

PRG1

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NGEE ANN
SCHOOL OF INFOCOMM TECHNOLOGY

Raspberry Pi and Sense HAT

Programming I (PRG1)

Diploma in Information Technology

Diploma in Financial Informatics

Diploma in Cybersecurity & Digital Forensics

Common ICT Programme

Year 1 (2019/20), Semester 1

Objectives

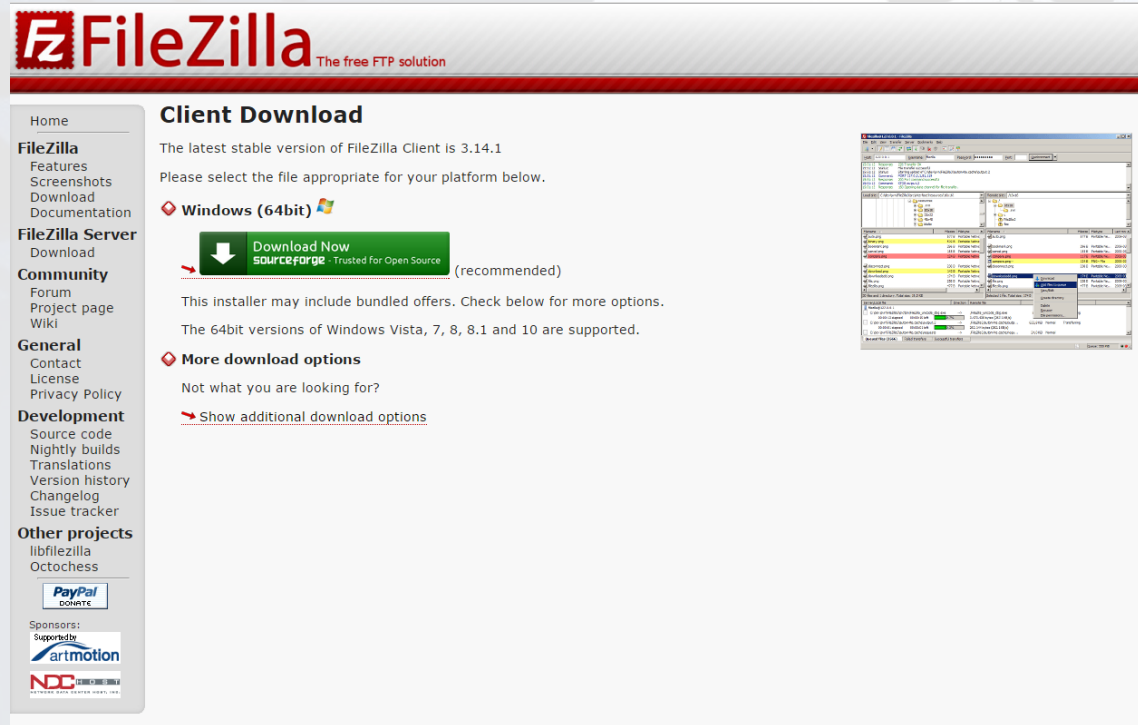
At the end of this lecture, you will

- **Be able to write Python code in Raspberry Pi**
 - Pre-Class Preparation
 - What is Raspberry Pi
 - Raspberry Pi and Internet of Things
 - Connecting to Raspberry Pi
 - Transferring files to/from Raspberry Pi
 - Introduction to Sense HAT

Pre-Class Preparation

- Download and install a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) client
 - To transfer files between your laptop and the Raspberry Pi
 - FileZilla

