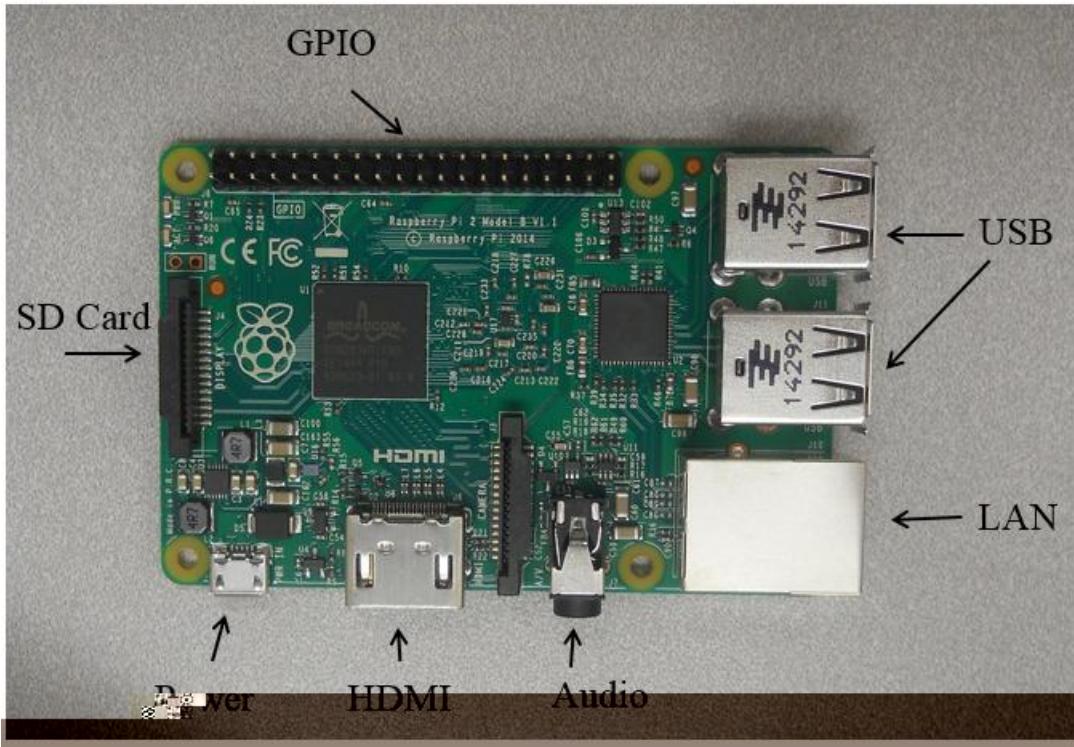
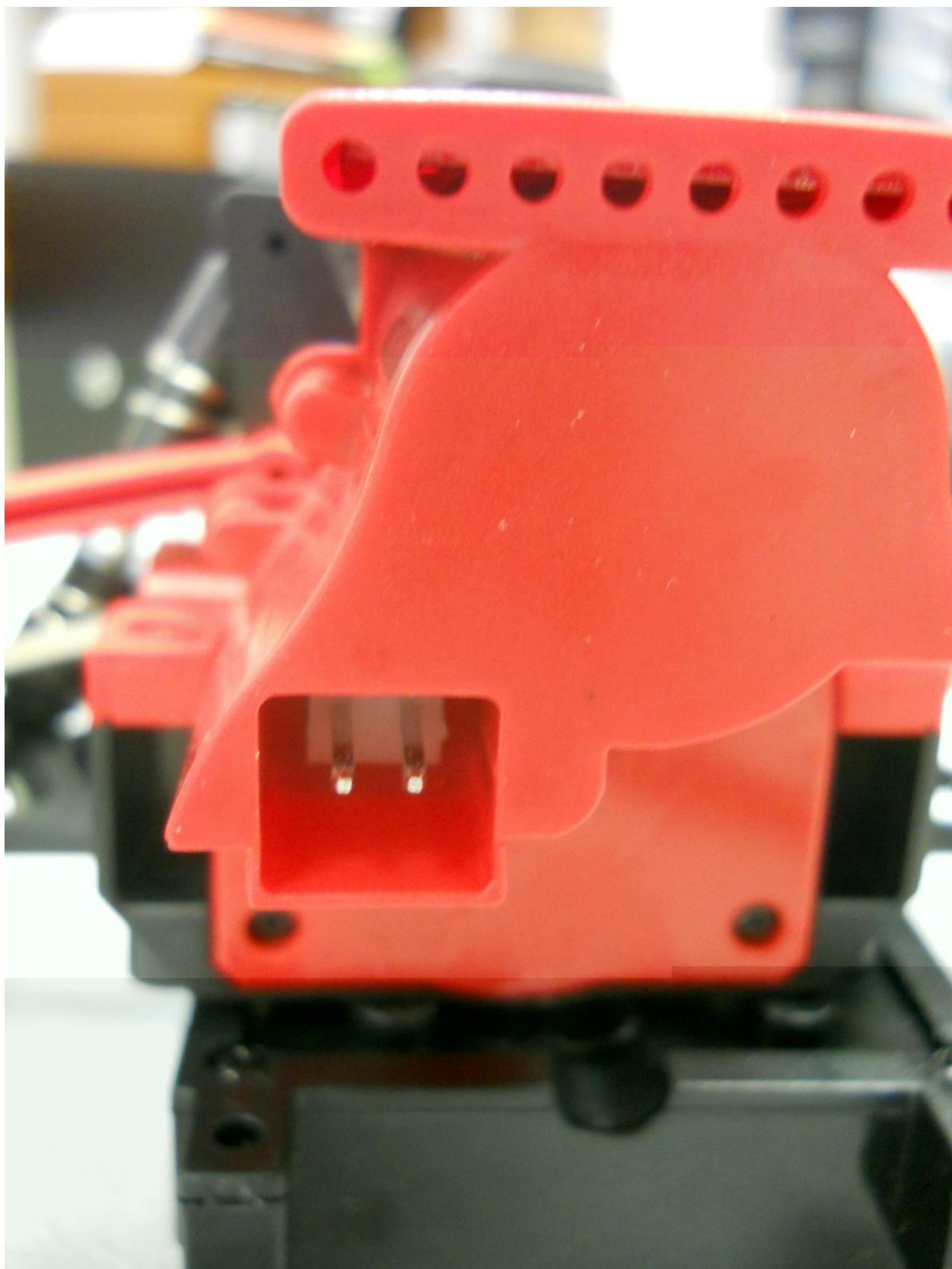


## Chapter 1: Adding Raspberry Pi to an RC Vehicle

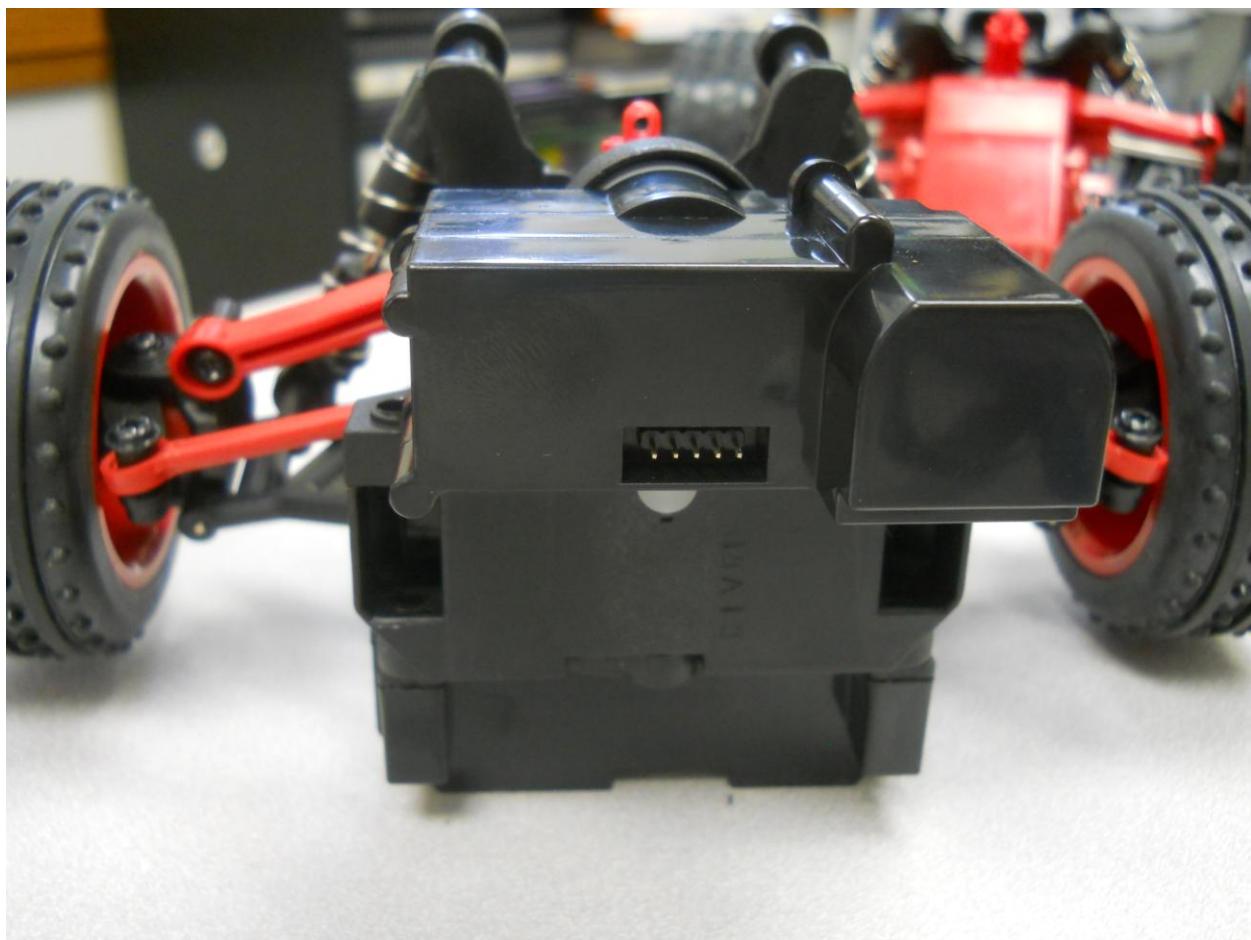




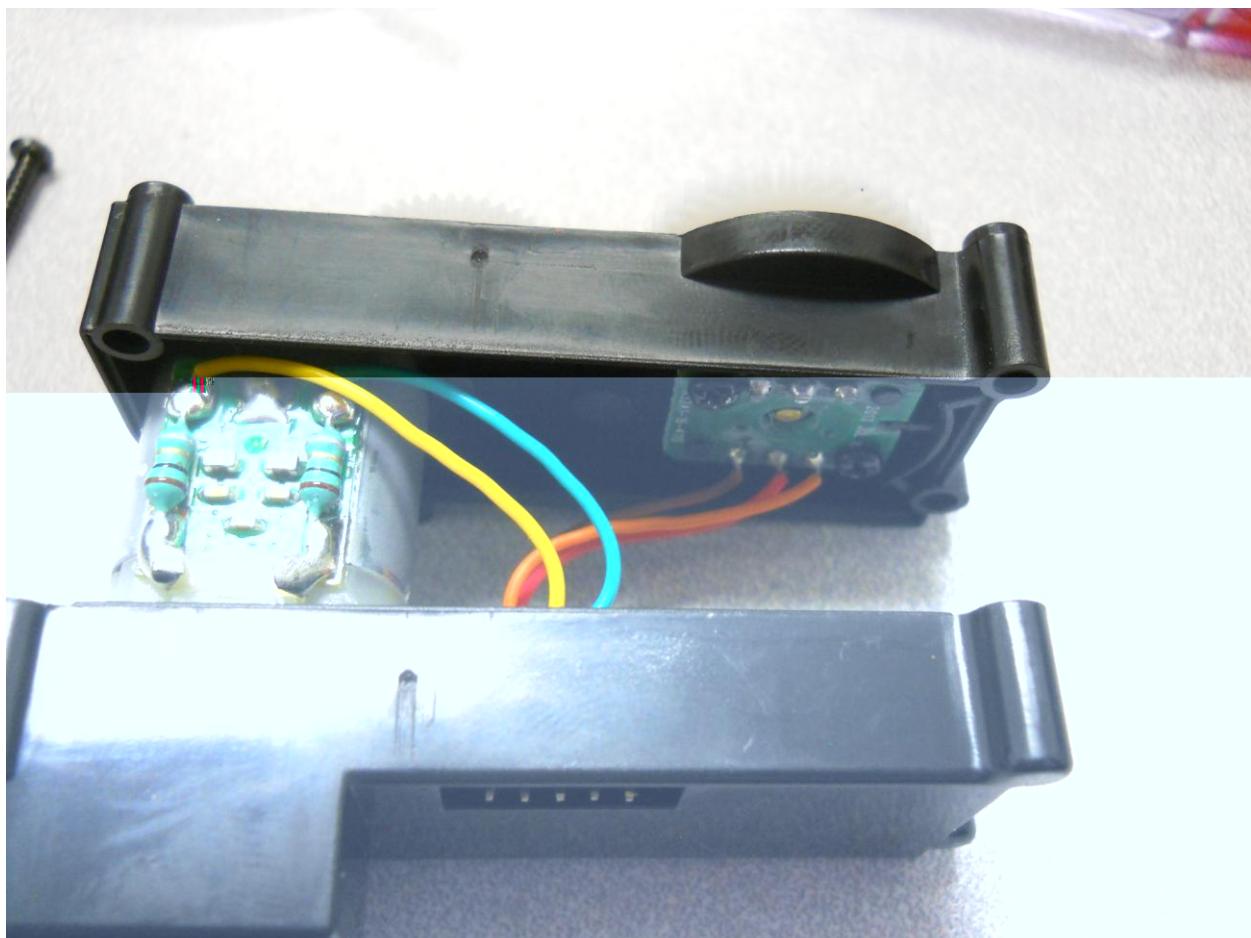


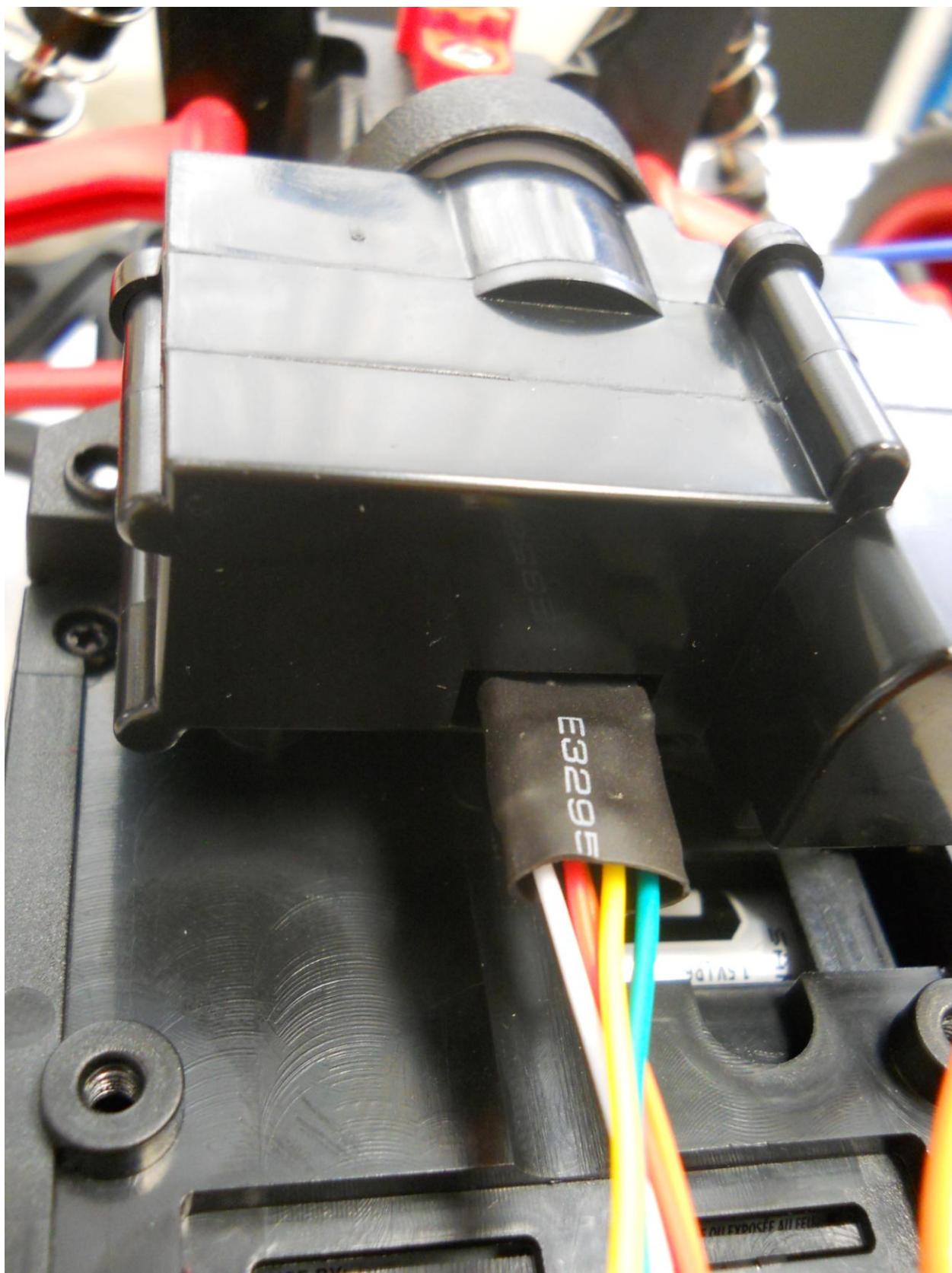


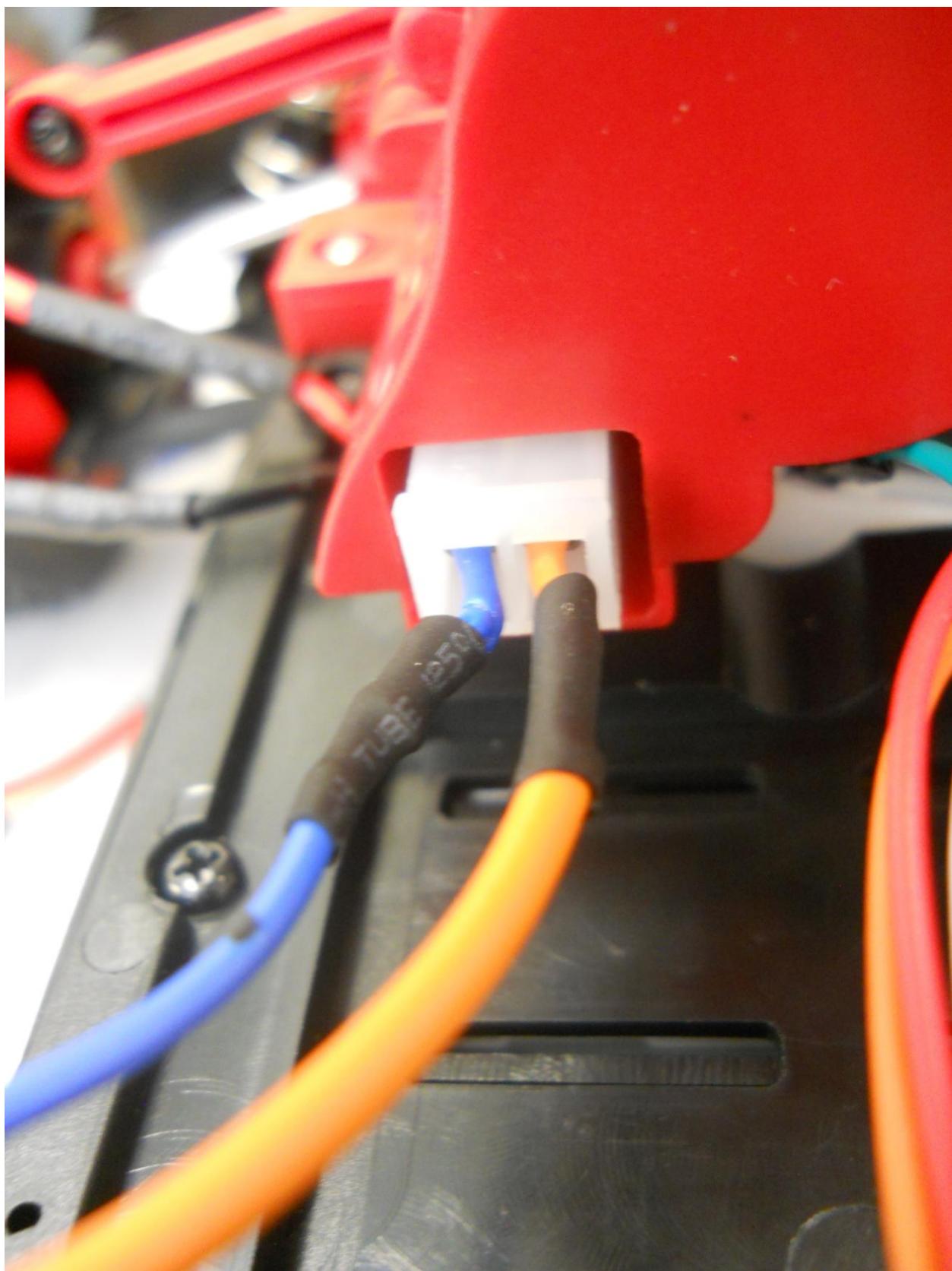


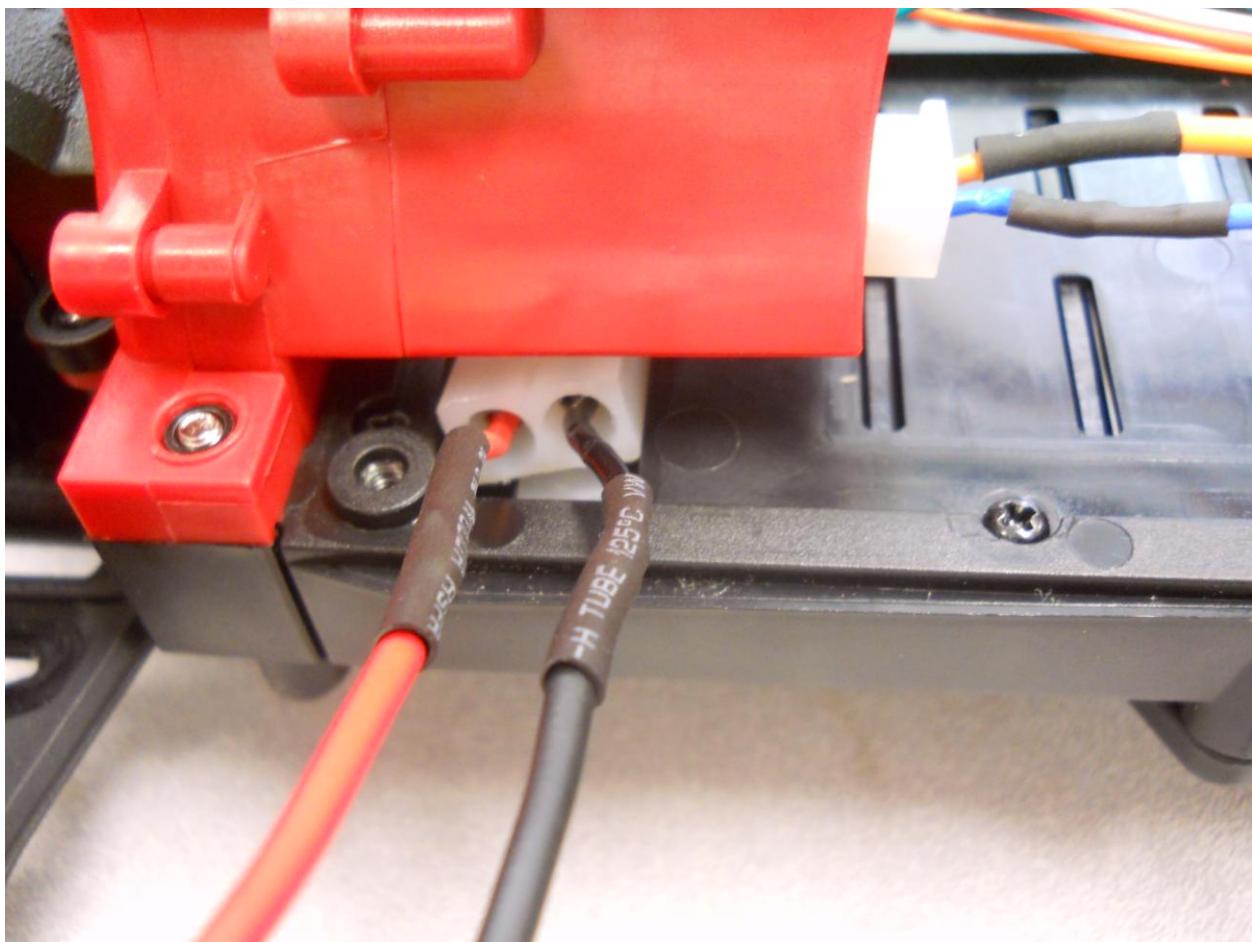


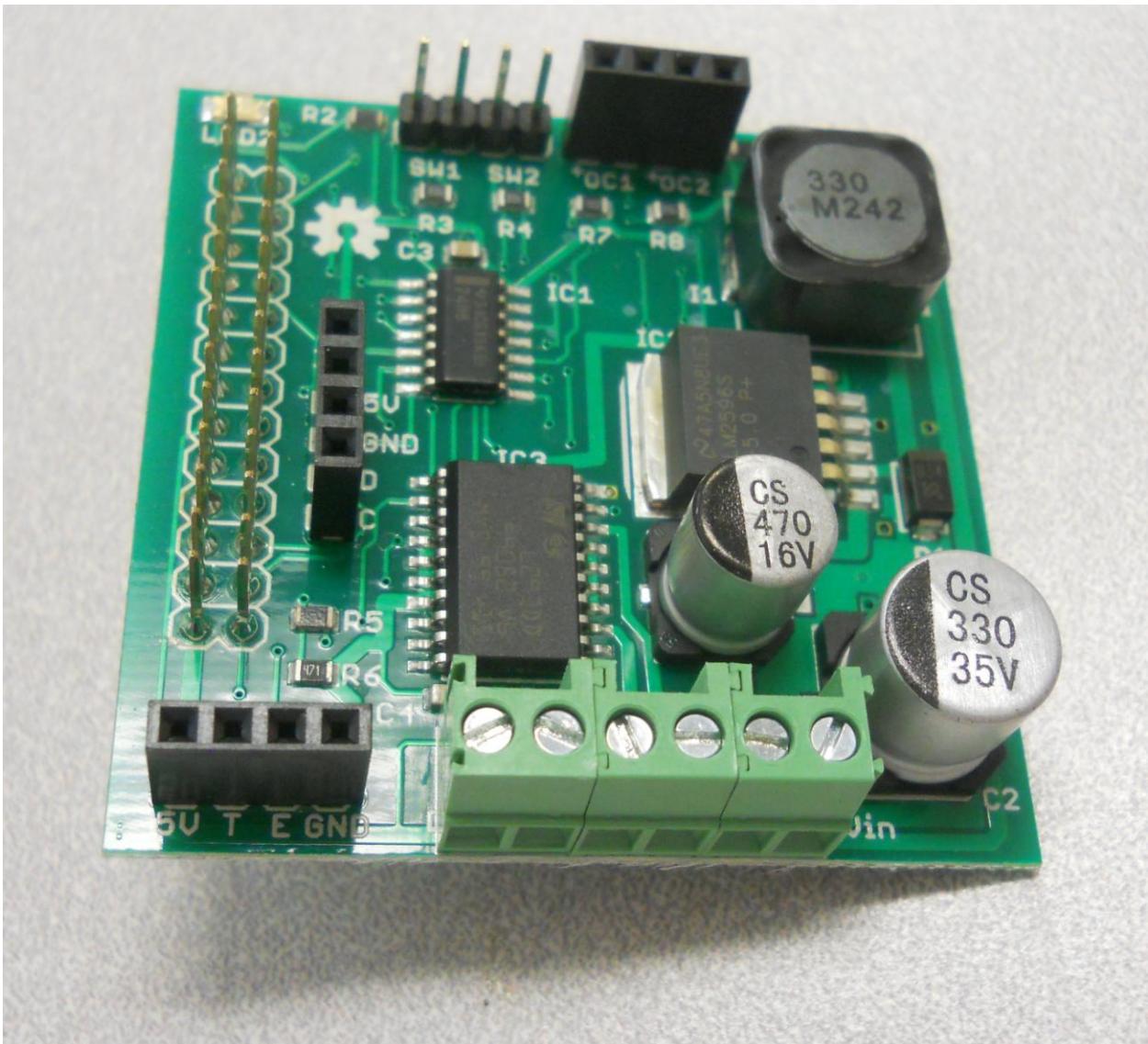


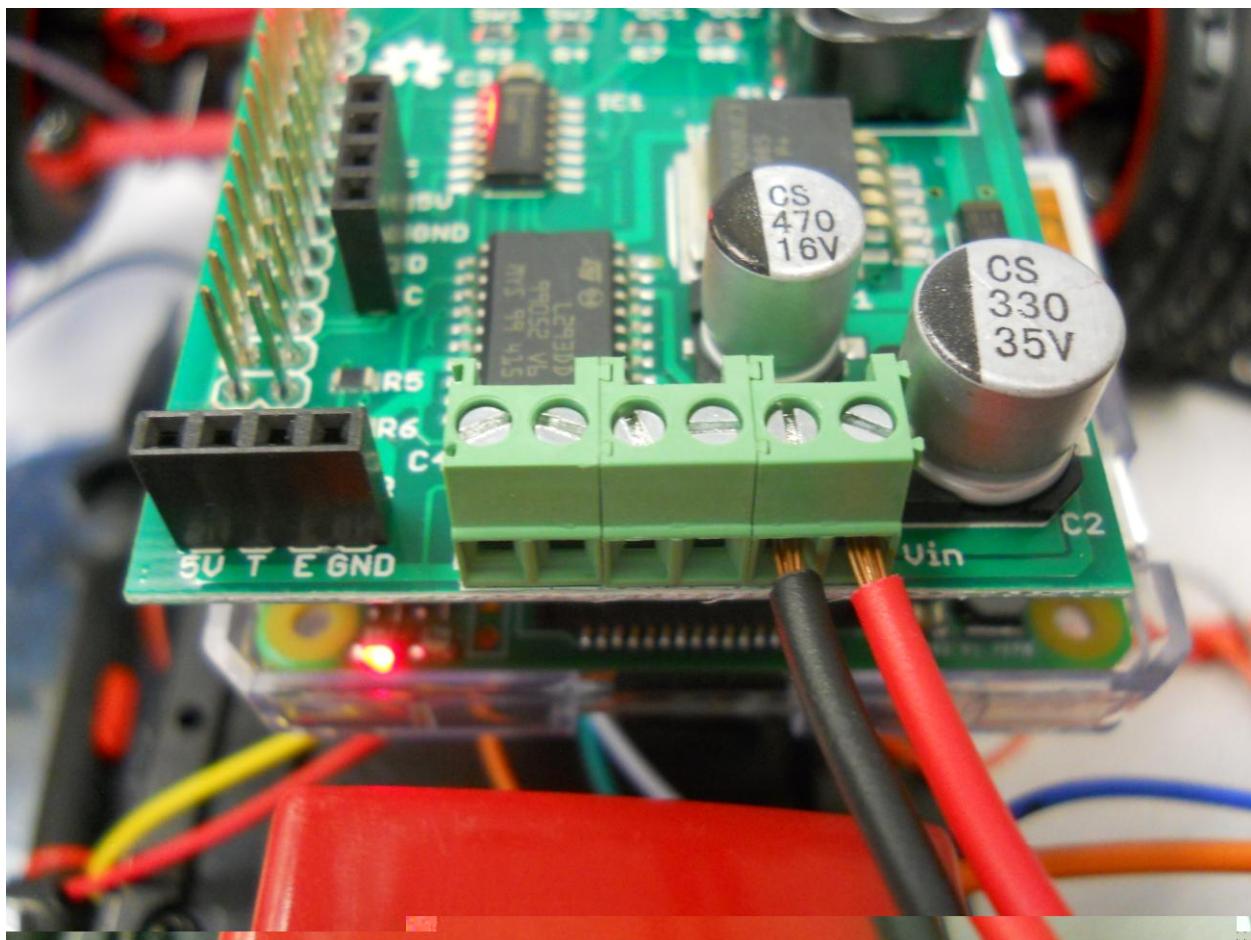


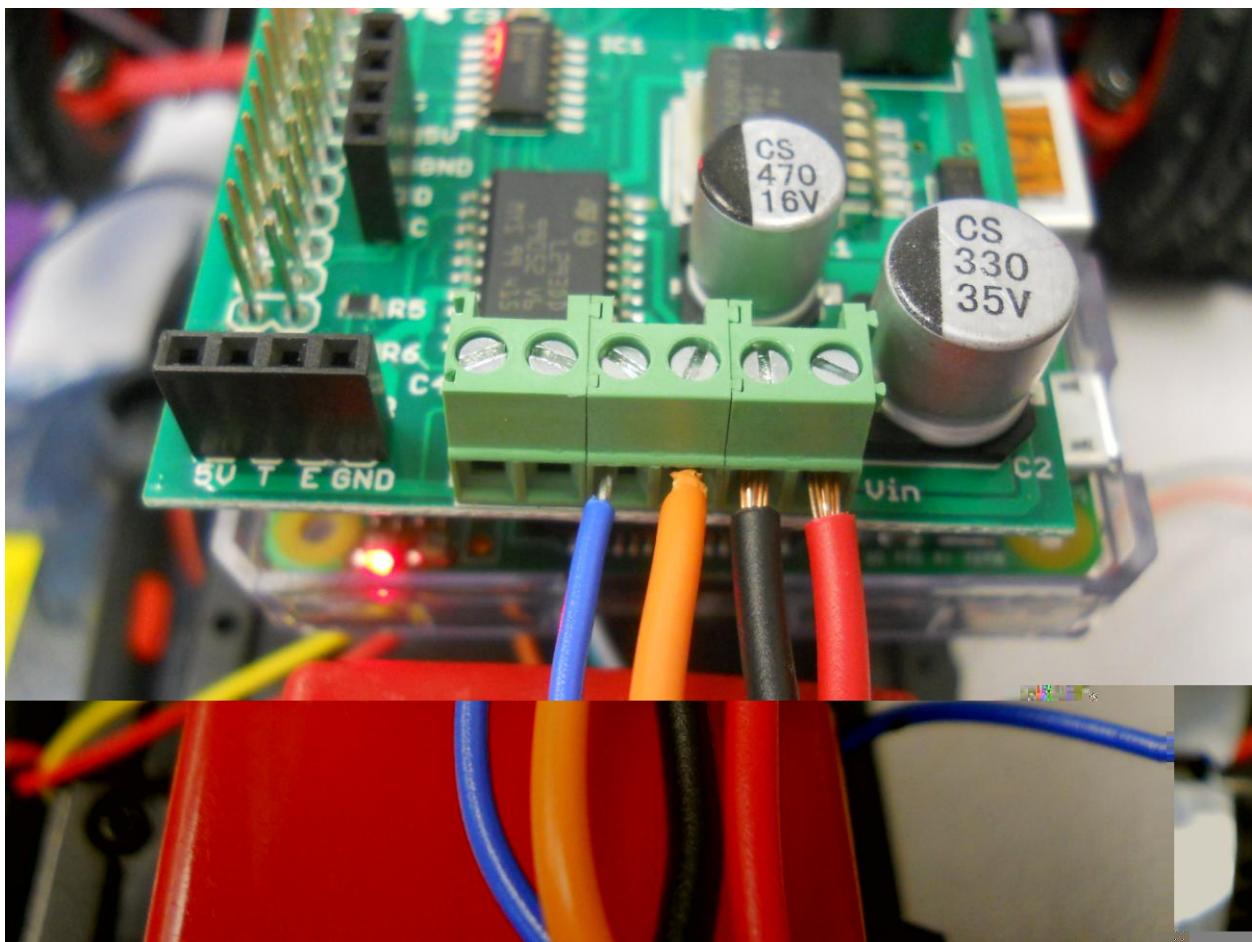


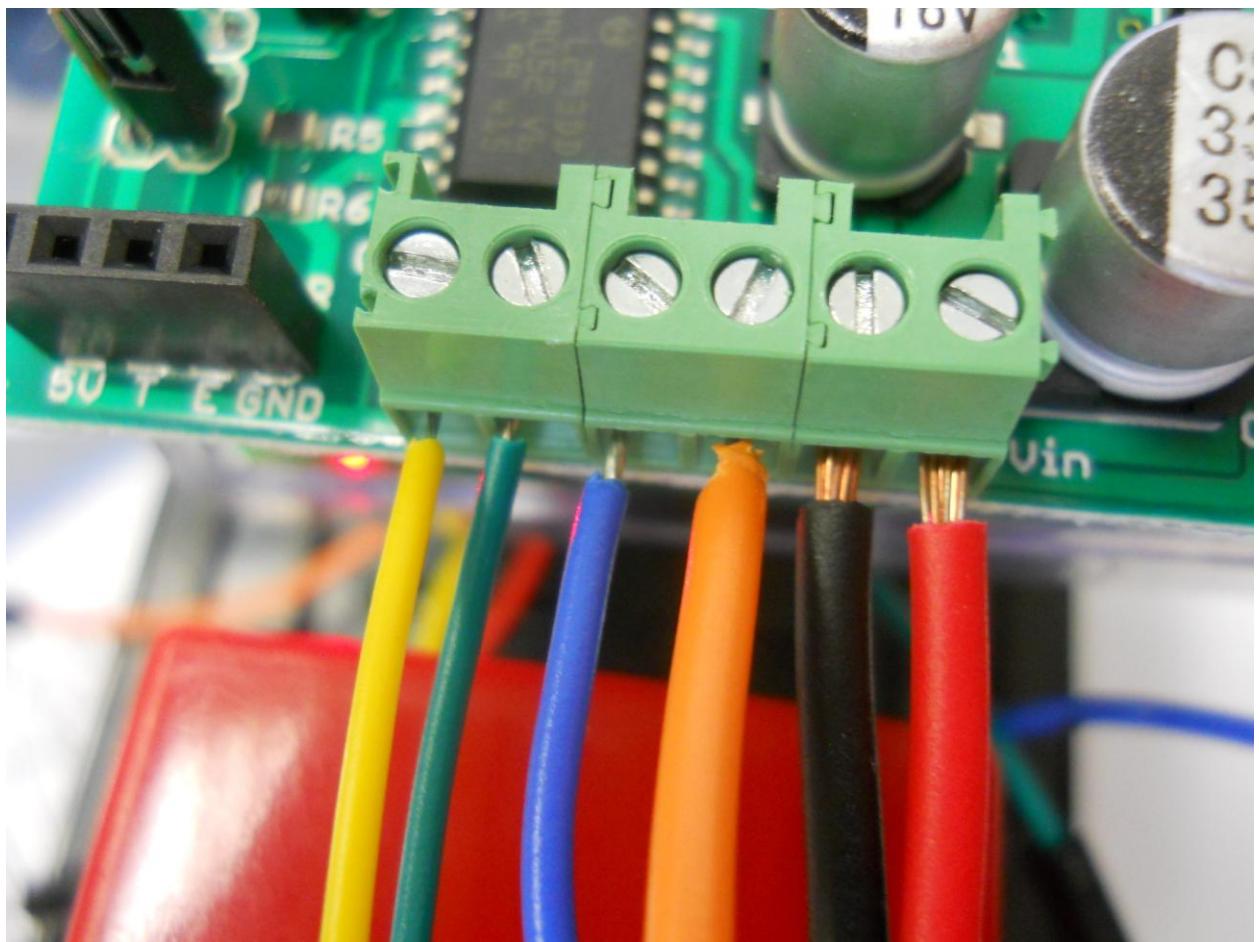




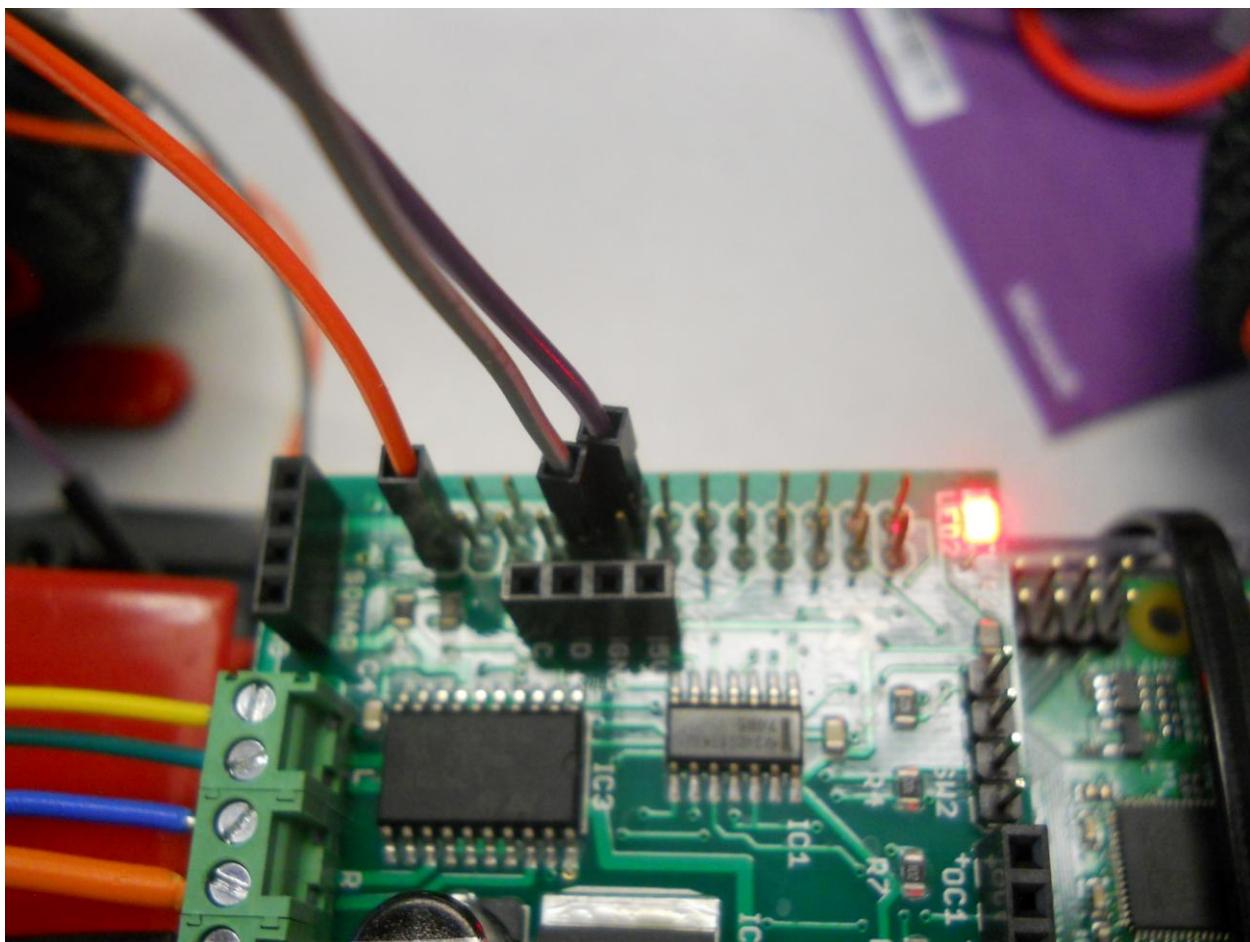








Pin 1 3.3V	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pin 2 5V
Pin 3 GPIO2	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 4 5V
Pin 5 GPIO3	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 6 GND
Pin 7 GPIO4	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 8 GPIO14
Pin 9 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 10 GPIO15
Pin 11 GPIO17	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 12 GPIO18
Pin 13 GPIO27	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 14 GND
Pin 15 GPIO22	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 16 GPIO23
Pin 17 3.3V	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 18 GPIO24
Pin 19 GPIO10	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 20 GND
Pin 21 GPIO9	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 22 GPIO25
Pin 23 GPIO11	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 24 GPIO8
Pin 25 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 26 GPIO7
Pin 27 ID_SD	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 28 ID_SC
Pin 29 GPIO5	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 30 GND
Pin 31 GPIO6	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 32 GPIO12
Pin 33 GPIO13	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 34 GND
Pin 35 GPIO19	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 36 GPIO16
Pin 37 GPIO26	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 38 GPIO20
Pin 39 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 40 GPIO21



