data line (SDA), and serial clock line (SCL) (called I2C bus). Each device has a unique address which can be used as a transmitter or receiver to communicate with devices connected via the bus.

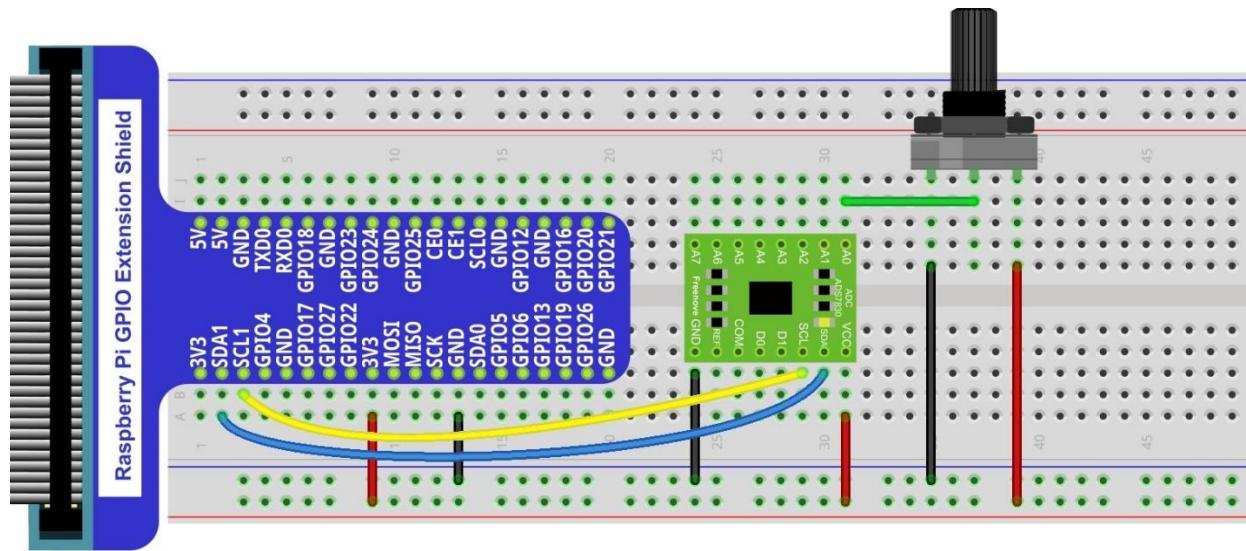


Circuit with ADS7830

Schematic diagram

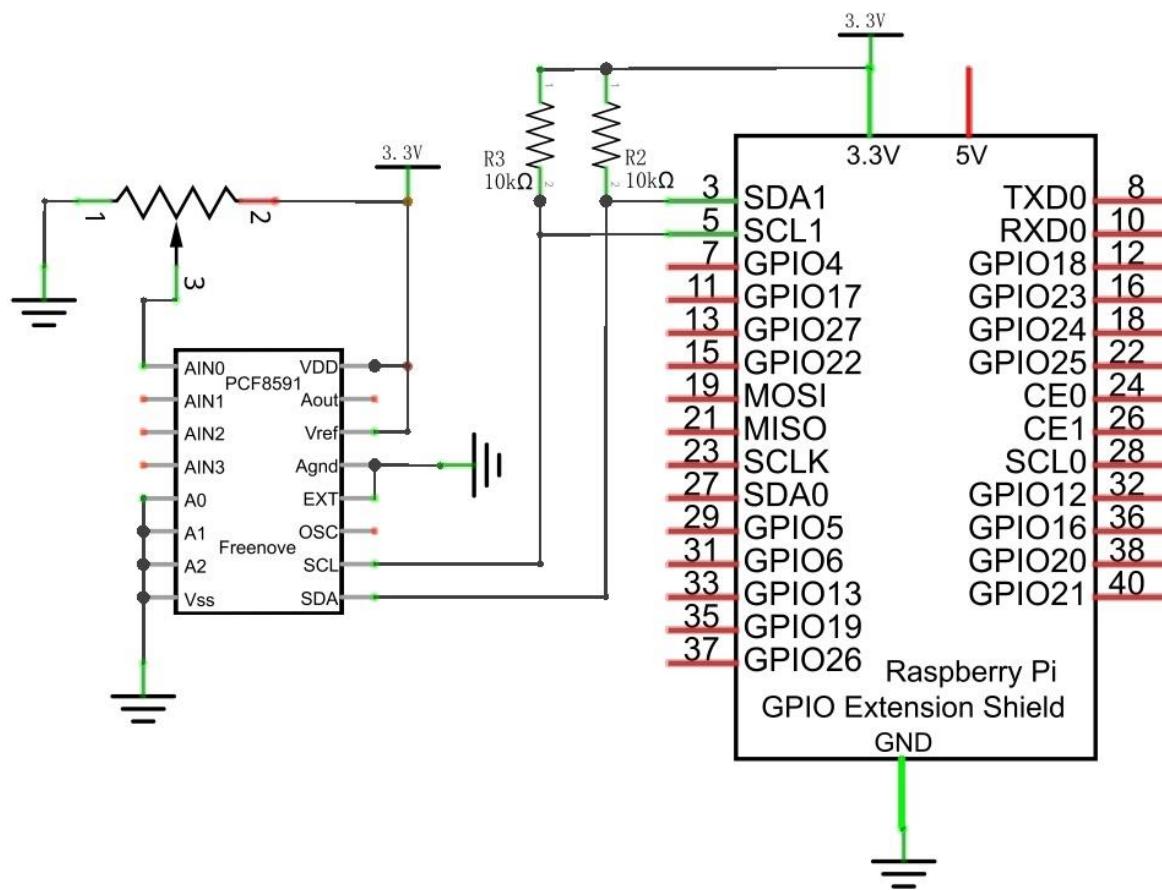


Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com
This product contains **only one ADC module**.

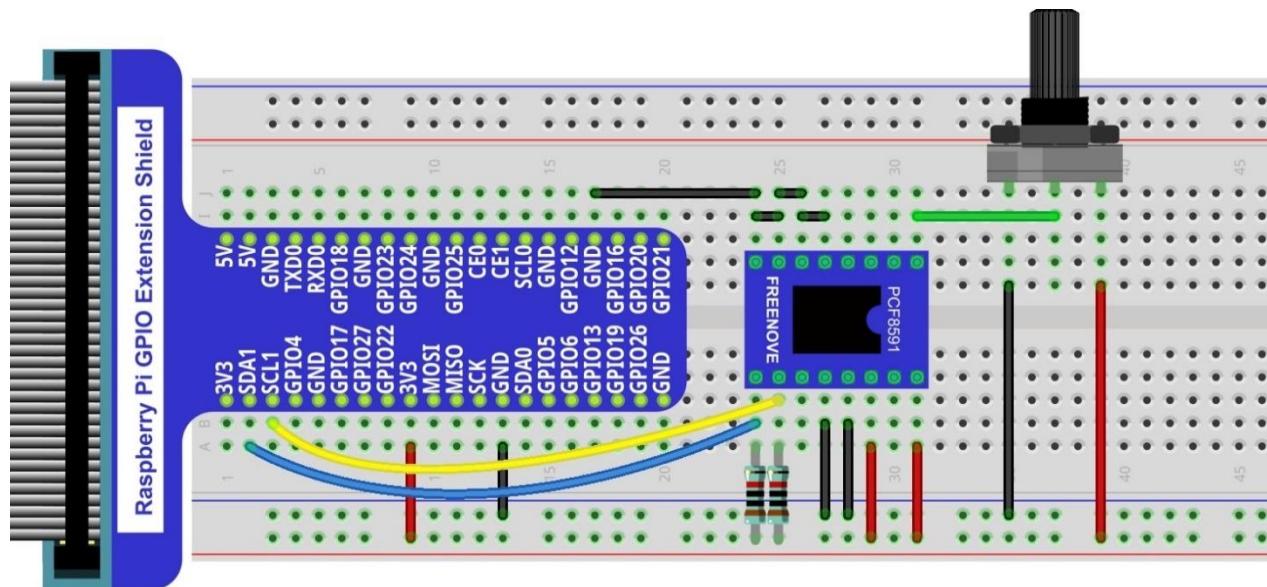


Circuit with PCF8591

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Please keep the **chip mark** consistent to make the chips under right direction and position.

Configure I2C and Install Smbus

Enable I2C

The I2C interface in Raspberry Pi is disabled by default. You will need to open it manually and enable the I2C interface as follows:

Type command in the Terminal:

```
sudo raspi-config
```

Then open the following dialog box:



Choose “5 Interfacing Options” then “P5 I2C” then “Yes” and then “Finish” in this order and restart your RPi. The I2C module will then be started.

Type a command to check whether the I2C module is started:

```
lsmod | grep i2c
```

If the I2C module has been started, the following content will be shown. “bcm2708” refers to the CPU model. Different models of Raspberry Pi display different contents depending on the CPU installed:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ lsmod | grep i2c
i2c_bcm2708          4770  0
i2c_dev              5859  0
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Install I2C-Tools

Next, type the command to install I2C-Tools. It is available with the Raspberry Pi OS by default.

```
sudo apt-get install i2c-tools
```

I2C device address detection:

```
i2cdetect -y 1
```

When you are using the PCF8591 Module, the result should look like this:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ i2cdetect -y 1
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00: -----
10: -----
20: -----
30: -----
40: ----- 48 -----
50: -----
60: -----
70: -----
```

Here, 48 (HEX) is the I2C address of ADC Module (PCF8591).

When you are using ADS, the result should look like this:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ i2cdetect -y 1
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9  a  b  c  d  e  f
00: -----
10: -----
20: -----
30: -----
40: ----- 4b -----
50: -----
60: -----
70: -----
```

Here, 4b (HEX) is the I2C address of ADC Module (ADS7830).

Install Smbus Module

```
sudo apt-get install python-smbus
sudo apt-get install python3-smbus
```

Code

Python Code 7.1.1 ADC

For Python code, ADCDevice requires a custom module which needs to be installed.

1. Use cd command to enter folder of ADCDevice.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Libs/Python-Libs/
```

2. Unzip the file.

