# **Arduino and Python Interaction**

## Question

How can Python be used to display data from an Arduino?

## Response

Python can be used to display data from an Arduino by leveraging serial communication. The Arduino sends data through its serial port, and a Python script on your computer reads and processes this data. Below are the steps to achieve this:

#### 1. Set Up the Arduino

```
void setup() {
    Serial.begin(9600); // Initialize serial communication at 9600 bps
}

void loop() {
    int sensorValue = analogRead(A0); // Read an analog sensor value
    Serial.println(sensorValue); // Send the data over Serial
    delay(100); // Wait for 100ms
}
```

Upload the sketch to the Arduino using the Arduino IDE.

#### 2. Install Python and Dependencies

- 1. Ensure Python is installed on your computer.
- 2. Install the pyserial library using pip:

```
pip install pyserial
```

### 3. Write the Python Script

Here's a Python script to read and display data from the Arduino:

```
import serial
import time

# Replace 'COM3' with your Arduino's port (e.g., /dev/ttyUSB0 for Linux/Mac)
arduino_port = "COM3"
baud_rate = 9600  # Match this with the Arduino's baud rate

try:
    # Establish serial connection
    ser = serial.Serial(arduino_port, baud_rate, timeout=1)
    time.sleep(2)  # Wait for the connection to initialize

    print("Connected to Arduino. Reading data...")
    while True:
```

#### 4. Run the Python Script

- 1. Save the script as read\_arduino.py.
- 2. Run the script in your terminal or command prompt:

```
python read_arduino.py
```

#### 5. Display Data Visually

To visualize the data, you can use libraries like matplotlib:

```
import serial
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from matplotlib.animation import FuncAnimation
arduino port = "COM3"
baud rate = 9600
ser = serial.Serial(arduino_port, baud_rate, timeout=1)
time.sleep(2)
x_{data} = []
y_{data} = []
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
def update(frame):
    if ser.in_waiting > 0:
        line = ser.readline().decode('utf-8').strip()
        try:
            y = int(line)
            x_data.append(len(x_data))
            y_data.append(y)
            ax.clear()
            ax.plot(x_data, y_data, label="Sensor Value")
            ax.legend()
        except ValueError:
            pass
ani = FuncAnimation(fig, update, interval=100)
plt.show()
```

ser.close()

## **Key Points**

- Ensure the baud rate in Python matches the Arduino sketch.
- Use pyserial for reliable serial communication.
- Add error handling to deal with connection issues.

Would you like to explore specific visualizations or functionalities further?