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/xmod". The window contains Python code for controlling a RRB2 ultrasonic sensor module. The code imports RPi.GPIO, time, and rrb2 modules, initializes a PWM pin (pwmPin = 18) at a frequency of 320 Hz, and sets up a RRB2 object (rr). It then starts the PWM at a duty cycle of dc = 10, turns on LED1, and sets all four motors to full speed (1, 1, 1, 1). A loop prints a message to the screen and sleeps for 0.075 seconds. Finally, it stops the PWM and cleanup the GPIO pins.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *

pwmPin = 18
dc = 10

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(pwmPin, GPIO.OUT)
pwm = GPIO.PWM(pwmPin, 320)
rr = RRB2()

pwm.start(dc)
rr.set_led1(1)

rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 1)

print("Loop, press CTRL C to exit")
while 1:
    time.sleep(0.075)

pwm.stop()
GPIO.cleanup() [ ]
```

-UU-:\*\*\*-F1 xmod.py All L23 (Python)-----  
Auto-saving...done

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/xmod
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *
import tty
import sys
import termios
def getch():
    fd = sys.stdin.fileno()
    old_settings = termios.tcgetattr(fd)
    tty.setraw(sys.stdin.fileno())
    ch = sys.stdin.read(1)
    termios.tcsetattr(fd, termios.TCSADRAIN, old_settings)
    return ch
pwmPin = 18
dc = 10
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(pwmPin, GPIO.OUT)
pwm = GPIO.PWM(pwmPin, 320)
rr = RRB2()
pwm.start(dc)
rr.set_led1(1)
var = '\n'
speed1 = 0
speed2 = 0
direction1 = 1
direction2 = 1

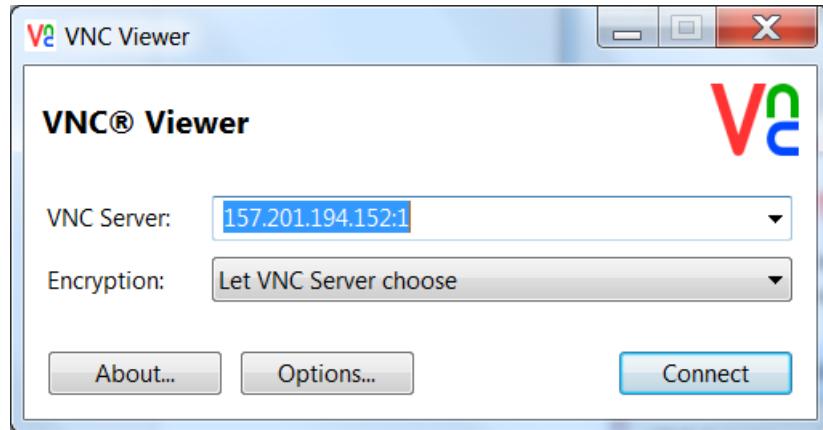
while var != 'q':
    var = getch()
    if var == 'l':
-UU-:**--F1  xmodControl.py   Top L1      (Python)-----
```

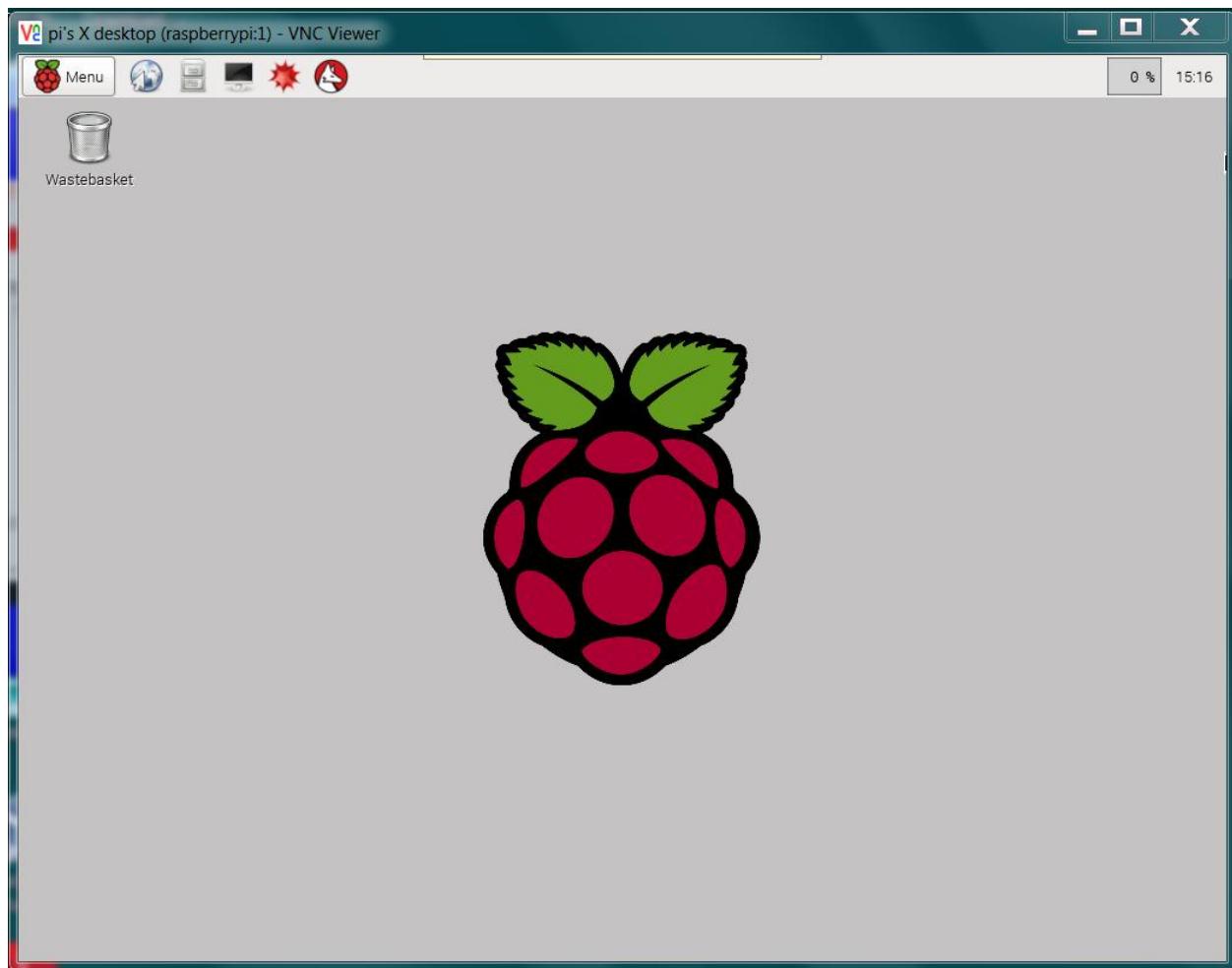
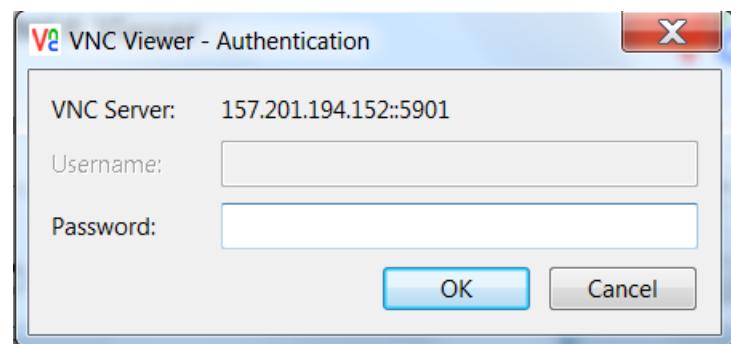
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/xmod
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
/home/pi/xmod.py
#pi
speed1 = 0
speed2 = 0
direction1 = 1
direction2 = 1

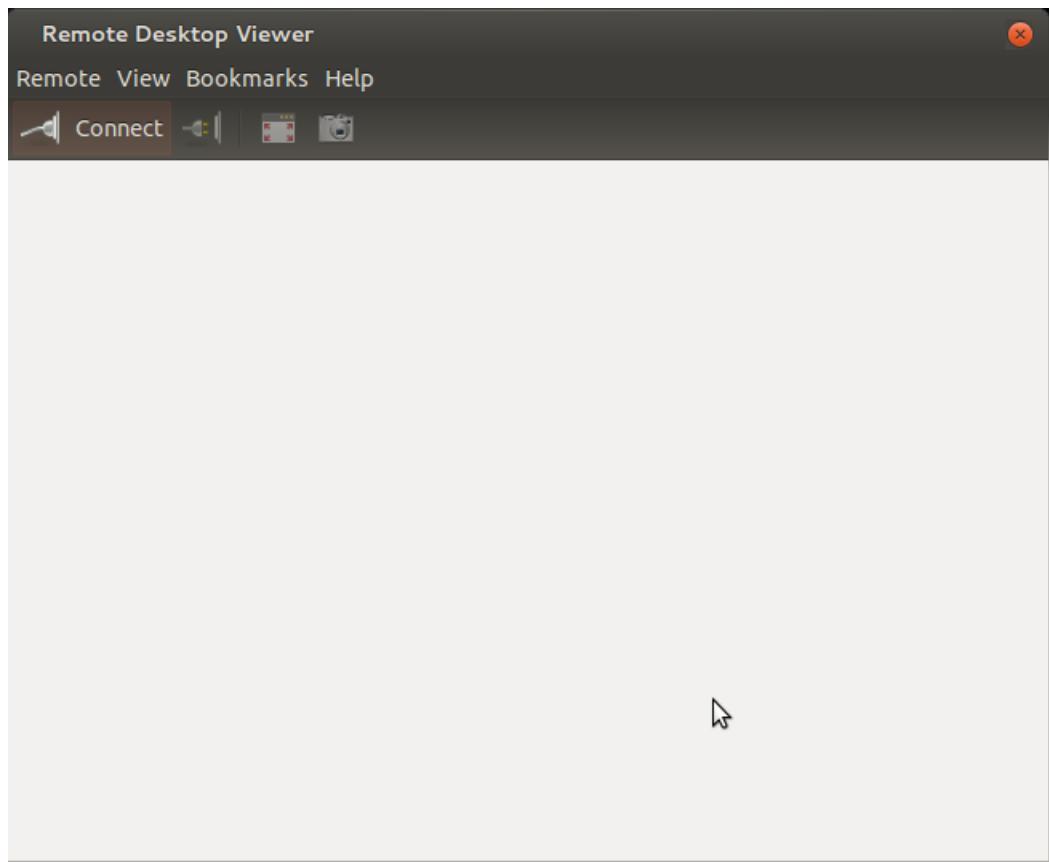
while var != "q":
    var = getch()
    if var == "l":
        speed1 = 0.5
        direction2 = 1
    if var == "r":
        speed2 = 0.5
        direction2 = 0
    if var == "w":
        speed2 = 0.1
        direction = 1
    if var == "f":
        speed1 = 1
        direction1 = 1
    if var == "b":
        speed1 = 1
        direction1 = 0
    rr.set_motors(speed1, direction1, speed2, direction2)
    time.sleep(0.1)

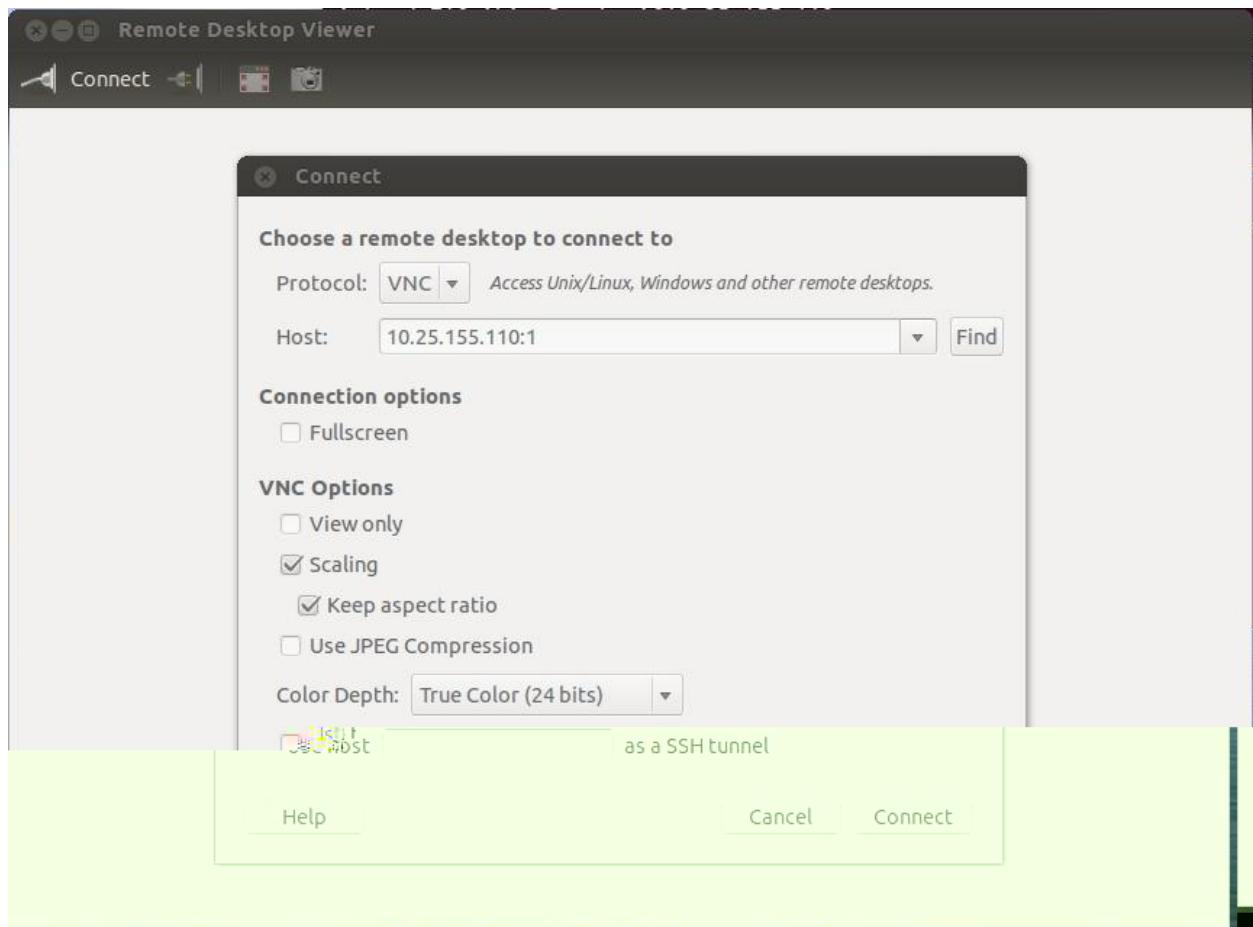
pwm.stop()
GPIO.cleanup()

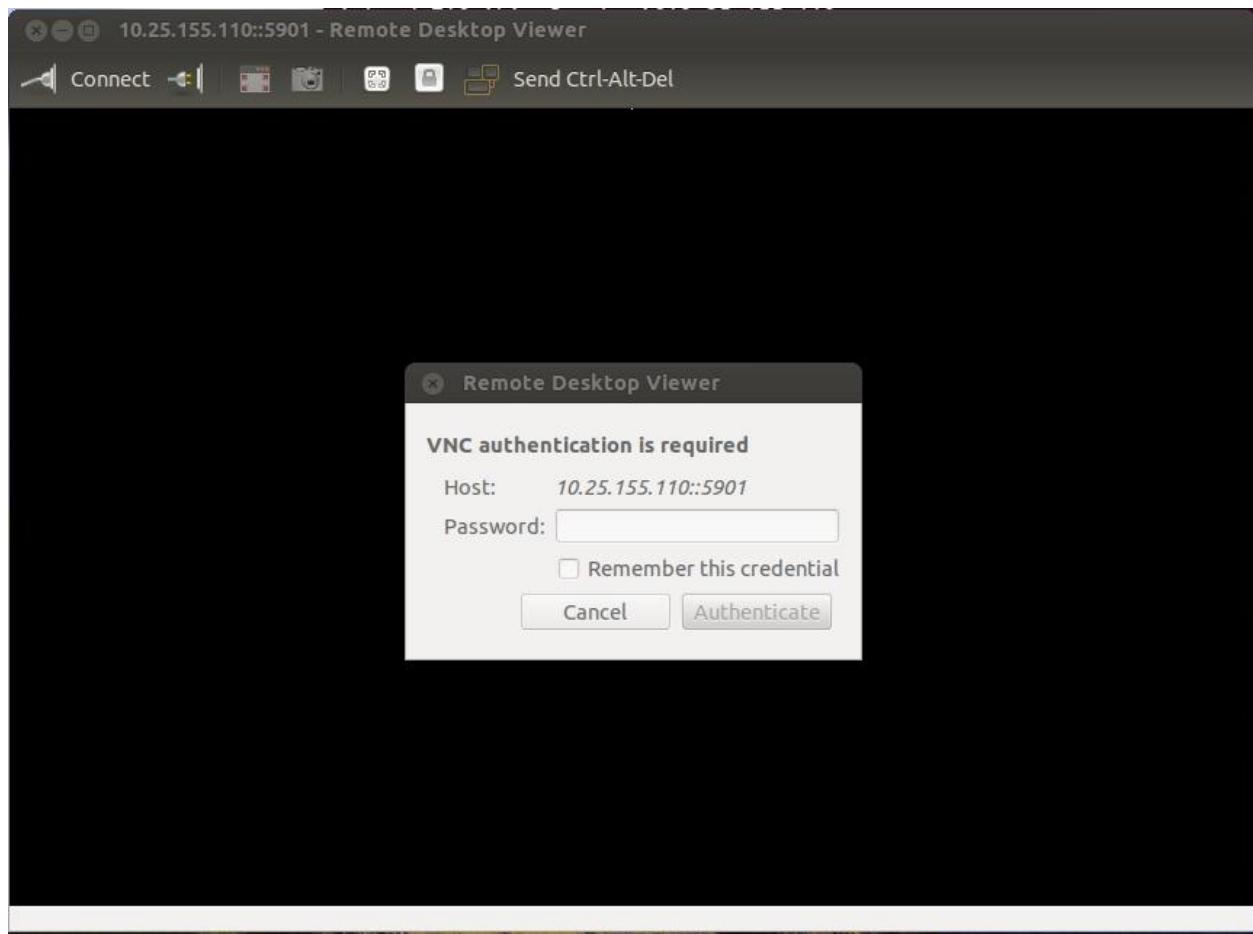
00-:~$ F1  xmodControl.py  Bot: 1.36  (Python) .....
```

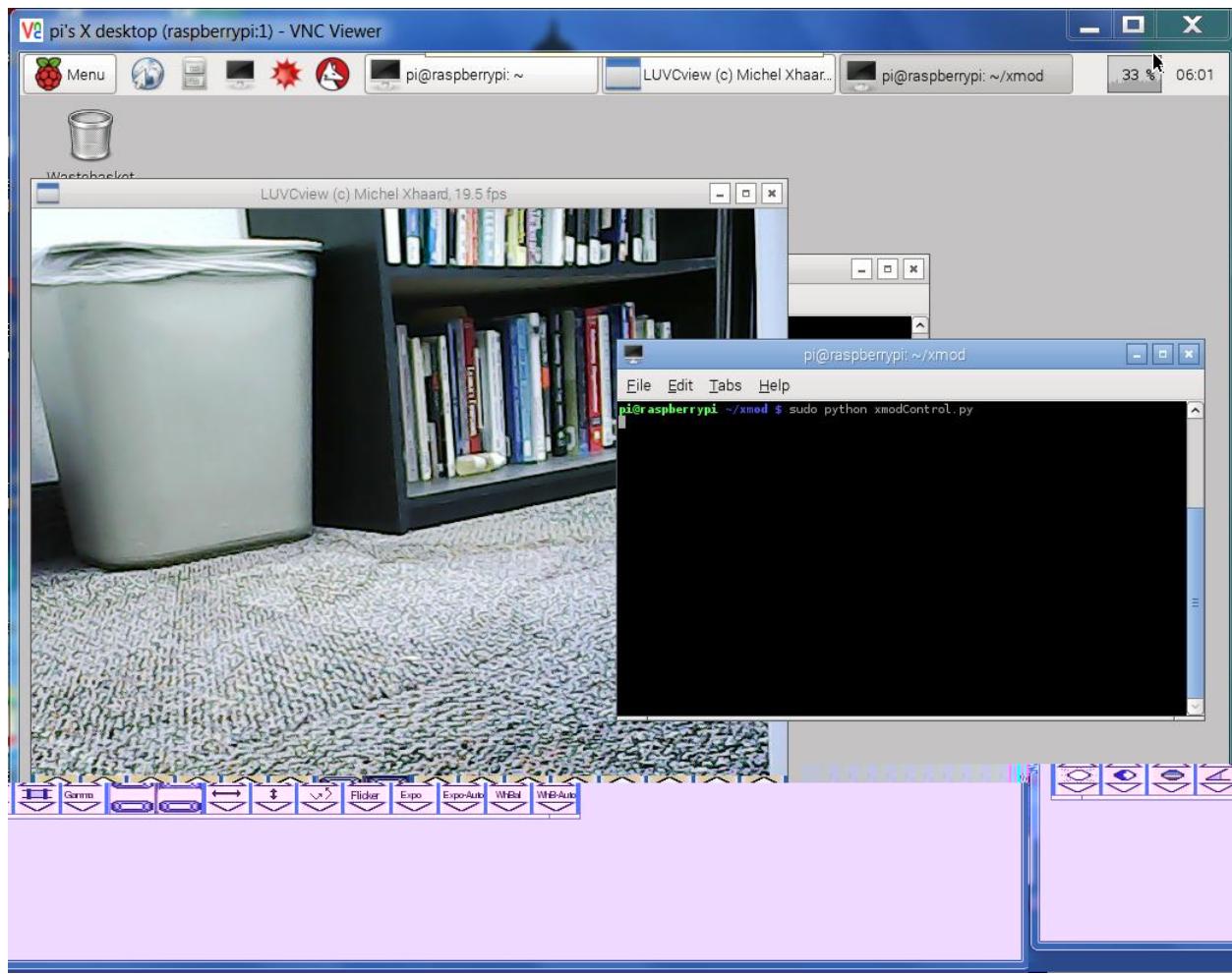








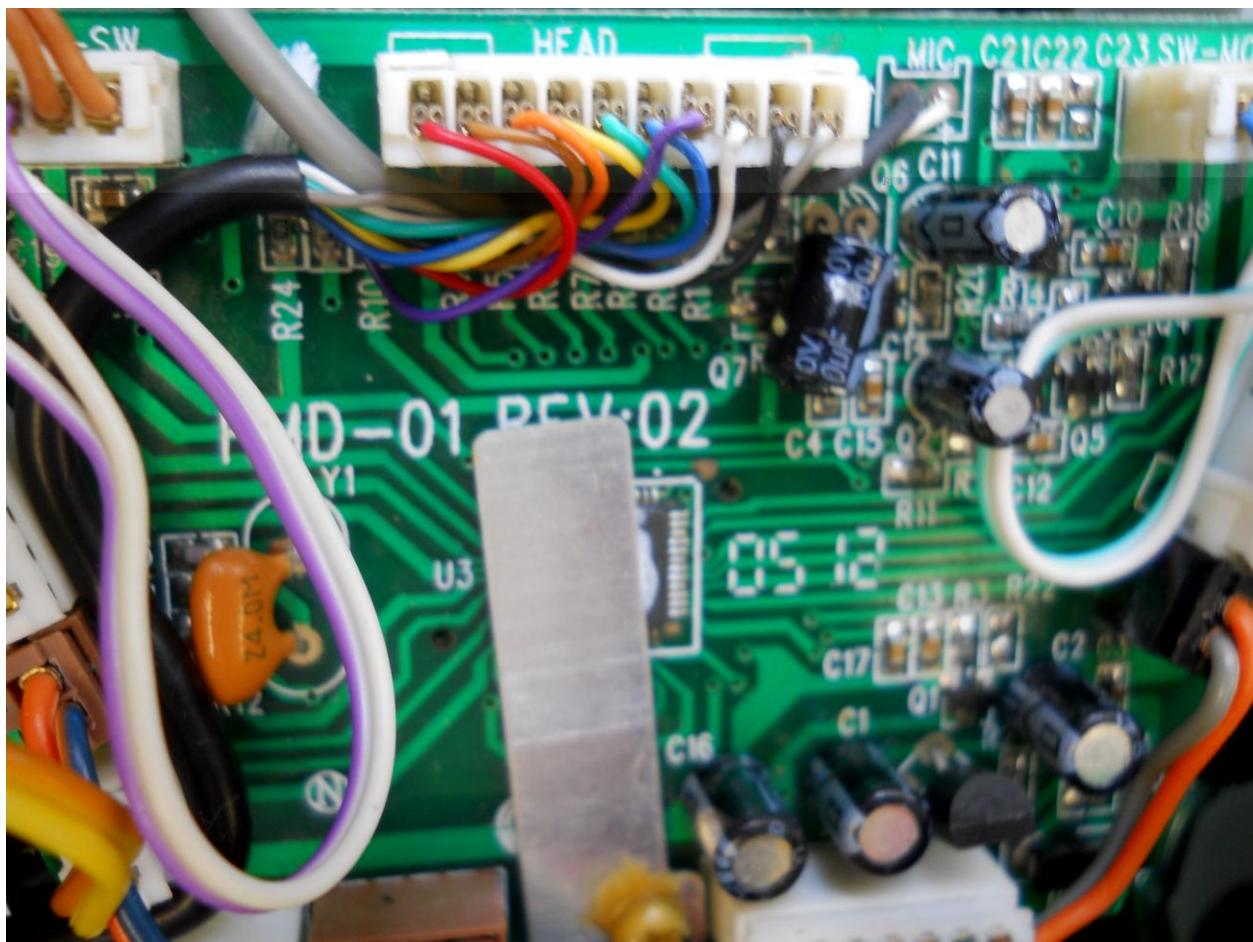


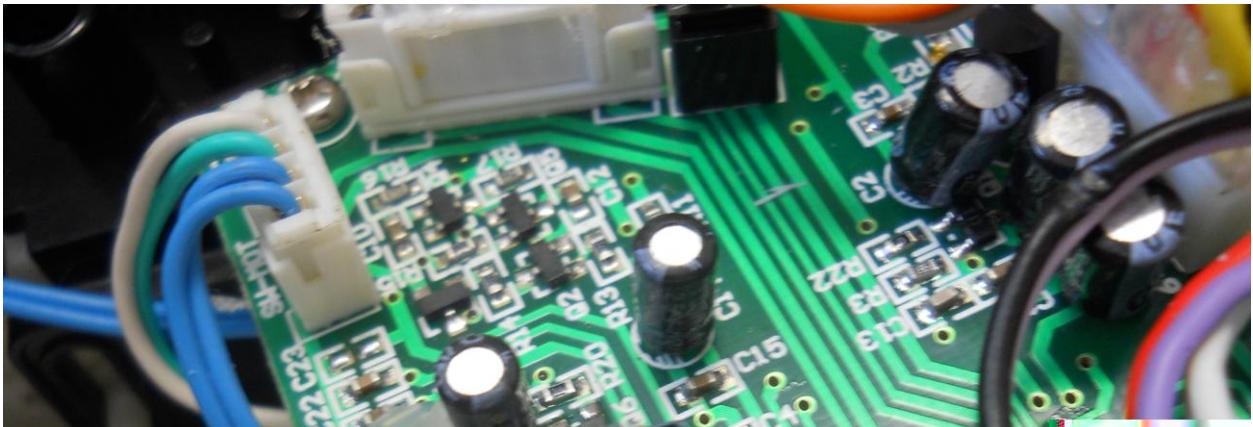


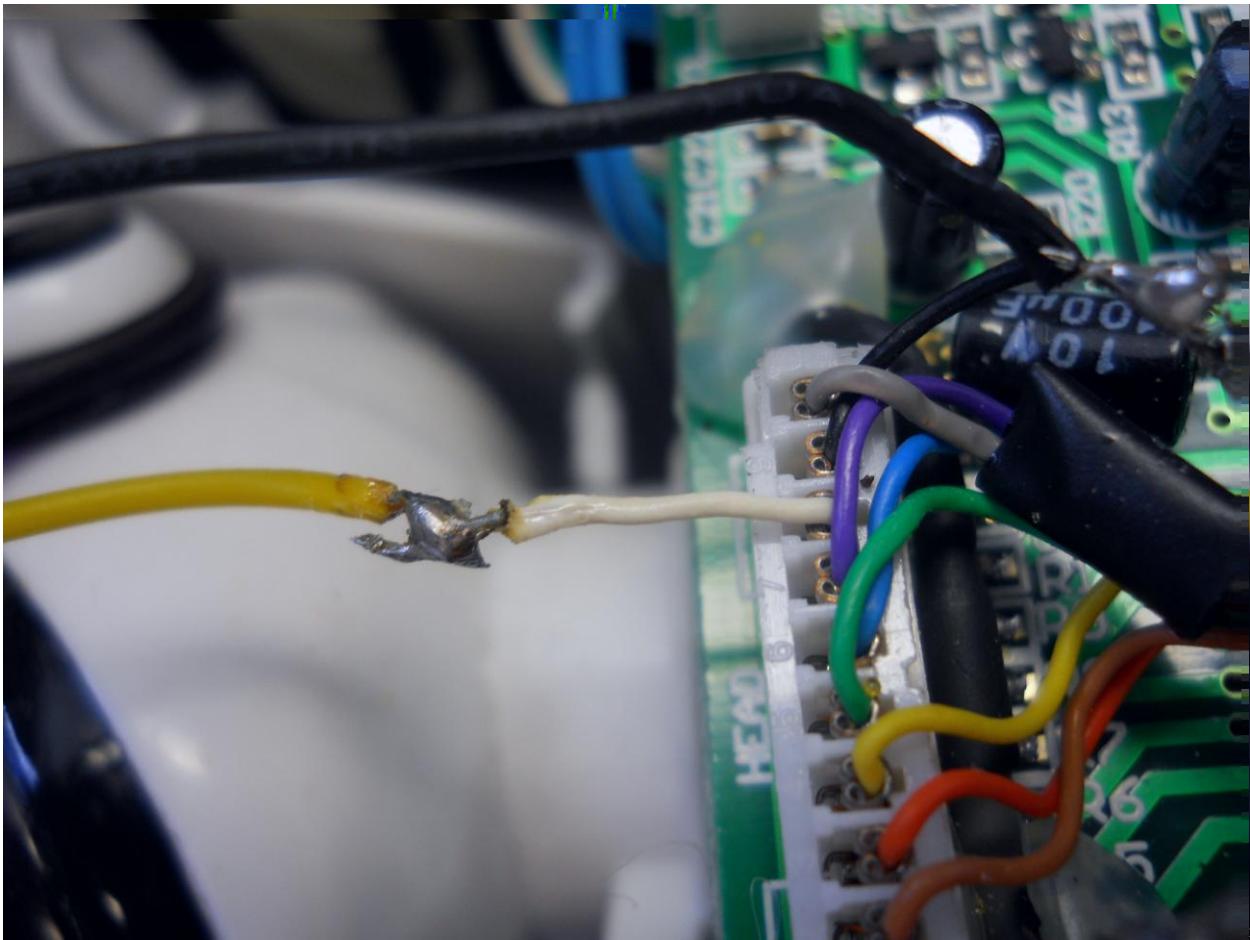
## Chapter 2: Adding Raspberry Pi to a Humanoid Robot



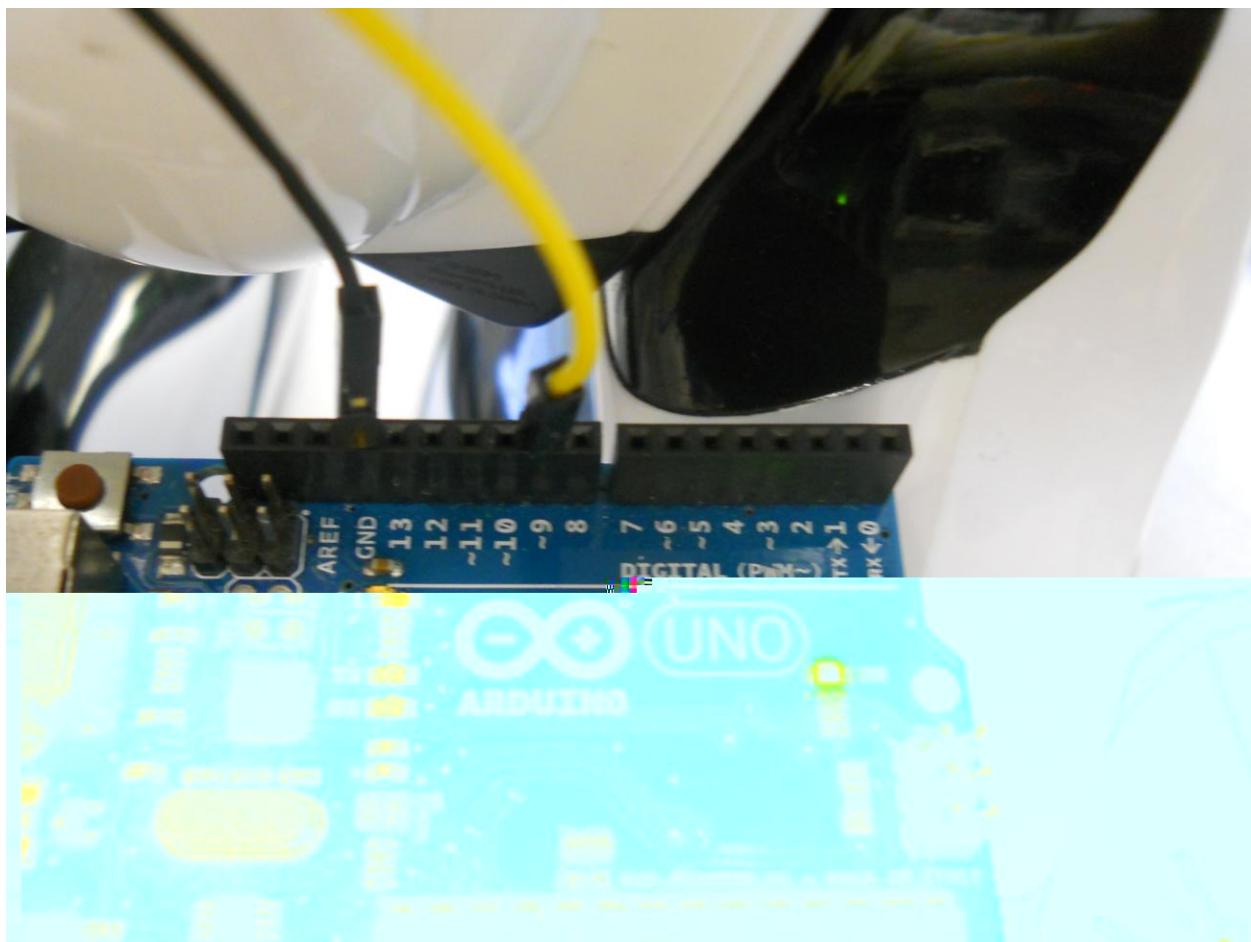












```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/wowee
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python

import serial
import sys

ser = serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM0', 9600, timeout = 1)
total = len(sys.argv)
cmdargs = str(sys.argv)

if total > 1:
    x = sys.argv[1]
    ser.write(x);
    s = ser.read(100);
#    print s

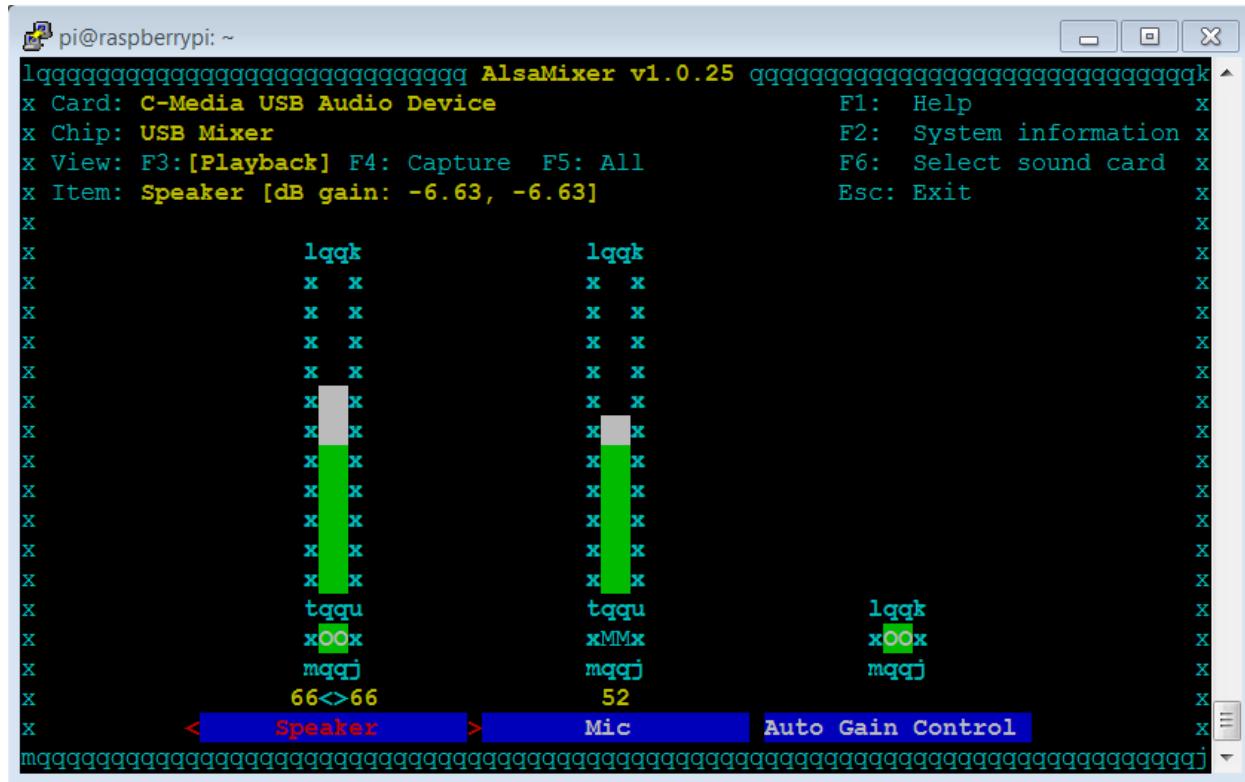
-UU-----F1  argControl.py  All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```





```
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ cat /proc/asound/cards
0 [ALSA]                 : bcm2835 - bcm2835 ALSA
                           bcm2835 ALSA
1 [Set]                  : USB-Audio - C-Media USB Headphone Set
                           C-Media USB Headphone Set at usb-bcm2708_usb-1.4, full spe
ed
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```