```
tar zxvf ADCDevice-1.0.3.tar.gz
```

3. Open the unzipped folder.

```
cd ADCDevice-1.0.3
```



4. Install library for python3 and python2.

```
sudo python3 setup.py install
sudo python2 setup.py install
```

A successful installation, without error prompts, is shown below:

```
Installed /usr/local/lib/python3.7/dist-packages/ADCDevice-1.0.2-py3.7.egg
Processing dependencies for ADCDevice==1.0.2
Finished processing dependencies for ADCDevice==1.0.2
```

Execute the following command. Observe the project result and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 07.1.1_ADC directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/07.1.1_ADC
```

2. Use the Python command to execute the Python code “ADC.py”.

```
python ADC.py
```

After the program is executed, adjusting the potentiometer will produce a readout display of the potentiometer voltage values in the Terminal and the converted digital content.

```
ADC Value : 168, Voltage : 2.17
ADC Value : 169, Voltage : 2.19
ADC Value : 168, Voltage : 2.17
ADC Value : 168, Voltage : 2.17
```

The following is the code:

```
1 import time
2 from ADCDevice import *
3
4 adc = ADCDevice() # Define an ADCDevice class object
5
6 def setup():
7     global adc
8     if(adc.detectI2C(0x48)): # Detect the pcf8591.
9         adc = PCF8591()
10    elif(adc.detectI2C(0x4b)): # Detect the ads7830
11        adc = ADS7830()
12    else:
13        print("No correct I2C address found, \n"
14        "Please use command 'i2cdetect -y 1' to check the I2C address! \n"
15        "Program Exit. \n");
```

```

16         exit(-1)
17
18     def loop():
19         while True:
20             value = adc.analogRead(0)    # read the ADC value of channel 0
21             voltage = value / 255.0 * 3.3  # calculate the voltage value
22             print (' ADC Value : %d, Voltage : %.2f' %(value,voltage))
23             time.sleep(0.1)
24
25     def destroy():
26         adc.close()
27
28 if __name__ == '__main__':  # Program entrance
29     print (' Program is starting ... ')
30     try:
31         setup()
32         loop()
33     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
34         destroy()

```

In this code, a custom Python module "ADCDevice" is used. It contains the method of utilizing the ADC Module in this project, through which the ADC Module can easily and quickly be used. In the code, you need to first create an ADCDevice object adc.

```
adc = ADCDevice() # Define an ADCDevice class object
```

Then in setup(), use detectI2C(addr), the member function of ADCDevice, to detect the I2C module in the circuit. Different modules have different I2C addresses. Therefore, according to the address, we can determine which ADC Module is in the circuit. When the correct module is detected, a device specific class object is created and assigned to adc. The default address of PCF8591 is 0x48, and that of ADS7830 is 0x4b.

```

def setup():
    global adc
    if(adc.detectI2C(0x48)): # Detect the pcf8591.
        adc = PCF8591()
    elif(adc.detectI2C(0x4b)): # Detect the ads7830
        adc = ADS7830()
    else:
        print("No correct I2C address found, \n"
              "Please use command 'i2cdetect -y 1' to check the I2C address! \n"
              "Program Exit. \n");
        exit(-1)

```

When you have a class object of a specific device, you can get the ADC value of the specified channel by calling the member function of this class, analogRead(chn). In loop(), get the ADC value of potentiometer.

```
value = adc.analogRead(0)    # read the ADC value of channel 0
```

Then according to the formula, the voltage value is calculated and displayed on the terminal monitor.

```
voltage = value / 255.0 * 3.3 # calculate the voltage value
print ('ADC Value : %d, Voltage : %.2f'%(value,voltage))
time.sleep(0.1)
```

Reference

About smbus Module:

smbus Module

The System Management Bus Module defines an object type that allows SMBus transactions on hosts running the Linux kernel. The host kernel must support I2C, I2C device interface support, and a bus adapter driver. All of these can be either built-in to the kernel, or loaded from modules.

In Python, you can use help(smbus) to view the relevant functions and their descriptions.

bus=smbus.SMBus(1): Create an SMBus class object.

bus.read_byte_data(address,cmd+chn): Read a byte of data from an address and return it.

bus.write_byte_data(address,cmd,value): Write a byte of data to an address.

class ADCDevice(object)

This is a base class.

```
int detectI2C(int addr);
```

This is a member function, which is used to detect whether the device with the given I2C address exists. If it exists, it returns true. Otherwise, it returns false.

class PCF8591(ADCDevice)

class ADS7830(ADCDevice)

These two classes are derived from the ADCDevice and the main function is analogRead(chn).

```
int analogRead(int chn);
```

This returns the value read on the supplied analog input pin.

Parameter chn: For PCF8591, the range of chn is 0, 1, 2, 3. For ADS7830, the range is 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

You can find the source file of this library in the folder below:

~/Freenove_Kit/Libs/Python-Libs/ADCDevice-1.0.3/src/ADCDevice/ADCdevice.py

Chapter 8 Potentiometer & LED

Earlier we learned how to use ADC and PWM. In this chapter, we learn to control the brightness of an LED by using a potentiometer.

Project 8.1 Soft Light

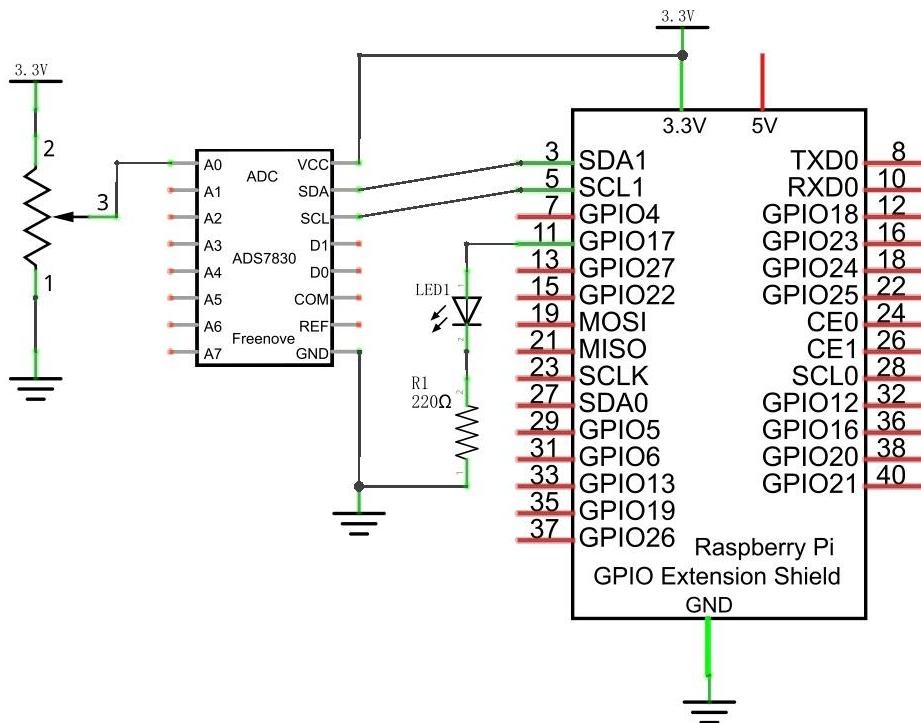
In this project, we will make a soft light. We will use an ADC Module to read ADC values of a potentiometer and map it to duty cycle ratio of the PWM used to control the brightness of an LED. Then you can change the brightness of an LED by adjusting the potentiometer.

Component List

Raspberry Pi x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Jumper Wire M/M x17			
Rotary Potentiometer x1 	ADC Module x1 (Only one)  Or 	10kΩ x2	220Ω x1	LED x1 