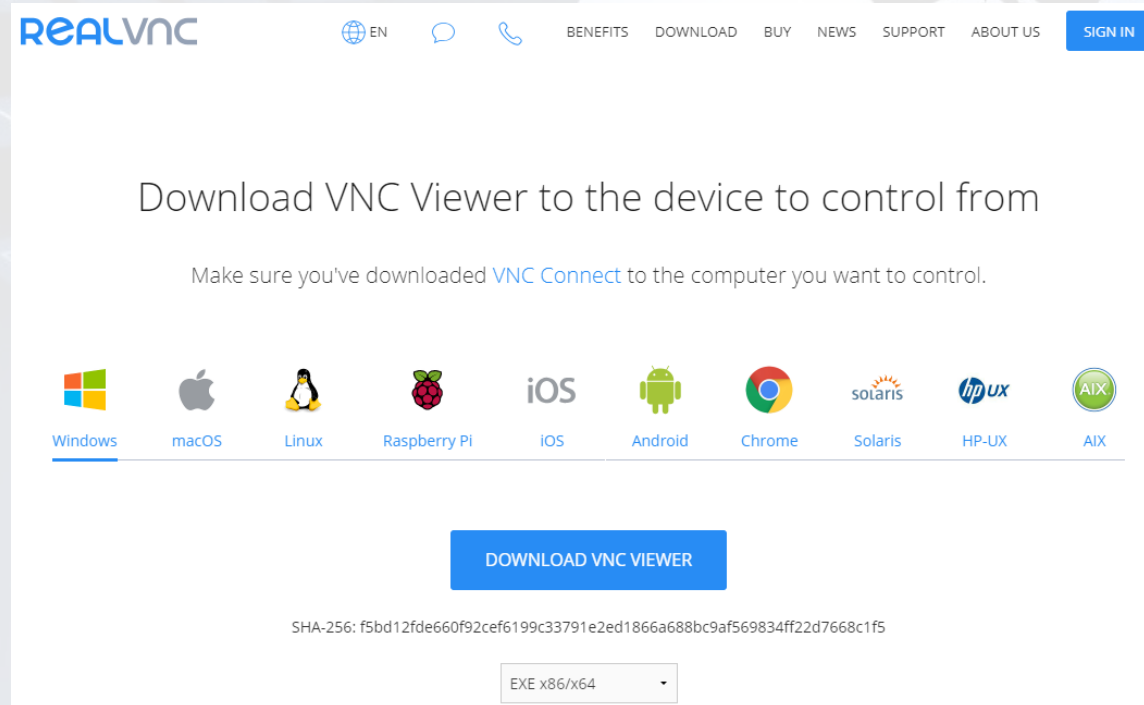
<https://filezilla-project.org/download.php>



Pre-Class Preparation

- Download and install a Virtual Network Computing(VNC) client
 - To view the Raspberry Pi desktop remotely
 - RealVNC

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



Raspberry Pi - What is it?

- Developed by Raspberry Foundation (UK) aims to promote teaching of programming in schools.
- US\$35 (~S\$55)
- Version 3B+ launched in Mar 2018

Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+	
CPU	1400MHz QUAD Core
Memory	1GB RAM
Graphics	Broadcom Video Core IV
USB	4
Video out	HDMI
Networking	Ethernet and Wireless
Storage	microSD



Raspberry Pi – Internet of Things

- One of the key learning platforms for Internet of Things
 - Fully functional computer
 - Low-cost
 - Easily connect physical devices and sensors
- **Internet of Things**
 - Arguably the hottest topic in IT currently
 - Definition
 - The network of physical objects or "things" embedded with electronics, software, sensors, and network connectivity, which enables these objects to collect and exchange data
 - Example: Devices (wearables and ingestibles) to monitor and maintain human health and wellness; disease management, increased fitness, higher productivity