```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ aplay -l
**** List of PLAYBACK Hardware Devices ****
card 0: ALSA [bcm2835 ALSA], device 0: bcm2835 ALSA [bcm2835 ALSA]
  Subdevices: 8/8
  Subdevice #0: subdevice #0
  Subdevice #1: subdevice #1
  Subdevice #2: subdevice #2
  Subdevice #3: subdevice #3
  Subdevice #4: subdevice #4
  Subdevice #5: subdevice #5
  Subdevice #6: subdevice #6
  Subdevice #7: subdevice #7
card 0: ALSA [bcm2835 ALSA], device 1: bcm2835 ALSA [bcm2835 IEC958/HDMI]
  Subdevices: 1/1
  Subdevice #0: subdevice #0
card 1: Set [C-Media USB Headphone Set], device 0: USB Audio [USB Audio]
  Subdevices: 1/1
  Subdevice #0: subdevice #0
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help
pcm.!default sysdefault:Device[]

-UUU:----F1 .asoundrc      All L1      (Fundamental)-----
Wrote /home/pi/.asoundrc
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ aplay Dance.wav
Playing WAVE 'Dance.wav' : Signed 16 bit Little Endian, Rate 44100 Hz, Stereo
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ aplay Dance.wav
Playing WAVE 'Dance.wav' : Signed 16 bit Little Endian, Rate 44100 Hz, Stereo
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ arecord -d 5 -r 48000 test.wav
Recording WAVE 'test.wav' : Unsigned 8 bit, Rate 48000 Hz, Mono
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ ls
Dance.wav  ocr_pi.png      python_games      test.wav
Desktop    pocketsphinx-0.8.tar.gz  sphinxbase-0.8.tar.gz
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/sphinxbase-0.8
Linux raspberrypi 3.18.11-v7+ #781 SMP PREEMPT Tue Apr 21 18:07:59 BST 2015 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: Fri Jun 19 20:18:11 2015 from grimmettr.c.byui.edu
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ls
Dance.wav      pocketsphinx-0.8           sketchbook          start.sh
Desktop        pocketsphinx-0.8.tar.gz     sphinxbase-0.8       wowee
hostapd.zip    python_games               sphinxbase-0.8.tar.gz
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ cd sphinxbase-0.8/
pi@raspberrypi ~/sphinxbase-0.8 $ ls
aclocal.m4      config.status   group      Makefile      sphinxbase.pc
AUTHORS         config.sub       include    Makefile.am   sphinxbase.pc.in
autogen.sh      configure      INSTALL    Makefile.in  sphinxbase.sln
ChangeLog       configure.in   install-sh missing     src
config.guess   COPYING        libtool    NEWS        test
config.log      depcomp        ltmain.sh python    win32
config.rpath   doc           m4        README      ylwrap
pi@raspberrypi ~/sphinxbase-0.8 $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Conf Help
include /etc/ld.so.conf.d/*.conf
/usr/local/lib[]
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/pocketsphinx-0.8/src/programs
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(288): 436879 = LM.bigrams(+trailer) read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(314): 418286 = LM.trigrams read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(339): 37293 = LM.prob2 entries read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(359): 14370 = LM.bo_wt2 entries read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(379): 36094 = LM.prob3 entries read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(407): 854 = LM.tseg_base entries read
INFO: ngram_model_dmp.c(463): 5001 = ascii word strings read
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(99): 788 unique initial diphones
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(147): 0 root, 0 non-root channels, 60 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(186): Creating search tree
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(191): before: 0 root, 0 non-root channels, 60 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(326): after: max nonroot chan increased to 13428
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(338): after: 457 root, 13300 non-root channels, 26 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdflat.c(156): fwdflat: min_ef_width = 4, max_sf_win = 25
INFO: continuous.c(371): /home/pi/pocketsphinx-0.8/src/programs/.libs/lt-pocketsphinx_continuous COMPILED ON: Nov 8 2013, AT: 18:29:54

Warning: Could not find Mic element
Warning: Could not find Capture element
READY....
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(195): Reading bigrams
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(533): 72 = #bigrams created
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(534): 14 = #prob2 entries
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(542): 7 = #bo_wt2 entries
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(292): Reading trigrams
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(555): 62 = #trigrams created
INFO: ngram_model_arpa.c(556): 8 = #prob3 entries
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(99): 40 unique initial diphones
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(147): 0 root, 0 non-root channels, 12 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(186): Creating search tree
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(191): before: 0 root, 0 non-root channels, 12 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(326): after: max nonroot chan increased to 194
INFO: ngram_search_fwdtree.c(338): after: 40 root, 66 non-root channels, 11 single-phone words
INFO: ngram_search_fwdflat.c(156): fwdflat: min_ef_width = 4, max_sf_win = 25
INFO: continuous.c(427): /home/pi/pocketsphinx-0.8/src/programs/.libs/lt-pocketsphinx_continuous COMPILED ON: Jun 19 2015, AT: 08:53:39

Warning: Could not find Mic element
Warning: Could not find Capture element
READY....
```

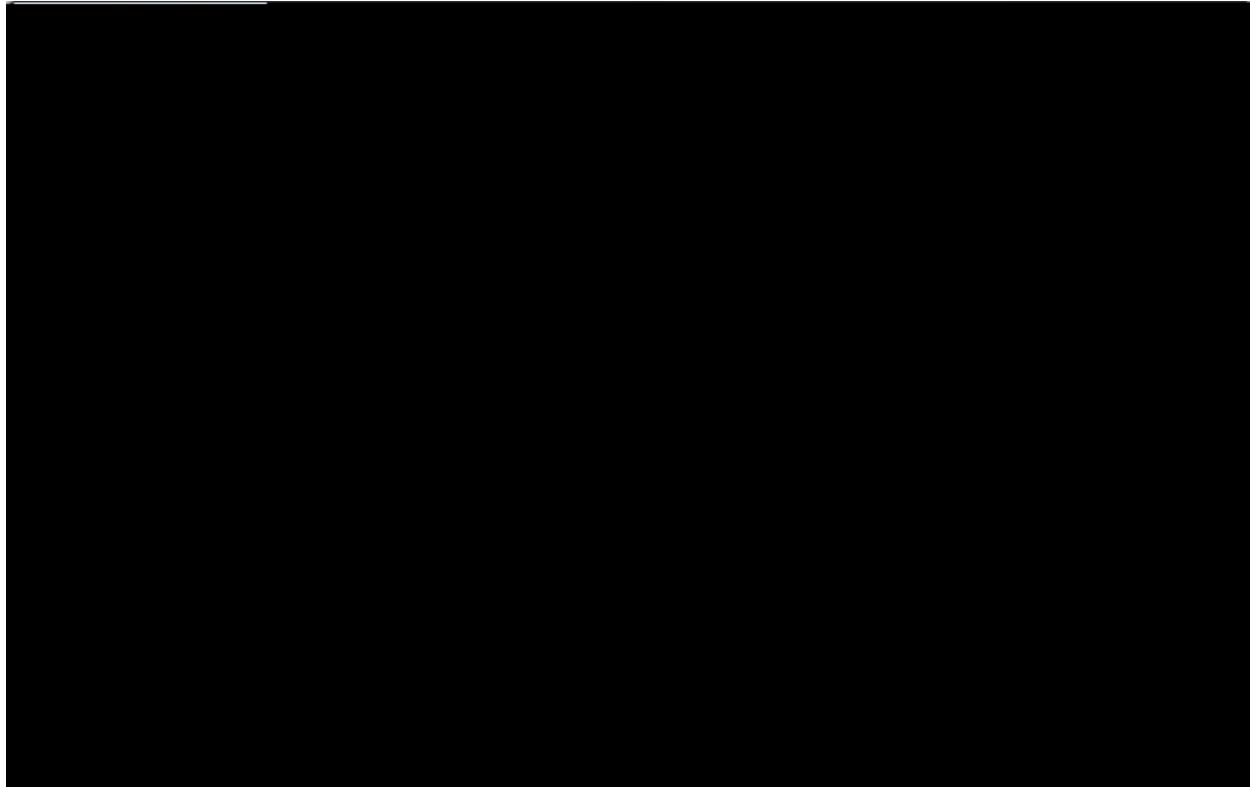
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/pocketsphinx-0.8/src/programs
File Edit Options Buffers Tools C Help
    ps_end_utt(ps);
    hyp = ps_get_hyp(ps, NULL, &uttid);
    printf("%s: %s\n", uttid, hyp);
    fflush(stdout);

    /* Exit if the first word spoken was GOODBYE */
    if (hyp) {
        sscanf(hyp, "%s", word);
        if (strcmp(word, "goodbye") == 0)
            break;
    }

    /* Resume A/D recording for next utterance */
    if (ad_start_rec(ad) < 0)
        E_FATAL("Failed to start recording\n");
}

cont_ad_close(cont);
ad_close(ad);
}

-UU-:----F1  continuous.c   82% L331   (C/l Abbrev)
```

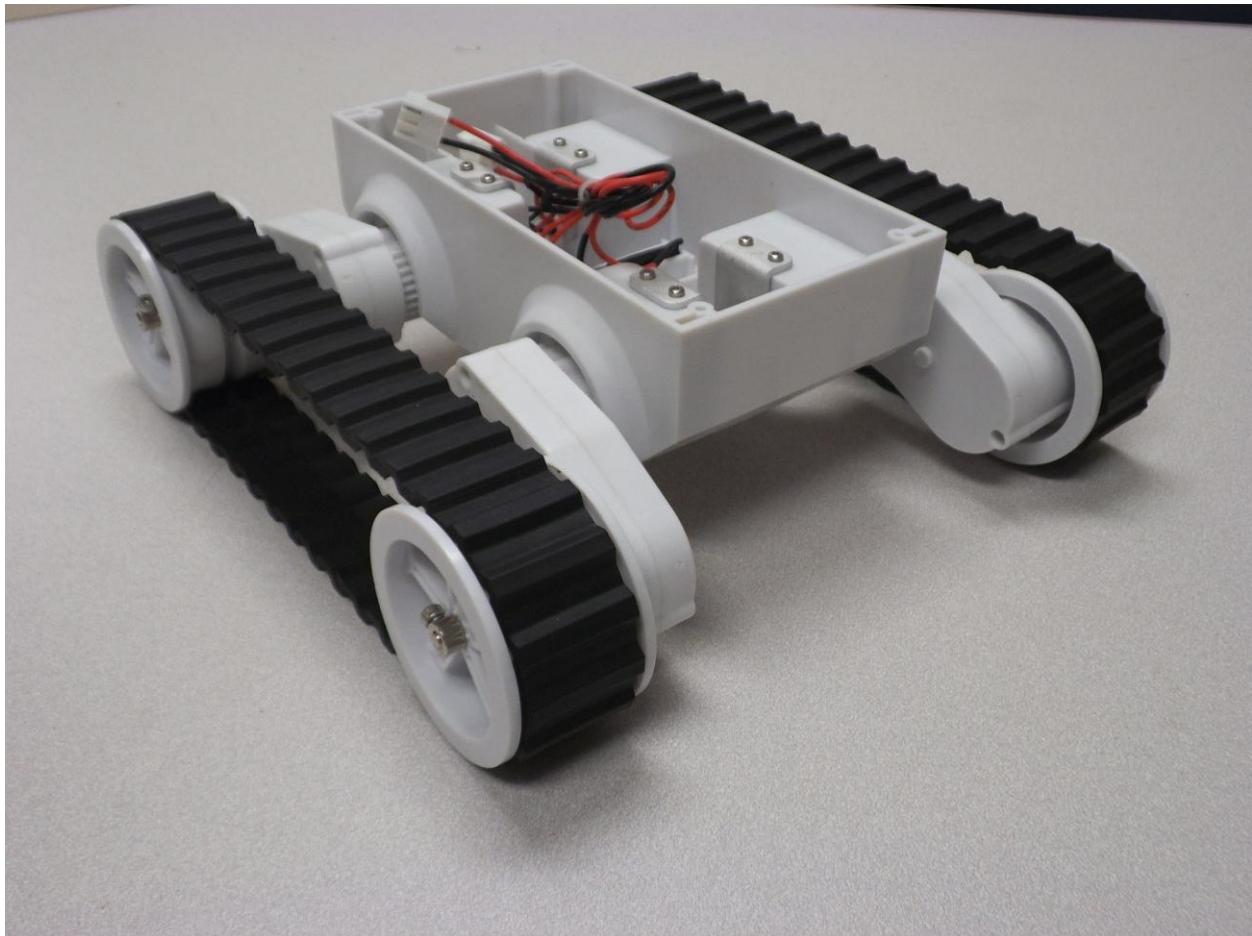


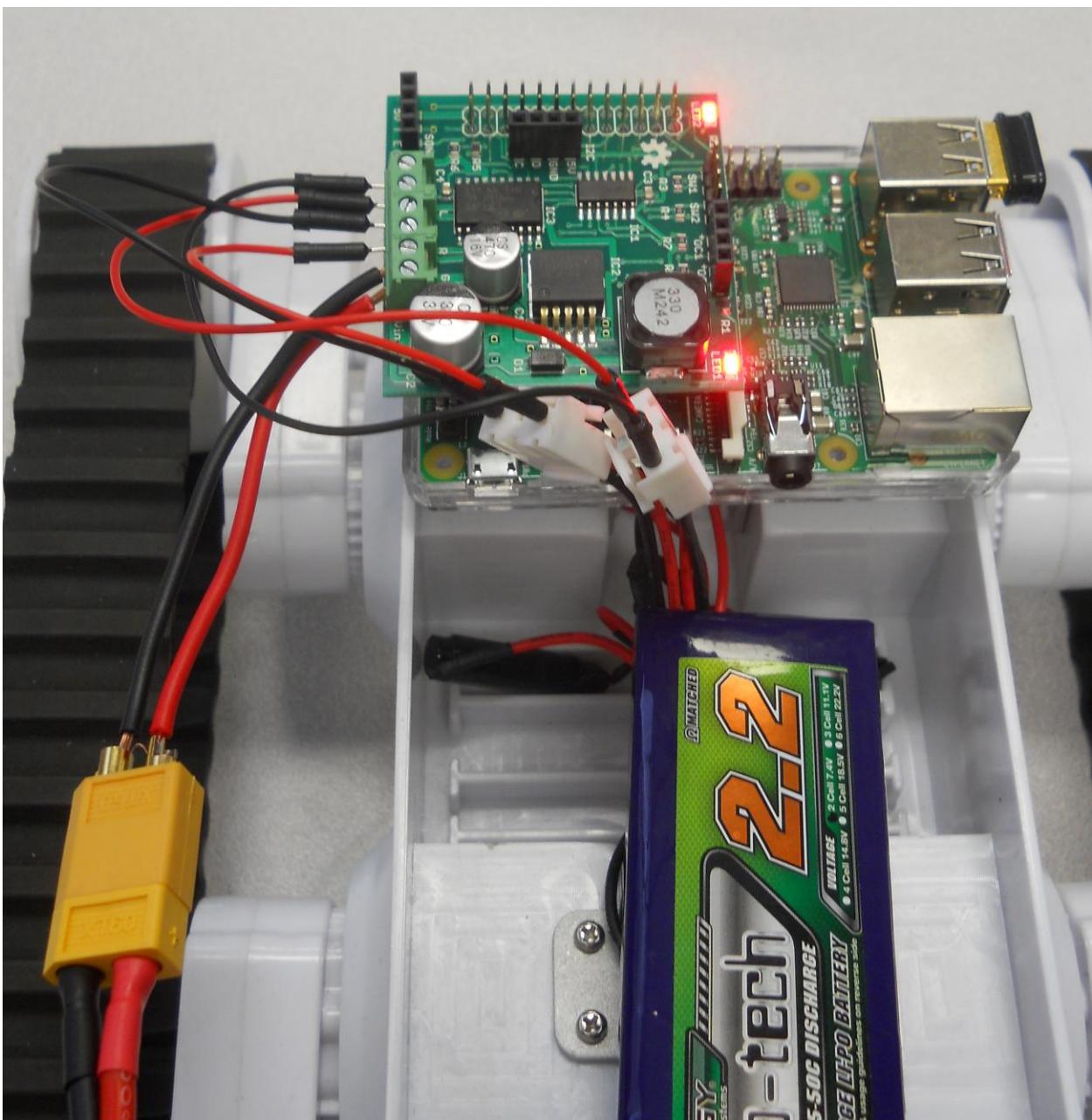
```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop/piuA/Beta/programs $ gedit /home/pi/Desktop/piuA/Beta/programs/argControl.py
File Edit Options Indents Tools C Help
fflush(stdout);

/* Exit if the first word spoken was GOODBYE */
if (hyp) {
    sscanf(hyp, "%s", word);
    if (strcmp(hyp, "good bye") == 0)
    {
        system("espeak \"good bye\"");
        break;
    }
    else if (strcmp(hyp, "hello") == 0)
    {
        system("espeak \"hello\"");
    }
    else if (strcmp(hyp, "roar") == 0)
    {
        system("espeak \"Roaring\"");
        system("sudo /home/pi/wowee/argControl.py A");
    }
    else if (strcmp(hyp, "hi five") == 0)
    {
        system("espeak \"hi five\"");
        system("sudo /home/pi/wowee/argControl.py u");
    }
}

/* Record the recording, release the microphone */
continuous.c 70% 1.344 (C/l Abbrev)---
```

## **Chapter 3: Building a Tracked Vehicle That Can Plan Its Own Path**





```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/xmod
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *
import tty
import sys
import termios
def getch():
    fd = sys.stdin.fileno()
    old_settings = termios.tcgetattr(fd)
    tty.setraw(sys.stdin.fileno())
    ch = sys.stdin.read(1)
    termios.tcsetattr(fd, termios.TCSADRAIN, old_settings)
    return ch
pwmPin = 18
dc = 10
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setup(pwmPin, GPIO.OUT)
pwm = GPIO.PWM(pwmPin, 320)
rr = RRB2()
pwm.start(dc)
rr.set_led1(1)
var = '\n'
speed1 = 0
speed2 = 0
direction1 = 1
direction2 = 1

while var != 'q':
    var = getch()
    if var == 'l':
-UU-:**--F1  xmodControl.py   Top L1      (Python)-----
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help

while(wire != "Q"):
    wire = getch()
    if wire == "1":
        speed1l += 1
        direction1l += 1
        speed1R += 1
        direction1R += 0
        stop += 1
    if wire == "2":
        speed1l += 1
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 1
        direction1R += 1
        stop += 1
    if wire == "3":
        speed1l += 1
        direction1l += 1
        speed1R += 1
        direction1R += 1
        stop += 0
    if wire == "4":
        speed1l += 1
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 1
        direction1R += 0
        stop += 0
    if wire == "5":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if wire == "6":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if wire == "7":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if wire == "8":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if wire == "9":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if wire == "0":
        speed1l += 0
        direction1l += 0
        speed1R += 0
        direction1R += 0
    if stop == 1:
        time.sleep(1)
        move(0, 0, 0, 0)
    move(0, 0, 0, 0)
    time.sleep(0.001)

UU-----F1 track.py      Bot L40  (Python)-----
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *

rr = RRB2()

def init_vehicle():
    rr.set_led1(1)

def turn_left(angle):
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 0)
    time.sleep(angle/20)
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

def turn_right(angle):
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 1)
    time.sleep(angle/20)
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

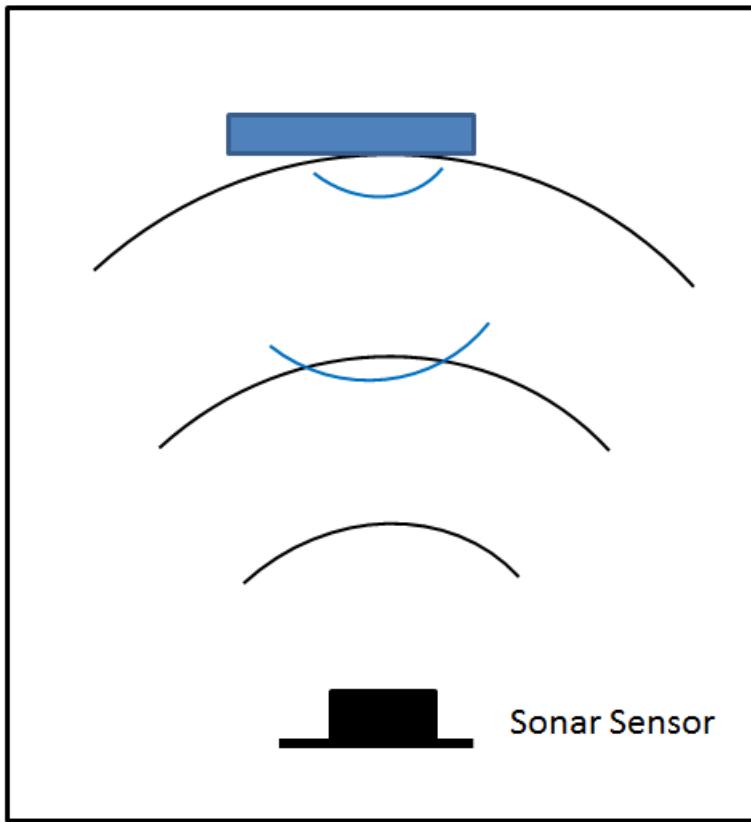
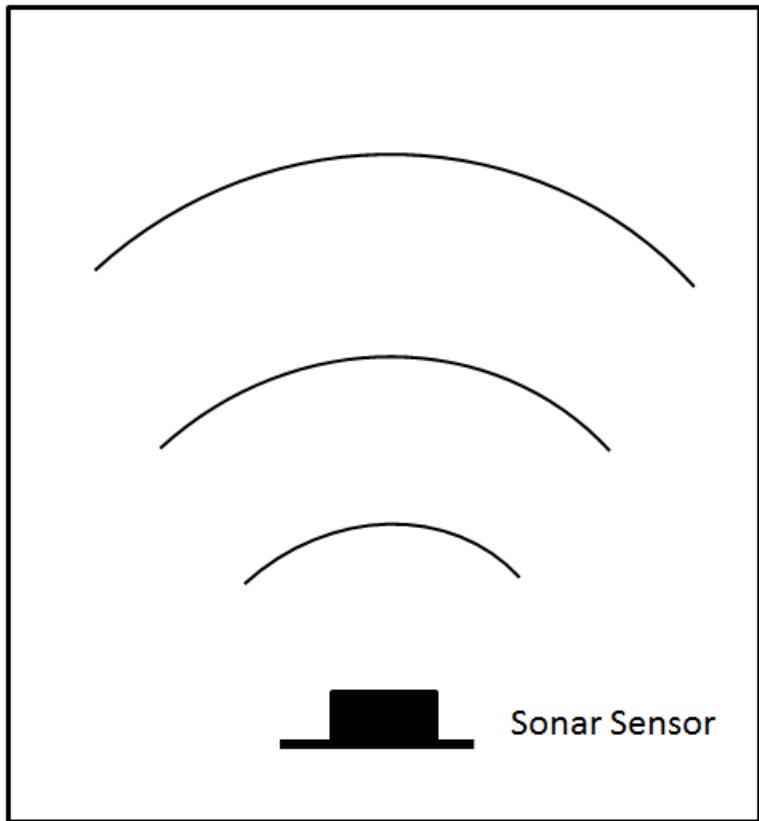
def forward(value):
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 1)
    time.sleep(value)
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

def backward(value):
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 0)
    time.sleep(value)
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

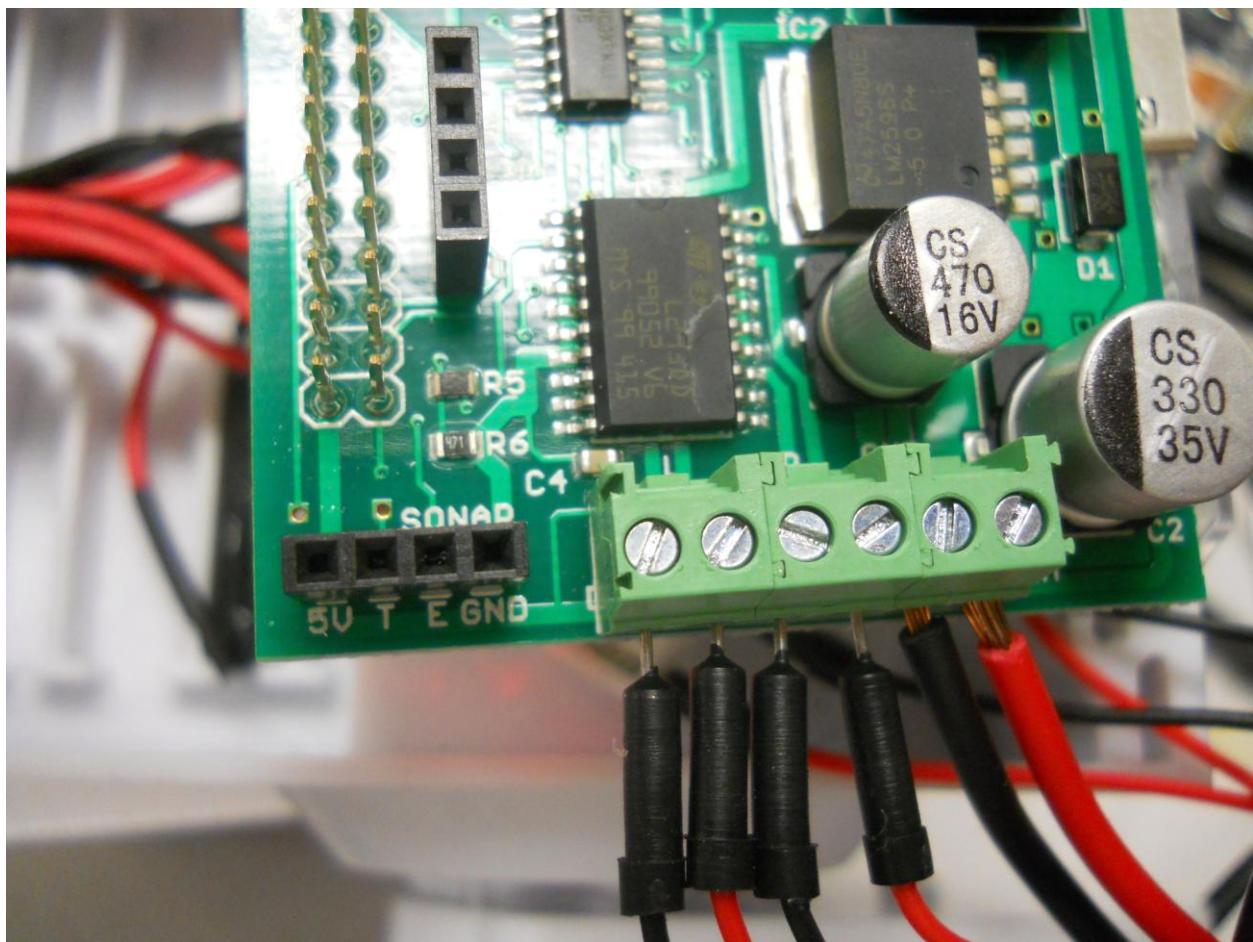
def stop():
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

def cleanup():
    GPIO.cleanup()

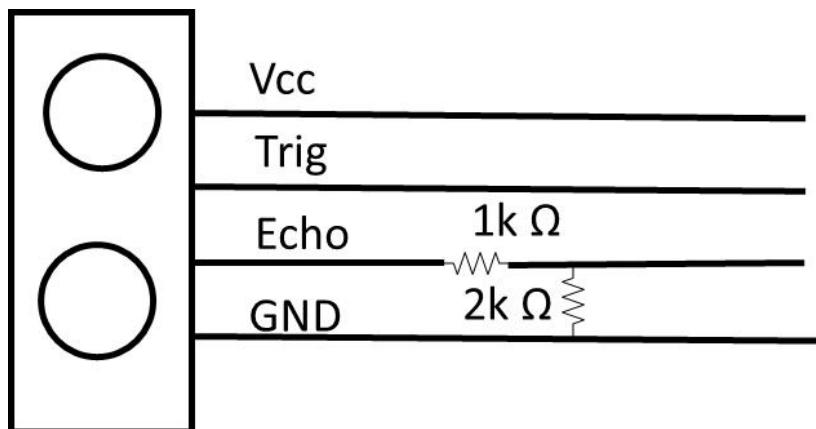
-UU-----F1  track.py      All L1      (Python)-----
```