Circuit with ADS7830

Schematic diagram

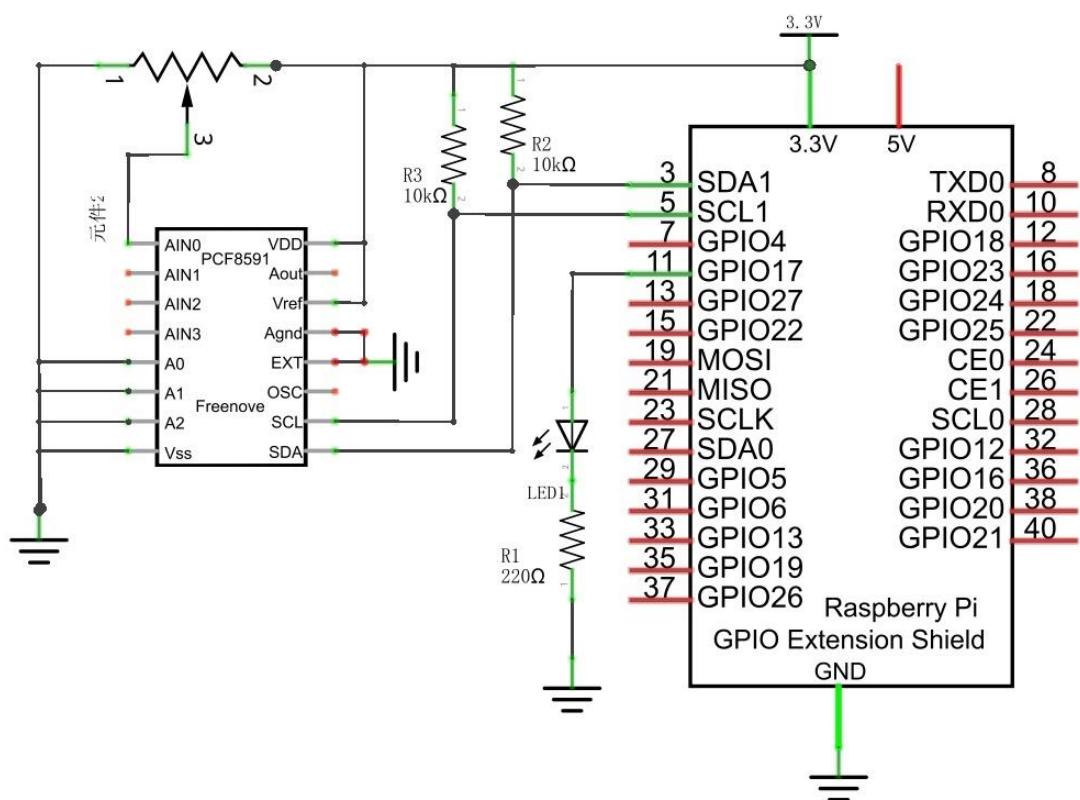


Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com

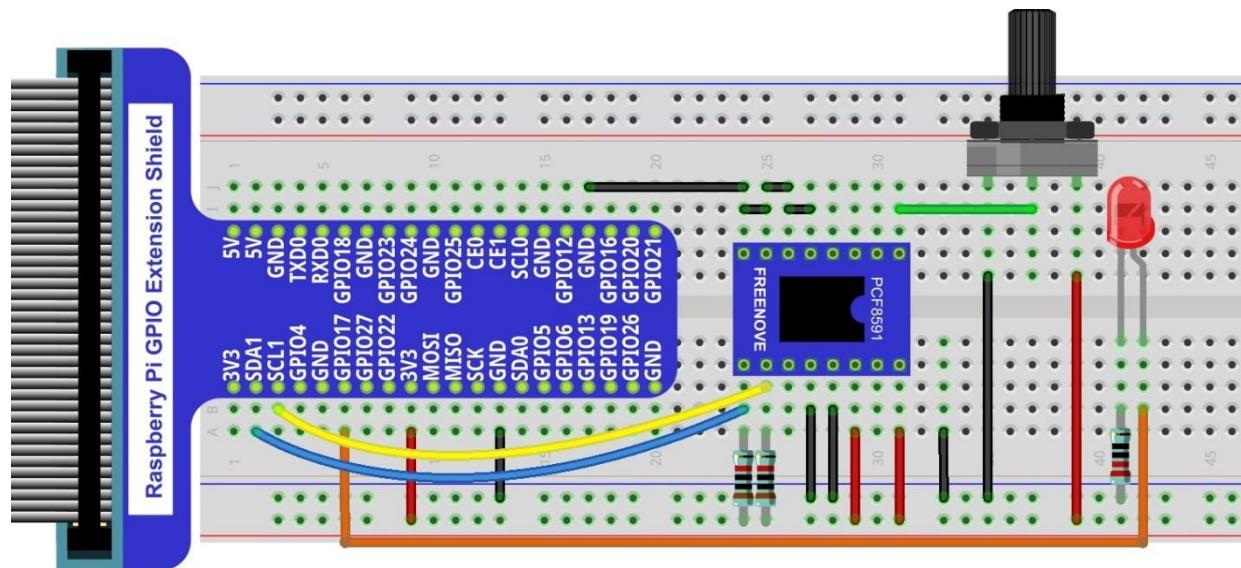


Circuit with PCF8591

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Code

Python Code 8.1.1 Softlight

If you did not [configure I2C](#), please refer to [Chapter 7](#). If you did, please continue.

First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 08.1.1_Softlight directory of Python code

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/08.1.1_Softlight
```

2. Use the python command to execute the Python code "Softlight.py".

```
python Softlight.py
```

After the program is executed, adjusting the potentiometer will display the voltage values of the potentiometer in the Terminal window and the converted digital quantity. As a consequence, the brightness of LED will be changed.

The following is the code:

```

1  from gpiozero import PWMLED
2  import time
3  from ADCDevice import *
4
5  led = PWMLED(17, frequency=1000)      # define LED pin according to BCM Numbering
6  adc = ADCDevice() # Define an ADCDevice class object
7
8  def setup():
9      global adc
10     if(adc.detectI2C(0x48)): # Detect the pcf8591.
11         adc = PCF8591()
12     elif(adc.detectI2C(0x4b)): # Detect the ads7830
13         adc = ADS7830()
14     else:
15         print("No correct I2C address found, \n"
16             "Please use command 'i2cdetect -y 1' to check the I2C address! \n"
17             "Program Exit. \n");
18         exit(-1)
19
20  def loop():
21      while True:
22          value = adc.analogRead(0)      # read the ADC value of channel 0
23          led.value = value / 255.0    # Mapping to PWM duty cycle
24          voltage = value / 255.0 * 3.3 # calculate the voltage value
25          print (' ADC Value : %d, Voltage : %.2f'%(value,voltage))
26          time.sleep(0.03)
```

```
27
28 def destroy():
29     led.close()
30     adc.close()
31
32 if __name__ == '__main__': # Program entrance
33     print('Program is starting ...')
34     try:
35         setup()
36         loop()
37     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
38         destroy()
39         print("Ending program")
```

In the code, read ADC value of potentiometers and map it to the duty cycle of the PWM to control LED brightness.

