

Courses9 --- Tracking

! Note: This experiment must be done indoors to reduce the interference of sunlight on the infrared sensor.

Learning goal:

This lesson learns how to use tracking sensor by Python programming.

Code:

```

1  # -*- coding: utf-8-*# Encoding cookie added by Mu Editor
2  from microbit import display, Image
3  import tinybit
4
5  display.show(Image.NO)
6
7
8  while True:
9      trakeL = tinybit.traking_sensor_L()
10     trakeR = tinybit.traking_sensor_R()
11     if trakeL and trakeR:
12         display.show(Image.HAPPY)
13     elif trakeL is True:
14         display.show("L")
15     elif trakeR is True:
16         display.show("R")
17     else:
18         display.show(Image.NO)

```

- 1) Import the library needed for this lesson from micro:bit, display is used for dot matrix display, Image calls the built-in image, pin12 is the pin of the body colorful lights, neopixel drives the body colorful lights, and tinybit controls the car.
- 2) **display.show (Image.NO)**: Display a “X” on micro:bit dot matrix.
- 3) **trakeL = tinybit.traking_sensor_L()**: Read the data from the left tracking sensor, return True when a black line is detected, return False when a white line is detected, and save the read result to the variable trakeL.
- 4) **trakeR = tinybit.traking_sensor_R()**: Read the data from the right tracking sensor, return True when a black line is detected, return False when a white line is detected, and save the read result to the variable trakeR.
- 5) When trakeL and trakeR are True at the same time, that is, black lines are detected on both sides, a smiling face is displayed; if a black line is detected on the left, L is displayed; if a black line is detected on the right, R is displayed; When there is a black line, the character X is displayed.

Programming and downloading:

1. You should open the Mu software, and enter the code in the edit window, , as shown below.

Note! All English and symbols should be entered in English, and the last line must be a space.

```

1 # -*- coding: utf-8-*# Encoding cookie added by Mu Editor
2 from microbit import display, Image
3 import tinybit
4
5 display.show(Image.ARROW_S)
6 tinybit.car_run(150)
7

```

2. You can click the “Check” button to check if our code has an error. If a line appears with a cursor or an underscore, the program indicating this line is wrong.

```

1 # -*- coding: utf-8-*# Encoding cookie added by Mu Editor
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6 tinybit.car_run(150)
7

```

3. Click “REPL” button, check whether the tinybit library has been downloaded. If not, please refer to the [preparation before class]---> [Python programming]

```

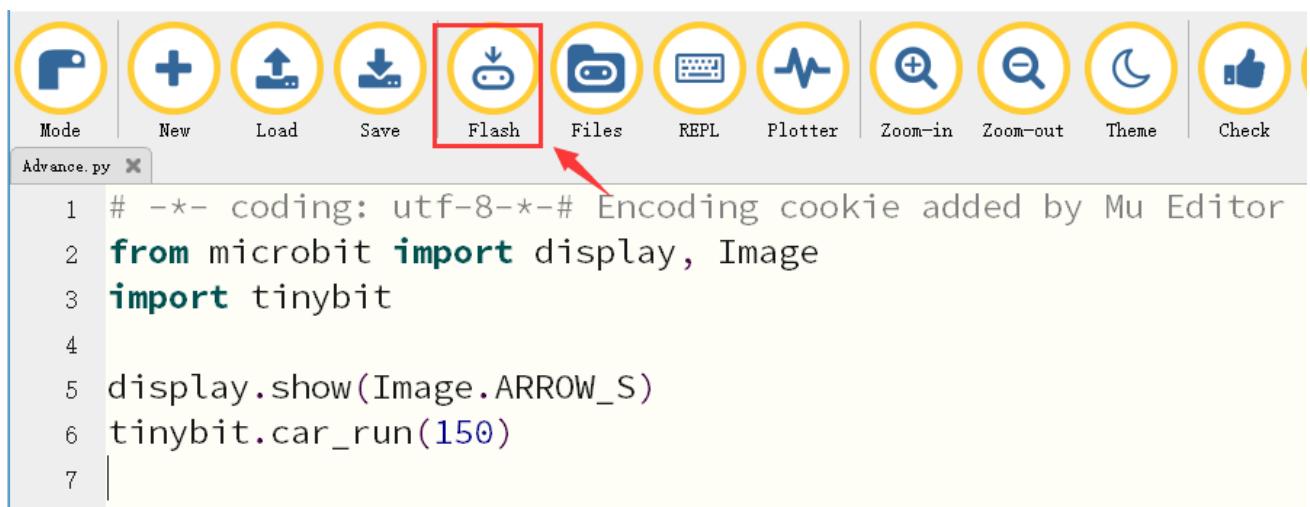
1 # Write your code here :-)
2

```

BBC micro:bit REPL

MicroPython for Tinybit V1.1 Modified by Yahboom Team
Type "help()" for more information.
>>>
>>> |

4.Click the “Flash” button to download the program to micro:bit board.



```
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4
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6 tinybit.car_run(150)
7
```

If the program is wrong or the experimental phenomenon is wrong after downloading, please confirm whether you have downloaded the Buildingbit libraryhex file we provided to the micro: bit board.

For the specific method of adding library files, please refer to **【1.Preparation before class】** --- **【Python programming】**

Experimental phenomena

After download is complete, open the power switch.

When a black line is detected by the left line sensor, “L” is displayed on the LED dot matrix.

When a black line is detected by the right sensor, “R” is displayed on the LED dot matrix.

When a black line is detected on both sides at the same time, a smile is displayed.

When the black line is no detected, “X” is displayed.