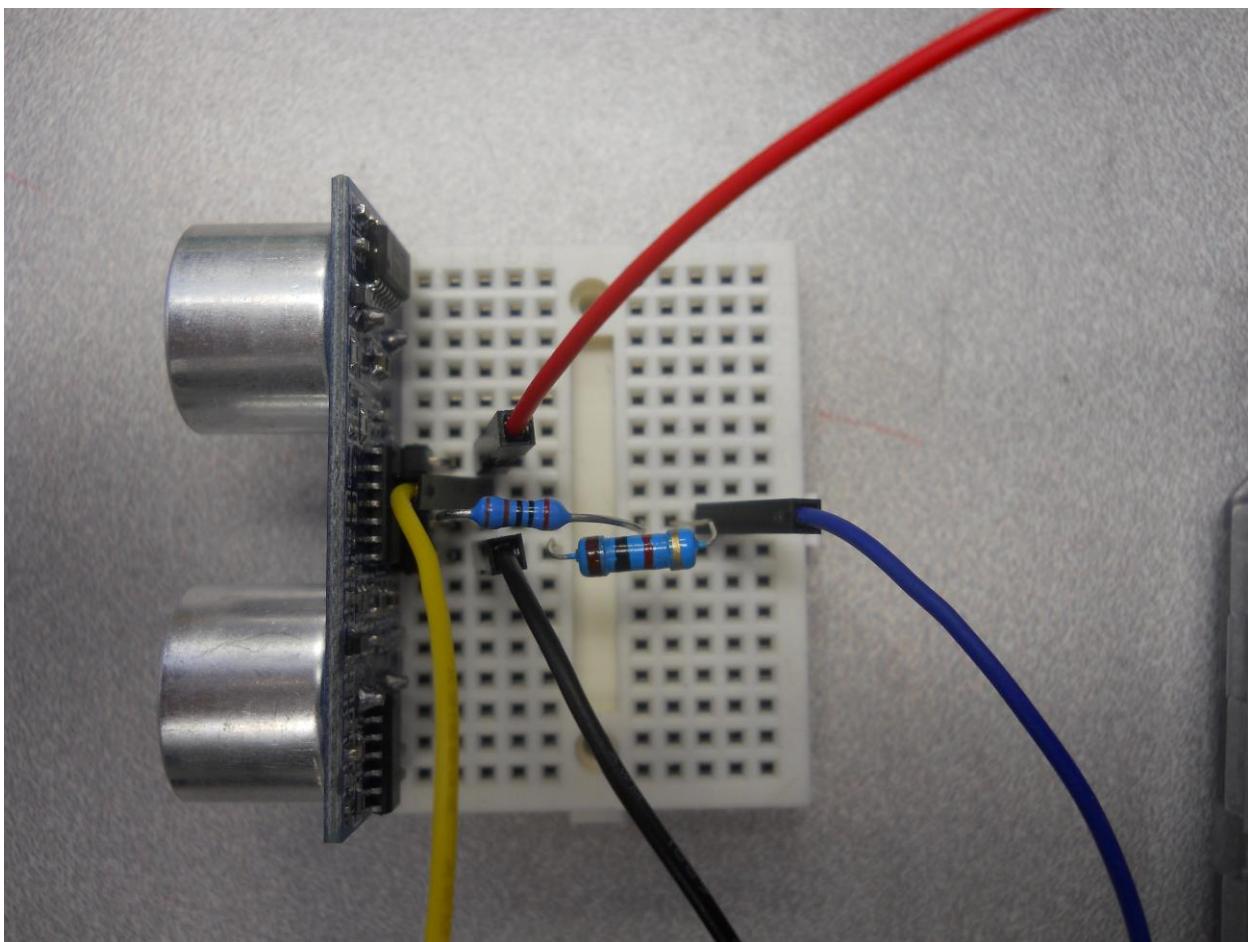


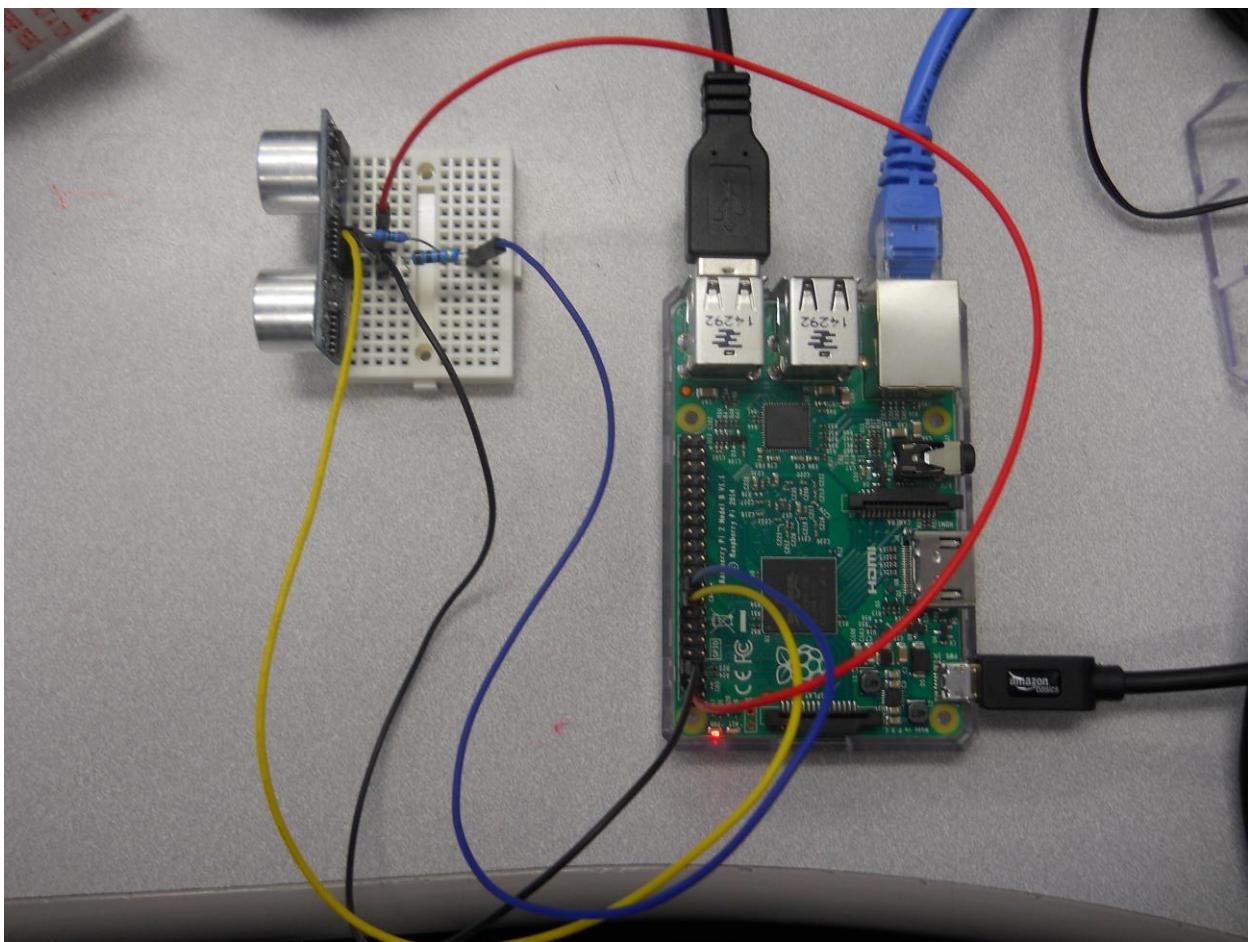


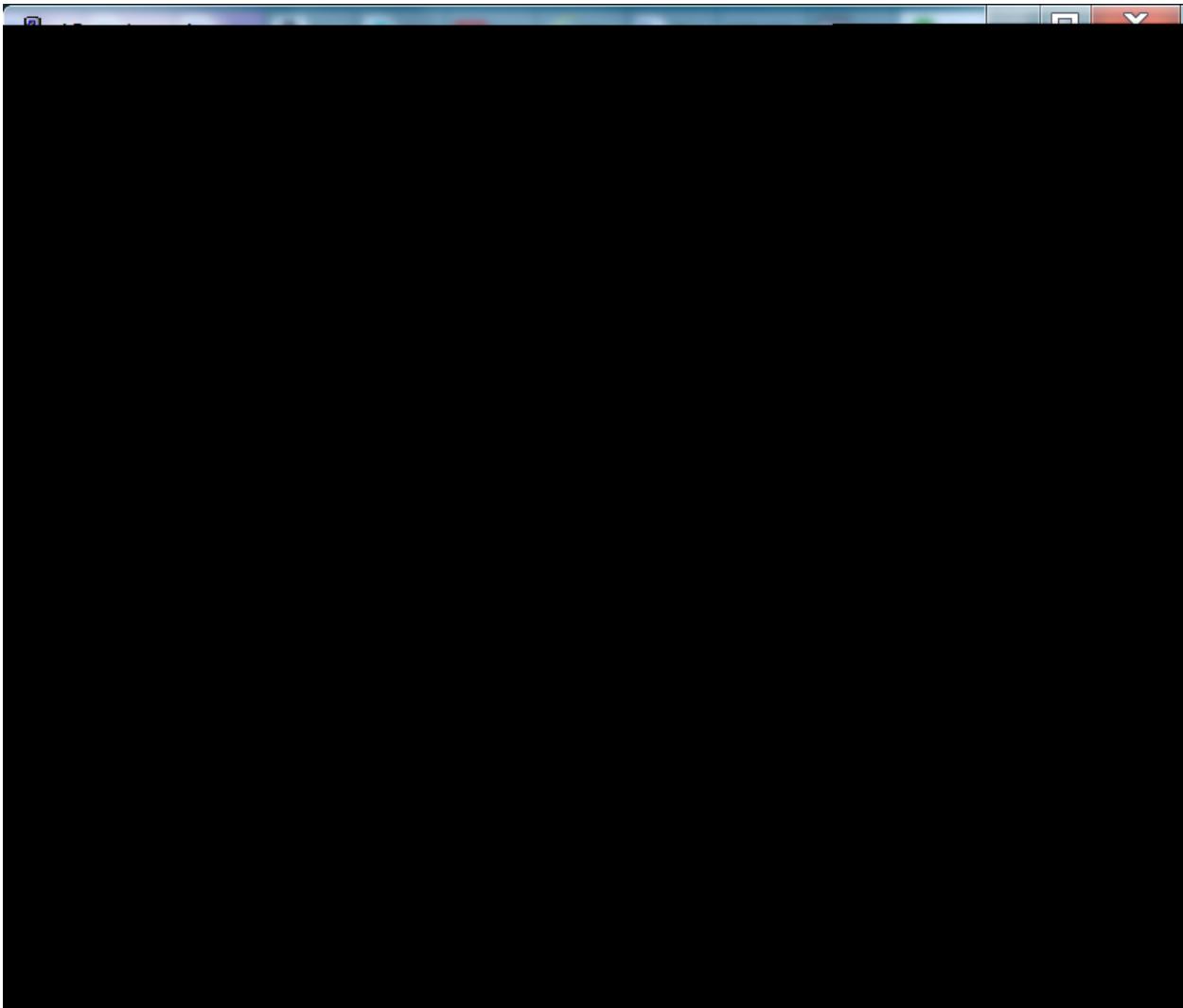


Pin 1 3.3V	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pin 2 5V
Pin 3 GPIO2	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 4 5V
Pin 5 GPIO3	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 6 GND
Pin 7 GPIO4	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 8 GPIO14
Pin 9 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 10 GPIO15
Pin 11 GPIO17	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 12 GPIO18
Pin 13 GPIO27	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 14 GND
Pin 15 GPIO22	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 16 GPIO23
Pin 17 3.3V	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 18 GPIO24
Pin 19 GPIO10	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 20 GND
Pin 21 GPIO9	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 22 GPIO25
Pin 23 GPIO11	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 24 GPIO8
Pin 25 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 26 GPIO7
Pin 27 ID_SD	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 28 ID_SC
Pin 29 GPIO5	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 30 GND
Pin 31 GPIO6	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 32 GPIO12
Pin 33 GPIO13	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 34 GND
Pin 35 GPIO19	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 36 GPIO16
Pin 37 GPIO26	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 38 GPIO20
Pin 39 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 40 GPIO21









```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo python sonar_sensor.py
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ Waiting to settle
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ Distance: 21.23 cm
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux". The window contains Python code for a sonar sensor. The code imports the RPi.GPIO module and the time module. It defines a function getDistance() which sets up GPIO pins 23 and 24, sends a pulse, and measures the time until an echo is received. The distance is calculated using the formula distance = duration \* 17150 and rounded to two decimal places. Finally, it prints the distance in centimeters.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
Import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)

def getDistance():
    trig_pin = 23
    echo_pin = 24
    GPIO.setup(trig_pin,GPIO.OUT)
    GPIO.setup(echo_pin,GPIO.IN)

    GPIO.output(trig_pin, False)
    time.sleep(1)
    GPIO.output(trig_pin, True)
    time.sleep(0.00001)
    GPIO.output(trig_pin, False)

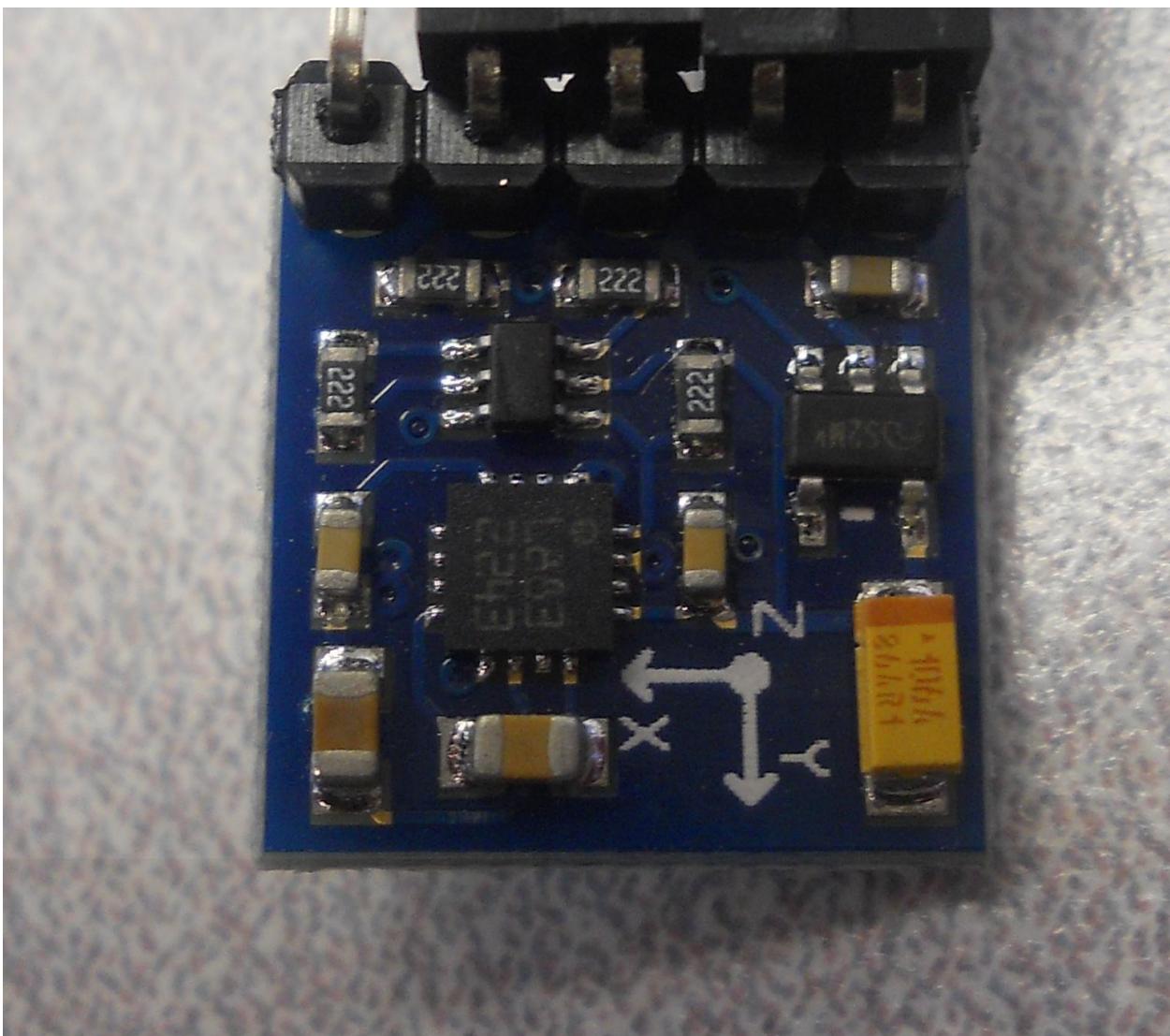
    while GPIO.input(echo_pin)==0:
        start = time.time()

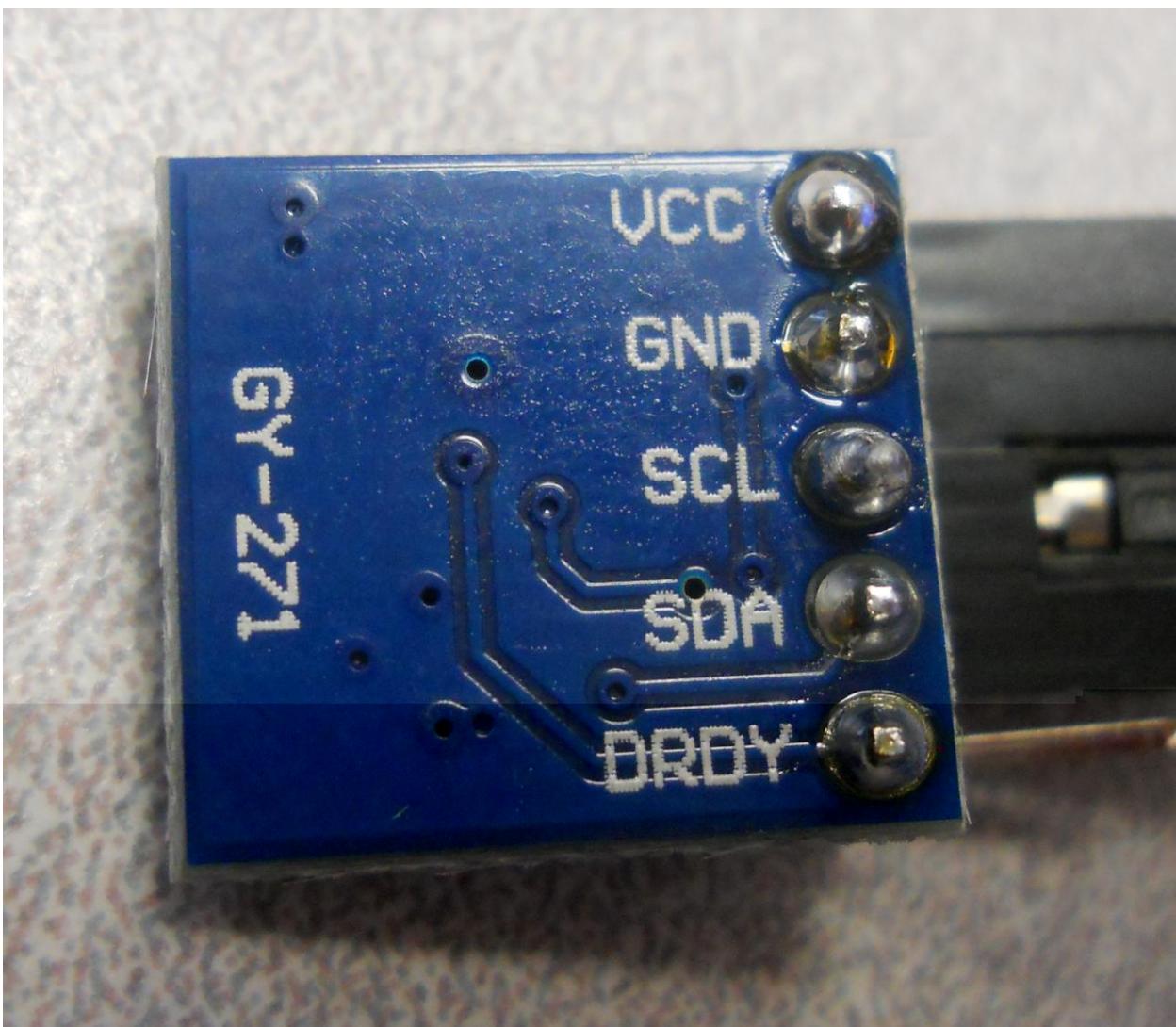
    while GPIO.input(echo_pin)==1:
        end = time.time()

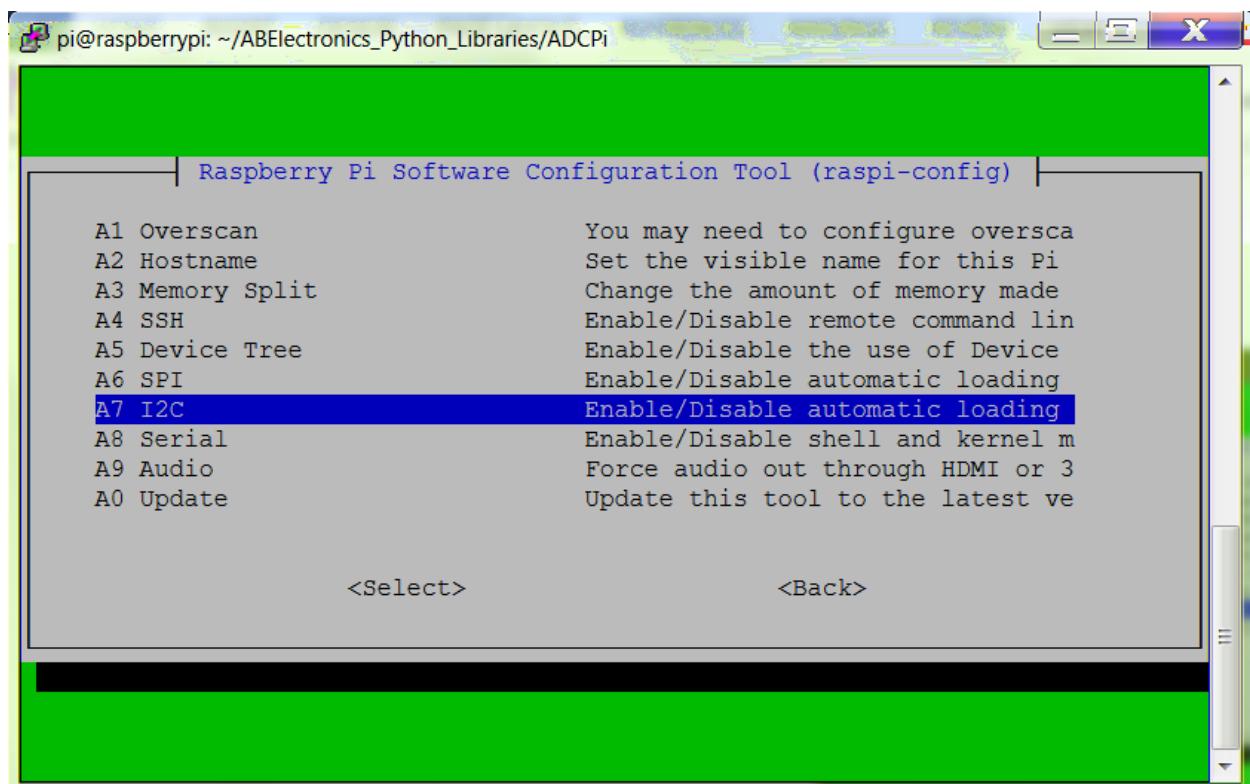
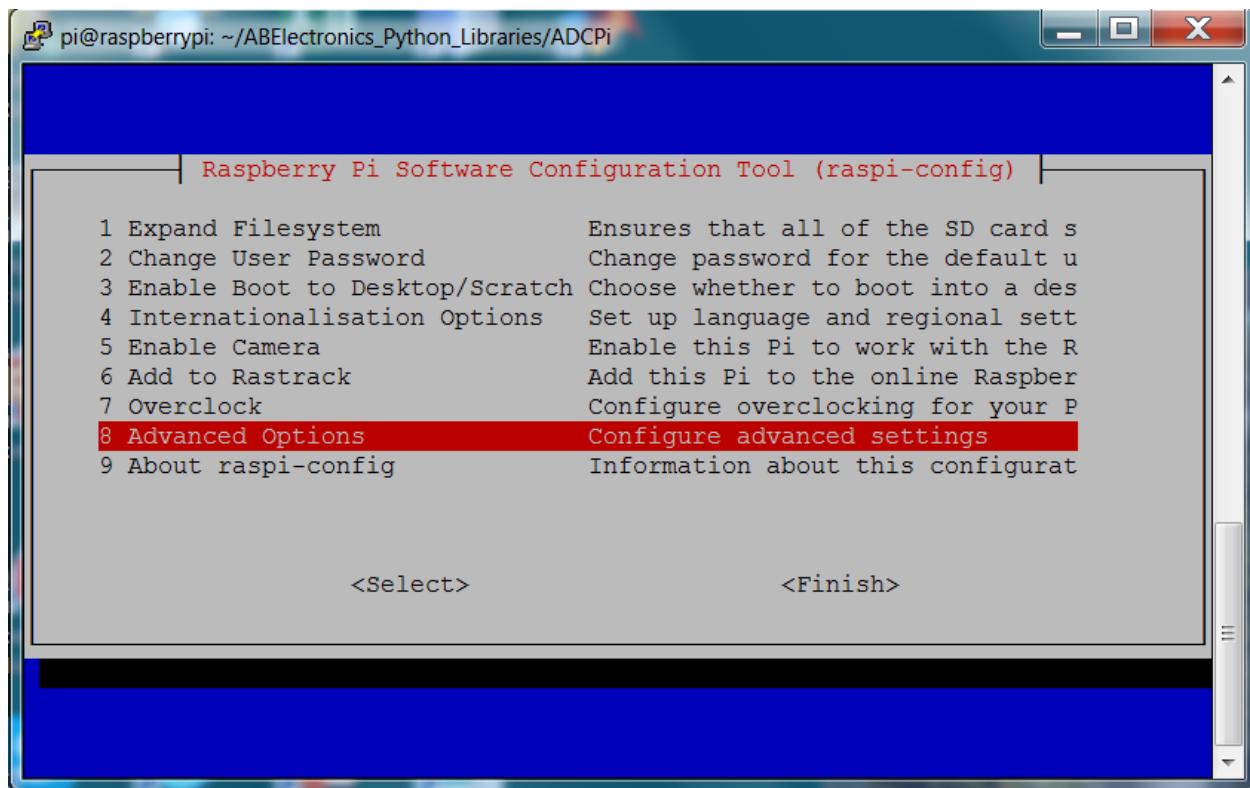
    duration = end - start
    distance = duration * 17150
    distance = round(distance, 2)
    GPIO.cleanup()
    return distance

print "Distance: ", getDistance(), "cm"

--UU-----F1  sonar_sensor.py  All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```







```
pi@raspberrypi: ~$ cd /etc
pi@raspberrypi: /etc$ nano modules
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Help
# /etc/modules: kernel modules to load at boot time.
#
# This file contains the names of kernel modules that should be loaded
# at boot time, one per line. Lines beginning with '#' are ignored.
# Parameters can be specified after the module name.

snd-bcm2835
i2c-bcm2708
i2c-dev
```

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

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import smbus
import time
import math
bus = smbus.SMBus(1)
address = 0x1e

def read_byte(addr):
    return bus.read_byte_data(address, adr)
def read_word(addr):
    high = bus.read_byte_data(address, adr)
    low = bus.read_byte_data(address, adr+1)
    val = (high << 8) + low
    return val
def read_word_2c(addr):
    val = read_word(addr)
    if (val >= 0x8000):
        return -((65535 - val) + 1)
    else:
        return val
def write_byte(addr, value):
    bus.write_byte_data(address, adr, value)

write_byte(0, 0b01110000) # Set to 8 samples @ 15Hz
write_byte(1, 0b00100000) # 1.3 gain Lsb / Gauss 1090 (default)
write_byte(2, 0b00000000) # Continuous sampling
scale = 0.92
x_out = read_word_2c(3) * scale
y_out = read_word_2c(7) * scale
z_out = read_word_2c(5) * scale
bearing = math.atan2(y_out, x_out)
if (bearing < 0):
    bearing += 2 * math.pi
print "Bearing: ", math.degrees(bearing)

-UU-:**--F1  newCompass.py   All L28      (Python)-----
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked". The window contains the following text:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/tracked $ python newCompass.py
Bearing: 7.5400787111
pi@raspberrypi:~/tracked $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import smbus
import time
import math
bus = smbus.SMBus(1)
address = 0x1e

def read_byte(addr):
    return bus.read_byte_data(address, adr)
def read_word(addr):
    high = bus.read_byte_data(address, adr)
    low = bus.read_byte_data(address, adr+1)
    val = (high << 8) + low
    return val
def read_word_2c(addr):
    val = read_word(addr)
    if (val >= 0x8000):
        return -((65535 - val) + 1)
    else:
        return val
def write_byte(addr, value):
    bus.write_byte_data(address, adr, value)

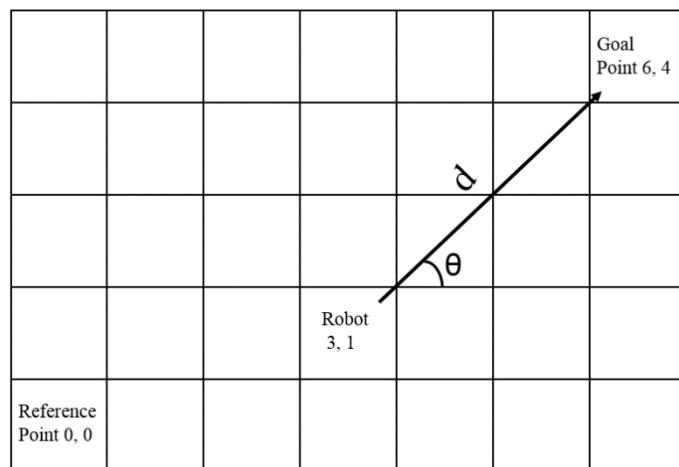
def readDirection():
    write_byte(0, 0b01110000) # Set to 8 samples @ 15Hz
    write_byte(1, 0b00100000) # 1.3 gain Lsb / Gauss 1090 (default)
    write_byte(2, 0b00000000) # Continuous sampling
    scale = 0.92
    x_out = read_word_2c(3) * scale
    y_out = read_word_2c(7) * scale
    z_out = read_word_2c(5) * scale
    bearing = math.atan2(y_out, x_out)
    if (bearing < 0):
        bearing += 2 * math.pi
    print "Bearing: ", math.degrees(bearing)
    return math.degrees(bearing)

-UU-:----F1 libCompass.py All L1 (Python)
```

						Goal Point 6, 4
				Robot 3, 1		
Reference Point 0, 0						

$$d = \sqrt{((X_{goal} - X_{robot})^2 + (Y_{goal} - Y_{robot})^2)}$$

$$\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{Y_{goal} - Y_{robot}}{X_{goal} - X_{robot}}\right)$$



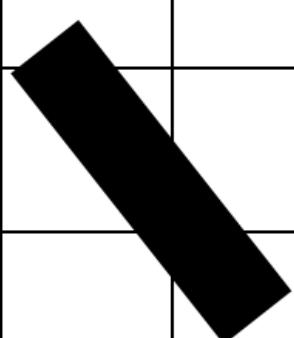
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import time
from track import *
import math

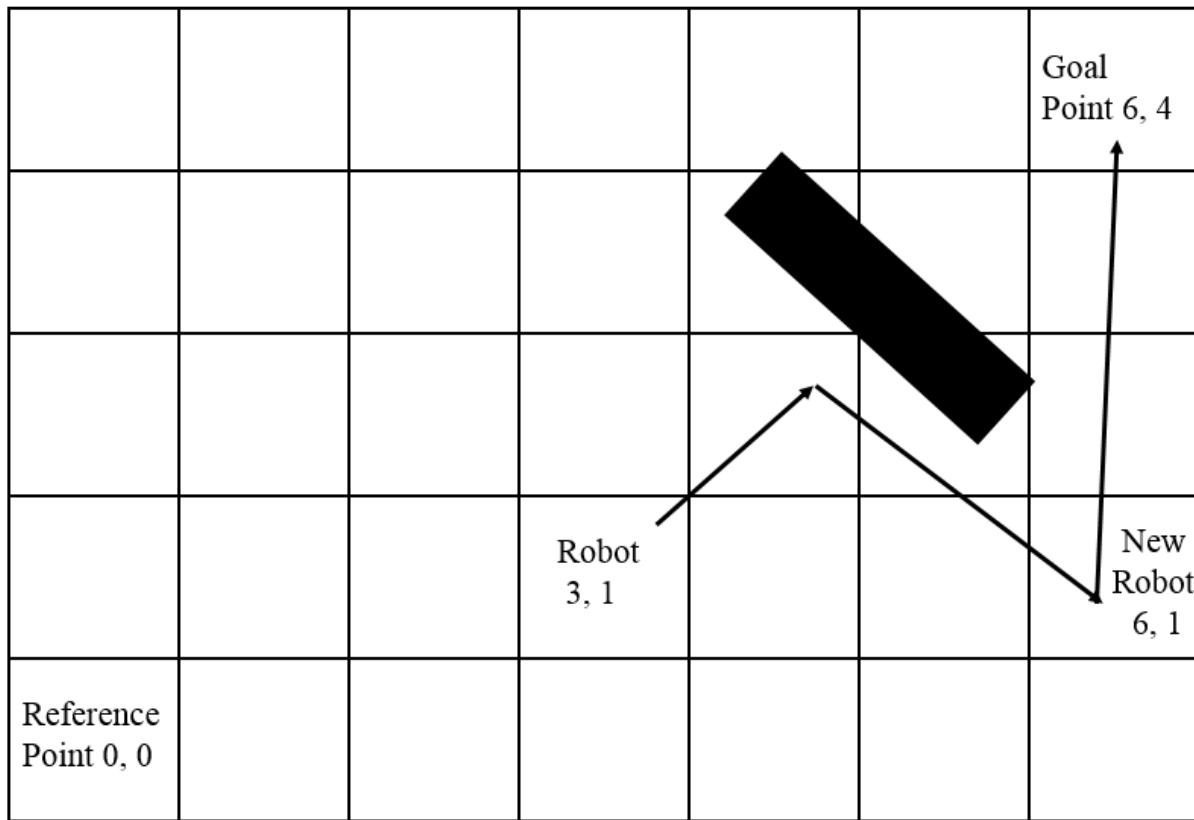
xpos_robot = int(raw_input("Robot X Position: "))
ypos_robot = int(raw_input("Robot Y Position: "))
xpos_goal = int(raw_input("Goal X Position: "))
ypos_goal = int(raw_input("Goal Y Position: "))

distance = math.sqrt((xpos_goal - ypos_robot)**2 + (ypos_goal - ypos_robot)**2)
angle = round(math.degrees(math.atan2((ypos_goal - ypos_robot), (xpos_goal - xpos_robot))))
if angle < 0:
    angle = angle + 360
print (angle)
# Turn to the right bearing
if (angle) < 180:
    turn_right(angle)
else:
    turn_left(angle)
print (distance)
forward(distance)

-UU-:----F1  robotGoal.py  All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h.C-a.
```

						Goal Point 6, 4
				Robot 3, 1		
Reference Point 0, 0						





A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Python IDLE (Python 3.6.5)" showing a Python script named "track.py". The script imports RPi.GPIO, time, and rrb2 modules, initializes a vehicle, and defines functions for turning left, right, forward, backward, and stopping. It also includes a cleanup function. The terminal window has a pink and purple gradient background.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *

rr = RRB2()

def init_vehicle():
    rr.set_led1(1)

def turn_left():
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 0)

def turn_right():
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 1)

def forward():
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 1)

def backward():
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 0)

def stop():
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

def cleanup():
    GPIO.cleanup()

-UU-:----F1  track.py      All L5      (Python) -----
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/tracked
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
from track import *
from libCompass import *
from rrb2 import *
import math

def move_angle(angle):
    if angle < 0:
        angle = angle + 360
    bearing = readDirection()
    move_angle = bearing - angle
    if move_angle > 180:
        turn_right()
    elif move_angle < -180:
        turn_left()
    elif (move_angle) < 180 and move_angle > 0:
        turn_left()
    elif move_angle > -180 and move_angle < 0:
        turn_right()
    while(abs(angle - bearing)) > 5:
        time.sleep(.2)
        print abs(angle-bearing)
        bearing = readDirection()
    stop()
#    print "angle", bearing

def positionRobot(xpos, ypos, xpos_goal, ypos_goal):
    print xpos, ypos, xpos_goal, ypos_goal
    distance = math.sqrt((xpos_goal - ypos_robot)**2 + (ypos_goal - ypos_robot)\n**2)
    angle = round(math.degrees(math.atan2((ypos_goal - ypos_robot), (xpos_goal \n- xpos_robot))))
    print "angle", angle
    move_angle(angle)
    print distance
    return distance, angle

xpos_robot = int(raw_input("Robot X Position: "))
-UU-----F1  robotBarrier.py  Top L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/tracked$ vi robotBarrier.py
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help

xpos_robot = int(raw_input("Robot X Position: "))
ypos_robot = int(raw_input("Robot Y Position: "))
xpos_goal = int(raw_input("Goal X Position: "))
ypos_goal = int(raw_input("Goal Y Position: "))

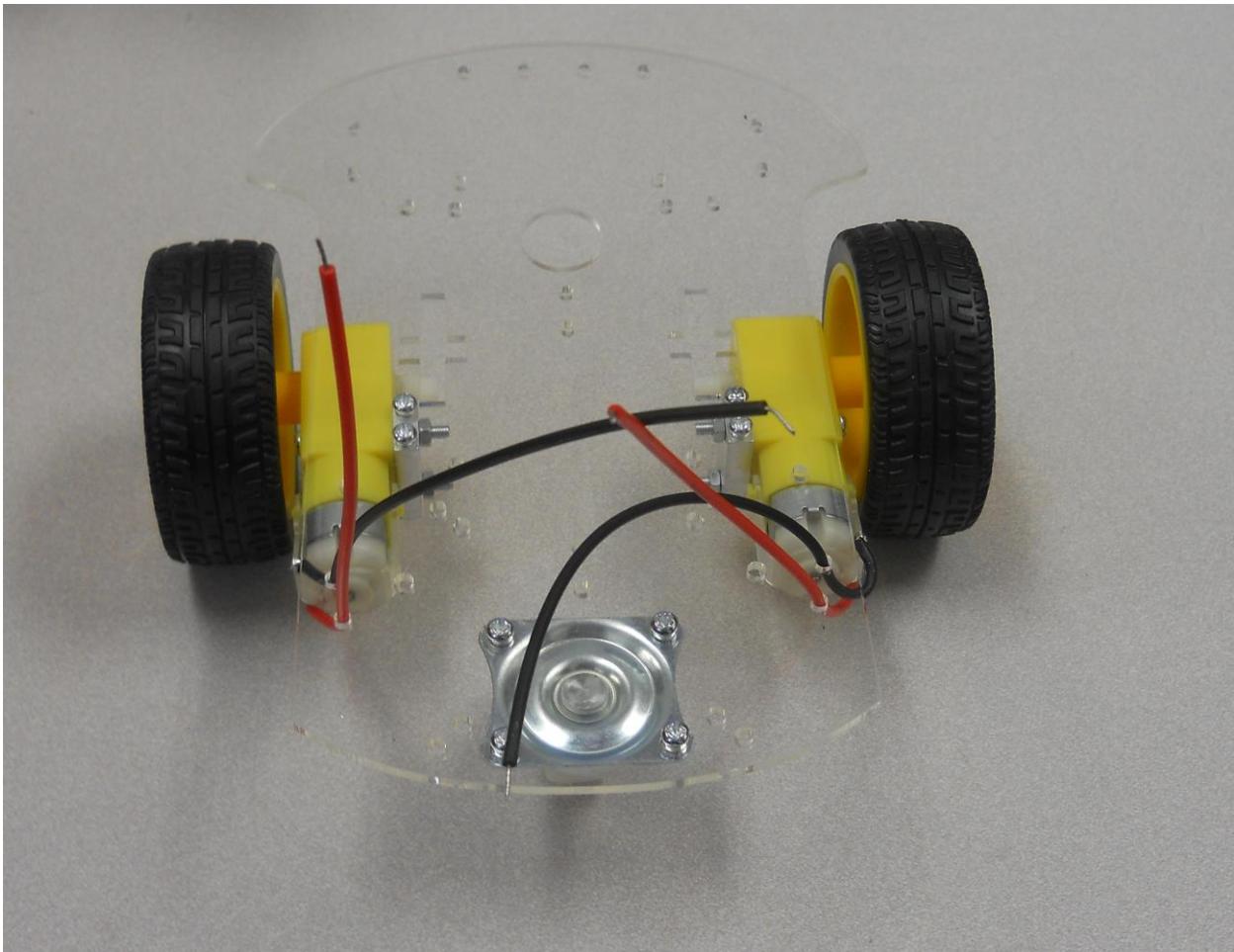
distance, angle = positionRobot(xpos_robot, ypos_robot, xpos_goal, ypos_goal)

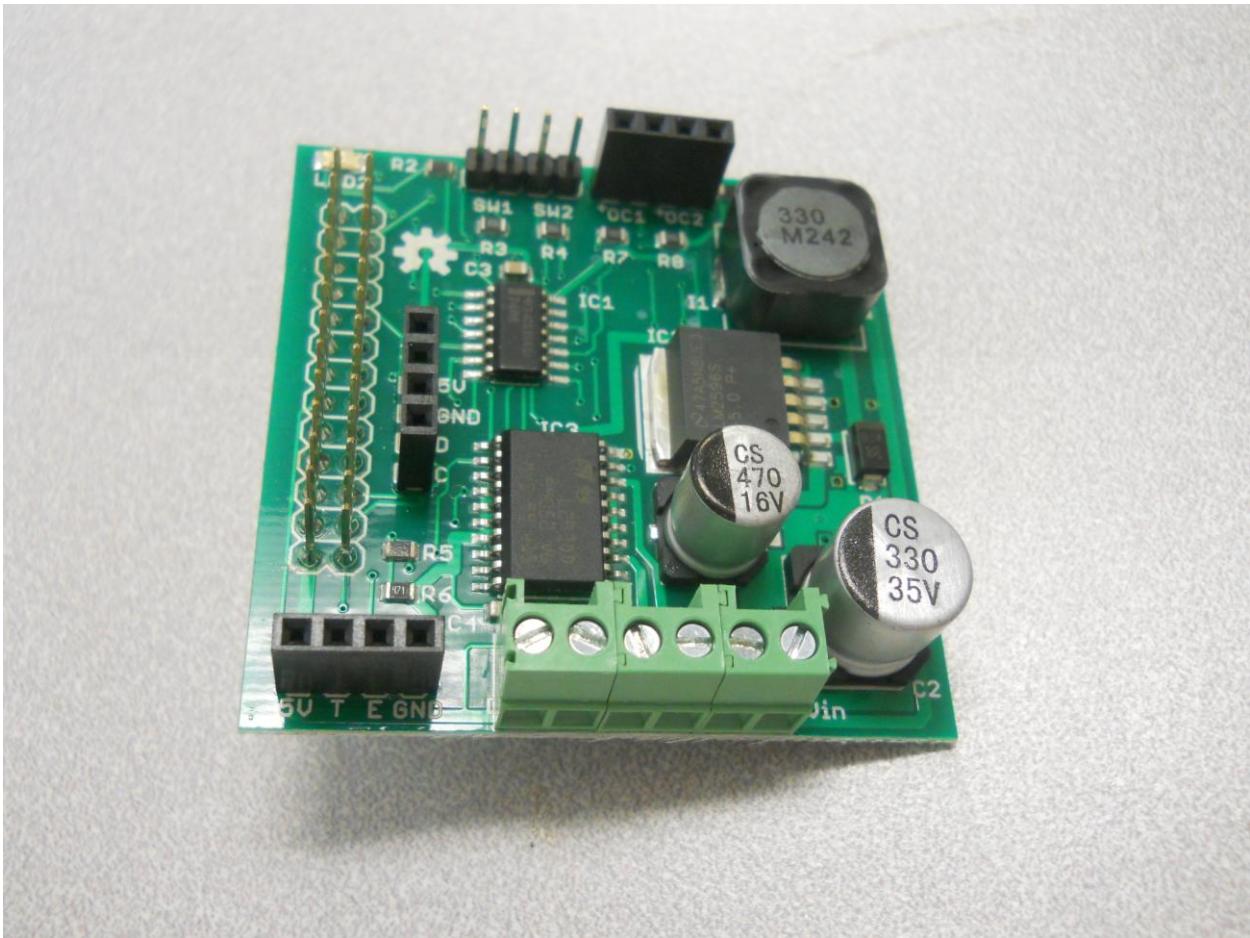
time.time()
get_distance()
= 0

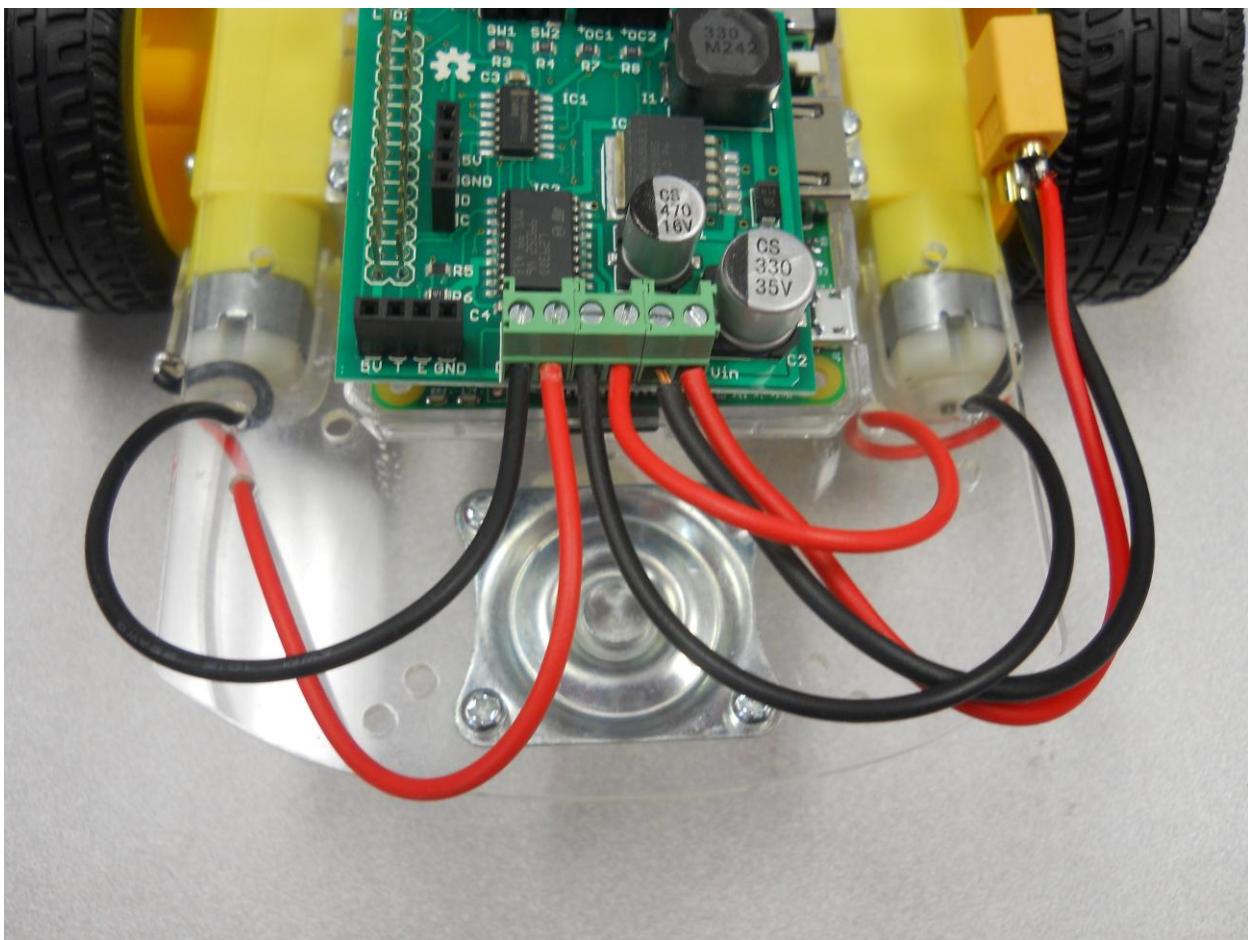
> 10 and elapsed_time < distance:
ime = time.time() - start_time
rr.get_distance()
r > 0 and barrier < 10:
"barrier", barrier
nce_traveled = elapsed_time
istance = 1
robot = ypos_robot + distance_traveled * math.sin(math.radians(angle))
goal_barrier = ypos_robot + new_distance * math.sin(math.radians(angle + 90))
robot = xpos_robot + distance_traveled * math.cos(math.radians(angle))
goal_barrier = xpos_robot + new_distance * math.cos(math.radians(angle + 90))
nce = positionRobot(xpos_robot, ypos_robot, xpos_goal_barrier, ypos_goal_barrier)
time = time.time()

def forward():
    while True:
        if barrier < 10:
            print("barrier", barrier)
            break
        else:
            print("distance", distance)
            print("new distance", new_distance)
            print("robot", robot)
            print("goal barrier", goal_barrier)
            print("elapsed time", elapsed_time)
            print("start time", start_time)
            forward()
            barrier = rr.get_distance()
            elapsed_time = 0
    top()
    print "Goal Reached"
pi@raspberrypi:~/tracked$
```

## Chapter 4: Building a Robot That Can Play Laser Tag







A screenshot of a terminal window titled "Python IDLE (Python 3.6.5)" displaying a Python script named "track.py". The script uses the RRB2 library to control a vehicle. It includes functions for initializing the vehicle, turning left, turning right, moving forward, moving backward, stopping, and cleanup.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *

rr = RRB2()

def init_vehicle():
    rr.set_led1(1)

def turn_left():
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 0)

def turn_right():
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 1)

def forward():
    rr.set_motors(1, 1, 1, 1)

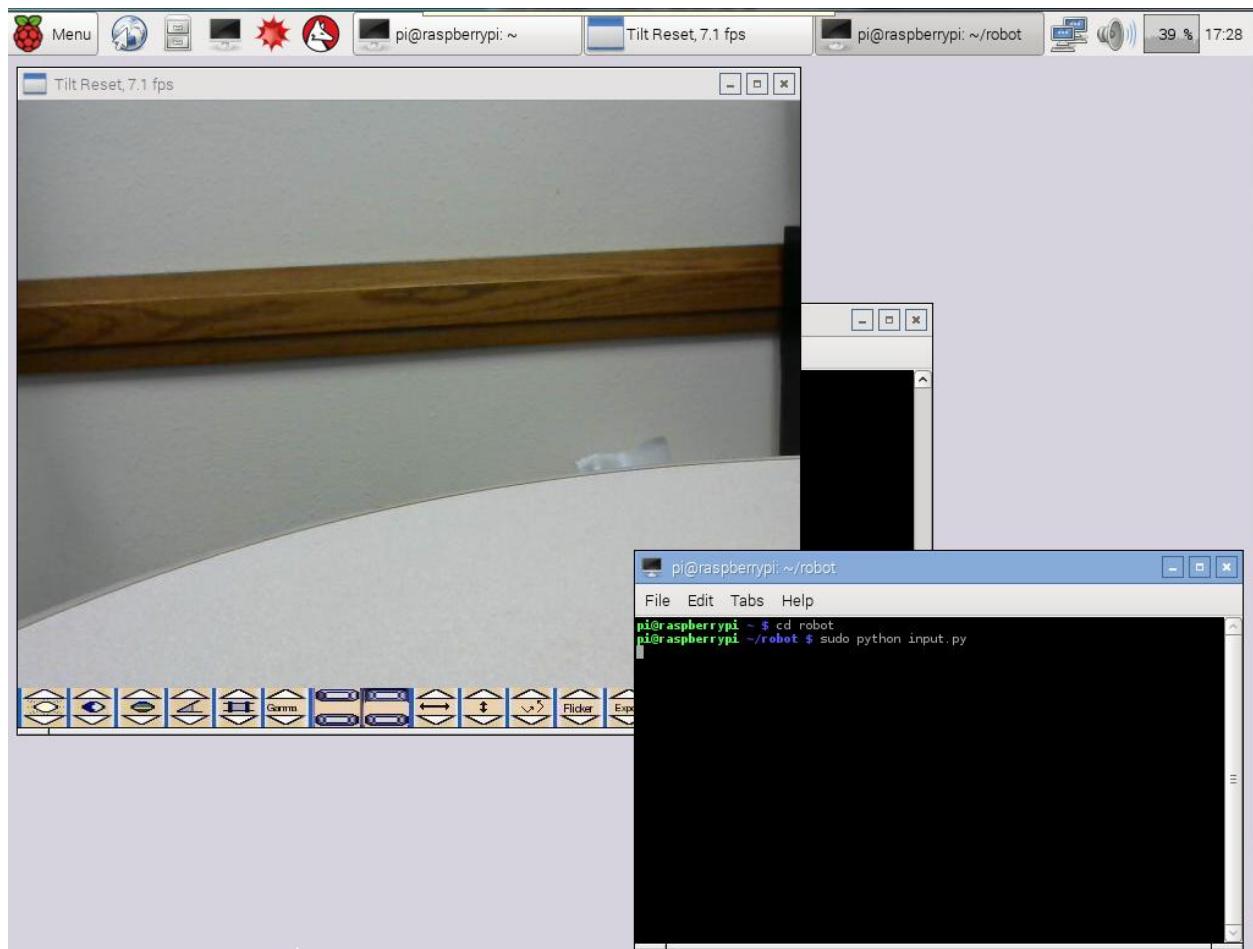
def backward():
    rr.set_motors(1, 0, 1, 0)

def stop():
    rr.set_motors(0, 0, 0, 0)

def cleanup():
    GPIO.cleanup()

-UU-:----F1  track.py      All L5      (Python) -----
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot :~$  
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help  
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO  
import time  
from rrb2 import *  
from wheel import *  
import tty  
import sys  
import termios  
def getch():  
    fd = sys.stdin.fileno()  
    old_settings = termios.tcgetattr(fd)  
    tty.setraw(sys.stdin.fileno())  
    ch = sys.stdin.read(1)  
    termios.tcsetattr(fd, termios.TCSADRAIN, old_settings)  
    return ch  
var = 'n'  
while var != 'q':  
    var = getch()  
    if var == 'l':  
        turn_right()  
    if var == 'r':  
        turn_left()  
    if var == 'f':  
        forward()  
    if var == 'b':  
        backward()  
    if var == 's':  
        stop()  
  