```
value = adc.analogRead(0)      # read the ADC value of channel 0
led.value = value / 255.0      # Mapping to PWM duty cycle
```



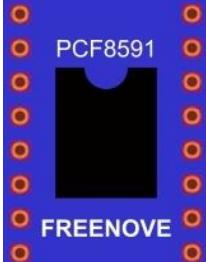
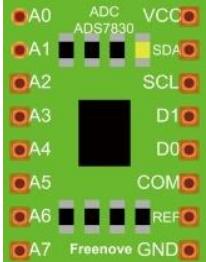
Chapter 9 Photoresistor & LED

In this chapter, we will learn how to use a photoresistor to make an automatic dimming nightlight.

Project 9.1 NightLamp

A Photoresistor is very sensitive to the amount of light present. We can take advantage of the characteristic to make a nightlight with the following function. When the ambient light is less (darker environment), the LED will automatically become brighter to compensate and when the ambient light is greater (brighter environment) the LED will automatically dim to compensate.

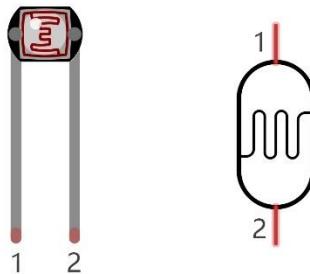
Component List

Raspberry Pi x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Jumper Wires M/M x15			
Photoresistor x1 	ADC module x1  or 	10kΩ x3	220Ω x1	LED x1 

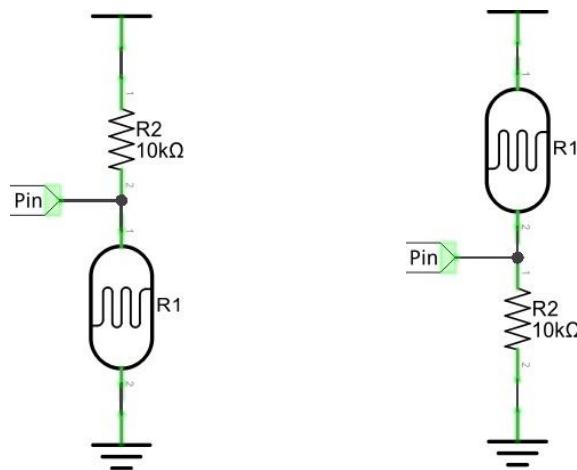
Component knowledge

Photoresistor

A Photoresistor is simply a light sensitive resistor. It is an active component that decreases resistance with respect to receiving luminosity (light) on the component's light sensitive surface. A Photoresistor's resistance value will change in proportion to the ambient light detected. With this characteristic, we can use a Photoresistor to detect light intensity. The Photoresistor and its electronic symbol are as follows.



The circuit below is used to detect the change of a Photoresistor's resistance value:

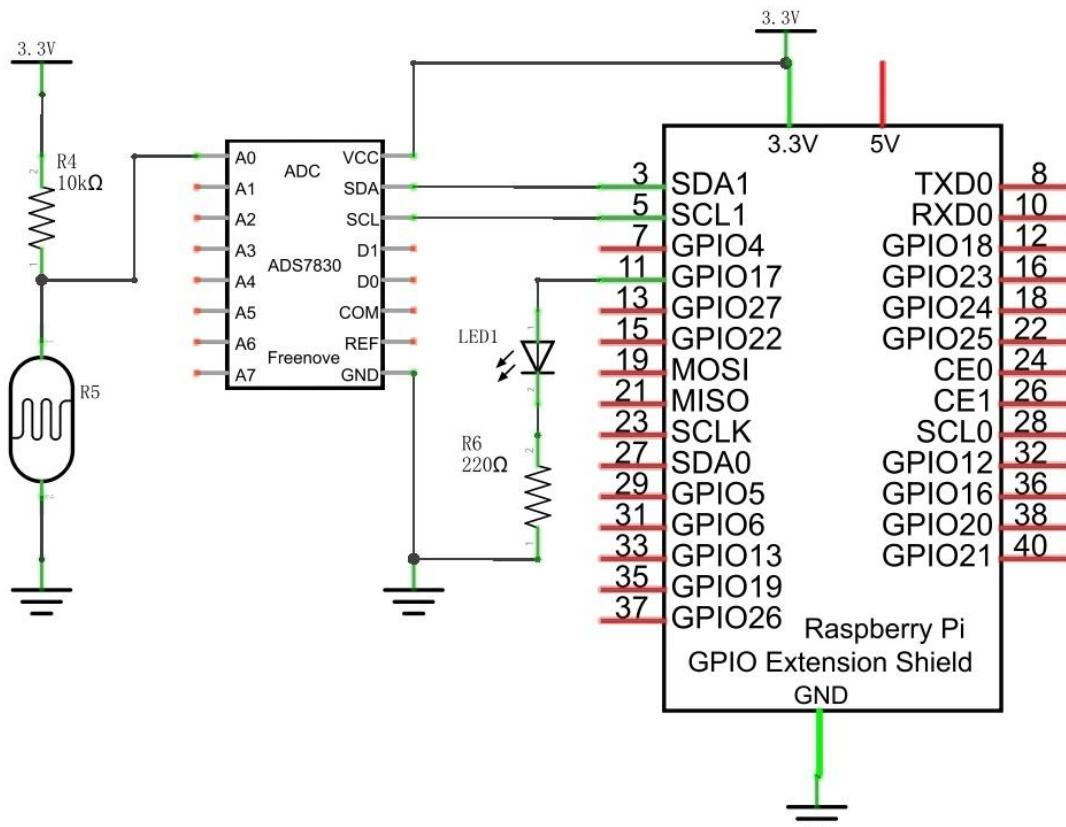


In the above circuit, when a Photoresistor's resistance vale changes due to a change in light intensity, the voltage between the Photoresistor and Resistor R1 will also change. Therefore, the intensity of the light can be obtained by measuring this voltage.

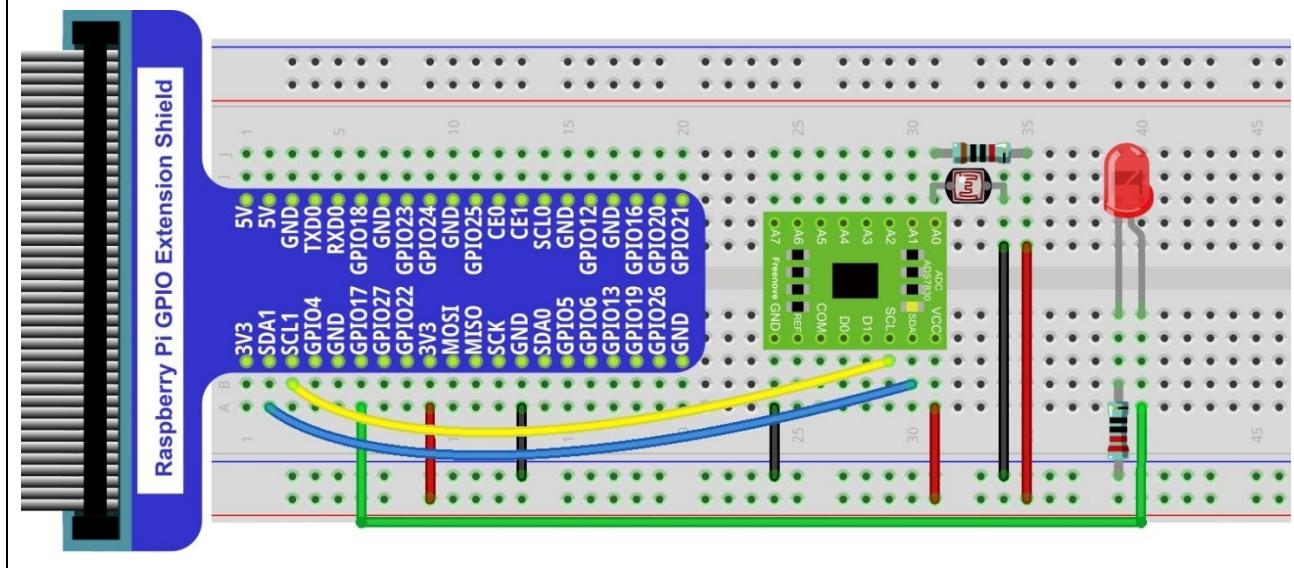
Circuit with ADS7830

The circuit used is similar to the Soft light project. The only difference is that the input signal of the AIN0 pin of ADC changes from a Potentiometer to a combination of a Photoresistor and a Resistor.

Schematic diagram



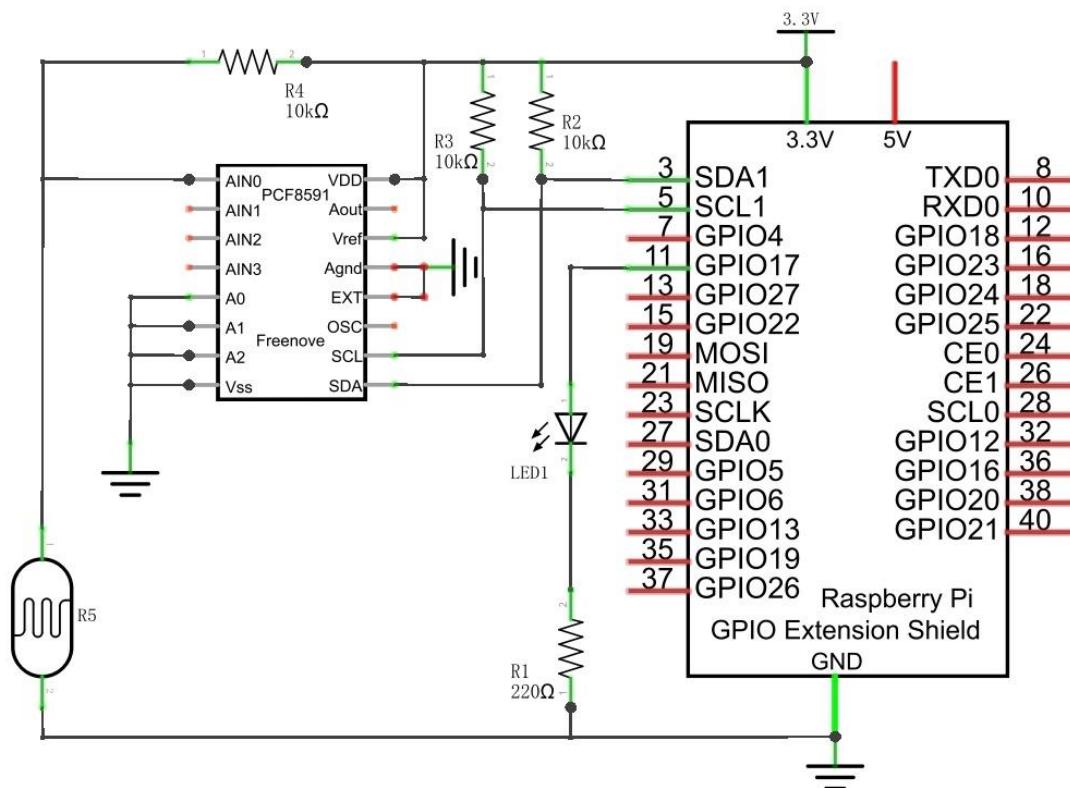
Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com



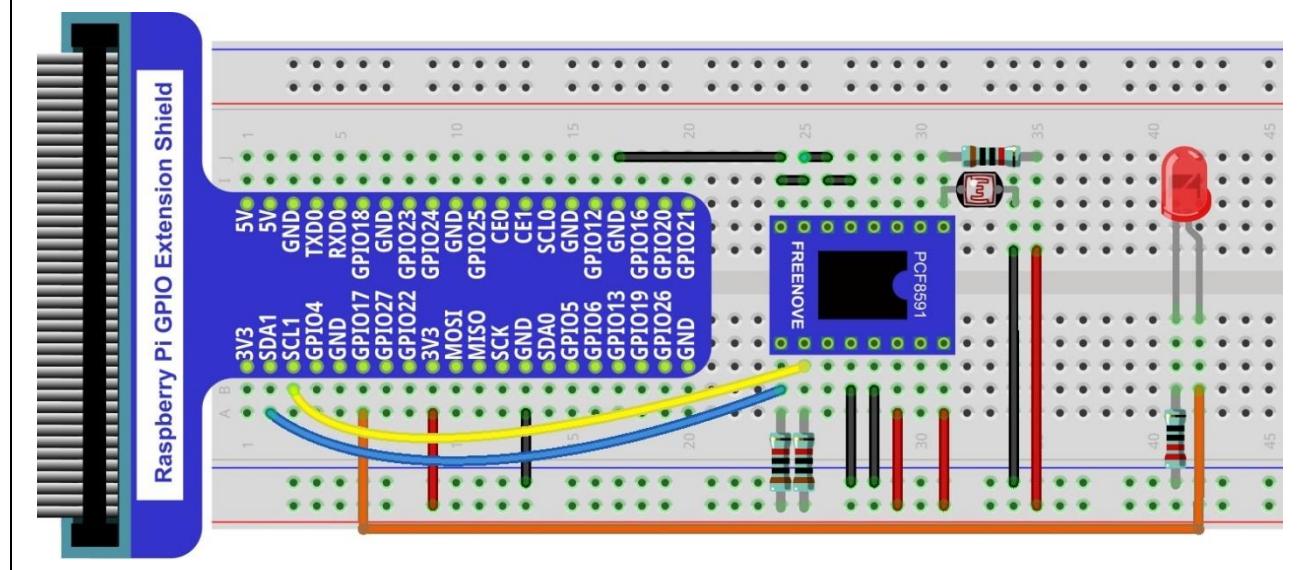
Circuit with PCF8591

The circuit used is similar to the Soft light project. The only difference is that the input signal of the AIN0 pin of ADC changes from a Potentiometer to a combination of a Photoresistor and a Resistor.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection



Code

The code used in this project is identical with what was used in the last chapter.

Python Code 9.1.1 Nightlamp

If you did not [configure I2C](#), please refer to [Chapter 7](#). If you did, please continue. First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 10.1_Nightlamp directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/9.1.1_Nightlamp
```

2. Use the python command to execute the Python code "Nightlamp.py".

```
python Nightlamp.py
```

After the program is executed, if you cover the Photoresistor or increase the light shining on it, the brightness of the LED changes accordingly. As in previous projects the Terminal window will display the current input voltage value of ADC module A0 pin and the converted digital quantity.

The following is the program code:

```

1  from gpiozero import PWMLED
2  import time
3  from ADCDevice import *
4
5  ledPin = 17 # define ledPin
6  led = PWMLED(ledPin)
7  adc = ADCDevice() # Define an ADCDevice class object
8
9  def setup():
10    global adc
11    if(adc.detectI2C(0x48)): # Detect the pcf8591.
12      adc = PCF8591()
13    elif(adc.detectI2C(0x4b)): # Detect the ads7830
14      adc = ADS7830()
15    else:
16      print("No correct I2C address found, \n"
17            "Please use command 'i2cdetect -y 1' to check the I2C address! \n"
18            "Program Exit. \n");
19      exit(-1)
20
21  def loop():
22    while True:
23      value = adc.analogRead(0)      # read the ADC value of channel 0
24      led.value = value / 255.0    # Mapping to PWM duty cycle
25      voltage = value / 255.0 * 3.3
26      print (' ADC Value : %d, Voltage : %.2f' %(value,voltage))
27      time.sleep(0.01)
```

```
28
29 def destroy():
30     led.close()
31     adc.close()
32
33 if __name__ == '__main__':    # Program entrance
34     print ('Program is starting ... ')
35     setup()
36     try:
37         loop()
38     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
39         destroy()
40         print("Ending program")
```

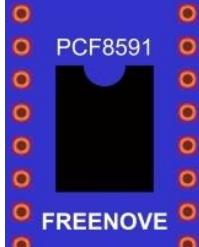
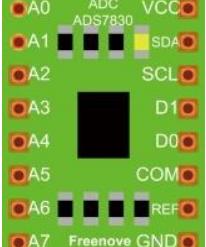
Chapter 10 Thermistor

In this chapter, we will learn about Thermistors which are another kind of Resistor.