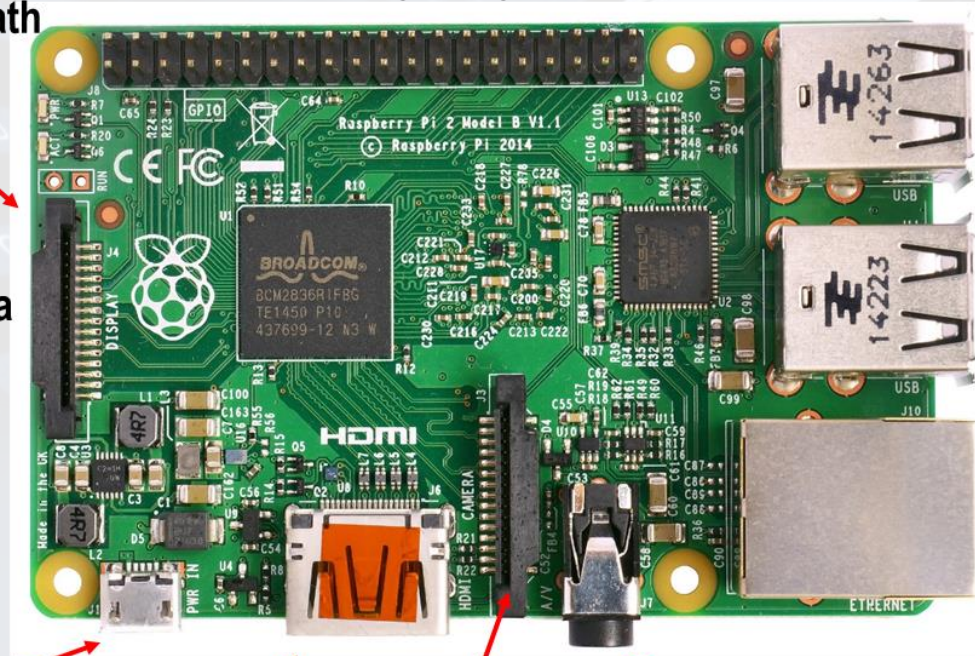


Raspberry Pi - Layout

40-pin General Purpose
Input/Output (GPIO) pins

MicroSD slot underneath

To external display via
ribbon cable



4 x
USB2.0 ports

Ethernet port

Power through Micro-USB

HDMI video-out

To Pi Camera

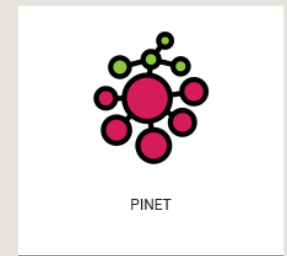
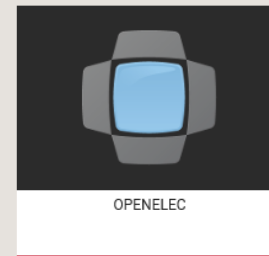
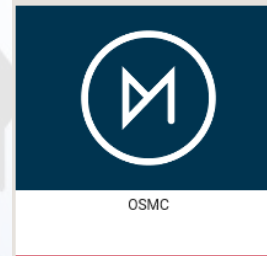
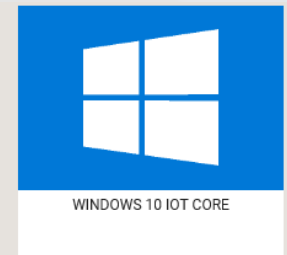
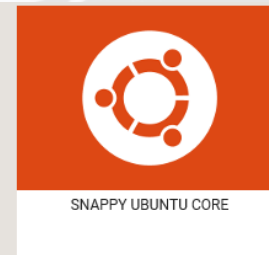
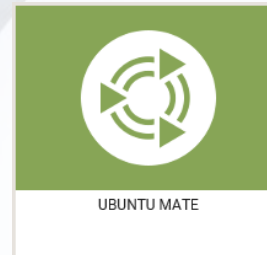
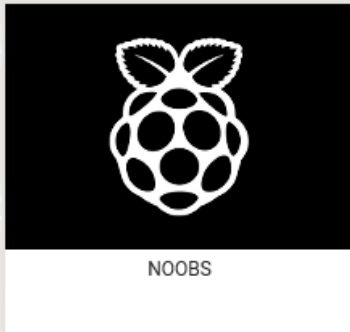
AUX audio-out

Raspberry Pi – Operating Systems

New Out Of the Box Software

- 1st Party : Noobs & Raspbian

- 3rd Party :



Linux

not Windows / not OSX

Raspberry Pi – What It Can Do

- **A LOT!**
 - Music Server
 - Pi Internet TV
 - Pi Radio
 - Small Web Server
 - Retro Game Machine
 - Etc...



Raspberry Pi – Connecting

Note: The MicroSD card is already loaded with Raspbian

- **Step 1: Plug in the micro-USB plug to the RPi3 and turn on the power from the power socket**
- **Step 2: Wait for approximately 1 min for the RPi3 to load Raspbian**
- **Step 3: Check the Batch and Set No. on the under side of the RPi3 casing**
- **Step 4: Connect to the wireless SSID broadcasted by your given RPi3**