GPIO.cleanup()  
-UU-----F1  input.py      All L1      (Python)-----  
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import pygame
import math
from PodSixNet.Connection import ConnectionListener, connection
from time import sleep
from wheel import *

class RobotGame(ConnectionListener):
    def Network_close(self, data):
        exit()
    def Network_gamepad(self, data):
        if data["type"] == 10:
            if data["info"]["button"] == 4:
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 5:
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 6:
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 7:
                print "Fire Laser"
        if data["type"] == 7:
            if data["info"]["value"] == 0.0:
                stop()
            else:
                if data["info"]["axis"] == 1:
                    if data["info"]["value"] > 0:
                        forward()
                    else:
                        backward()
                if data["info"]["axis"] == 2:
                    if data["info"]["value"] > 0:
                        turn_left()
                    else:
                        turn_right()
        def __init__(self):
            address=raw_input("Address of Server: ")
            try:
                if not address:
                    host, port="localhost", 8000
                else:
                    host,port=address.split(":")
                    self.Connect((host, int(port)))
            except:
                print "Error Connecting to Server"
                print "Usage:", "host:port"
-UU-:***-F1  robot_client.py  Top L1      (Python)-----
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot". The window contains Python code for a robot client. The code includes an `__init__` method for connecting to a server, a main loop for running the client, and a background thread for updates. The terminal window has a title bar, menu bar, scroll bar, and status bar at the bottom.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
else:
    turn_right()
def __init__(self):
    address=raw_input("Address of Server: ")
    try:
        if not address:
            host, port="localhost", 8000
        else:
            host,port=address.split(":")
            self.Connect((host, int(port)))
    except:
        print "Error Connecting to Server"
        print "Usage:", "host:port"
        print "e.g.", "localhost:31425"
        exit()
    print "Robot client started"
    self.running=False
    while not self.running:
        self.Pump()
        connection.Pump()
        sleep(0.01)

bg=RobotGame() #__init__ is called right here
while 1:
    if bg.update()==1:
        break
bg.finished()

-UU-:**--F1  robot client.py  Bot L46  (Python)-----
```

Python 2.7.8: flightserver - C:/Python27/flightserver

```
File Edit Format Run Options Windows Help

import PodSixNet.Server
from pygame import *
from time import sleep
init()
from time import sleep
class ClientChannel(PodSixNet.Channel.Channel):
    def Network(self, data):
        print data
    def Close(self):
        self._server.close(self.gameid)
class BoxesServer(PodSixNet.Server.Server):

    channelClass = ClientChannel
    def __init__(self, *args, **kwargs):
        PodSixNet.Server.Server.__init__(self, *args, **kwargs)
        self.games = []
        self.queue = None
        self.currentIndex=0
    def Connected(self, channel, addr):
        print 'new connection:', channel
        if self.queue==None:
            self.currentIndex+=1
            channel.gameid=self.currentIndex
            self.queue=Game(channel, self.currentIndex)
    def close(self, gameid):
        try:
            game = [a for a in self.games if a.gameid==gameid][0]
            game.player0.Send({"action":"close"})
        except:
            pass
    def tick(self):
        if self.queue != None:
            sleep(.05)
            for e in event.get():
                self.queue.player0.Send({"action":"gamepad", "type":e.type, "in
        self.Pump()
class Game:
    def __init__(self, player0, currentIndex):
        #initialize the players including the one who started the game
        self.player0=player0

#Setup and init joystick
j=joystick.Joystick(0)
j.init()

#Check init status
if j.get_init() == 1: print "Joystick is initialized"
```



Python 2.7.8: flightserver - C:/Python27/flightserver

```
sleep(.001)
for e in event.get():
    self.queue.player0.Send({"action":"gamepad", "type":e.type, "in":e.value})
self.Pump()
class Game:
    def __init__(self, player0, currentIndex):
        #initialize the players including the one who started the game
        self.player0=player0

#Setup and init joystick
j=joystick.Joystick(0)
j.init()

#Check init status
if j.get_init() == 1: print "Joystick is initialized"

#Get and print joystick ID
print "Joystick ID: ", j.get_id()

#Get and print joystick name
print "Joystick Name: ", j.get_name()

#Get and print number of axes
print "No. of axes: ", j.get_numaxes()

#Get and print number of trackballs
print "No. of trackballs: ", j.get_numballs()

#Get and print number of buttons
print "No. of buttons: ", j.get_numbbuttons()

#Get and print number of hat controls
print "No. of hat controls: ", j.get_numhats()

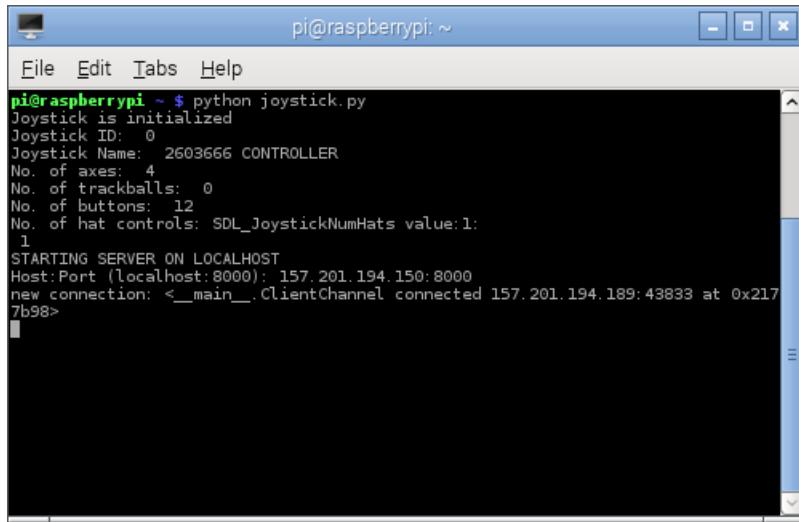
print "STARTING SERVER ON LOCALHOST"
# try:
address=raw_input("Host:Port (localhost:8000): ")
if not address:
    host, port="localhost", 8000
else:
    host,port=address.split(":")
boxesServe = BoxesServer(localaddr=(host, int(port)))

while True:
    boxesServe.tick()
    sleep(0.01)
```

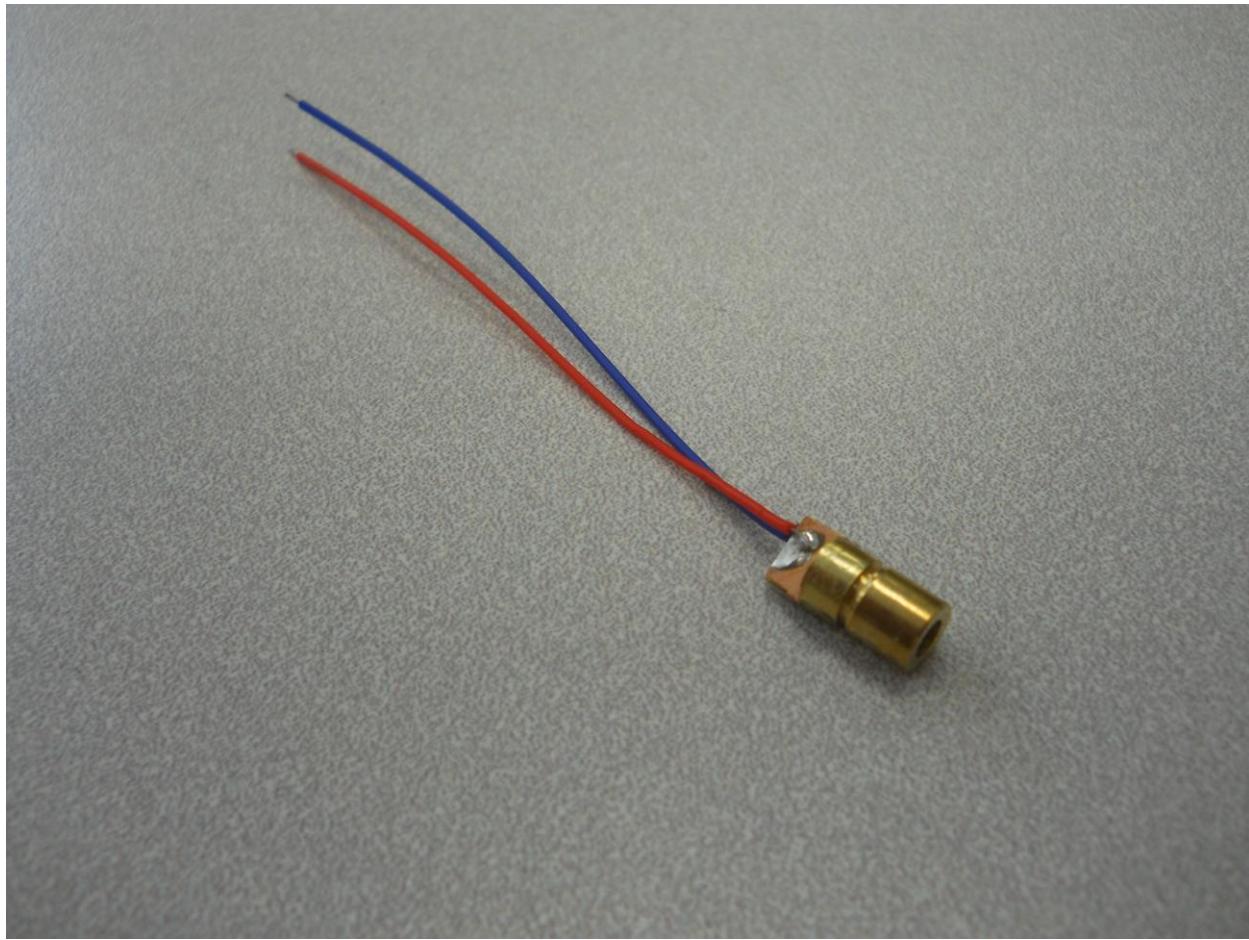


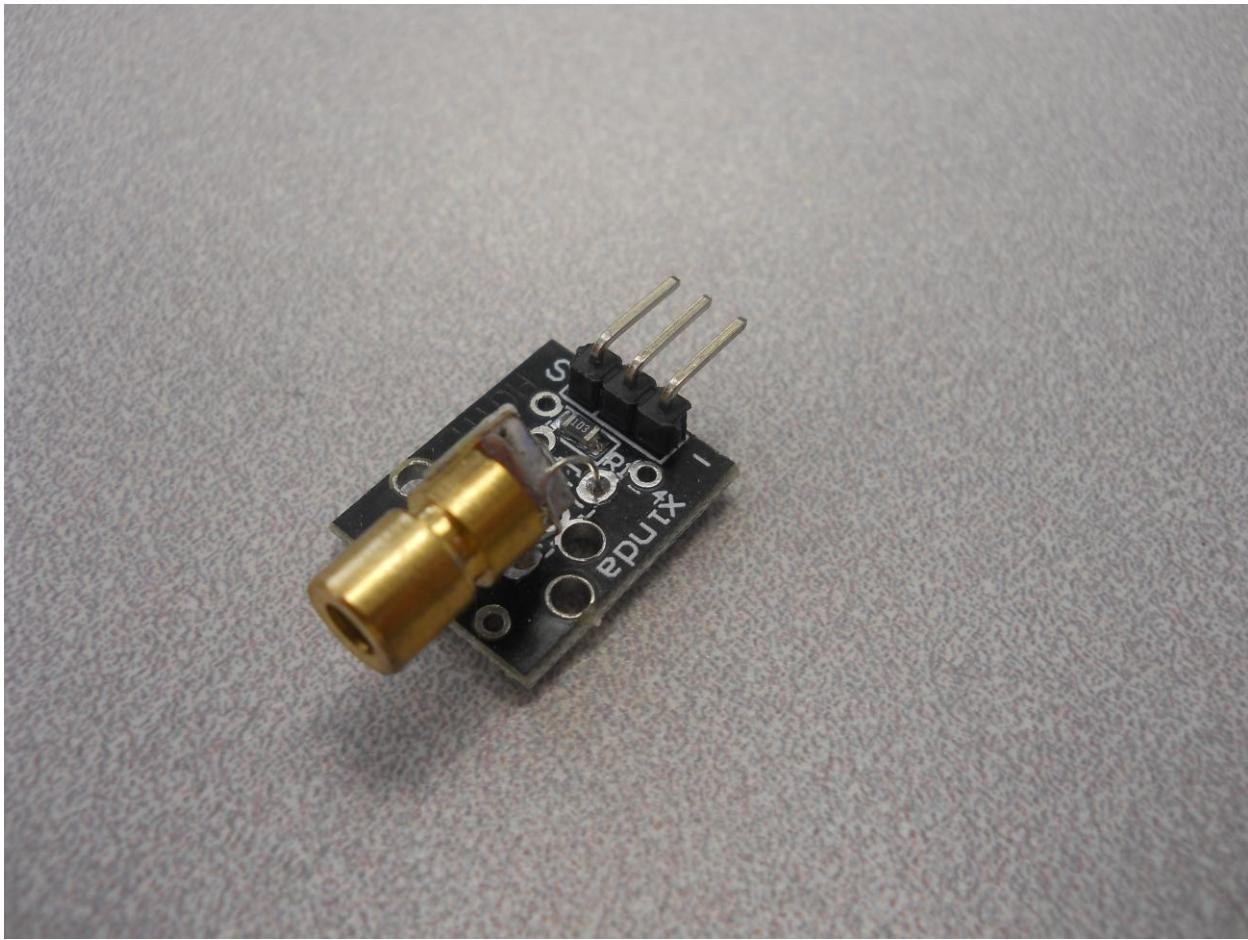
```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ python joystick.py
Joystick is initialized
Joystick ID: 0
Joystick Name: 2603666 CONTROLLER
No. of axes: 4
No. of trackballs: 0
No. of buttons: 12
No. of hat controls: SDL_JoystickNumHats value:1:
1
STARTING SERVER ON LOCALHOST
Host:Port (localhost:8000): 157.201.194.150:8000
```

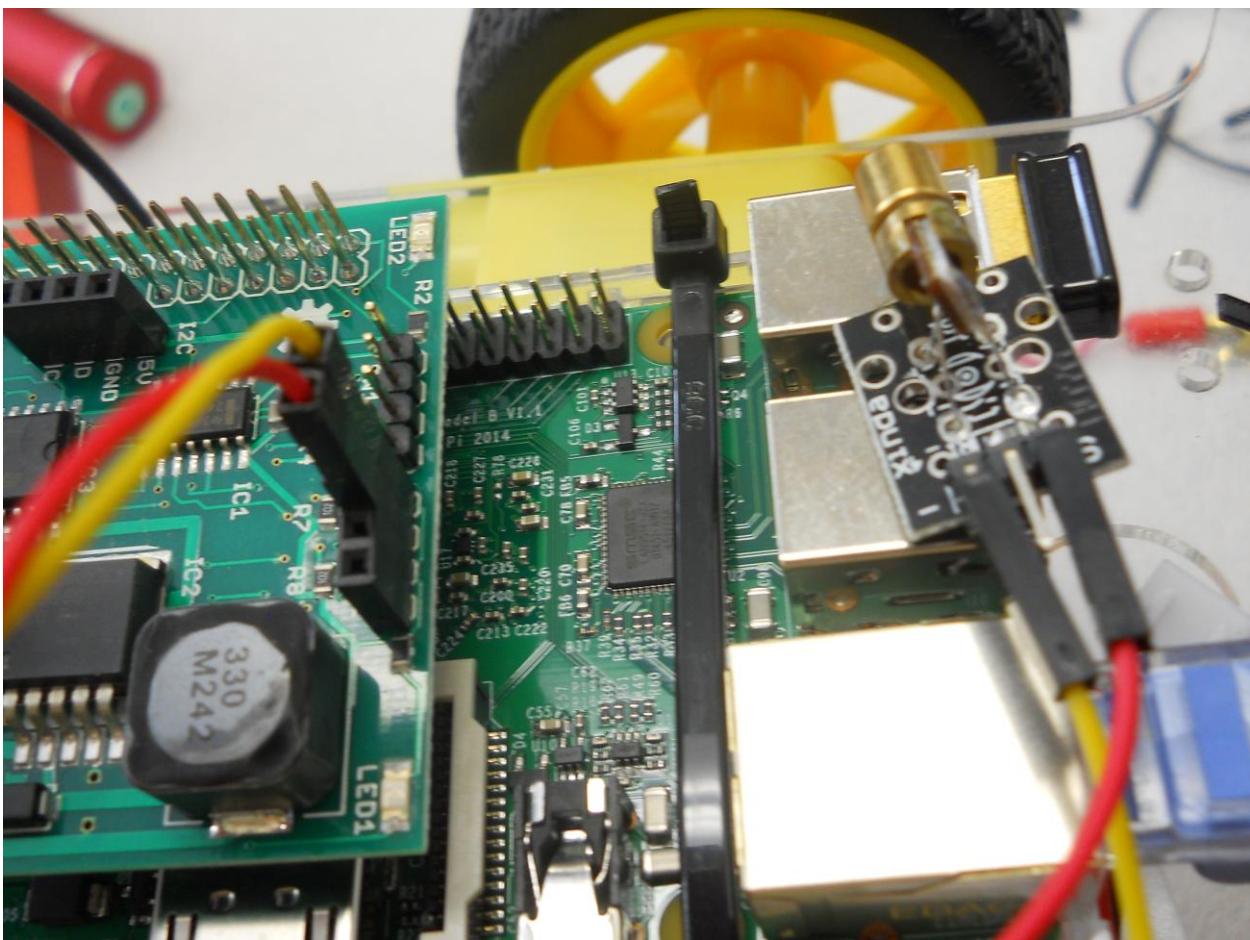
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot $ sudo python robot_client.py
Address of Server: 157.201.194.150:8000
Robot client started
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
File Edit Tabs Help
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ python joystick.py
Joystick is initialized
Joystick ID: 0
Joystick Name: 2603666 CONTROLLER
No. of axes: 4
No. of trackballs: 0
No. of buttons: 12
No. of hat controls: SDL_JoystickNumHats value:1:
    1
STARTING SERVER ON LOCALHOST
Host:Port (localhost:8000): 157.201.194.150:8000
new connection: <__main__.ClientChannel connected 157.201.194.189:43833 at 0x217
7b98>
```







A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot". The window contains Python code for a robot, specifically a laser control function. The code imports RPi.GPIO, time, and rrb2 modules, initializes an RRB2 object, and defines a laser\_on() function that toggles a laser LED and an optocoupler for one second.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
Import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from rrb2 import *

rr = RRB2()

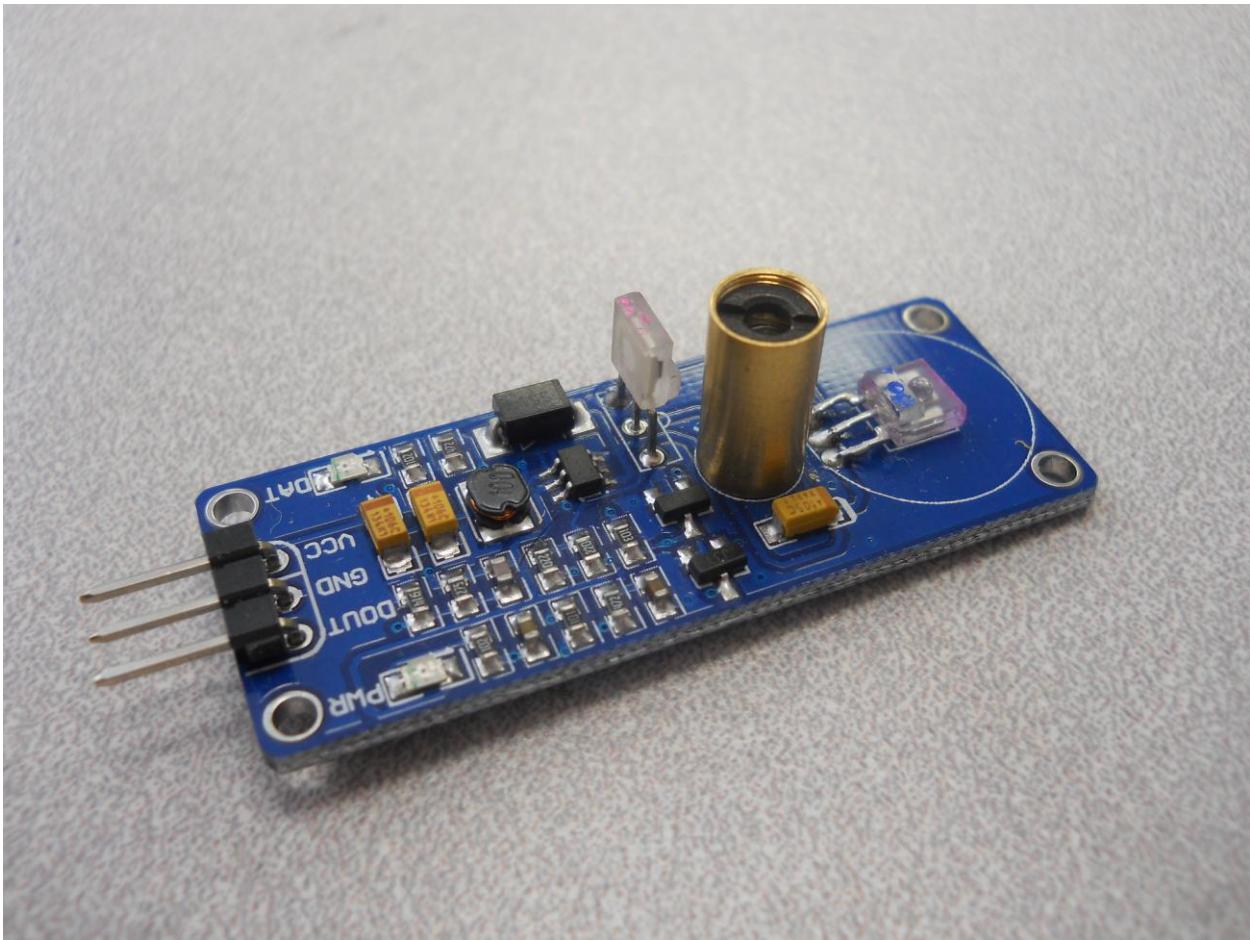
def laser_on():
    rr.set_led1(1)
    rr.set_oc1(1)
    time.sleep(1)
    rr.set_led1(0)
    rr.set_oc1(0)

-UU:----F1  laser.py      All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```

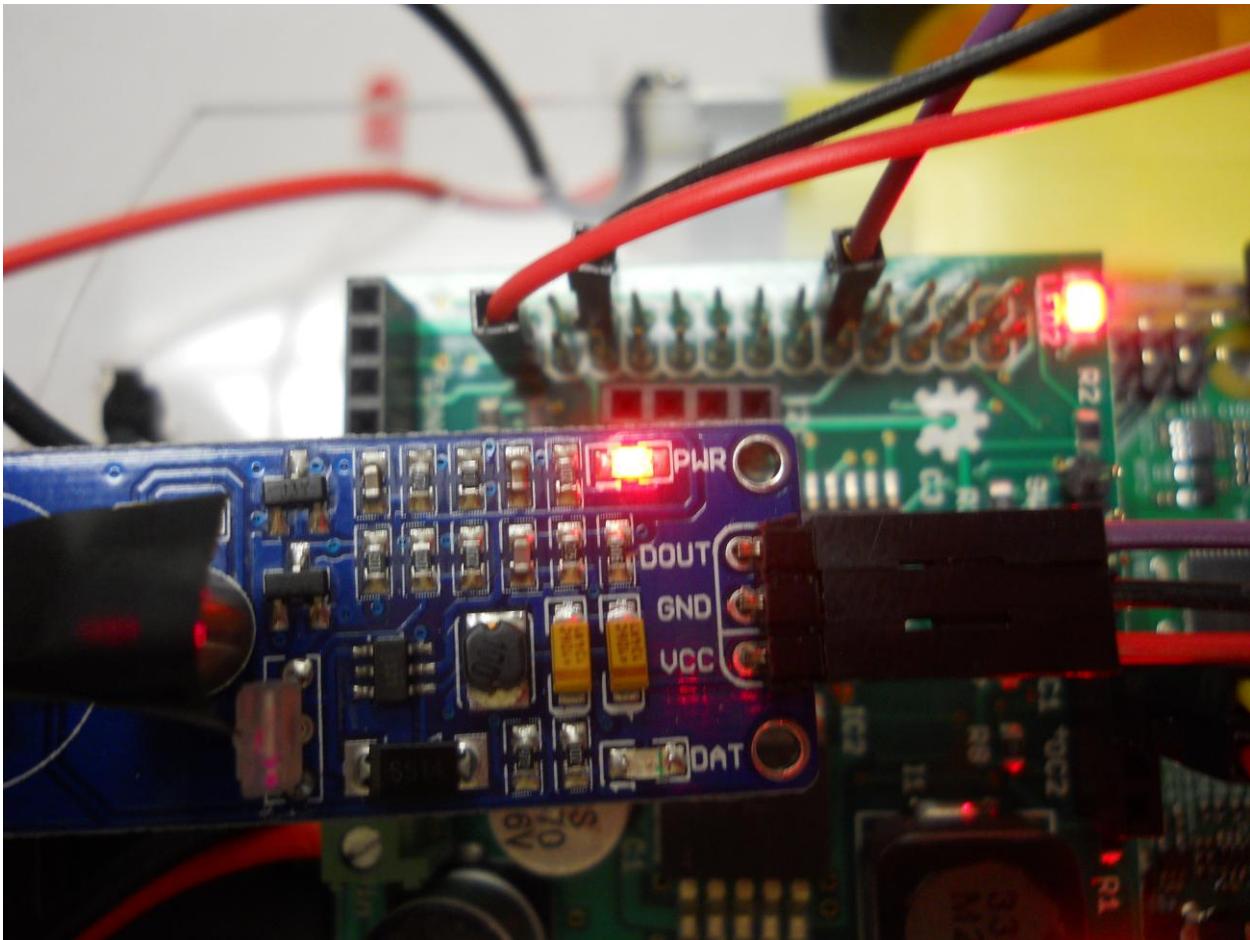
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import pygame
import math
from PodSixNet.Connection import ConnectionListener, connection
from time import sleep
from wheel import *
from laser import *

class RobotGame(ConnectionListener):
    def Network_close(self, data):
        exit()
    def Network_gamepad(self, data):
        if data["type"] == 10:
            if data["info"]["button"] == 4:
                laser_on()
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 5:
                laser_on()
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 6:
                laser_on()
                print "Fire Laser"
            if data["info"]["button"] == 7:
                laser_on()
                print "Fire Laser"
        if data["type"] == 7:
            if data["info"]["value"] == 0.0:
                stop()
            else:
-UU-----F1  robot_client.py  Top L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```





Pin 1 3.3V	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pin 2 5V
Pin 3 GPIO2	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 4 5V
Pin 5 GPIO3	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 6 GND
Pin 7 GPIO4	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 8 GPIO14
Pin 9 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 10 GPIO15
Pin 11 GPIO17	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 12 GPIO18
Pin 13 GPIO27	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 14 GND
Pin 15 GPIO22	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 16 GPIO23
Pin 17 3.3V	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 18 GPIO24
Pin 19 GPIO10	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 20 GND
Pin 21 GPIO9	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 22 GPIO25
Pin 23 GPIO11	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 24 GPIO8
Pin 25 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 26 GPIO7
Pin 27 ID_SD	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 28 ID_SC
Pin 29 GPIO5	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 30 GND
Pin 31 GPIO6	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 32 GPIO12
Pin 33 GPIO13	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 34 GND
Pin 35 GPIO19	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 36 GPIO16
Pin 37 GPIO26	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 38 GPIO20
Pin 39 GND	<input type="radio"/>	Pin 40 GPIO21

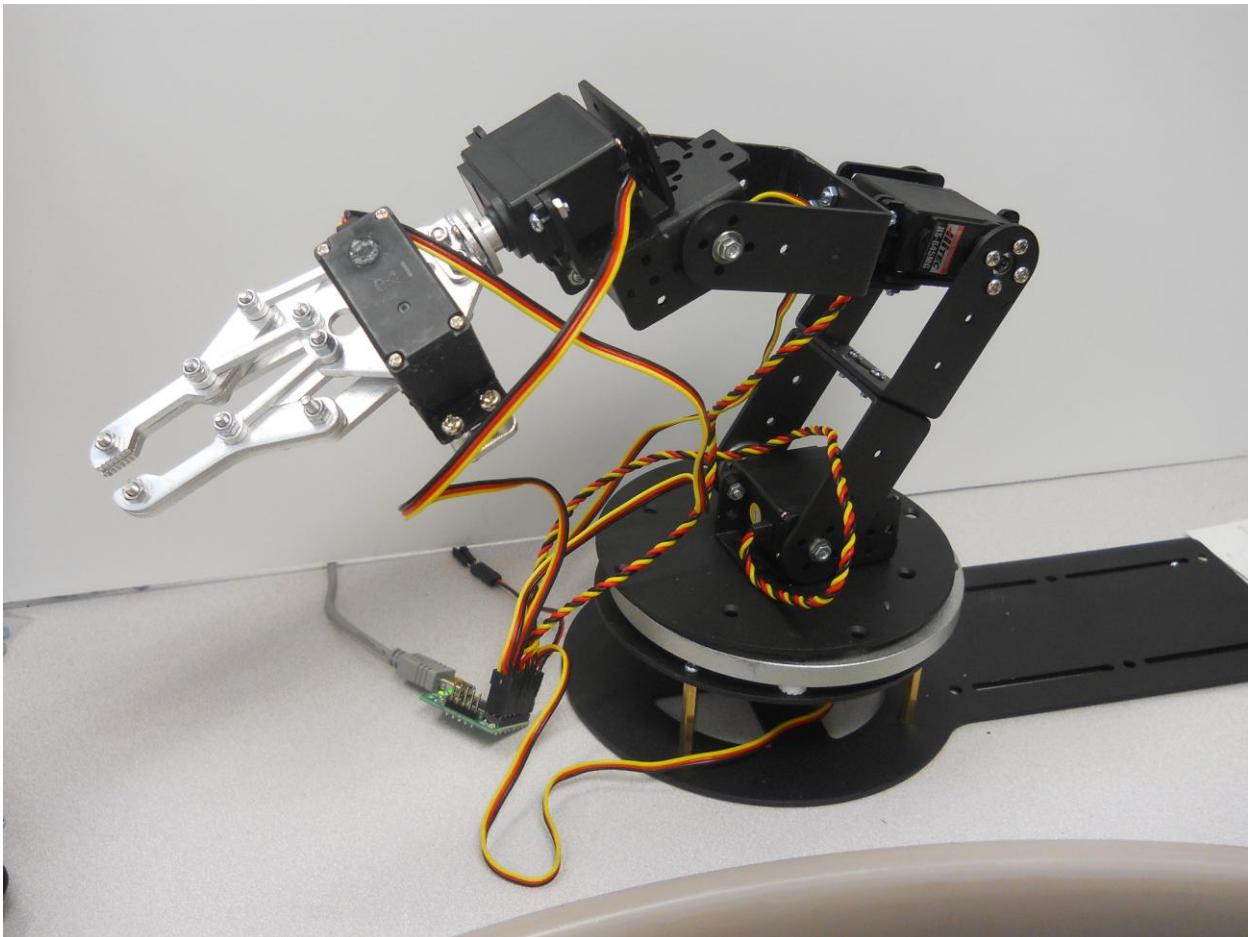


```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/robot
[1] 11988 python3.5 ./script.py &
```

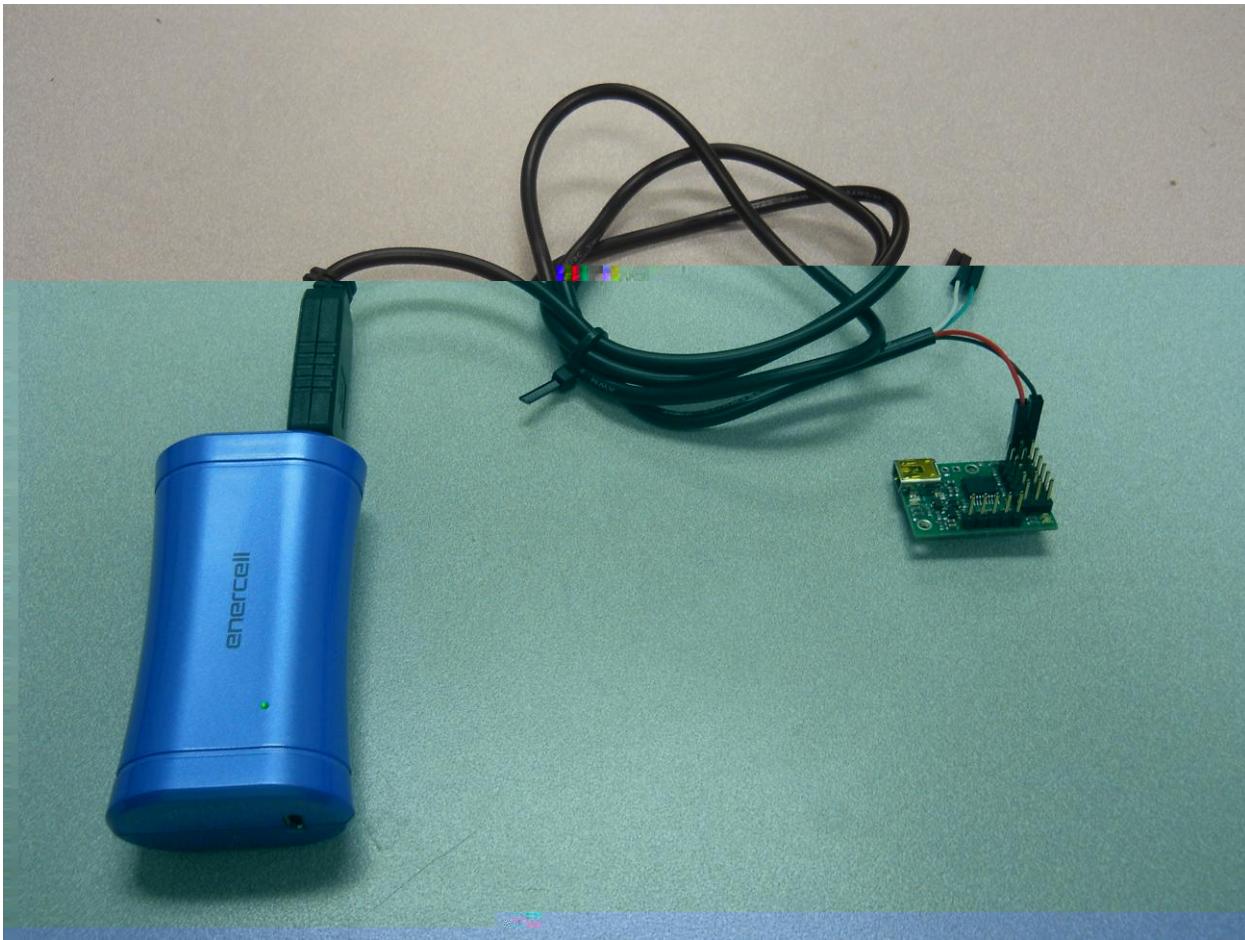
```
GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
targetPin = 2
GPIO.setup(targetPin, GPIO.IN)
while True:
    if GPIO.input(targetPin) == 0:
        print("OPP! detected!")
    time.sleep(0.1)
```

```
error: /usr/lib/python3.5/threading.py:437: SystemError: error: can't create thread
  return _start_new_thread(func, args, kwargs)
SystemError: error: can't create thread
```

## Chapter 5: A Robot That Can Draw







Pololu Maestro Control Center

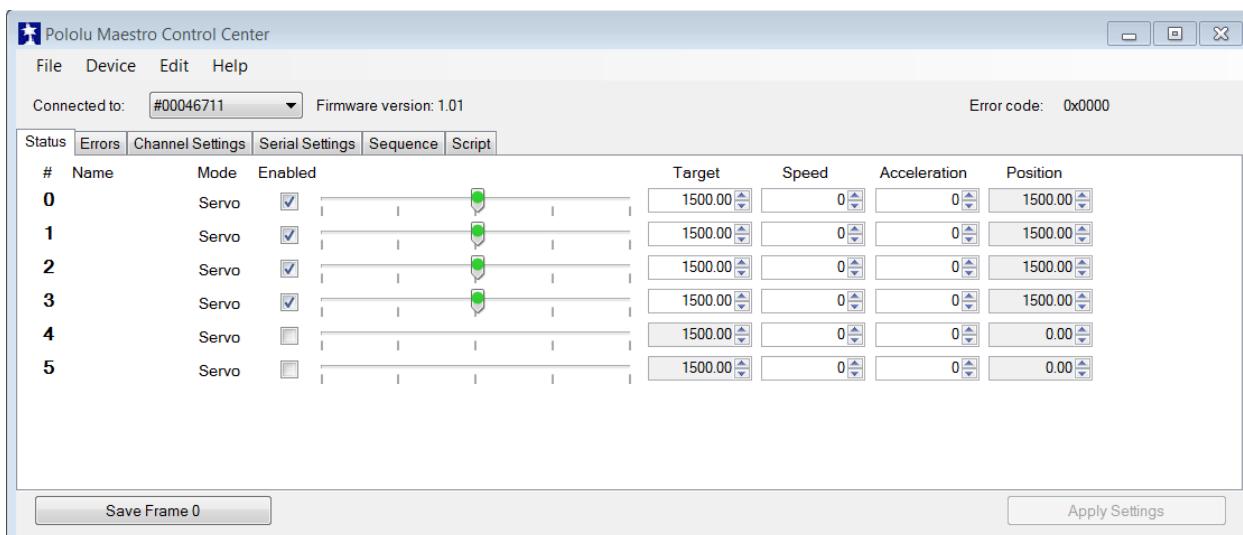
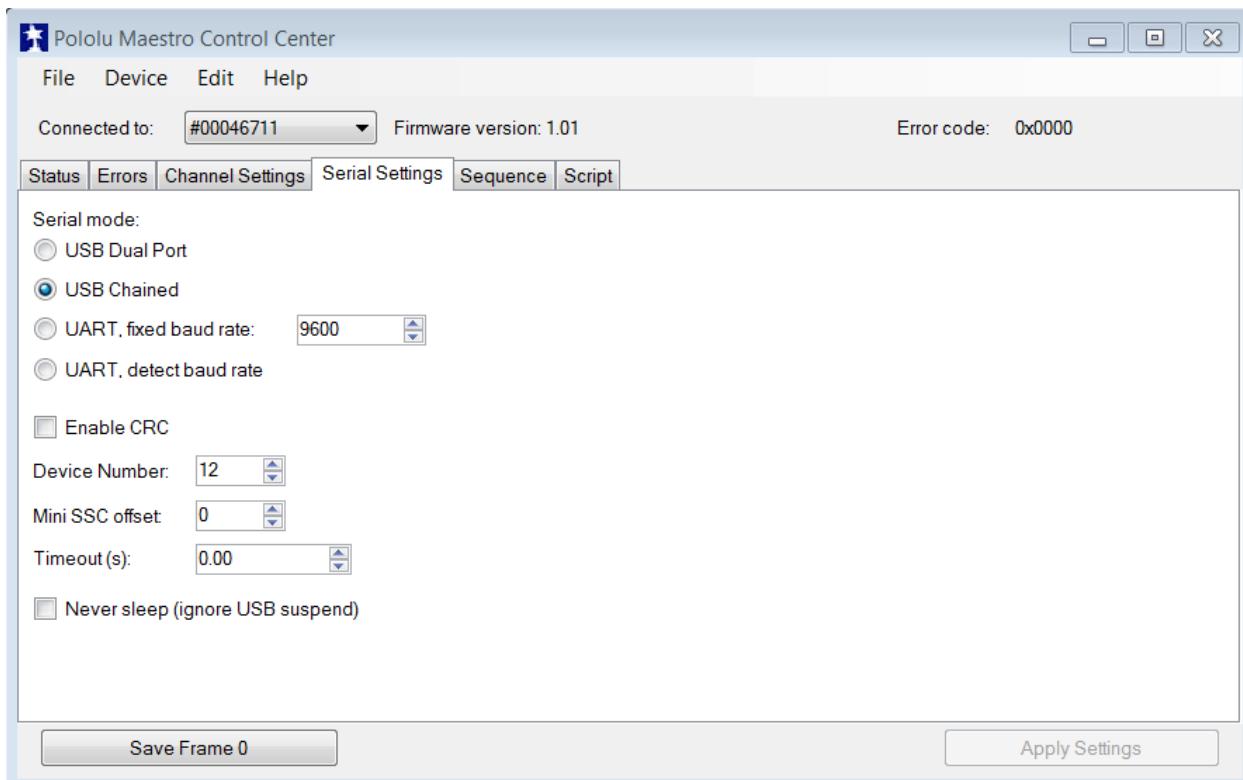
File Device Edit Help