Project 10.1 Thermometer

A Thermistor is a type of Resistor whose resistance value is dependent on temperature and changes in temperature. Therefore, we can take advantage of this characteristic to make a Thermometer.

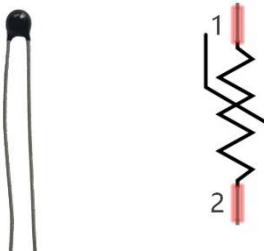
Component List

Raspberry Pi x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	Jumper Wire M/M x14
Thermistor x1 	ADC module x1  or 

Component knowledge

Thermistor

Thermistor is a temperature sensitive resistor. When it senses a change in temperature, the resistance of the Thermistor will change. We can take advantage of this characteristic by using a Thermistor to detect temperature intensity. A Thermistor and its electronic symbol are shown below.



The relationship between resistance value and temperature of a thermistor is:

$$R_t = R \cdot \exp[B \cdot (1/T_2 - 1/T_1)]$$

Where:

Rt is the thermistor resistance under T2 temperature;

R is the nominal resistance of thermistor under T1 temperature;

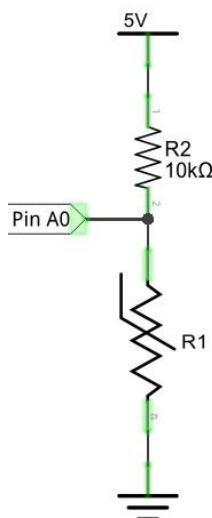
EXP[n] is nth power of e;

B is for thermal index;

T1, T2 is Kelvin temperature (absolute temperature). Kelvin temperature = 273.15 + Celsius temperature.

For the parameters of the Thermistor, we use: B=3950, R=10k, T1=25.

The circuit connection method of the Thermistor is similar to photoresistor, as the following:



We can use the value measured by the ADC converter to obtain the resistance value of Thermistor, and then we can use the formula to obtain the temperature value.

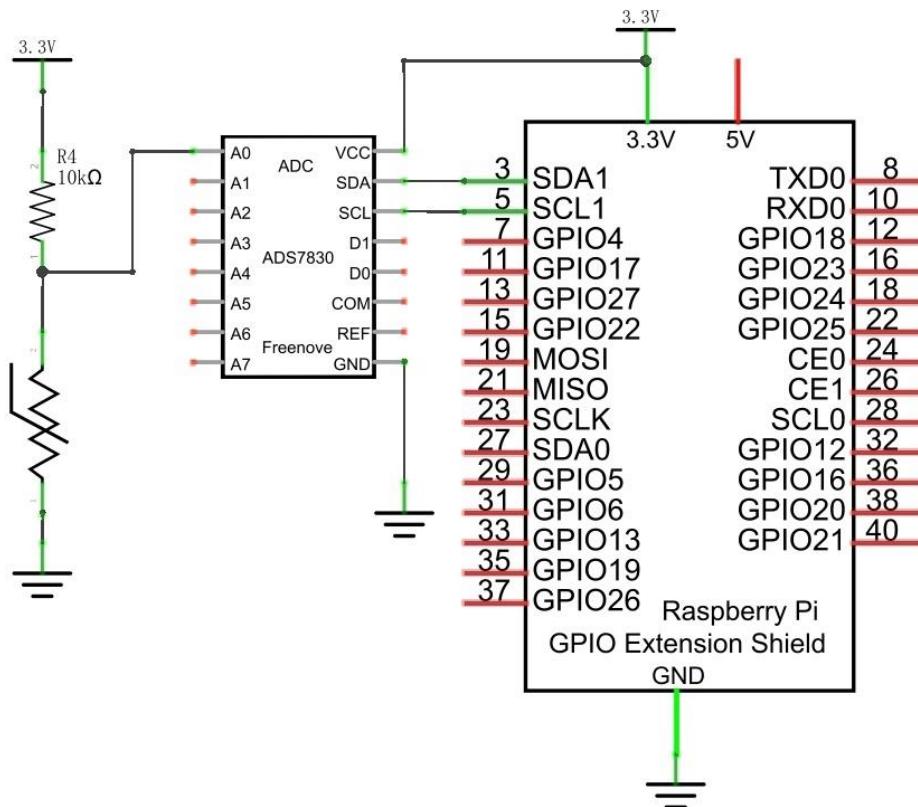
Therefore, the temperature formula can be derived as:

$$T_2 = 1 / (1/T_1 + \ln(R_t/R)/B)$$

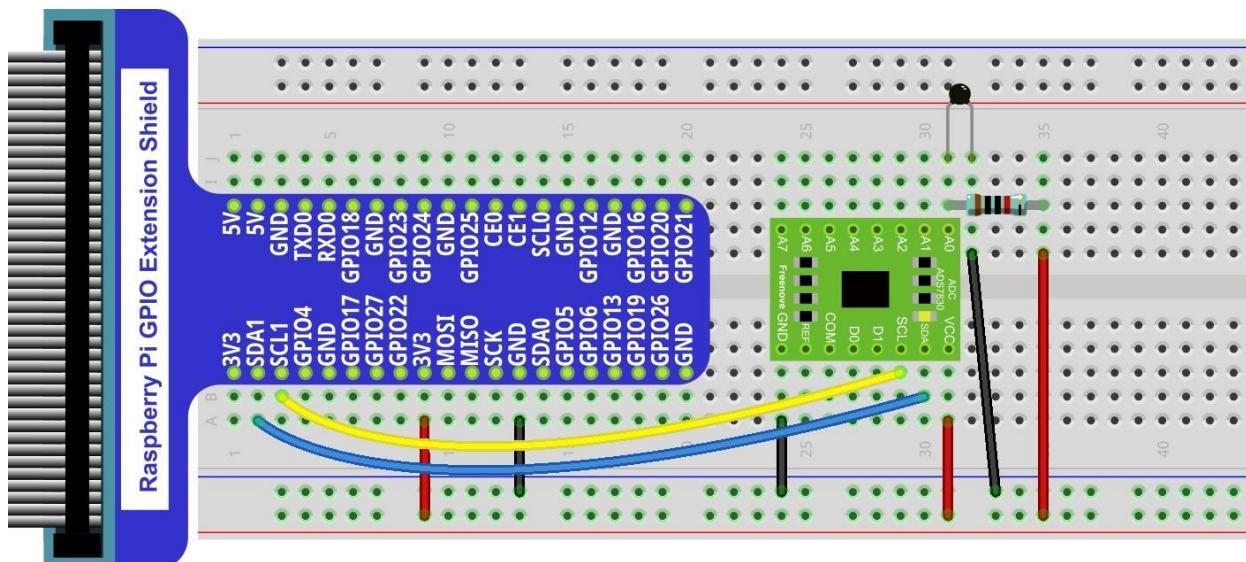
Circuit with ADS7830

The circuit of this project is similar to the one in last chapter. The only difference is that the Photoresistor is replaced by the Thermistor.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com

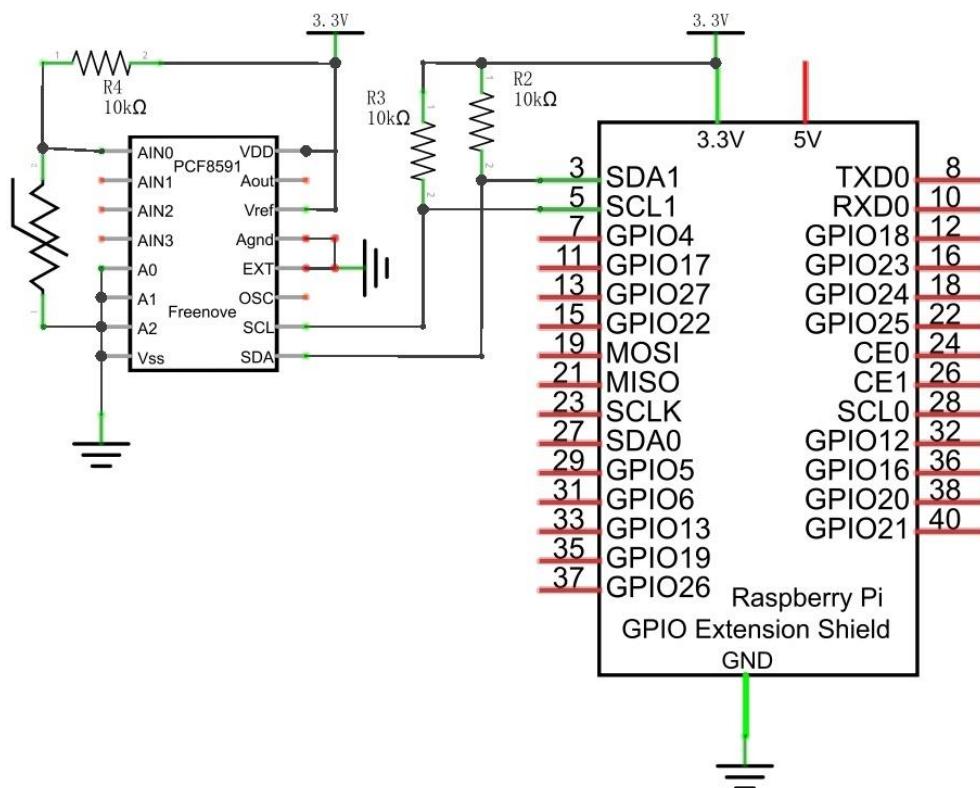


Thermistor has **longer pins** than the one shown in circuit.