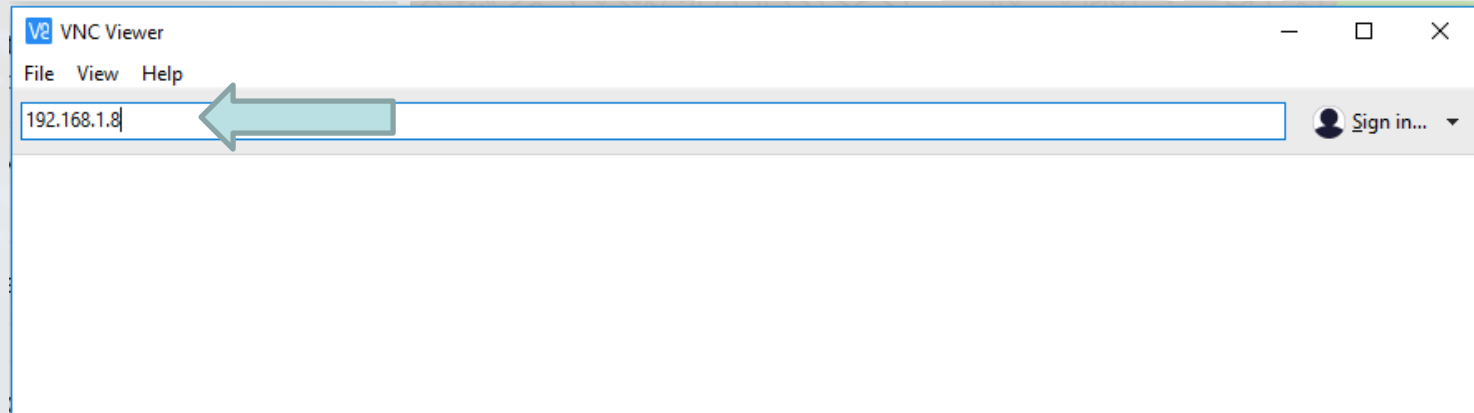
Password: 0123456789

Examples:

Batch No.	Set No.	SSID
750	34	750-1-1 Set34
	59	750-1-1 Set59
723	12	723-1 Set12
	57	723-1 Set57

Raspberry Pi – Connecting

- **Note:** At this point, your browser might load to prompt you to log in to NPWireless. Enter your credentials to attain Internet access.
- **Step 5:** Load the “VNC Viewer” program on your laptop and enter “192.168.50.1” into the “Enter a VNC Server address or search” field
- **Step 6:** Press the “Enter” key on your keyboard