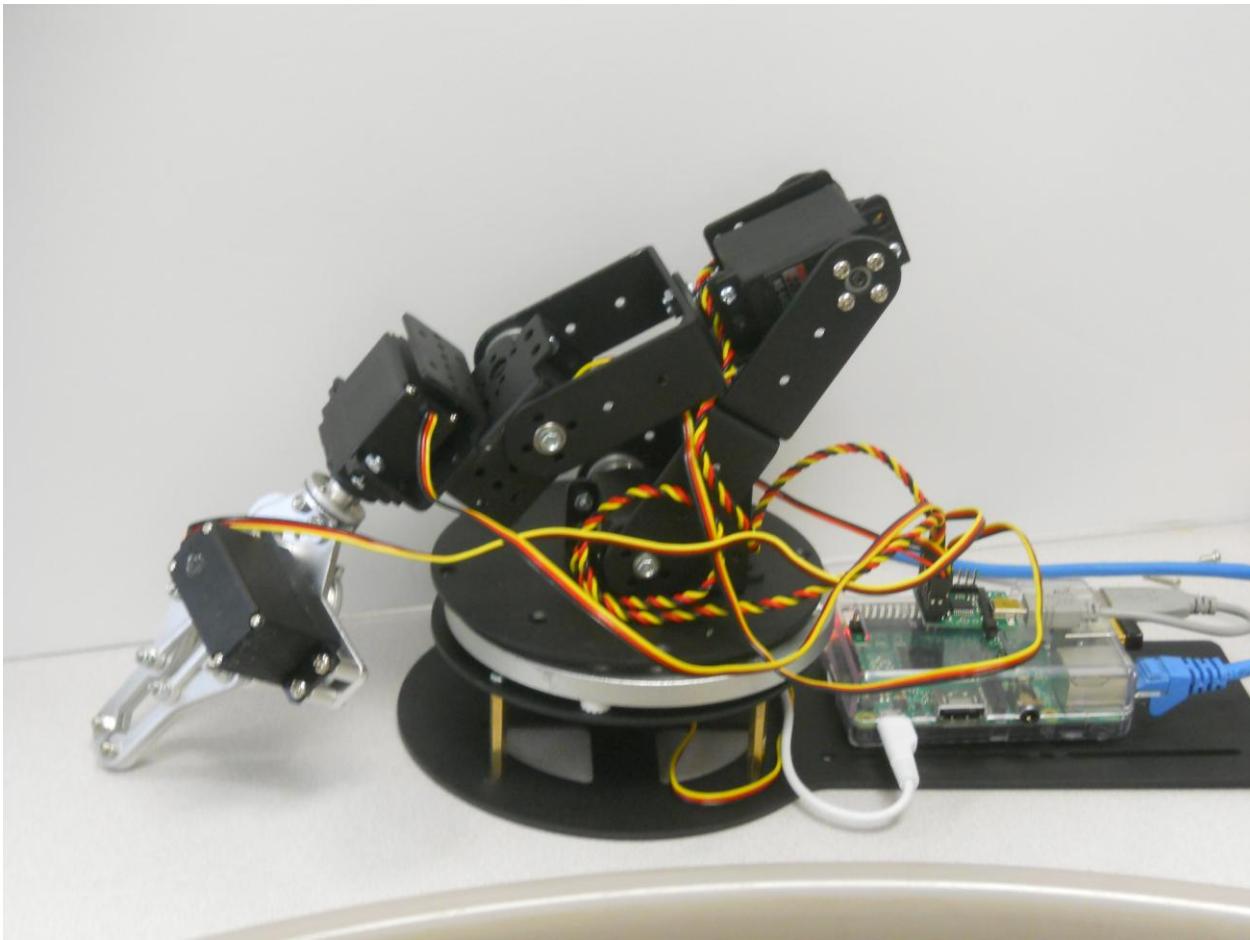
Connected to: #00046711 Firmware version: 1.01 Error code: 0x0000

#	Name	Mode	Enabled	Target	Speed	Acceleration	Position
0	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00
1	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00
2	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00
3	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00
4	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00
5	Servo	<input type="checkbox"/>		1500.00	0	0	0.00

Save Frame 0 Apply Settings

The screenshot shows the Pololu Maestro Control Center software interface. It displays a list of six servos, each with its name, mode, and enable status. The "Enabled" column contains checkboxes, all of which are checked. The "Target" column shows the value 1500.00 for all servos. The "Speed", "Acceleration", and "Position" columns are set to 0.00 for all servos. At the bottom of the window, there are two buttons: "Save Frame 0" and "Apply Settings".





```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro_linux
pi@raspberrypi ~/maestro_linux $ ls
99-pololu.rules  FirmwareUpgrade.dll  README.txt      UsbWrapper.dll  Usc.dll
Bytecode.dll     MaestroControlCenter  Sequencer.dll  UscCmd
pi@raspberrypi ~/maestro_linux $
```

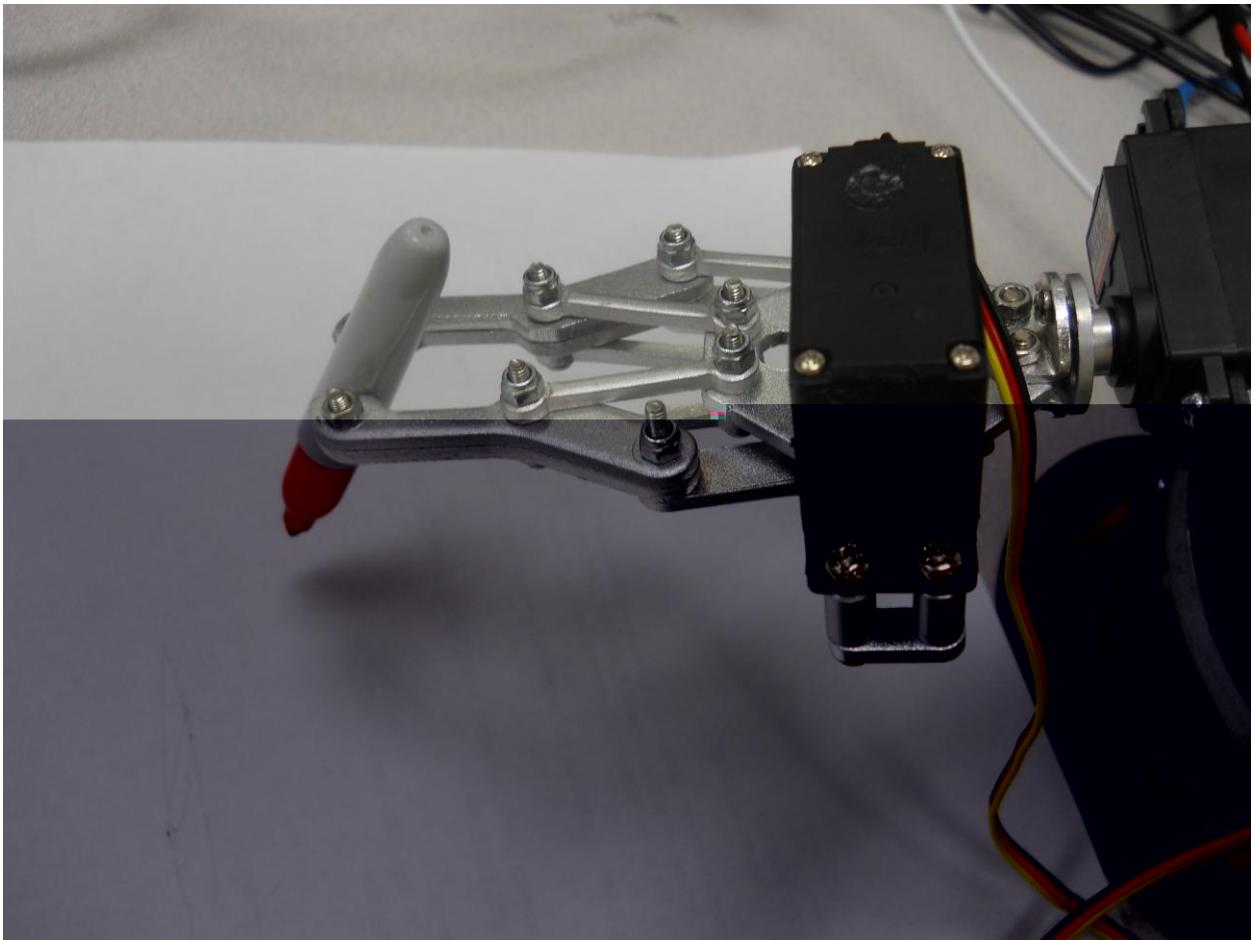
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro_linux
pi@raspberrypi ~/maestro_linux $ ./UscCmd --list
1 Maestro USB servo controller device found:
#00027392
pi@raspberrypi ~/maestro_linux $ 
```

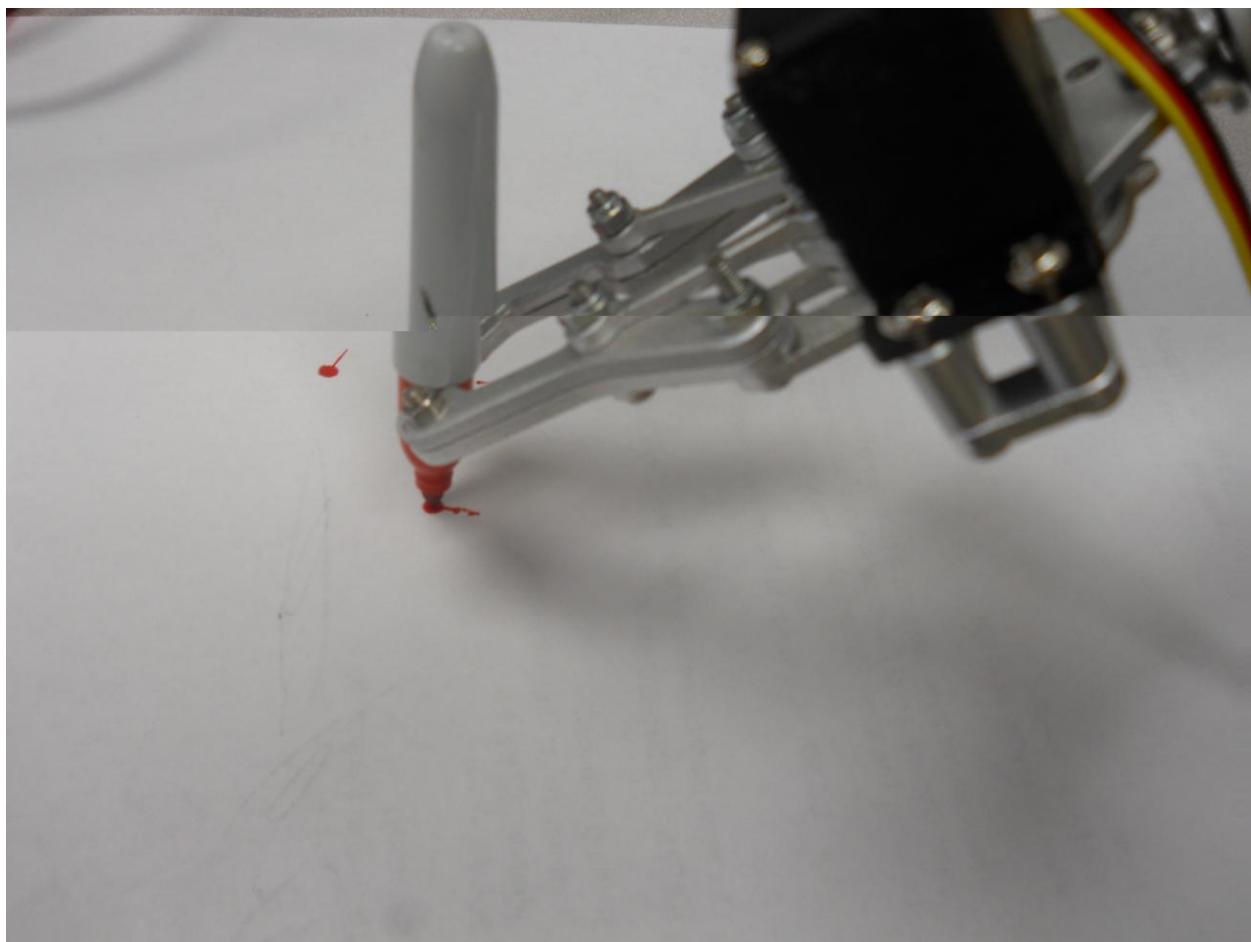
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro_linux
UscCmd, Version=1.3.0.0, Culture=neutral, PublicKeyToken=null
Select one of the following actions:
--list           list available devices
--configure FILE load configuration file into device
--getconf FILE   read device settings and write configuration file
--restoredefaults restore factory settings
--program FILE   compile and load bytecode program
--status          display complete device status
--bootloader      put device into bootloader (firmware upgrade) mode
--stop            stops the script running on the device
--start           starts the script running on the device
--restart         restarts the script at the beginning
--step             runs a single instruction of the script
--sub NUM          calls subroutine n (can be hex or decimal)
--sub NUM,PARAMETER calls subroutine n with a parameter (hex or decimal)
placed on the stack
--servo NUM,TARGET sets the target of servo NUM in units of
1/4 microsecond
--speed NUM,SPEED  sets the speed limit of servo NUM
--accel NUM,ACCEL   sets the acceleration of servo NUM to a value 0-255
Select which device to perform the action on (optional):
--device 00001430    (optional) select device #00001430
pi@raspberrypi ~/maestro_linux $ 
```

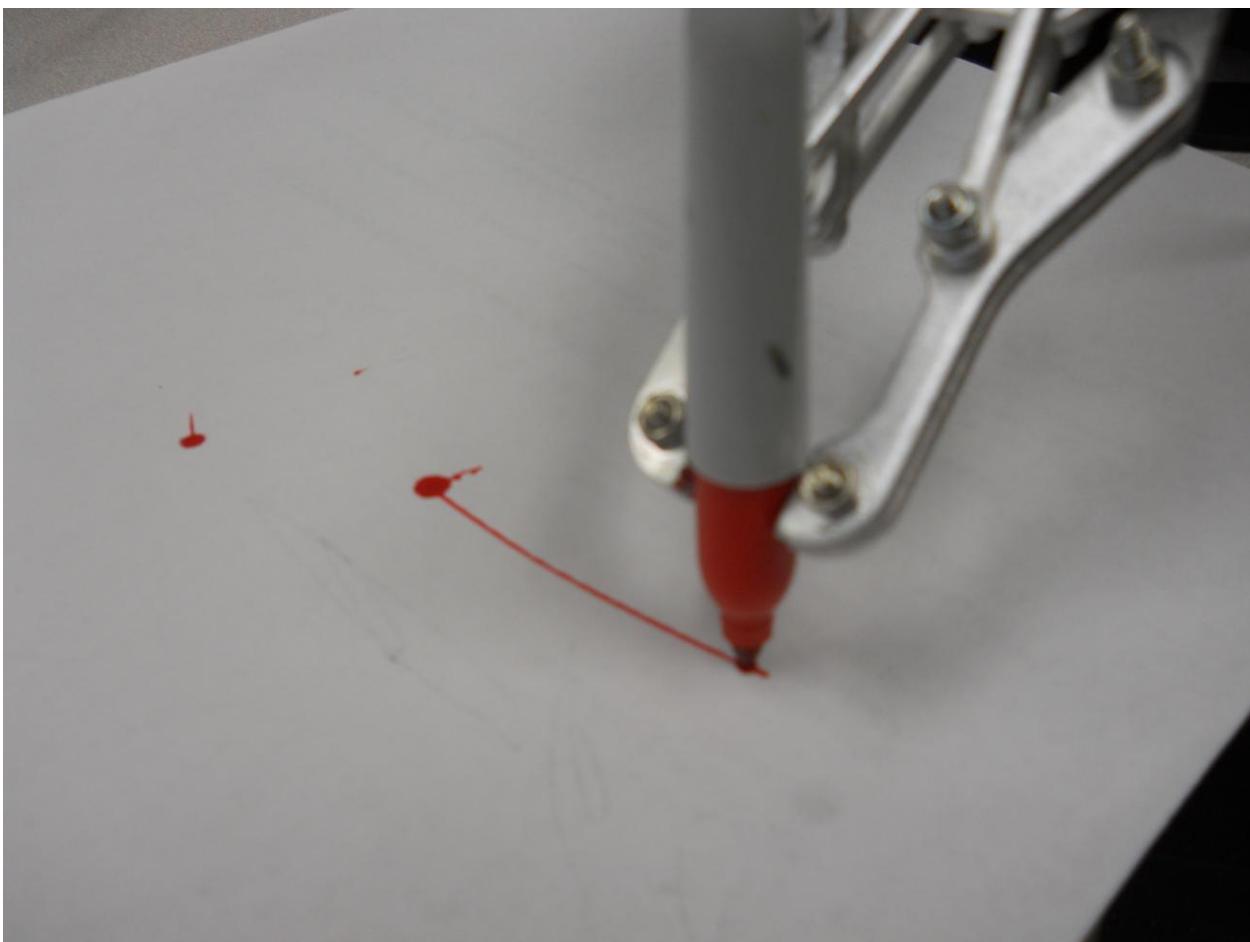
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
def setAngle(ser, channel, angle):
    minAngle = 0.0
    maxAngle = 180.0
    minTarget = 256.0
    maxTarget = 13120.0
    scaledValue = int((angle / ((maxAngle - minAngle) / (maxTarget - minTarget)) \\
) + minTarget)
    commandByte = chr(0x84)
    channelByte = chr(channel)
    lowTargetByte = chr(scaledValue & 0x7F)
    highTargetByte = chr((scaledValue >> 7) & 0x7F)
    command = commandByte + channelByte + lowTargetByte + highTargetByte
    ser.write(command)
    ser.flush()
def setSpeed(ser, channel, speed):
    if speed > 127 or speed <0:
        speed=1
    commandByte = chr(0x87)
    channelByte = chr(channel)
    highByte, lowByte = divmod(speed, 32)
    highTargetByte = chr(highByte)
    lowTargetByte = chr(lowByte << 2)
    command = commandByte + channelByte + lowTargetByte + highTargetByte
    ser.write(command)
    ser.flush()
def setHome(ser):
    for i in range(0, 5):
        setAngle(ser, i ,90)

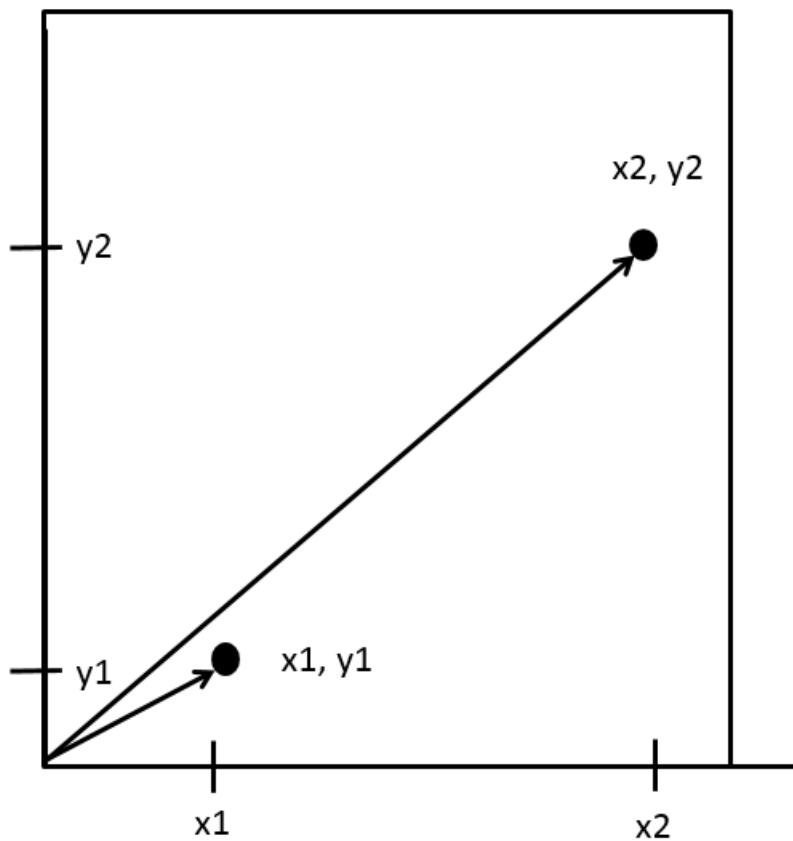
ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyACM0", 9600)
setHome(ser)
time.sleep(1)
while 1:
    servo = int(raw_input("Servo number: "))
    angle = int(raw_input("Angle: "))
    speed = int(raw_input("Speed: "))
    setSpeed(ser, servo, speed)
    setAngle(ser, servo, angle)
    time.sleep(.5)

-UU-----F1  robotArm.py      All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```

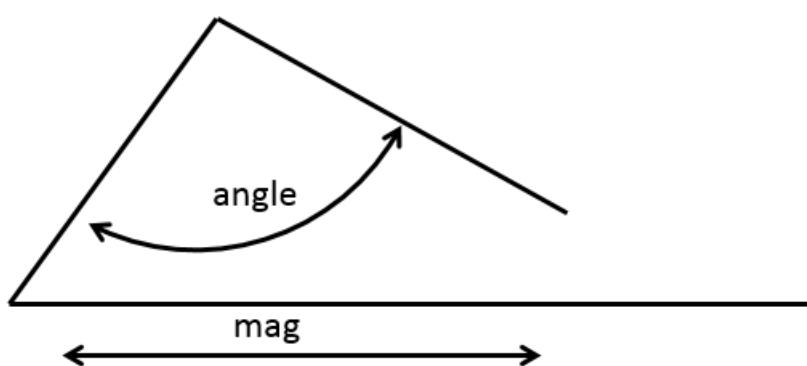
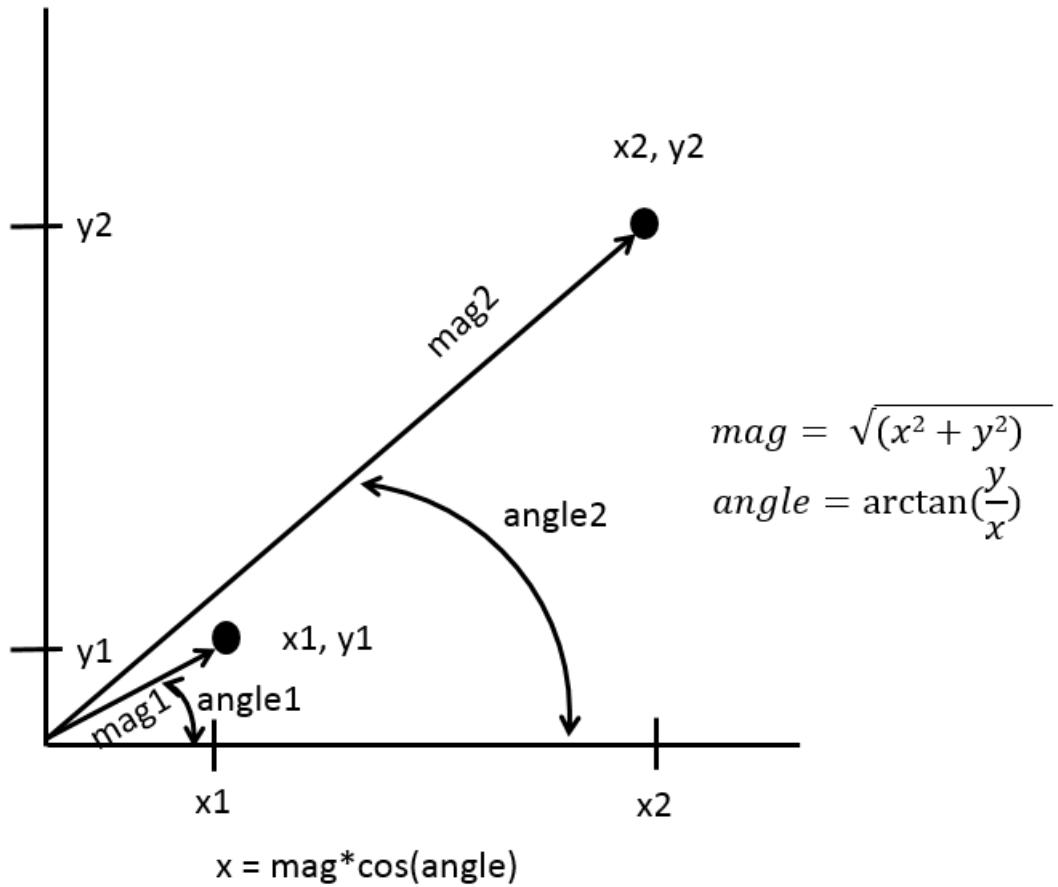








$$y = \text{mag} * \sin(\text{angle})$$



$$\text{mag} = \text{maxLength} * \sin(\text{angle})$$

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux". The window contains Python code for a robot arm library. The code defines two functions: `setAngle` and `setSpeed`. The `setAngle` function takes parameters `ser`, `channel`, and `angle`. It calculates scaled values and constructs a command byte sequence consisting of `chr(0x84)`, `channelByte`, `lowTargetByte`, and `highTargetByte`. The `setSpeed` function takes parameters `ser`, `channel`, and `speed`. It handles negative speeds by setting `speed=1`. It then calculates high and low bytes based on the speed and constructs a similar command byte sequence. Both functions end with `ser.write(command)` and `ser.flush()`. The terminal window also shows the file name "robotArmLib.py" and the line number "Top L1 (Python)". A message at the bottom indicates "For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a."

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time

def setAngle(ser, channel, angle):
    minAngle = 0.0
    maxAngle = 180.0
    minTarget = 256.0
    maxTarget = 13120.0
    scaledValue = int((angle / ((maxAngle - minAngle) / (maxTarget - minTarget)) \
)) + minTarget)
    commandByte = chr(0x84)
    channelByte = chr(channel)
    lowTargetByte = chr(scaledValue & 0x7F)
    highTargetByte = chr((scaledValue >> 7) & 0x7F)
    command = commandByte + channelByte + lowTargetByte + highTargetByte
    ser.write(command)
    ser.flush()

def setSpeed(ser, channel, speed):
    if speed > 127 or speed <0:
        speed=1
    commandByte = chr(0x87)
    channelByte = chr(channel)
    highByte, lowByte = divmod(speed, 32)
    highTargetByte = chr(highByte)
    lowTargetByte = chr(lowByte << 2)
    command = commandByte + channelByte + lowTargetByte + highTargetByte
    ser.write(command)
    ser.flush()

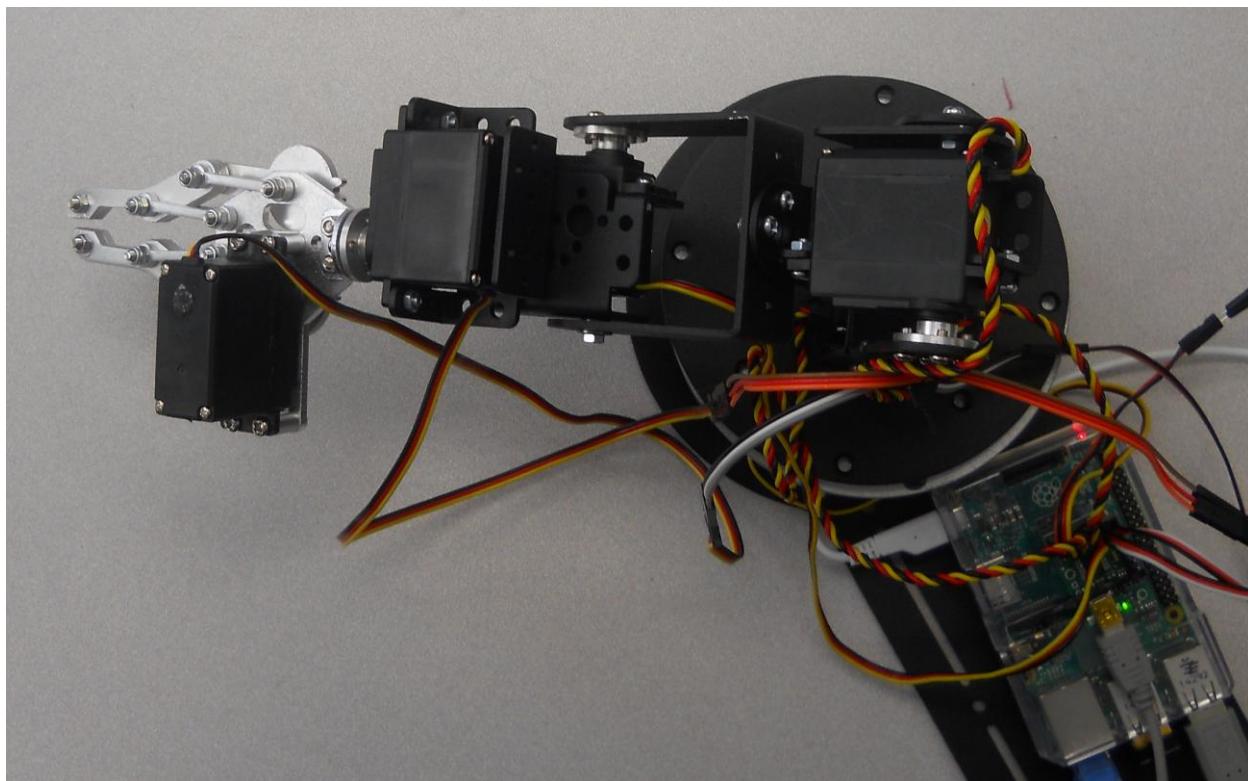
-UU-----F1  robotArmLib.py  Top L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```

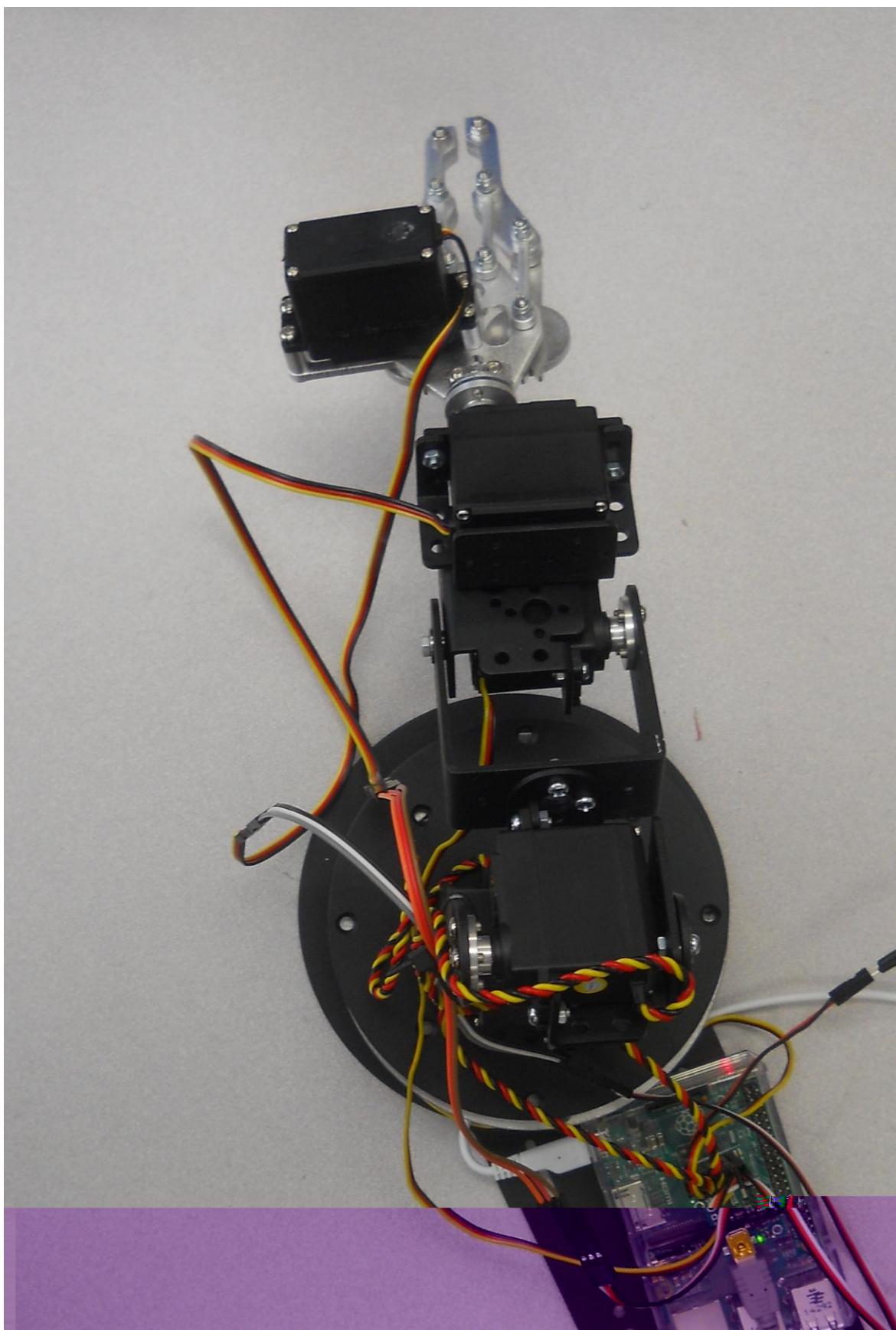
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
import math
from robotArmLib import *

ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyACM0", 9600)

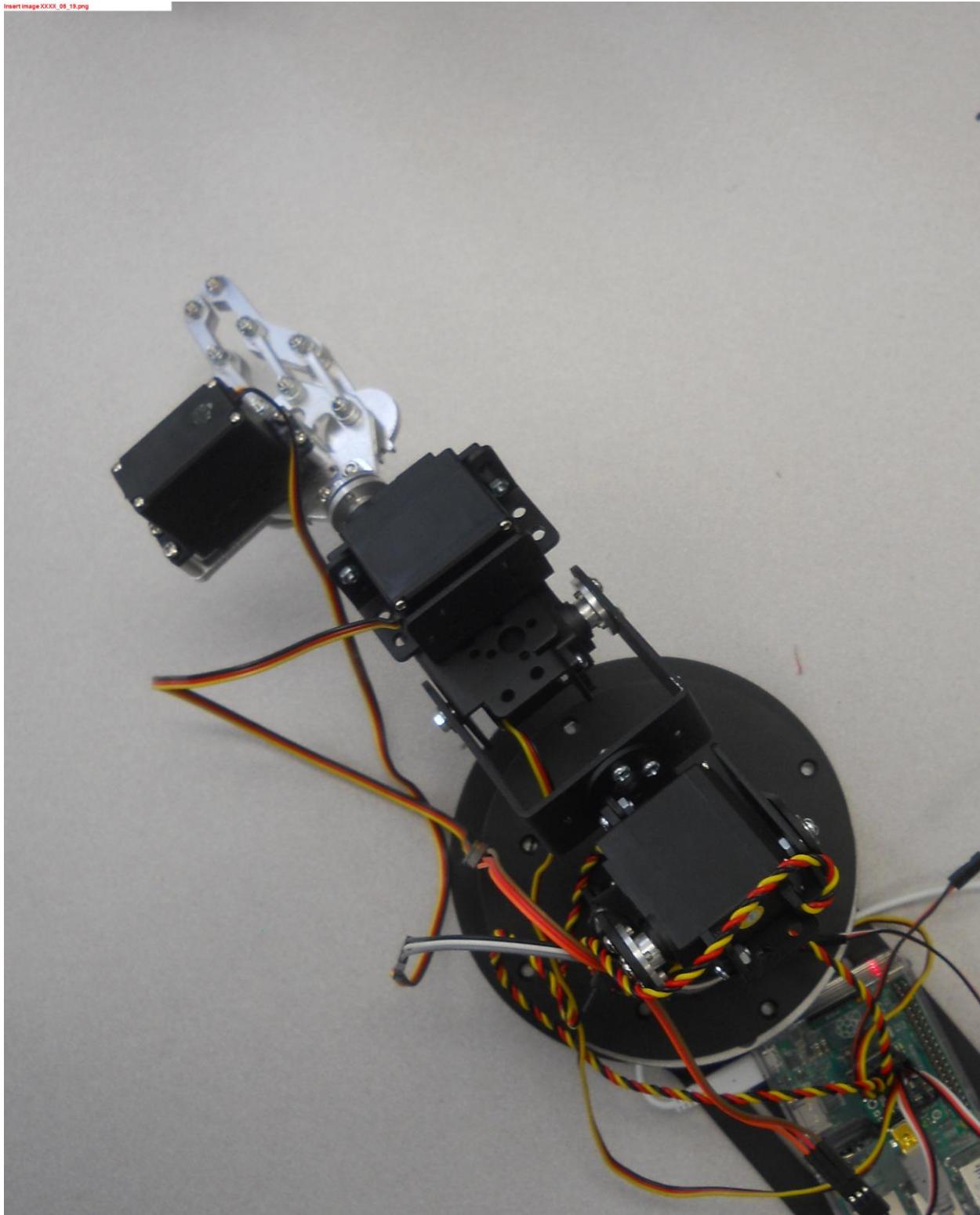
while 1:
    x = int(raw_input("x: "))
    y = int(raw_input("y: "))
    speed = 5
    servo0 = 0
    setSpeed(ser, servo0, speed)
    angle = int((math.atan2(y, x)* 360)/(2 * 3.1416))
    print angle
    setAngle(ser, servo0, angle + 40)
    print "Set Angle: %d" % angle

-UU-:**--F1  robotPos.py      All L18      (Python)---
```





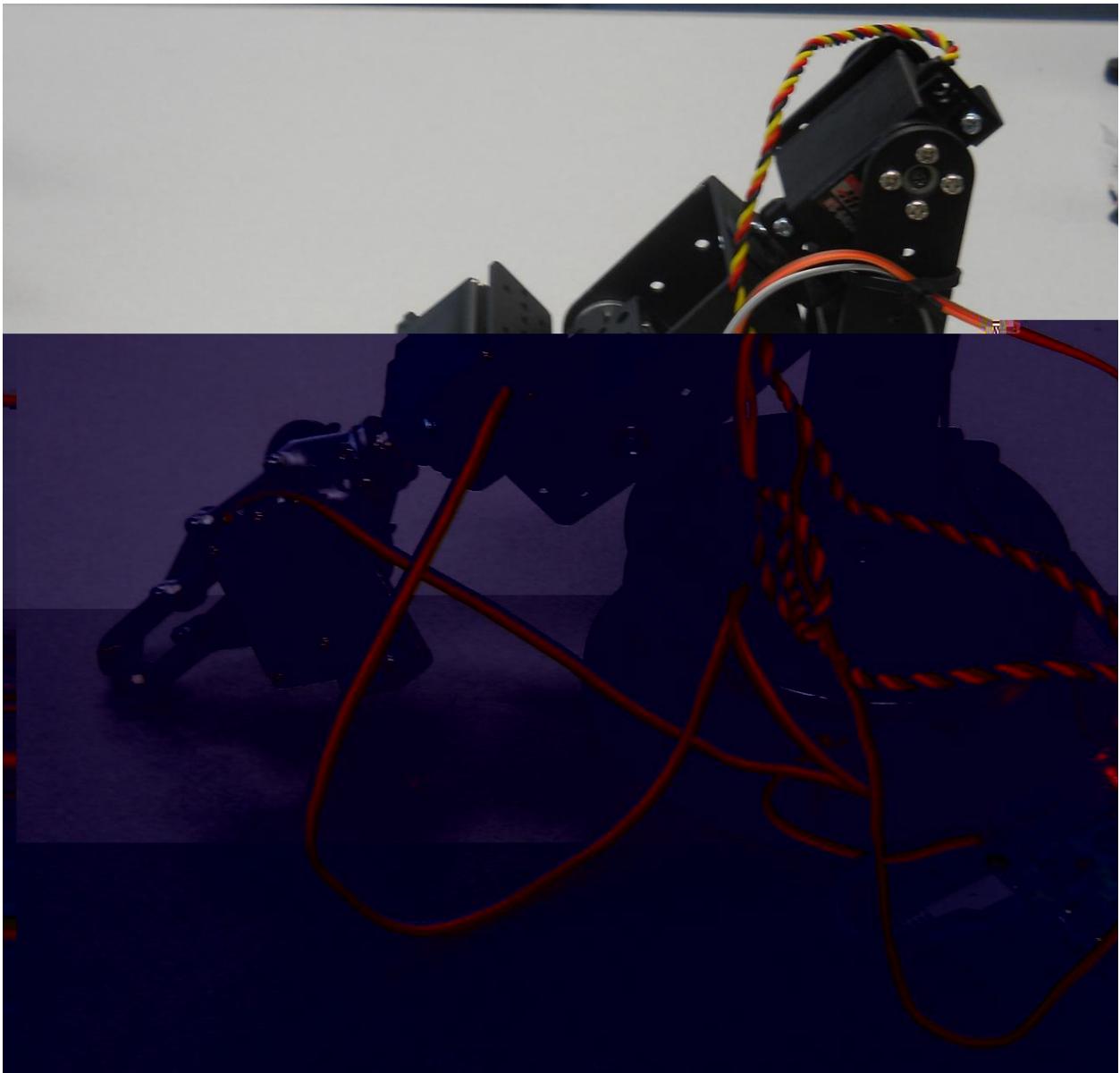
Insert image XXXX\_06\_19.png

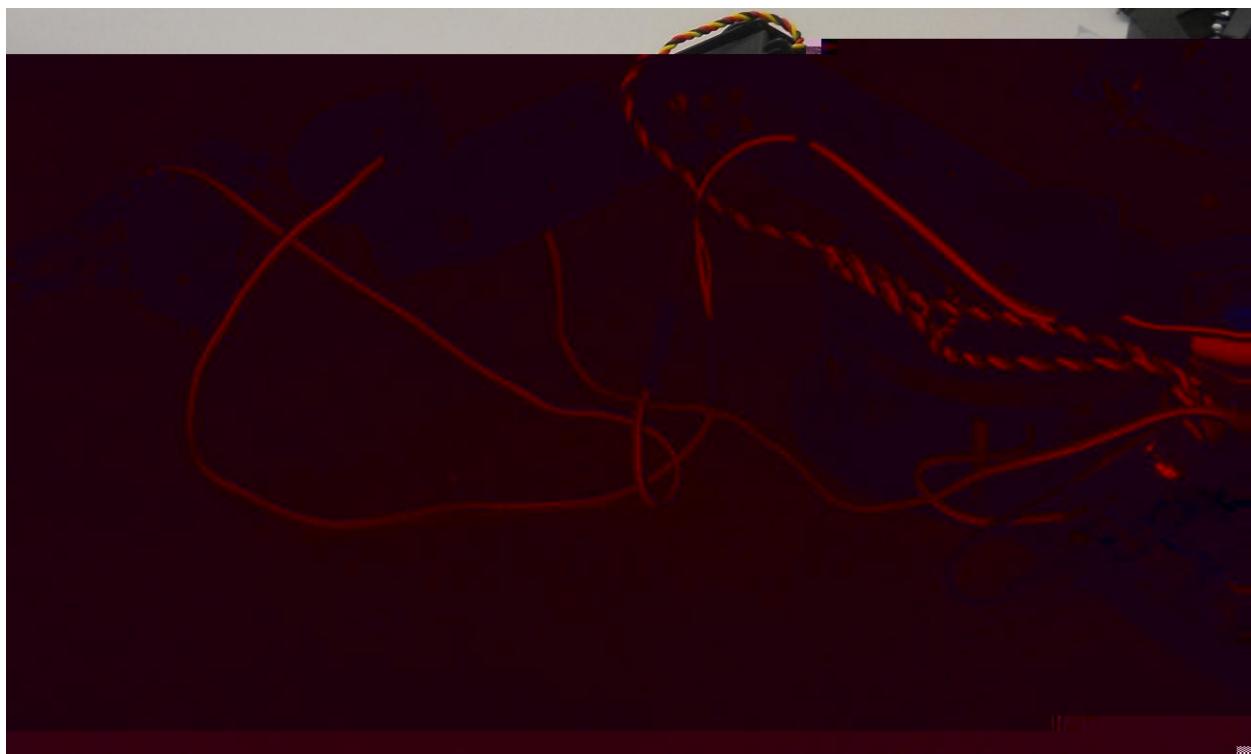