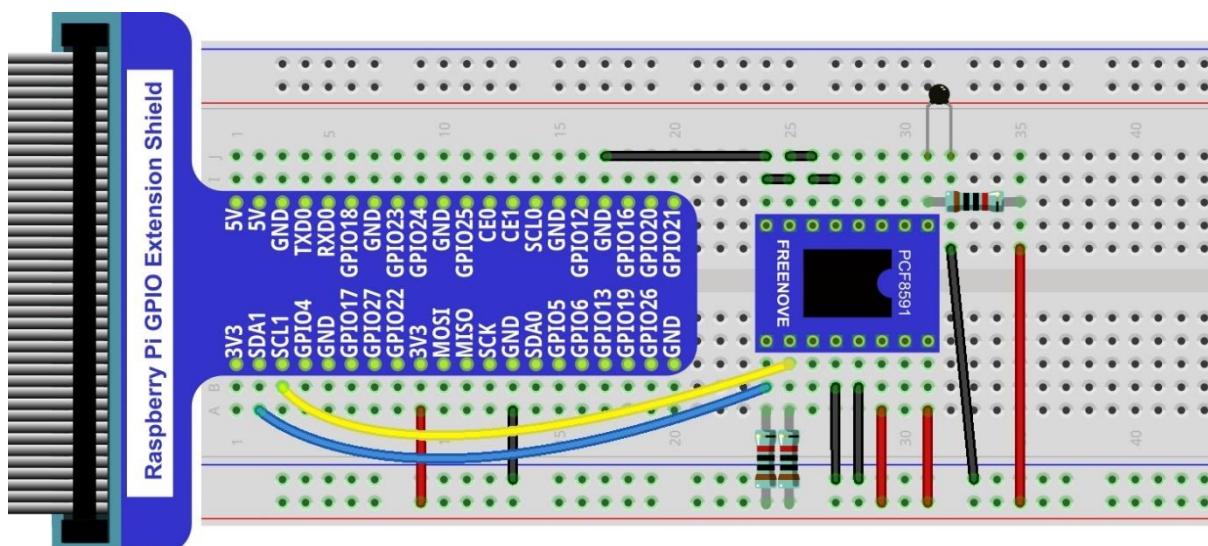
Circuit with PCF8591

The circuit of this project is similar to the one in the last chapter. The only difference is that the Photoresistor is replaced by the Thermistor.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com



Thermistor has longer pins than the one shown in circuit.

Code

In this project code, the ADC value still needs to be read, but the difference here is that a specific formula is used to calculate the temperature value.

Python Code 10.1.1 Thermometer

If you did not [configure I2C](#), please refer to [Chapter 7](#). If you did, please continue. First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 10.1.1_Termometer directory of Python code.

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/10.1.1_Termometer
```

2. Use python command to execute Python code "Thermometer.py".

```
python Thermometer.py
```

After the program is executed, the Terminal window will display the current ADC value, voltage value and temperature value. Try to “pinch” the thermistor (without touching the leads) with your index finger and thumb for a brief time, you should see that the temperature value increases.

```
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
ADC Value : 107, Voltage : 1.38, Temperature : 32.48
```

The following is the code:

```
1 import time
2 import math
3 from ADCDevice import *
4
5 adc = ADCDevice() # Define an ADCDevice class object
6
7 def setup():
8     global adc
9     if(adc.detectI2C(0x48)): # Detect the pcf8591.
10        adc = PCF8591()
11    elif(adc.detectI2C(0x4b)): # Detect the ads7830
12        adc = ADS7830()
13    else:
```