```
pi@raspberrypi:~/maestro-linux-0.0.1$ ./robotmove.py
```

```
file edit options buffers tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
import math
from robotArmLib import *

ser = serial.Serial ("/dev/ttyACM0",9600)
while(1):
    x = float(raw_input("X:"))
    y = float(raw_input("Y:"))
    speed = 10
    maxw1 = 0
    maxw2 = 2
    setSpeed(ser, maxw1, speed)
    setSpeed(ser, maxw2, speed)
    angle1 = math.atan2(y,x)*360/(2*pi*3.1416)
    angle2 = math.atan2(y,x)
    position1 = angle1
    position2 = angle2
    setAngle(ser, maxw1, angle1, 400)
    setAngle(ser, maxw2, angle2, 400)
```





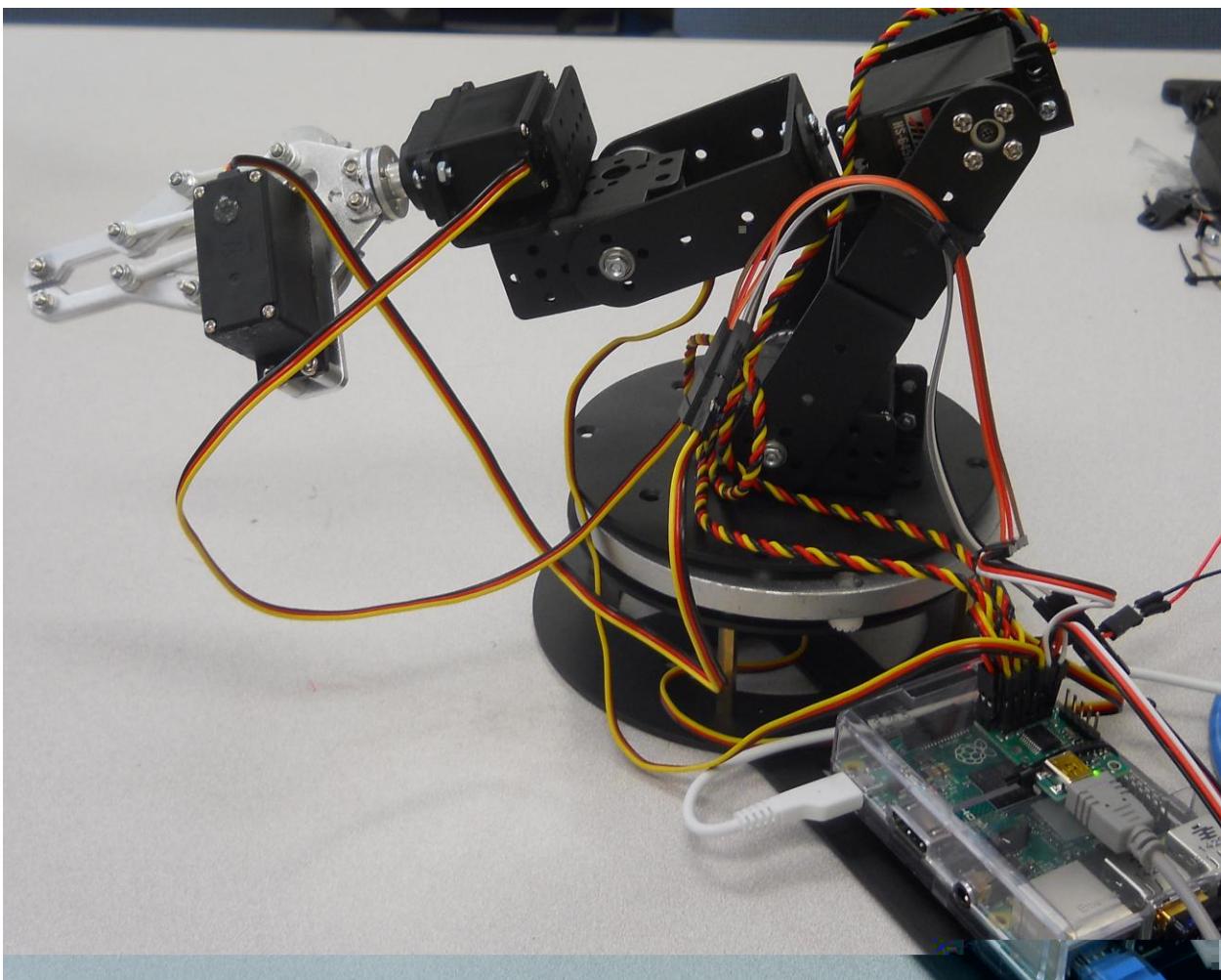
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux". The window contains a Python script named "robotPos.py". The script uses the serial library to communicate with a robot arm via a USB port. It reads x and y coordinates from the user, calculates the angle and magnitude of the vector, and then sets the angles for three servos (servo0, servo2, and servo1) based on the calculated values. The script includes imports for serial, time, math, and robotArmLib, and uses raw\_input for user input.

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
import math
from robotArmLib import *

ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyACM0", 9600)

while 1:
    x = int(raw_input("x: "))
    y = int(raw_input("y: "))
    speed = 5
    servo0 = 0
    servo1 = 1
    servo2 = 2
    setSpeed(ser, servo0, speed)
    setSpeed(ser, servo2, speed)
    angle = int((math.atan2(y, x)* 360)/(2 * 3.1416))
    mag = int(math.hypot(x, y))
    print angle
    mag2 = mag/2
    print mag2
    setAngle(ser, servo0, angle + 40)
    setAngle(ser, servo2, 160 - mag)
    setAngle(ser, servo1, 50 + mag2)
    time.sleep(.5)

-UU-:**--F1  robotPos.py      All L8      (Python)-----
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
import math
from robotArmLib import *

def loadPen(ser):
    servo = 1
    print "Loading Pen"
    print "Enter servo 0 when loaded"
    print "Servo 5 - Claw"
    print "Servo 4 - Wrist"
    while servo != 0:
        servo = int(raw_input("Servo number: "))
        angle = int(raw_input("Angle: "))
        speed = 5
        setSpeed(ser, servo, speed)
        setAngle(ser, servo, angle)
        time.sleep(.1)

ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyACM0", 9600)
loadPen(ser)
while 1:
    x = int(raw_input("x: "))
    y = int(raw_input("y: "))
    speed = 5
    servo0 = 0
    servol = 1
    servo2 = 2
    setSpeed(ser, servo0, speed)
    setSpeed(ser, servo2, speed)
    angle = int((math.atan2(y, x)* 360)/(2 * 3.1416))
    mag = int(math.hypot(x, y))
    print angle
    mag2 = mag/2
    print mag2
    setAngle(ser, servo0, angle + 40)
    setAngle(ser, servo2, 160 - mag)
    setAngle(ser, servol, 50 + mag2)
    time.sleep(.5)

-UU-:----F1  robotPos.py      All L1      (Python)-----
robotPos.py has auto save data; consider M-x recover-this-file
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import pygame, sys

black = 0,0,0
white = 0xFF, 0xFF, 0xFF
background_color = 0x12, 0x0E, 0x1C

width = 64
height = 32
scale = 8
canvas = pygame.Surface((width, height), pygame.SRCALPHA)
canvas.set_at((0,0), white)
canvas.set_at((width-1,height-1), black)

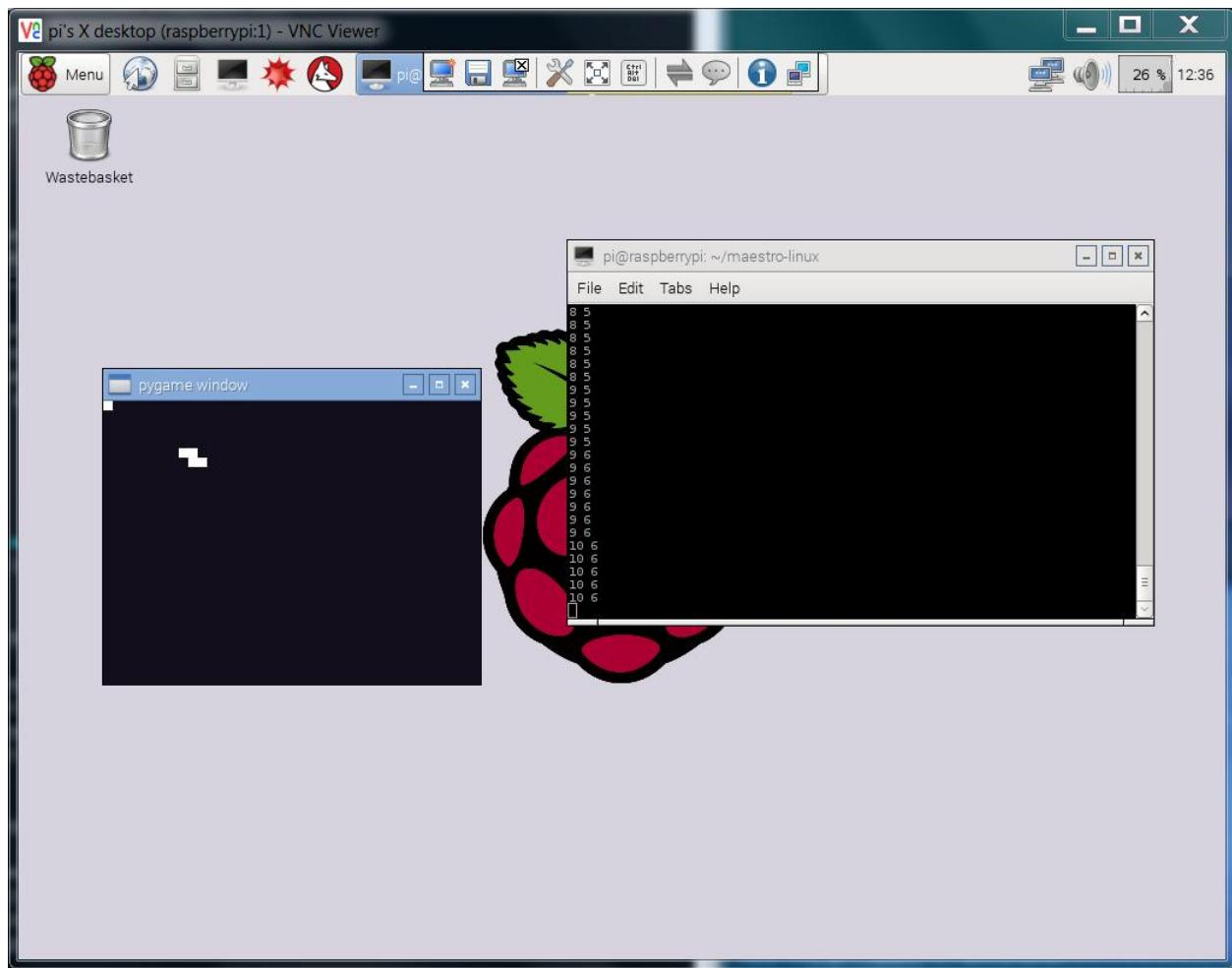
def animation_frame(screen):
    screen.fill(background_color)
    view = pygame.transform.scale(canvas, (width*scale, height*scale))
    screen.blit(view, (0, 0))

def plot((x,y)):
    x = int(x/scale)
    y = int(y/scale)
    print x, y
    if 0 <= x < width and 0 <= y < height:
        canvas.set_at((x,y), white)

def dispatch(event):
    if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
        sys.exit(0)
    if event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:
        plot(event.pos)
    if event.type == pygame.MOUSEMOTION and event.buttons != (0,0,0):
        plot(event.pos)

pygame.display.init()
screen = pygame.display.set_mode((320, 240))
while 1:
    for event in pygame.event.get():
        dispatch(event)
    animation_frame(screen)
    pygame.display.flip()

-UU-:----F1  draw.py      All L1      (Python)-----
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time
import math
from robotArmLib import *

def loadPen(ser):
    servo = 1
    print "Loading Pen"
    print "Enter servo 0 when loaded"
    print "Servo 5 - Claw"
    print "Servo 4 - Wrist"
    while servo != 0:
        servo = int(raw_input("Servo number: "))
        angle = int(raw_input("Angle: "))
        speed = 5
        setSpeed(ser, servo, speed)
        setAngle(ser, servo, angle)
        time.sleep(.1)

def setPos(ser, x, y):
    speed = 5
    servo0 = 0
    servo1 = 1
    servo2 = 2
    setSpeed(ser, servo0, speed)
    setSpeed(ser, servo2, speed)
    angle = int((math.atan2(y, x)* 360)/(2 * 3.1416))
    mag = int(math.hypot(x, y))
    print angle
    mag2 = mag/2
    print mag2
    setAngle(ser, servo0, angle + 40)
    setAngle(ser, servo2, 160 - mag)
    setAngle(ser, servo1, 50 + mag2)

-UU-----F1  robotPosLib.py  All L25      (Python)-----
Wrote /home/pi/maestro-linux/robotPosLib.py
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/maestro-linux
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import pygame, sys
from robotPosLib import *

black = 0,0,0
white = 0xFF, 0xFF, 0xFF
background_color = 0x12, 0x0E, 0x1C
ser = serial.Serial("/dev/ttyACM0", 9600)

width = 64
height = 32
scale = 8
canvas = pygame.Surface((width, height), pygame.SRCALPHA)
canvas.set_at((0,0), white)
canvas.set_at((width-1,height-1), black)

def animation_frame(screen):
    screen.fill(background_color)
    view = pygame.transform.scale(canvas, (width*scale, height*scale))
    screen.blit(view, (0, 0))

def plot((x,y)):
    x = int(x/scale)
    y = int(y/scale)
    print x, y
    setPos(ser, x + 50, y)
    if 0 <= x < width and 0 <= y < height:
        canvas.set_at((x,y), white)

def dispatch(event):
    if event.type == pygame.QUIT:
        sys.exit(0)
    if event.type == pygame.MOUSEBUTTONDOWN:
        plot(event.pos)
    if event.type == pygame.MOUSEMOTION and event.buttons != (0,0,0):
        plot(event.pos)

pygame.display.init()
screen = pygame.display.set_mode((320, 240))
while 1:
    for event in pygame.event.get():
        dispatch(event)
    animation_frame(screen)
    pygame.display.flip()

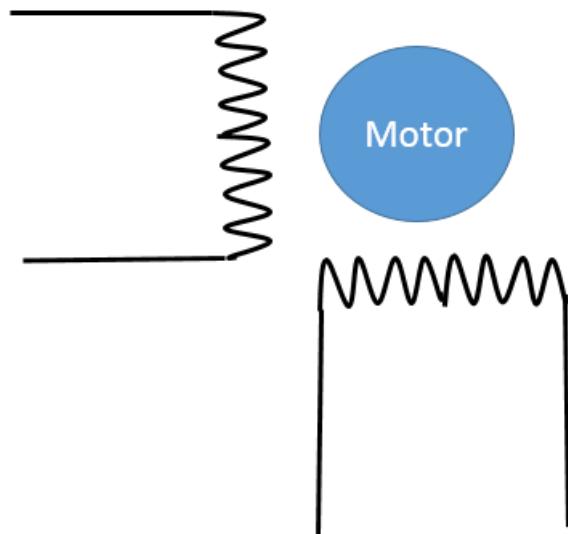
-UU-:----F1  robotDraw.py  All L1      (Python)-----
```

## Chapter 6: A Robot That Can Play Air Hockey

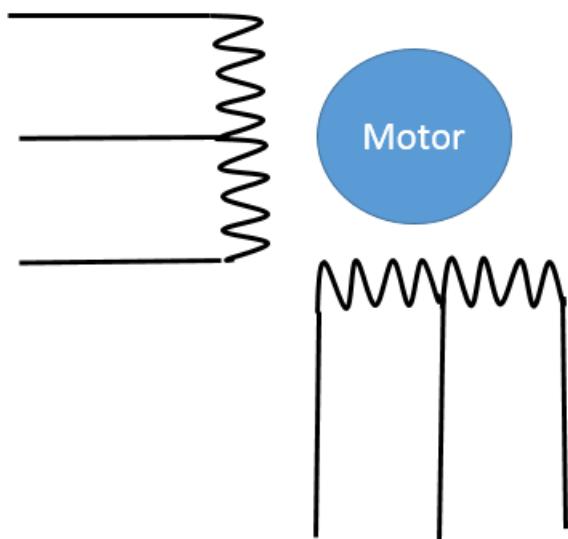


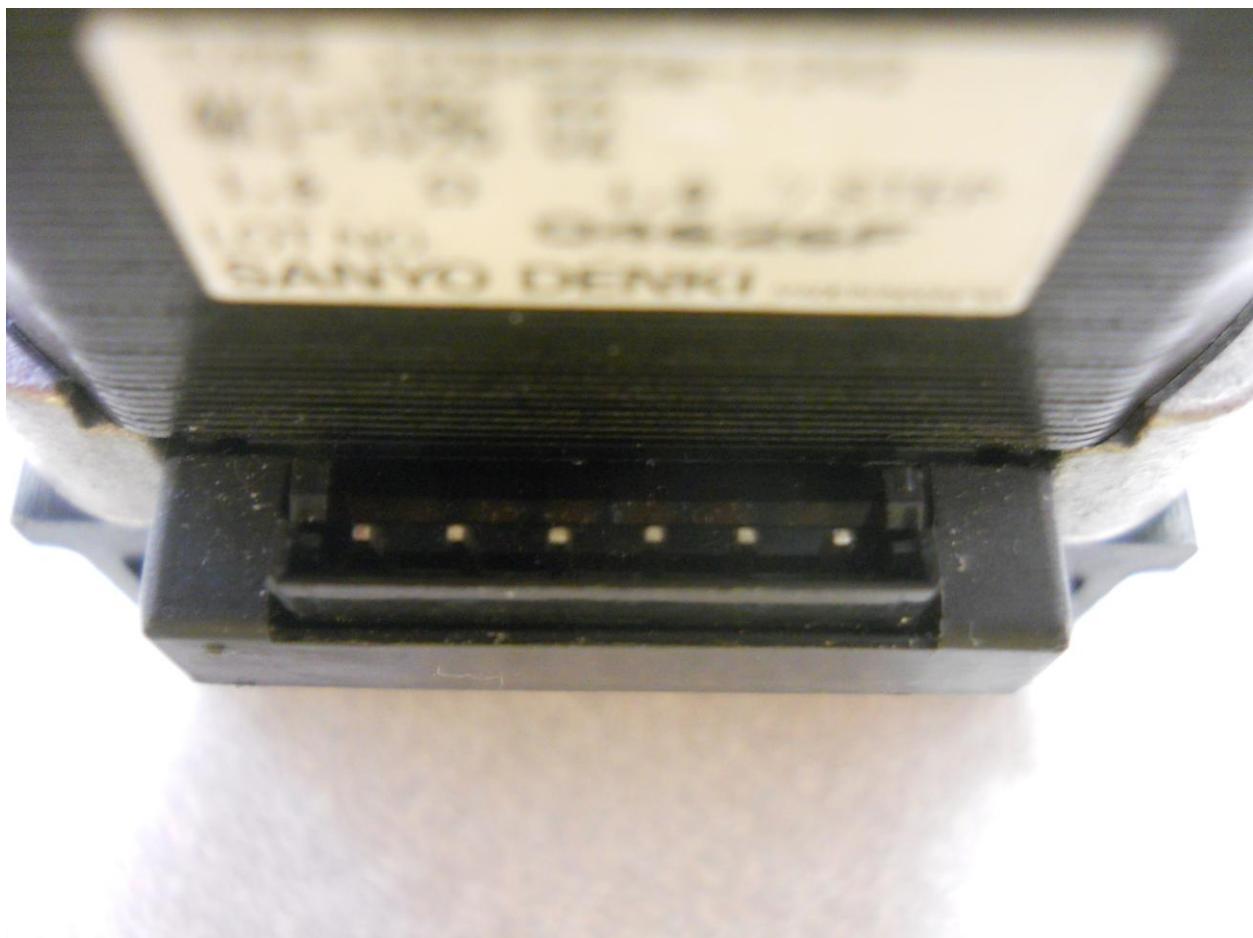


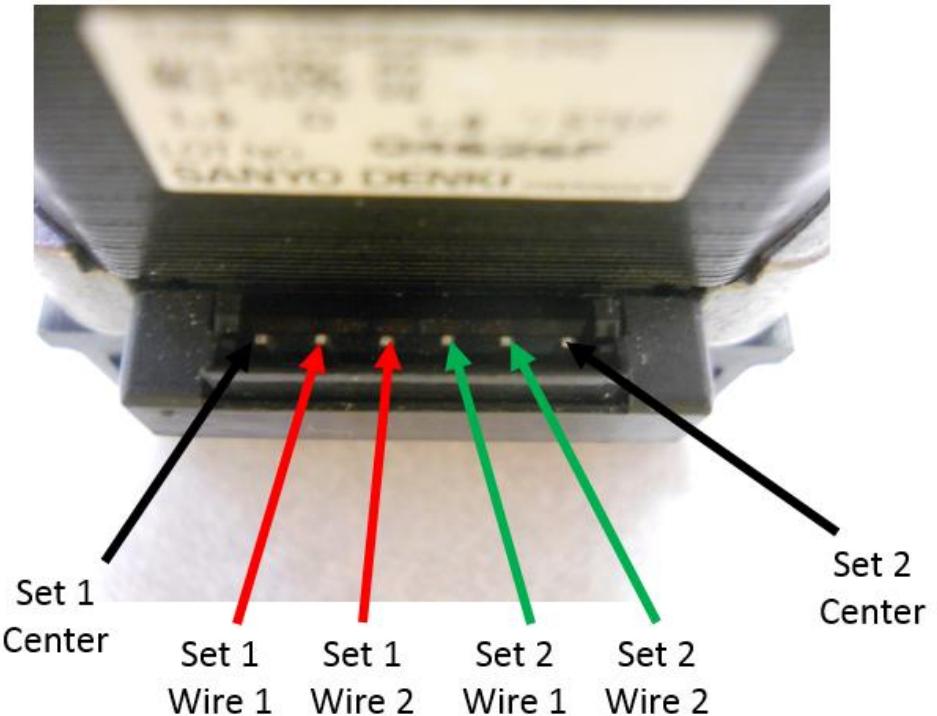
UniPolar Wiring

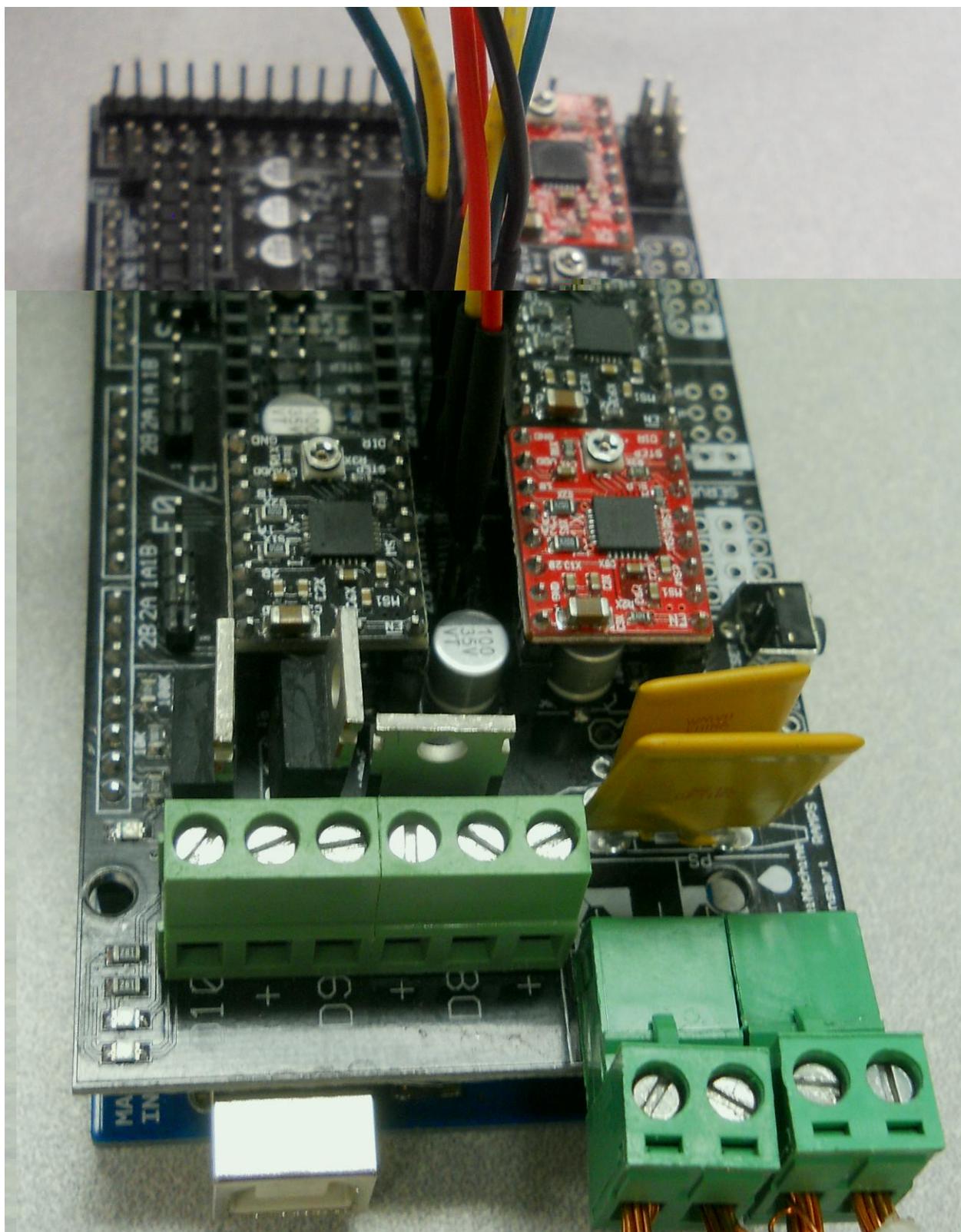


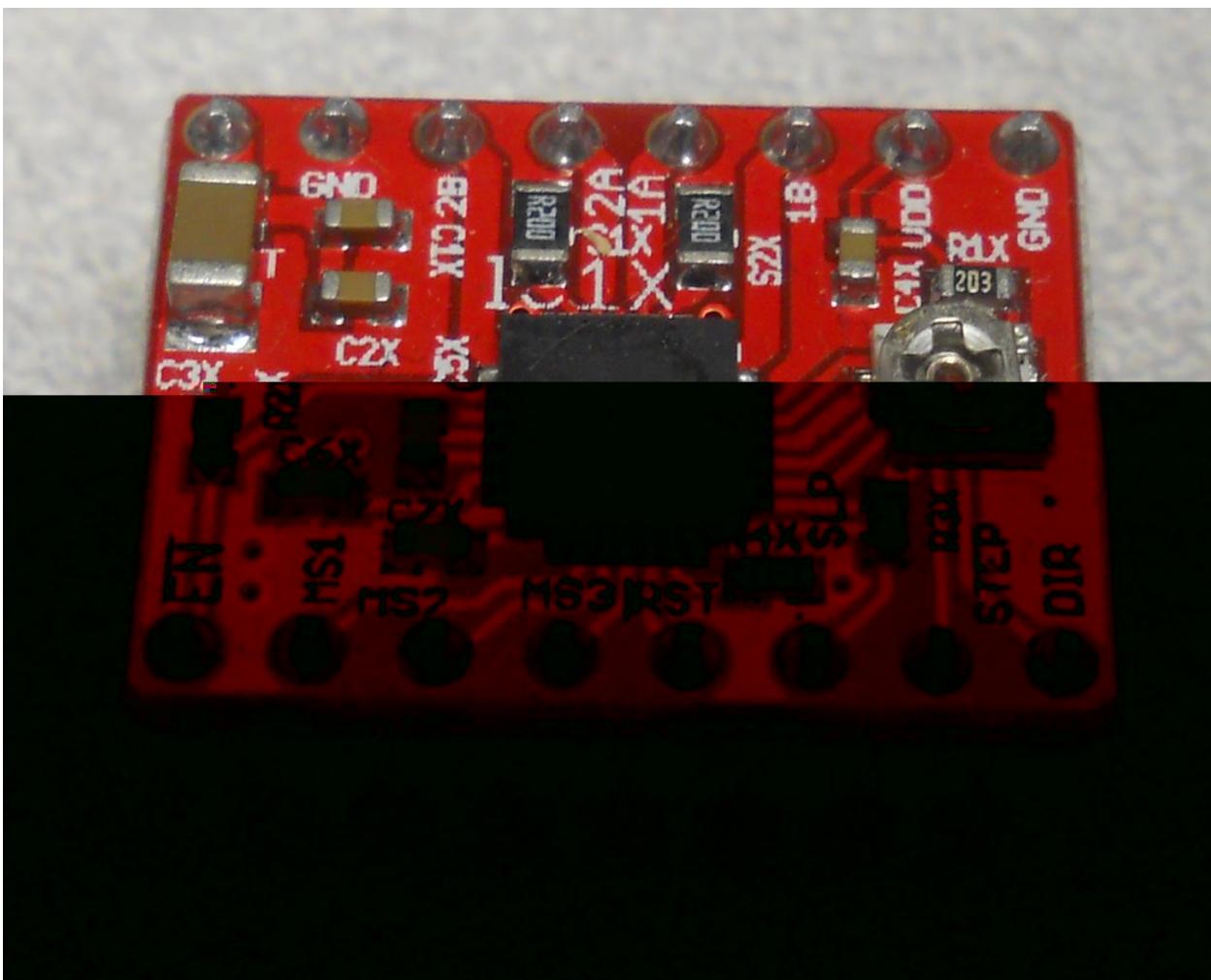
BiPolar Wiring



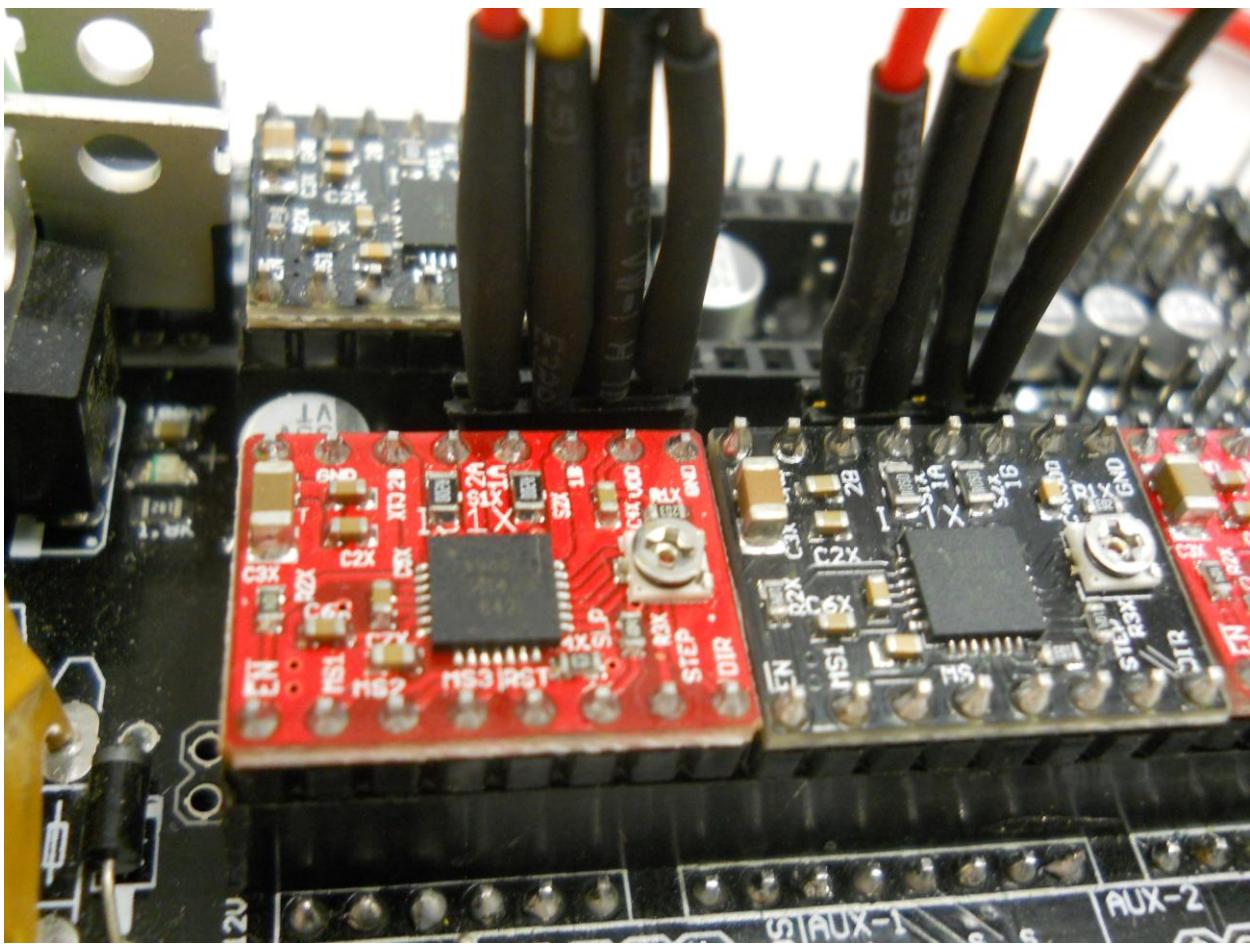


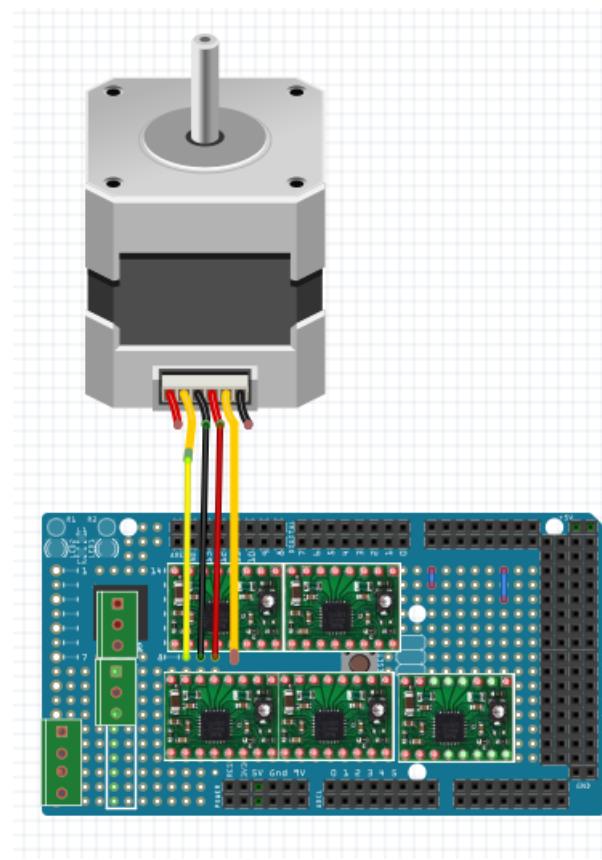












COM43 (Arduino Mega or Mega 2560)

```
AHR Robot Motor test v1.01
Initializing robot...
Free Memory: 7676
Initializing Stepper motors...
Max_acceleration_x: 300
Max_acceleration_y: 145
Moving to initial position...
Ready to start test!!
Moving the robot 5cm in X
Moving the robot 5cm in Y
```

Autoscroll      No line ending ▾      115200 baud ▾

AHR\_Motor\_Test | Arduino 1.6.1

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

AHR\_Motor\_Test Configuration.h Definitions.h Steppers

```
//#define MAX_ACCEL_Y 200 //140/220
//#define MAX_SPEED_X 28000 //max 25000 for 12V // Maximun speed in steps/seg
//#define MAX_SPEED_Y 28000

// This is for the Accel ramp implementation (to smooth the intial acceleration), simplified S-profile
#define ACCEL_RAMP_MIN 2500 // The S profile is generated up to this speed
#define ACCEL_RAMP_MAX 10000

// UNCOMMENT THIS LINES TO INVERT MOTORS
#define INVERT_X_AXIS 1
#define INVERT_Y_AXIS 1 //Y-LEFT
//#define INVERT_Z_AXIS 1 //Y_RIGHT
```

```

#define ACCEL_RAMP_MIN 2500 // The S profile is generated up to this speed
#define ACCEL_RAMP_MAX 10000
|
// UNCOMMENT THIS LINES TO INVERT MOTORS
#define INVERT_X_AXIS 1
#define INVERT_Y_AXIS 1 //Y-LEFT
//#define INVERT_Z_AXIS 1 //Y_RIGHT

// Geometric calibration.
// This depends on the pulley teeth. For 40 teeth, ST2->19, for 40 teeth, ST2->20, for 50 teeth, ST5->20
#define X_AXIS_STEPS_PER_UNIT 10 // 10 steps per mm
#define Y_AXIS_STEPS_PER_UNIT 10 // 10 steps per mm
// These are min and max travel distances in mm measured from center of robot pusher
#define ROBOT_MIN_X 100
#define ROBOT_MIN_Y 80
#define ROBOT_MAX_X 500
#define ROBOT_MAX_Y 400

```



```

Absolute Min and Max robot positions in mm (measured from center of robot pusher) // I
#define ROBOT_MIN_X 100 #def
#define ROBOT_MIN_Y 80 #def
#define ROBOT_MAX_X 500 #def
#define ROBOT_MAX_Y 400 #def

This is the center of the table. All units in milimeters // T
#define ROBOT_CENTER_X 300 // Center of robot. The table is 600x1000mm, so center is 300,500 #def
#define ROBOT_CENTER_Y 500 #def

Initial robot position in mm // I
The robot must be at this position at start time // T
Default: Centered in X and minimum position in Y // I
#define ROBOT_INITIAL_POSITION_X 300 #def
#define ROBOT_INITIAL_POSITION_Y 45 // Measured from center of the robot pusher to the table border #def

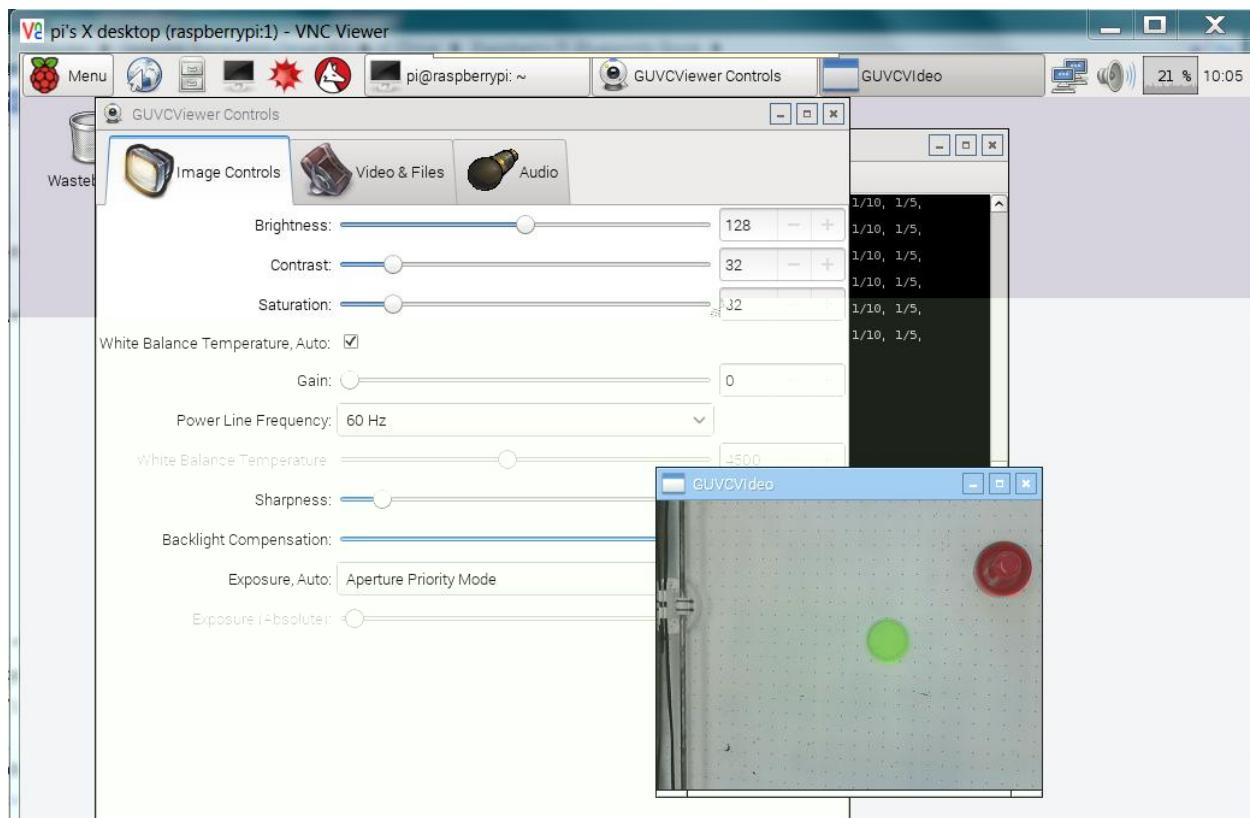
Robot defense and attack lines // I
#define ROBOT_DEFENSE_POSITION 95 #def
#define ROBOT_DEFENSE_ATTACK_POSITION 220 #def