```
14     print("No correct I2C address found, \n"
15     "Please use command 'i2cdetect -y 1' to check the I2C address! \n"
16     "Program Exit. \n");
17     exit(-1)
18
19 def loop():
20     while True:
21         value = adc.analogRead(0)          # read ADC value A0 pin
22         voltage = value / 255.0 * 3.3    # calculate voltage
23         Rt = 10 * voltage / (3.3 - voltage)  # calculate resistance value of thermistor
24         tempK = 1/(1/(273.15 + 25) + math.log(Rt/10)/3950.0) # calculate temperature (Kelvin)
25         tempC = tempK -273.15           # calculate temperature (Celsius)
26         print ('ADC Value : %d, Voltage : %.2f, Temperature : %.2f'%(value,voltage,tempC))
27         time.sleep(0.01)
28
29 def destroy():
30     adc.close()
31
32 if __name__ == '__main__': # Program entrance
33     print ('Program is starting ... ')
34     setup()
35     try:
36         loop()
37     except KeyboardInterrupt: # Press ctrl-c to end the program.
38         destroy()
39         print("Ending program")
```

In the code, the ADC value of ADC module A0 port is read, and then calculates the voltage and the resistance of Thermistor according to Ohms Law. Finally, it calculates the temperature sensed by the Thermistor, according to the formula.

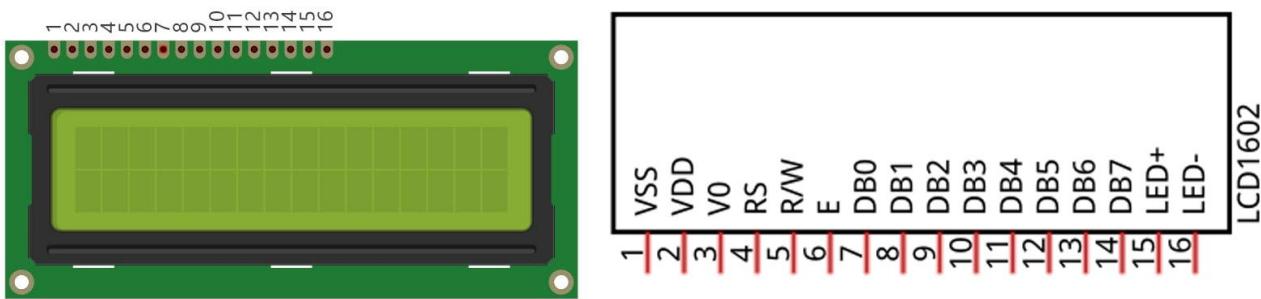


Chapter 11 LCD1602

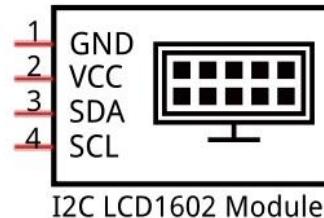
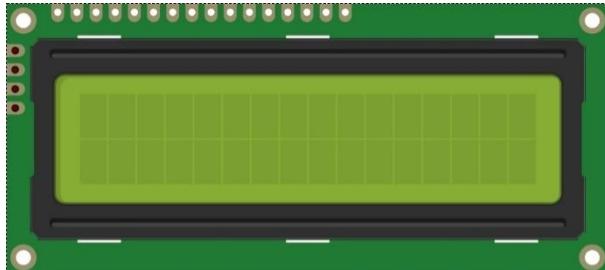
In this chapter, we will learn about the LCD1602 Display Screen,

Project 11.1 I2C LCD1602

There are LCD1602 display screen and the I2C LCD. We will introduce both of them in this chapter. But what we use in this project is an I2C LCD1602 display screen. The LCD1602 Display Screen can display 2 lines of characters in 16 columns. It is capable of displaying numbers, letters, symbols, ASCII code and so on. As shown below is a monochrome LCD1602 Display Screen along with its circuit pin diagram

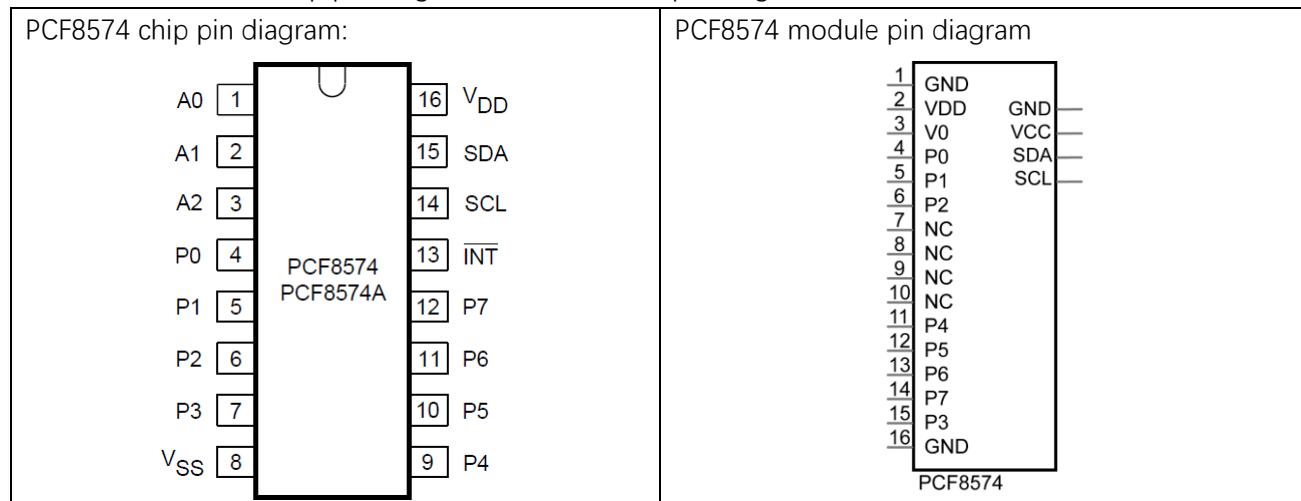


I2C LCD1602 Display Screen integrates a I2C interface, which connects the serial-input & parallel-output module to the LCD1602 Display Screen. This allows us to only use 4 lines to operate the LCD1602.

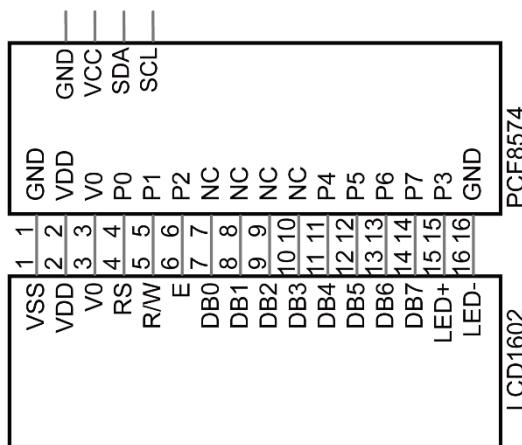


The serial-to-parallel IC chip used in this module is PCF8574T (PCF8574AT), and its default I2C address is 0x27(0x3F). You can also view the RPI bus on your I2C device address through command "i2cdetect -y 1" (refer to the "configuration I2C" section below).

Below is the PCF8574 chip pin diagram and its module pin diagram:



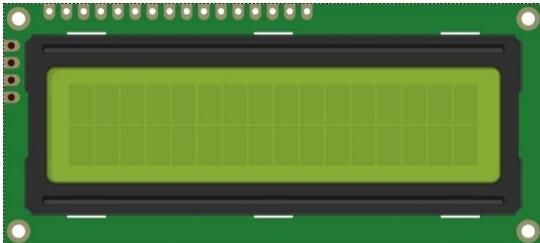
PCF8574 module pins and LCD1602 pins correspond to each other and connected to each other:



Because of this, as stated earlier, we only need 4 pins to control the 16 pins of the LCD1602 Display Screen through the I2C interface.

In this project, we will use the I2C LCD1602 to display some static characters and dynamic variables.

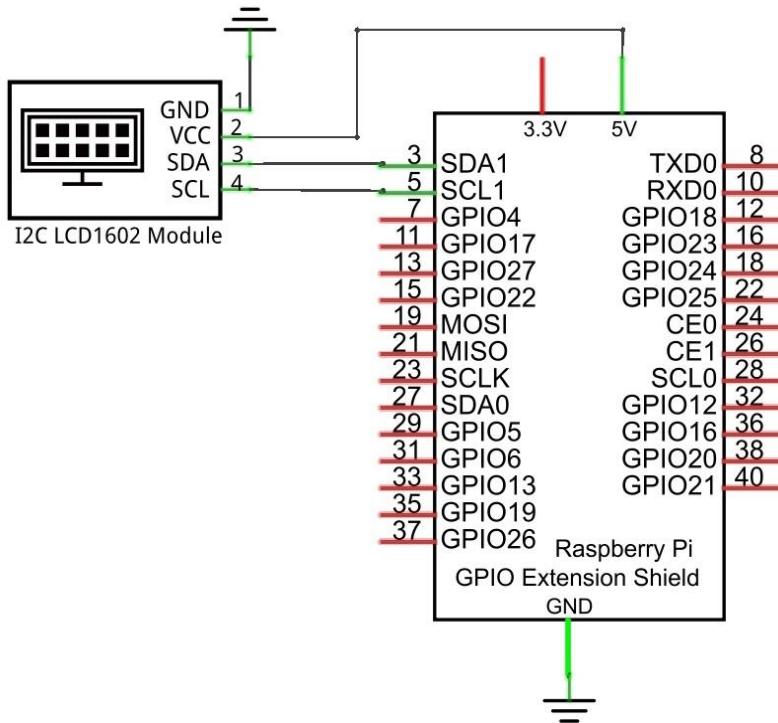
Component List

Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1	Jumper Wire x4
GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1	
Breadboard x1	
I2C LCD1602 Module x1	

Circuit

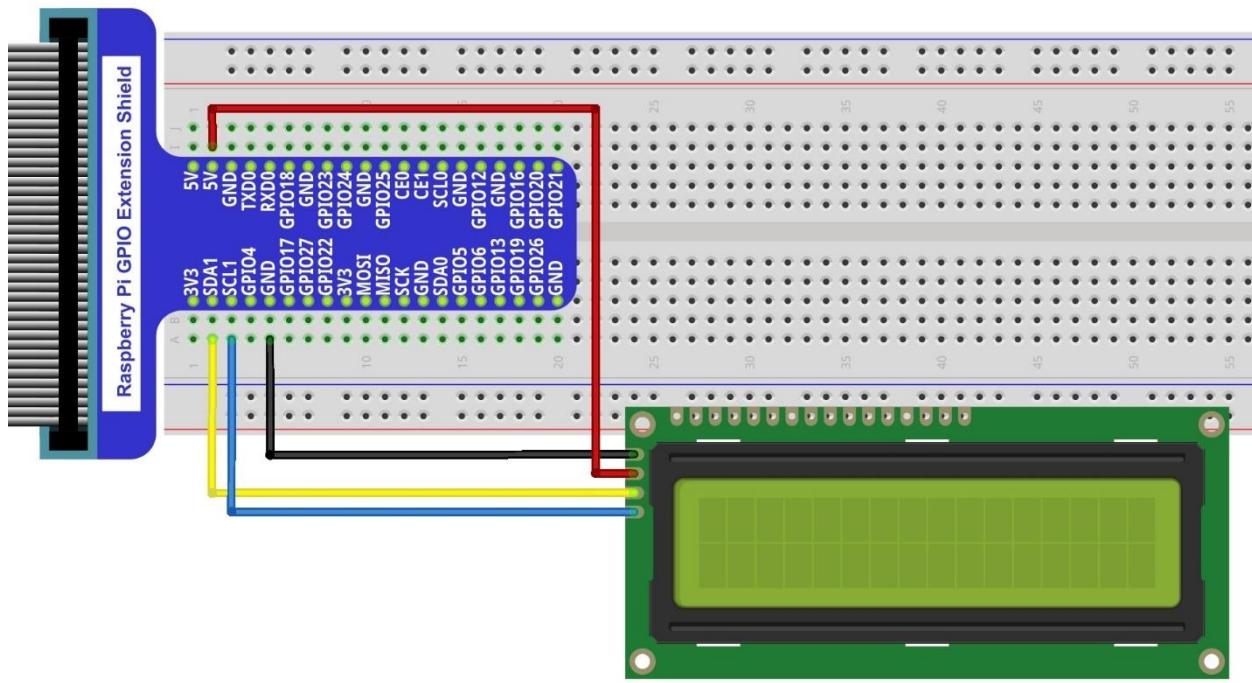
Note that the power supply for I2C LCD1602 in this circuit is 5V.

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com

NOTE: It is necessary to configure 12C and install Smbus first (see [chapter 7](#) for details)



Code

This code will have your RPi's CPU temperature and System Time Displayed on the LCD1602.

Python Code 11.1.1 I2CLCD1602

If you did not [configure I2C and install Smbus](#), please refer to [Chapter 7](#). If you did, continue. First, observe the project result, and then learn about the code in detail.

If you have any concerns, please contact us via: support@freenove.com

1. Use cd command to enter 11.1.1_I2CLCD1602 directory of Python code.

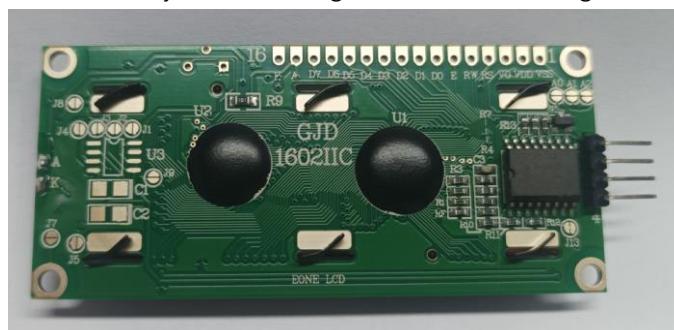
```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/11.1.1_I2CLCD1602
```

2. Use Python command to execute Python code "I2CLCD1602.py".

```
python I2CLCD1602.py
```

After the program is executed, the LCD1602 Screen will display your RPi's CPU Temperature and System Time. So far, at this writing, we have two types of LCD1602 on sale. One needs to adjust the backlight, and the other does not.

The LCD1602 that does not need to adjust the backlight is shown in the figure below.



If the LCD1602 you received is the following one, and you cannot see anything on the display or the display is not clear, try rotating the white knob on back of LCD1602 slowly, which adjusts the contrast, until the screen can display clearly.



The following is the program code:

```

1 import smbus
2 from time import sleep, strftime
3 from datetime import datetime
4 from LCD1602 import CharLCD1602
5
6 lcd1602 = CharLCD1602()
```



```

7  def get_cpu_temp():      # get CPU temperature from file
8      "/sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp"
9      tmp = open('/sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp')
10     cpu = tmp.read()
11     tmp.close()
12     return '{:.2f}'.format(float(cpu)/1000) + ' C'
13
14 def get_time_now():      # get system time
15     return datetime.now().strftime('%H:%M:%S')
16
17 def loop():
18     lcd1602.init_lcd()
19     count = 0
20     while(True):
21         lcd1602.clear()
22         lcd1602.write(0, 0, 'CPU: ' + get_cpu_temp()) # display CPU temperature
23         lcd1602.write(0, 1, get_time_now())    # display the time
24         sleep(1)
25 def destroy():
26     lcd1602.clear()
27     if __name__ == '__main__':
28         print('Program is starting ... ')
29     try:
30         loop()
31     except KeyboardInterrupt:
32         destroy()

```

In a while loop, set the cursor position, and display the CPU temperature and time.