```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ lsusb
Bus 001 Device 002: ID 0424:9514 Standard Microsystems Corp.
Bus 001 Device 001: ID 1d6b:0002 Linux Foundation 2.0 root hub
Bus 001 Device 003: ID 0424:ec00 Standard Microsystems Corp.
Bus 001 Device 004: ID 1a86:7523 QinHeng Electronics HL-340 USB-Serial adapter
Bus 001 Device 005: ID 413c:3012 Dell Computer Corp. Optical Wheel Mouse
Bus 001 Device 008: ID 046d:0825 Logitech, Inc. Webcam C270
Bus 001 Device 007: ID 413c:2003 Dell Computer Corp. Keyboard
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ ls /dev/v*
/dev/vc-cma  /dev/vcs   /dev/vcs4  /dev/vcsa   /dev/vcsa4  /dev/vcsm
/dev/vchiq   /dev/vcs1  /dev/vcs5  /dev/vcsa1  /dev/vcsa5  /dev/vhci
/dev/vcio    /dev/vcs2  /dev/vcs6  /dev/vcsa2  /dev/vcsa6  /dev/video0
/dev/vc-mem  /dev/vcs3  /dev/vcs7  /dev/vcsa3  /dev/vcsa7

/dev/v4l:
by-id  by-path
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/examples/python
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import cv2.cv as cv
import time

cv.NamedWindow("camera", 1)

capture = cv.CaptureFromCAM(0)
cv.SetCaptureProperty(capture, 3, 360)
cv.SetCaptureProperty(capture, 4, 240)

while True:
    img = cv.QueryFrame(capture)
    cv.ShowImage("camera", img)
    if cv.WaitKey(10) == 27:
        break
cv.DestroyAllWindows()

-UU-----F1 myCamera.py All L6 (Python)-----
Wrote /home/pi/examples/python/myCamera.py
```

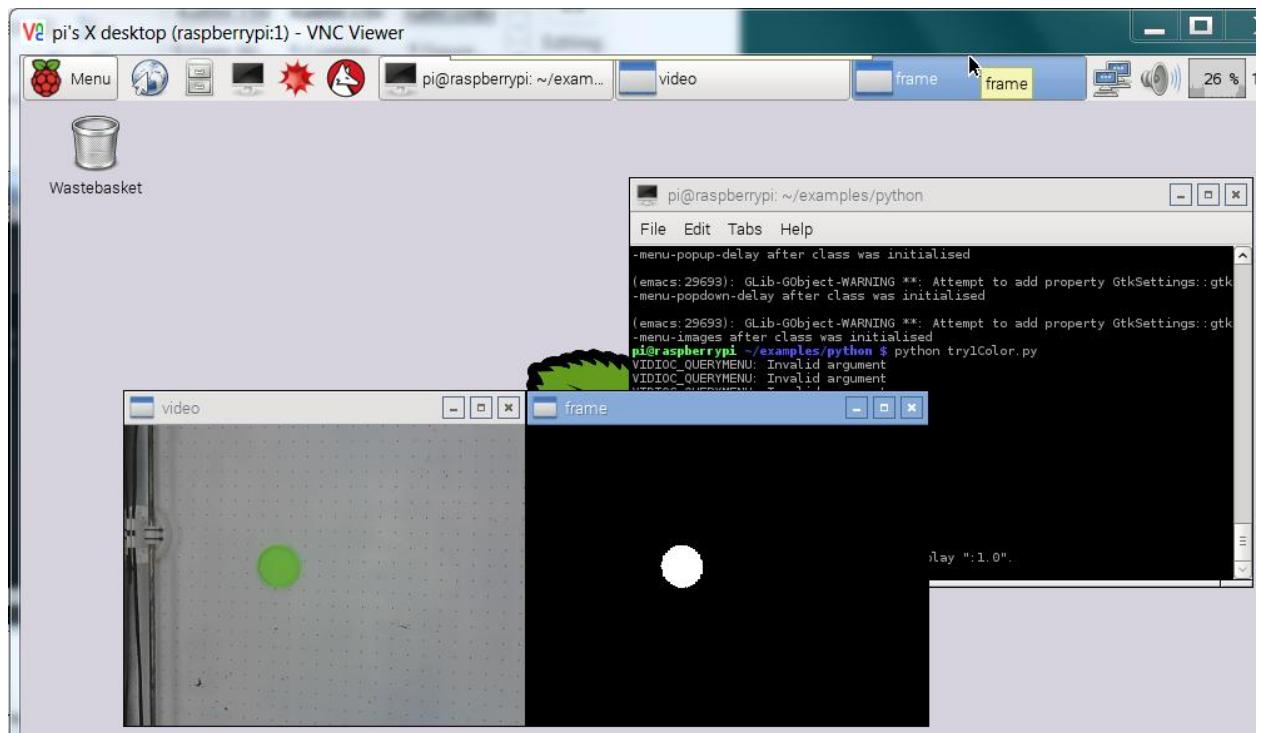


```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/examples/python
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import numpy as np
import cv2

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
cap.set(3,320)
cap.set(4,240)
low_range = np.array([10, 120, 100])
high_range = np.array([70, 255, 255])

while(cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    hue_image = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    threshold_img = cv2.inRange(hue_image, low_range, high_range)
    cv2.imshow('video',frame)
    cv2.imshow('frame',threshold_img)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break
    cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

--UU-:----F1  try1.py      All L18      (Python) -----
Wrote /home/pi/examples/python/try1.py
```



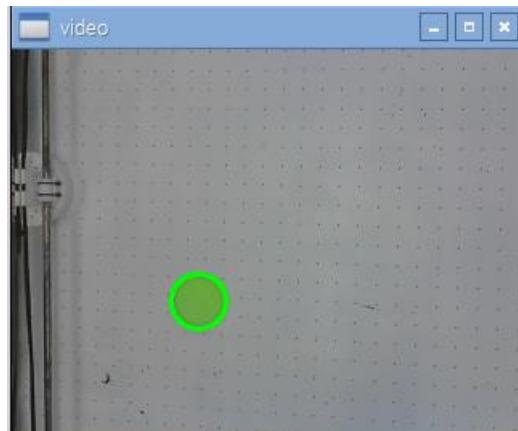
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/examples/python
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import numpy as np
import cv2

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
cap.set(3,320)
cap.set(4,240)
low_range = np.array([10, 120, 100])
high_range = np.array([70, 255, 255])

while(cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    hue_image = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    threshold_img = cv2.inRange(hue_image, low_range, high_range)
    contour, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(threshold_img, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    center = contour[0]
    moment = cv2.moments(center)
    (x,y),radius = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(center)
    center = (int(x),int(y))
    radius = int(radius)
    img = cv2.circle(frame,center,radius,(0,255,0),2)
    cv2.imshow('video',frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(1) & 0xFF == ord('q'):
        break

cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

-UU-:***-F1  try1.py      All L22      (Python)-----
```



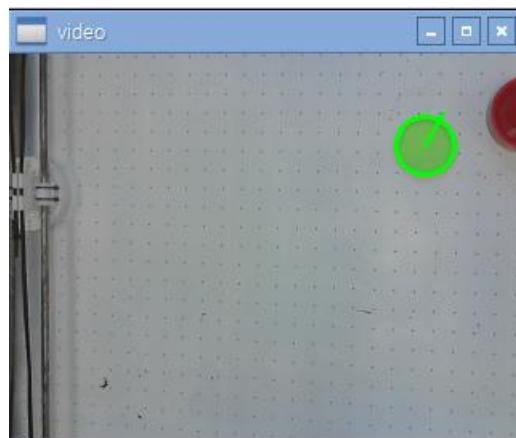
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/examples/python
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import cv2
import numpy as np

cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
cap.set(3, 360)
cap.set(4, 240)
low_range = np.array([10, 120, 100])
high_range = np.array([70, 255, 255])
lastX = 0
lastY = 0
deltaX = 0
deltaY = 0

while (cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    hue_image = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    threshold_img = cv2.inRange(hue_image, low_range, high_range)
    contour, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(threshold_img, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    if contour:
        center = contour[0]
        moment = cv2.moments(center)
        (x,y),radius = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(center)
        center = (int(x), int(y))
        deltaX = int(x) - lastX
        deltaY = int(y) - lastY
        lastX = int(x)
        lastY = int(y)
        radius = int(radius)
        img = cv2.circle(frame, center, radius, (0, 255, 0), 2)
        img = cv2.line(frame, (lastX,lastY), (lastX + deltaX, lastY + deltaY), (0, 255, 0), 2)
    cv2.imshow('video', frame)
    if cv2.waitKey(10) == 27:
        break

cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()

-UU-:**--F1  trackPuck.py   All L32      (Python)---
```



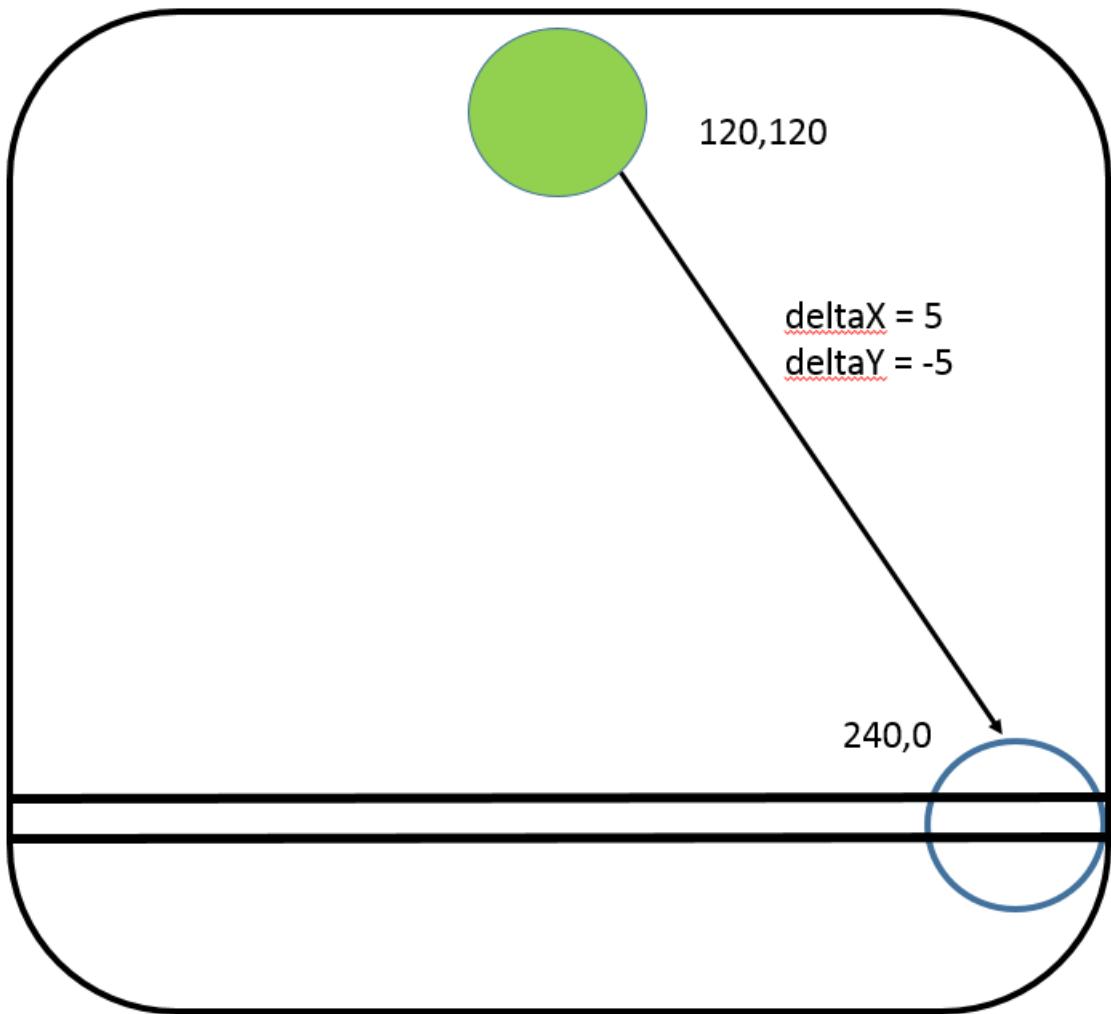
A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~examples/python". The window contains the following Python script:

```
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
#!/usr/bin/python
import serial
import time

ser = serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM0', 115200, timeout = 1)

while 1:
    print ser.readline()
    time.sleep(1)
```

The terminal window shows the command "Wrote /home/pi/examples/python/simpleSerial.py" at the bottom.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~examples/python". The window contains Python code for calculating a paddle's new position based on its current position, movement direction, and movement distance. The code uses if-else statements to handle edge cases where the new position would be outside the valid range of 0 to 180 degrees.

```
def calcPaddlePosition(x, y, dx, dy):
    # This calculates the position of the paddle for a puck movement
    if dy != 0:
        newX = x - y/dy * dx
    else:
        newX = x
    newY = 0
    if newX < 0:
        newX = -newX
    if newX > 180:
        newX = 180 - (newX - 180)
    return newX, newY
```

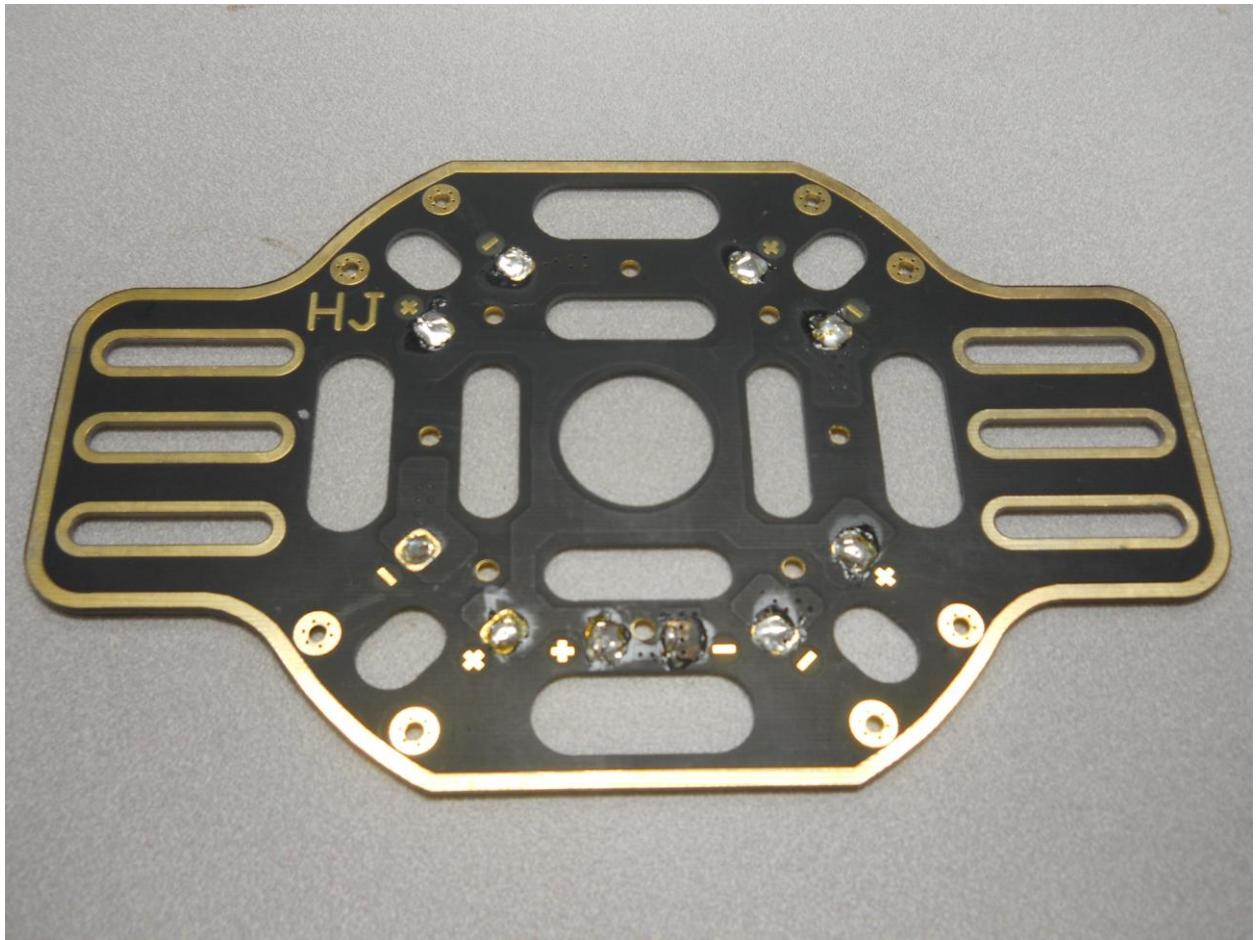
The terminal window also shows the file name "puckLib.py" and the fact that it is a Python script. It includes standard Emacs status information at the bottom.

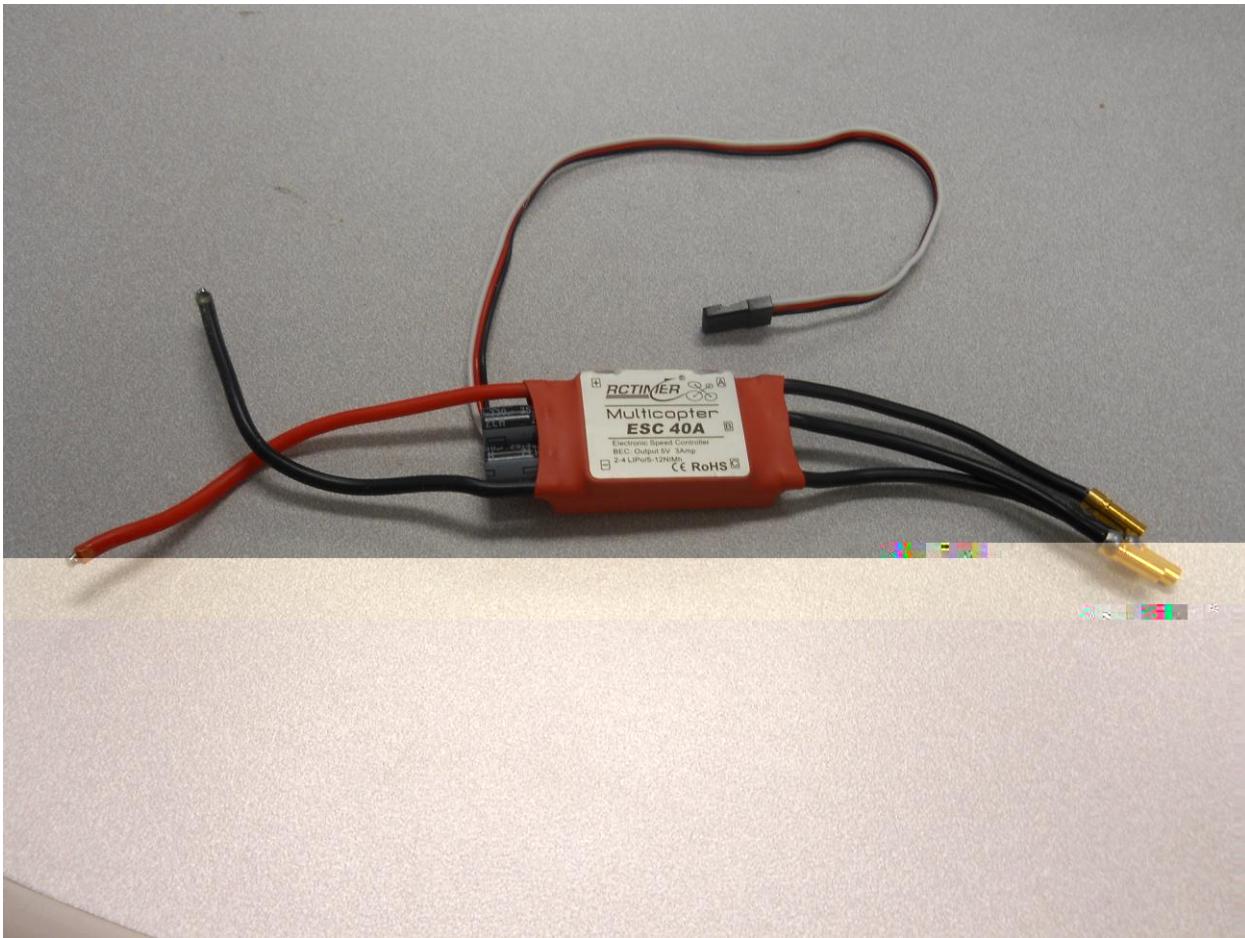
-UU-----F1 **puckLib.py** All L1 (Python)-----  
For information about GNU Emacs and the GNU system, type C-h C-a.

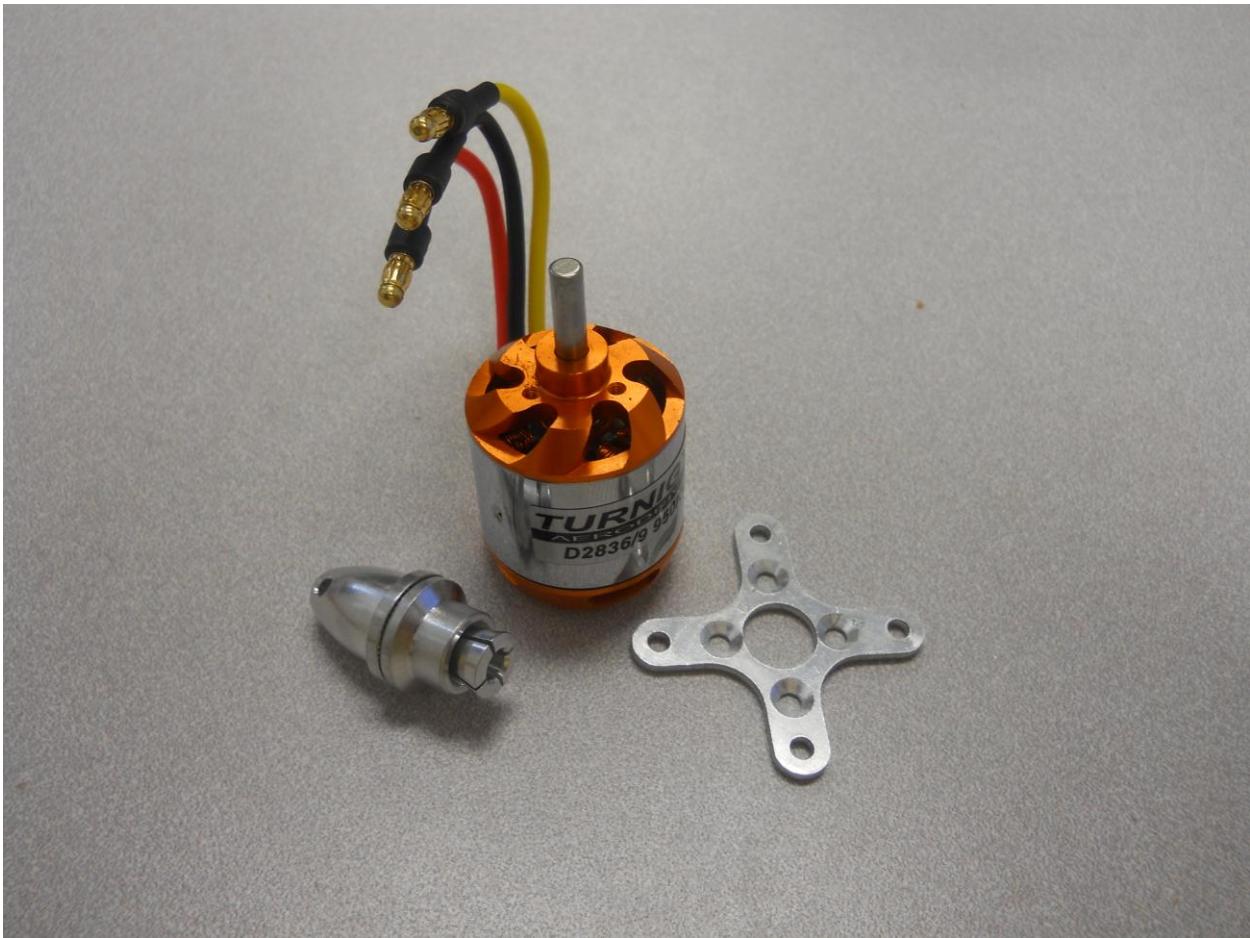
```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/examples/python
File Edit Options Buffers Tools Python Help
import cv2
import numpy as np
from puckLib import *
import time
import serial
ser = serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM0', 115200, timeout = 1)
cap = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
cap.set(3, 180)
cap.set(4, 120)
low_range = np.array([10, 120, 100])
high_range = np.array([70, 255, 255])
lastX = 0
lastY = 0
deltaX = 0
deltaY = 0
while (cap.isOpened()):
    ret, frame = cap.read()
    hue_image = cv2.cvtColor(frame, cv2.COLOR_BGR2HSV)
    threshold_img = cv2.inRange(hue_image, low_range, high_range)
    contour, hierarchy = cv2.findContours(threshold_img, cv2.RETR_TREE, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_SIMPLE)
    if contour:
        center = contour[0]
        moment = cv2.moments(center)
        (x,y),radius = cv2.minEnclosingCircle(center)
        y = 120 - y
        center = (int(x), int(y))
        deltaX = int(x) - lastX
        deltaY = int(y) - lastY
        lastX = int(x)
        lastY = int(y)
        radius = int(radius)
        img = cv2.circle(frame, (lastX, 120 - lastY), radius, (0, 255, 0), 2)
        cv2.imshow('video', frame)
    if deltaY < 1:
        newPaddleX, newPaddleY = calcPaddlePosition(lastX, lastY, deltaX, deltaY)
        xCommand = str(newPaddleX)
        yCommand = str(newPaddleY)
        command = xCommand.zfill(3) + ',' + yCommand.zfill(3)
        ser.write(command)
        time.sleep(.2)
    if cv2.waitKey(10) == 27:
        break
cap.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
-UU:***--F1  trackPuck.py  All L9      (Python)-----
```

## Chapter 7: A Robot That Can Fly





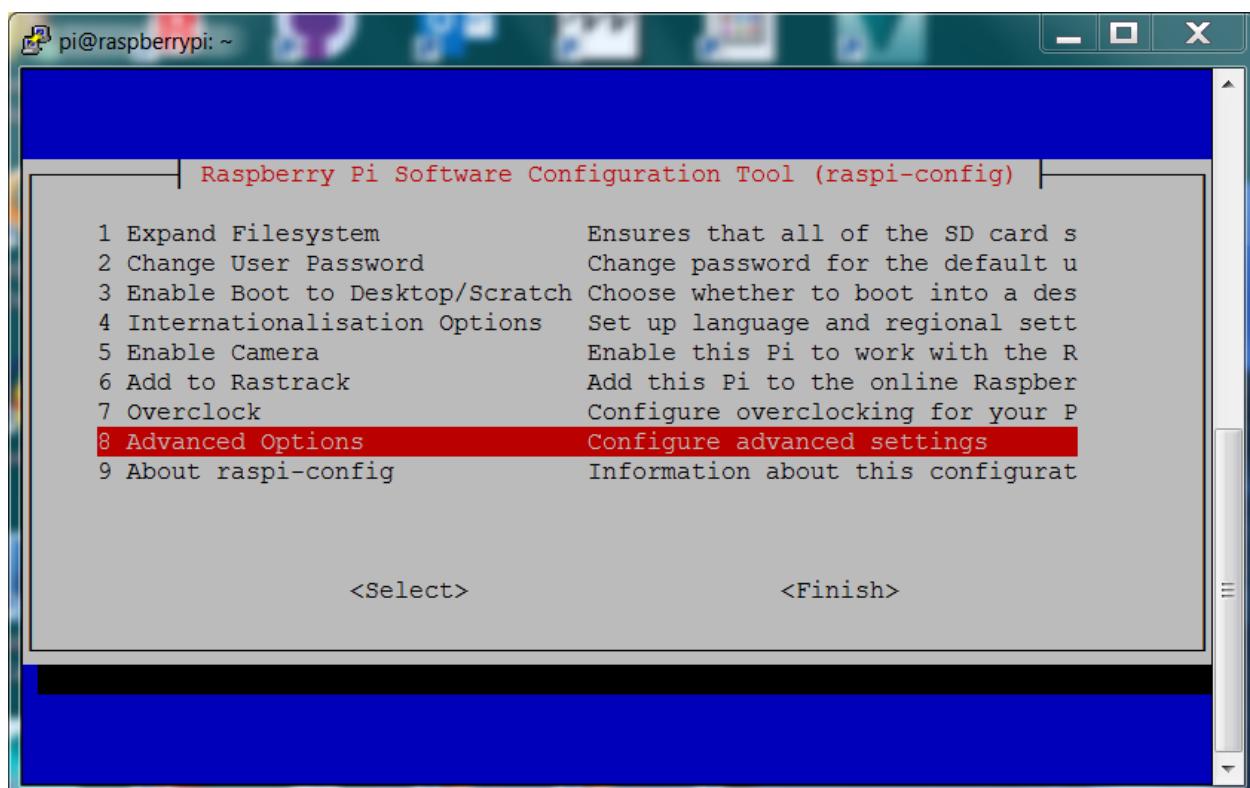
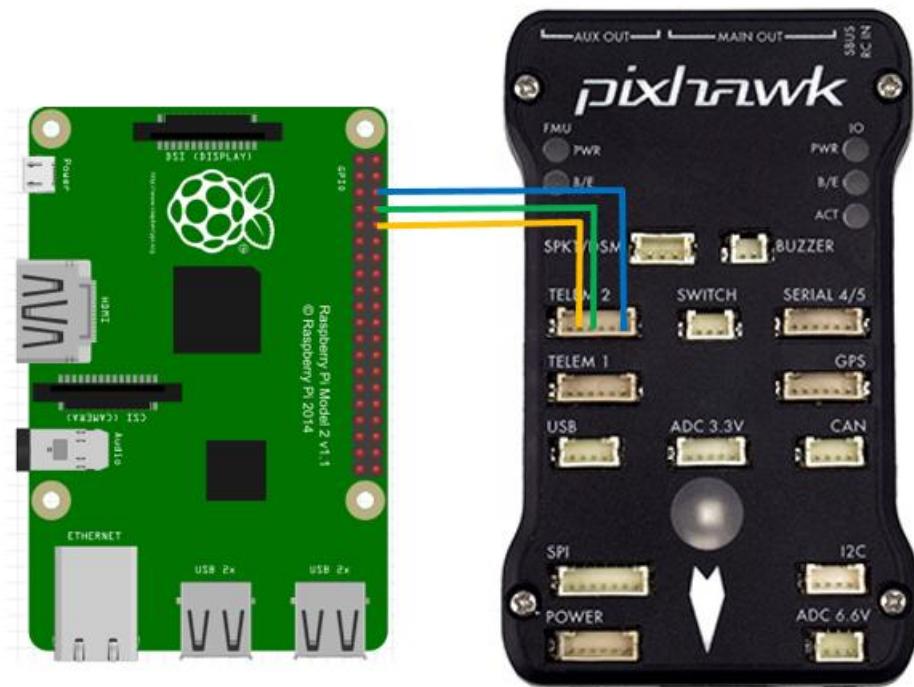


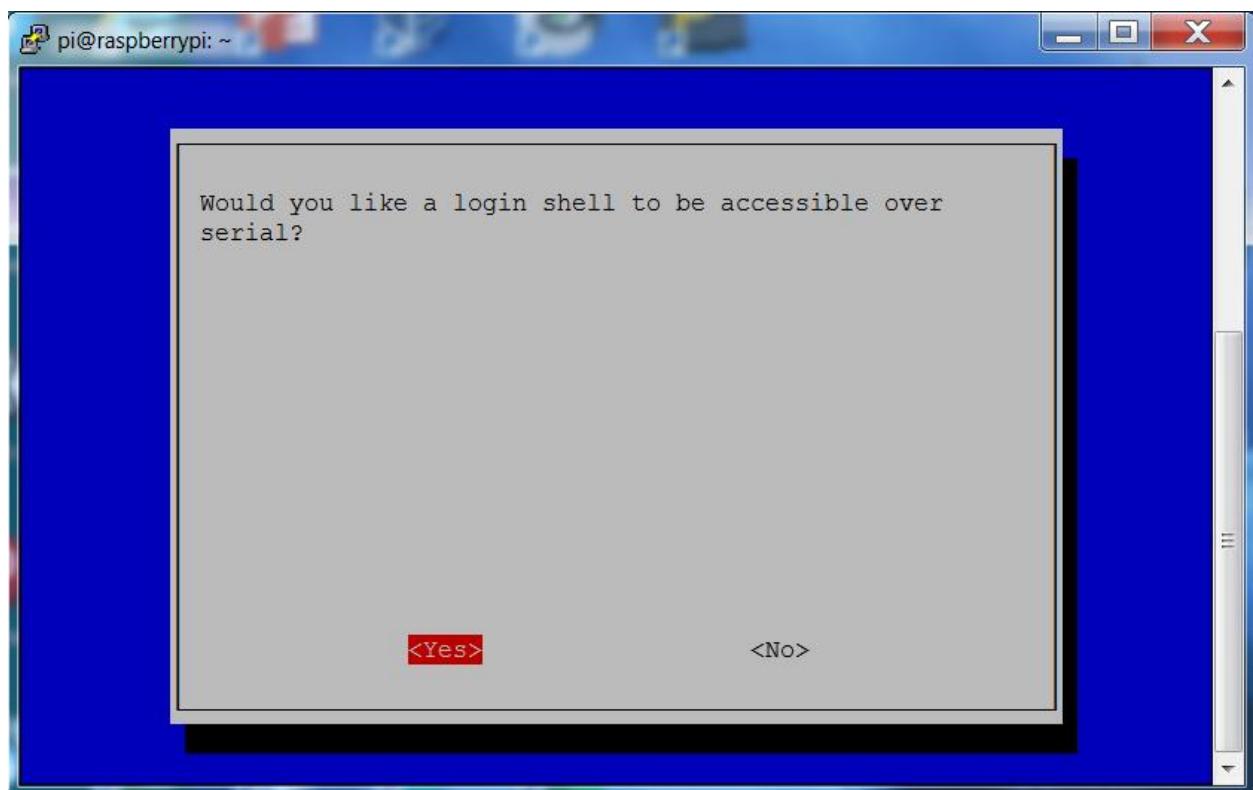
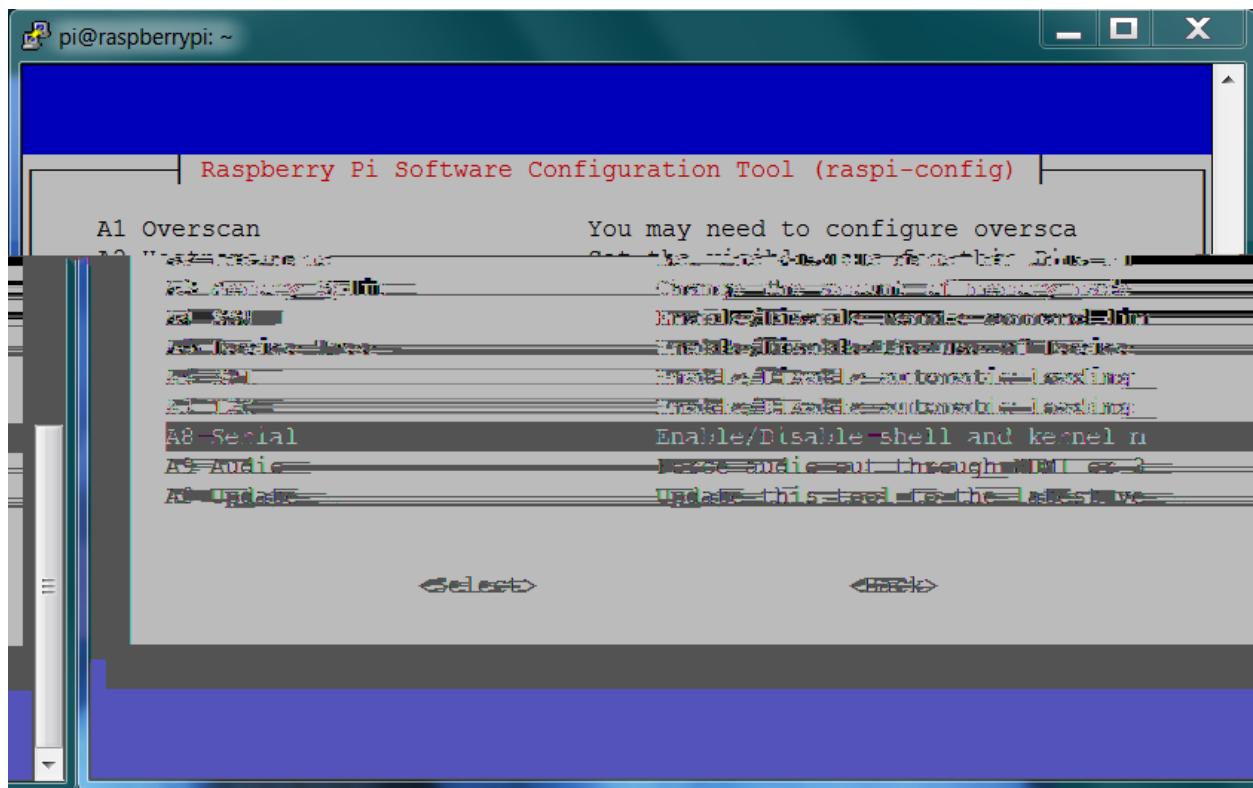












```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Sep 14 02:28:23 2015 from 116.98.25.36
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo -s
root@raspberrypi:/home/pi# mavproxy.py --master=/dev/ttyAMA0 --baudrate 57600 --
aircraft MyCopter
Connect /dev/ttyAMA0 source_system=255
no script MyCopter/mavinit.scr
Log Directory: MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1
Telemetry log: MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1/flight.tlog
Waiting for heartbeat from /dev/ttyAMA0
MAV> 0 0 QAonline system 1
STABILIZE> Mode STABILIZE
fence breach
APM: ArduCopter V3.2.1 (36b405fb)
APM: PX4: ce602658 NuttX: 475b8c15
APM: Frame: QUAD
APM: PX4v2 00380029 31334706 38383835
Received 417 parameters
Saved 417 parameters to MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1/mav.parm

STABILIZE> 
```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Mon Sep 14 02:28:23 2015 from 116.98.25.36
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo -s
root@raspberrypi:/home/pi# mavproxy.py --master=/dev/ttyAMA0 --baudrate 57600 --
aircraft MyCopter
Connect /dev/ttyAMA0 source_system=255
no script MyCopter/mavinit.scr
Log Directory: MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1
Telemetry log: MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1/flight.tlog
Waiting for heartbeat from /dev/ttyAMA0
MAV> 0 0 QAonline system 1
STABILIZE> Mode STABILIZE
fence breach
APM: ArduCopter V3.2.1 (36b405fb)
APM: PX4: ce602658 NuttX: 475b8c15
APM: Frame: QUAD
APM: PX4v2 00380029 31334706 38383835
Received 417 parameters
Saved 417 parameters to MyCopter/logs/2015-09-15/flight1/mav.parm

STABILIZE> param show ARMING_CHECK
STABILIZE> ARMING_CHECK      1.000000

```

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/dronekit-python/examples/vehicle_state
STABILIZE> module load droneapi.module.api
STABILIZE> DroneAPI loaded
Loaded module droneapi.module.api

STABILIZE> api start vehicle_state.py
STABILIZE>
Get all vehicle attribute values:
Location: Location:lat=0.0,lon=0.0,alt=1.38999998569,is_relative=False
Attitude: Attitude:pitch=0.0657835155725,yaw=-3.04151630402,roll=-0.02454243041
57
Velocity: [0.0, 0.0, 0.0]
GPS: GPSInfo:fix=0,num_sat=0
Groundspeed: 0.0
Airspeed: 0.0
Mount status: [None, None, None]
Battery: Battery:voltage=0.0,current=None,level=None
Rangefinder: Rangefinder: distance=None, voltage=None
Rangefinder distance: None
Rangefinder voltage: None
Mode: STABILIZE
Armed: False
Set Vehicle.mode=GUIDED (currently: STABILIZE)
Waiting for mode change ...
Got MAVLink msg: COMMAND_ACK {command : 11, result : 0}
APM: PreArm: Need 3D Fix
GUIDED> Mode GUIDED
Set Vehicle.armed=True (currently: False)
Waiting for arming...
Got MAVLink msg: COMMAND_ACK {command : 400, result : 3}
Waiting for arming...
```