```

while(True):
    lcd1602.clear()
    lcd1602.write(0, 0, 'CPU: ' + get_cpu_temp()) # display CPU temperature
    lcd1602.write(0, 1, get_time_now())    # display the time
    sleep(1)

```

CPU temperature is stored in file “/sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp”. Open the file and read content of the file, and then convert it to Celsius degrees and return. Subfunction used to get CPU temperature is shown below:

```

def get_cpu_temp():      # get CPU temperature and store it into file
    "/sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp"
    tmp = open('/sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp')
    cpu = tmp.read()
    tmp.close()
    return '{:.2f}'.format(float(cpu)/1000) + ' C'

```

Subfunction used to get time:

```

def get_time_now():      # get the time

```

```
return datetime.now().strftime('%H:%M:%S')
```

Details about LCD1602.py:

Module LCD1602

This module provides the basic operation method of LCD1602, including class CharLCD1602.

Some member functions are described as follows:

def init_lcd(self,addr=None, bl=1) : LDC1602 initializes the setting. When the addr is None, the I2C address of the device will be automatically scanned. You can also specify the I2C address, bl=1 to enable the backlight setting.

def clear(self): clear the screen

def send_command(self,comm): set the cursor position

def i2c_scan(self): scan the device I2C address

def write(self,x, y, str): display contents

More information can be viewed through opening LCD1602.py.



Chapter 12 Web IoT

In this chapter, we will learn how to use GPIO to control the RPi remotely via a network and how to build a WebIO service on the RPi.

This concept is known as “IoT” or Internet of Things. The development of IoT will greatly change our habits and make our lives more convenient and efficient

Project 12.1 Remote LED

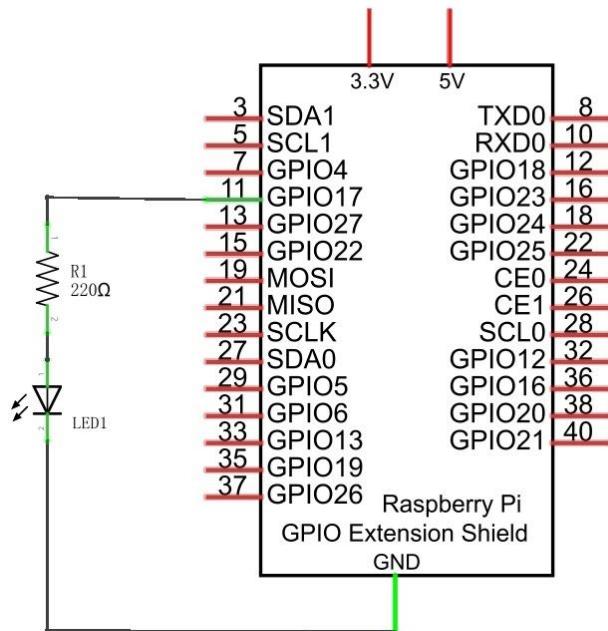
In this project, we need to build a WebIOPi service, and then use the RPi GPIO to control an LED through the web browser of phone or PC.

Component List

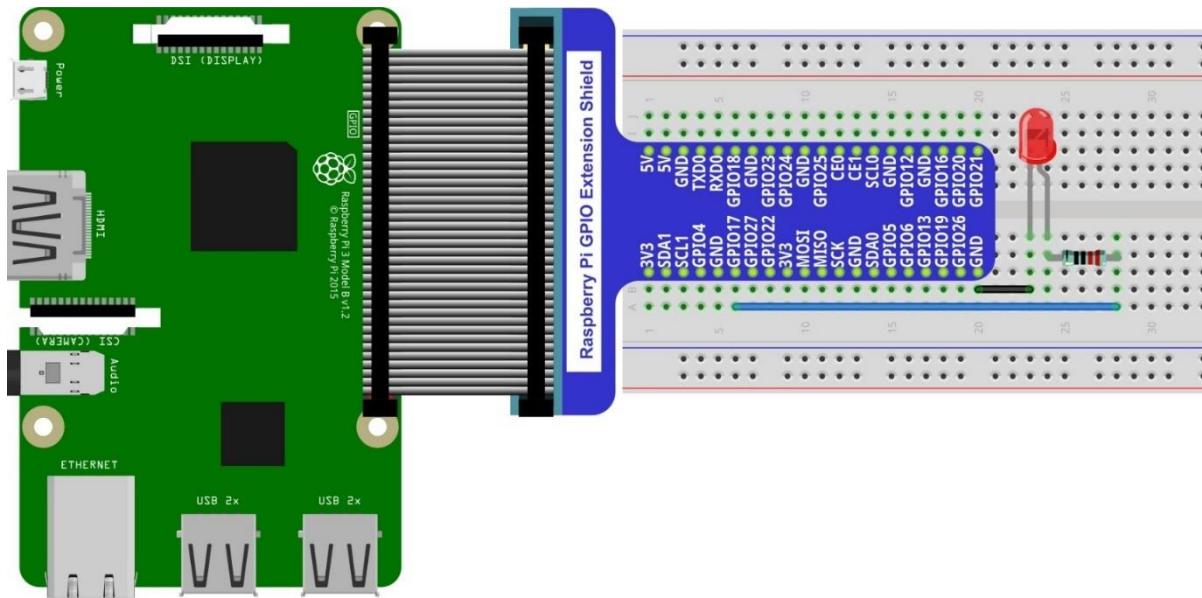
Raspberry Pi (with 40 GPIO) x1 GPIO Extension Board & Ribbon Cable x1 Breadboard x1	LED x1	Resistor 220Ω x1
Jumper M/M x2 		

Circuit

Schematic diagram



Hardware connection. If you need any support, please feel free to contact us via: support@freenove.com





Solution from E-Tinkers

Here is a solution from blog E-Tinkers, author Henry Cheung. For more details, please refer to link below:
<https://www.e-tinkers.com/2018/04/how-to-control-raspberry-pi-gpio-via-http-web-server/>

1, Make sure you have set python3 as default python. Then run following command in terminal to install http.server in your Raspberry Pi.

```
sudo apt-get install http.server
```

2, Open WebIO.py

```
cd ~/Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOPrinter_Code/12.1.1_WebIO
geany WebIO.py
```

3, Change the host_name into your Raspberry Pi IP address.

```
host_name = '192.168.1.112' # Change this to your Raspberry Pi IP address
```

Then run the code WebIO.py



3, Visit <http://192.168.1.112:8000/> in web brower on computer under local area networks. **Change IP to your Raspberry Pi IP address.**



Welcome to my Raspberry Pi

Current GPU temperature is 53.0'C

WebIOPi Service Framework

Note: If you have a Raspberry Pi 4B, you may have some trouble. The reason for changing the file in the configuration process is that the newer generation models of the RPi CPUs are different from the older ones and you may not be able to access the GPIO Header at the end of this tutorial. A solution to this is given in an online tutorial by from E-Tinkers blogger Henry Cheung. For more details, please refer to previous section.

The following is the key part of this chapter. The installation steps refer to WebIOPi official. And you also can directly refer to the official installation steps. The latest version (in 2016-6-27) of WebIOPi is 0.7.1. So, you may encounter some issues in using it. We will explain these issues and provide the solution in the following installation steps.

Here are the steps to build a WebIOPi:

Installation

1. Get the installation package. You can use the following command to obtain.

```
 wget https://github.com/Freenove/WebIOPi/archive/master.zip -O WebIOPi.zip
```

2. Extract the package and generate a folder named "WebIOPi-master". Then enter the folder.

```
 unzip WebIOPi.zip
```

```
 cd WebIOPi-master/WebIOPi-0.7.1
```

3. Patch for Raspberry Pi B+, 2B, 3B, 3B+.

```
 patch -p1 -i webiopi-pi2bplus.patch
```

4. Run setup.sh to start the installation, the process takes a while and you will need to be patient.

```
 sudo ./setup.sh
```

5. If setup.sh does not have permission to execute, execute the following command

```
 sudo sh ./setup.sh
```

Run

After the installation is completed, you can use the webiopi command to start running.

```
$ sudo webiopi [-h] [-c config] [-l log] [-s script] [-d] [port]
```

Options:

-h, --help	Display this help
-c, --config file	Load config from file
-l, --log file	Log to file
-s, --script file	Load script from file
-d, --debug	Enable DEBUG

Arguments:

port	Port to bind the HTTP Server
------	------------------------------

Run webiopi with verbose output and the default config file:

```
 sudo webiopi -d -c /etc/webiopi/config
```

The Port is 8000 in default. Now WebIOPi has been launched. Keep it running.

Access WebIOPi over local network

Under the same network, use a mobile phone or PC browser to open your RPi IP address, and add a port number like 8000. For example, my personal Raspberry Pi IP address is 192.168.1.109. Then, in the browser, I then should input: <http://192.168.1.109:8000/>

Default user is "webiopi" and password is "raspberry".

Then, enter the main control interface:

WebIOPi Main Menu

GPIO Header

Control and Debug the Raspberry Pi GPIO with a display which looks like the physical header.

GPIO List

Control and Debug the Raspberry Pi GPIO ordered in a single column.

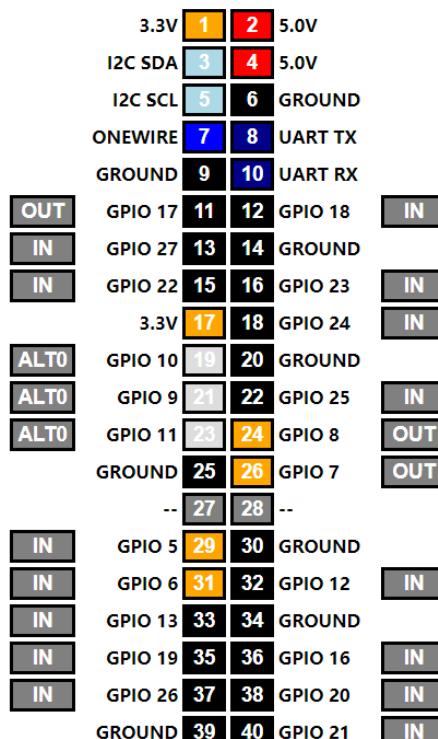
Serial Monitor

Use the browser to play with Serial interfaces configured in WebIOPi.

Devices Monitor

Control and Debug devices and circuits wired to your Pi and configured in WebIOPi.

Click on GPIO Header to enter the GPIO control interface.



Control methods:

- Click/Tap the OUT/IN button to change GPIO direction.
- Click/Tap pins to change the GPIO output state.

Completed

According to the circuit we build, set GPIO17 to OUT, then click Header11 to control the LED.
You can end the webioPi in the terminal by "Ctr+C".

What's Next?

THANK YOU for participating in this learning experience! If you have completed all of the projects successfully you can consider yourself a Raspberry Pi Master.

We have reached the end of this Tutorial. If you find errors, omissions or you have suggestions and/or questions about the Tutorial or component contents of this Kit, please feel free to contact us:
support@freenove.com

We will make every effort to make changes and correct errors as soon as feasibly possible and publish a revised version.

If you are interesting in processing, you can study the Processing.pdf in the unzipped folder.

If you want to learn more about Arduino, Raspberry Pi, Smart Cars, Robotics and other interesting products in science and technology, please continue to visit our website. We will continue to launch fun, cost-effective, innovative and exciting products.

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