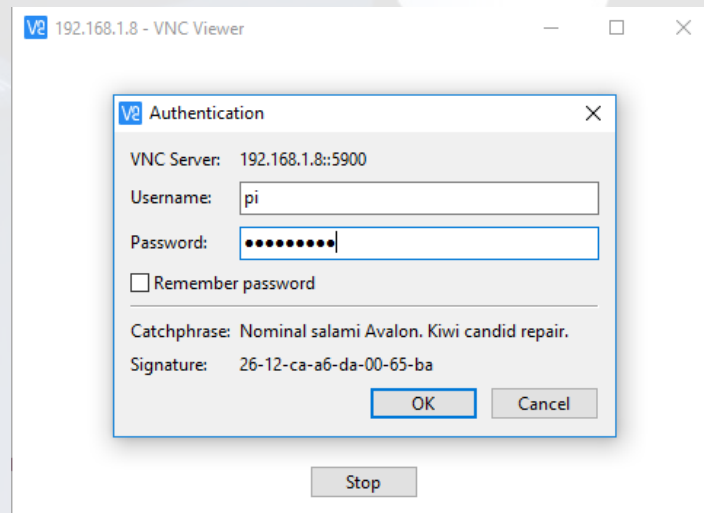


Raspberry Pi – Connecting

- **Step 7: Enter the following credentials and press “OK”:**

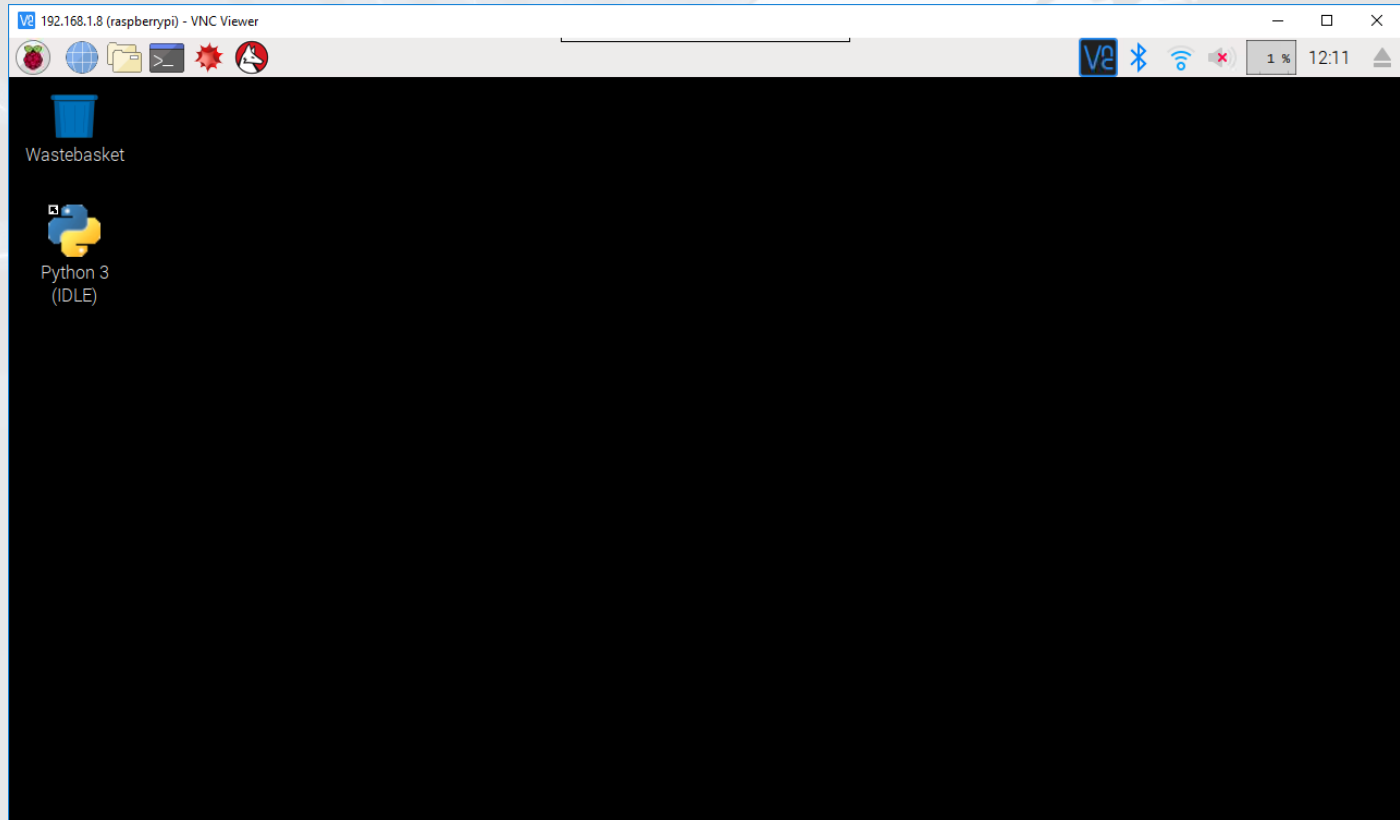
- **Login: pi**
- **Password: raspberry**

Note: You might wish to check the “Remember password” box.



Raspberry Pi – Connecting

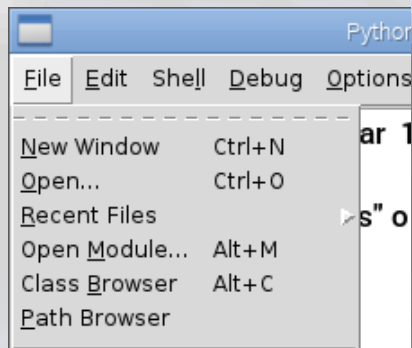
- If you see the following screen or something similar, congratulations!



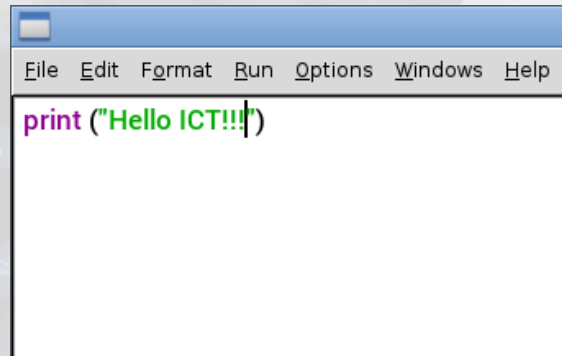
Raspberry Pi – My "First" Python Code

- Launch Python 3 (IDLE) program (double-click icon)

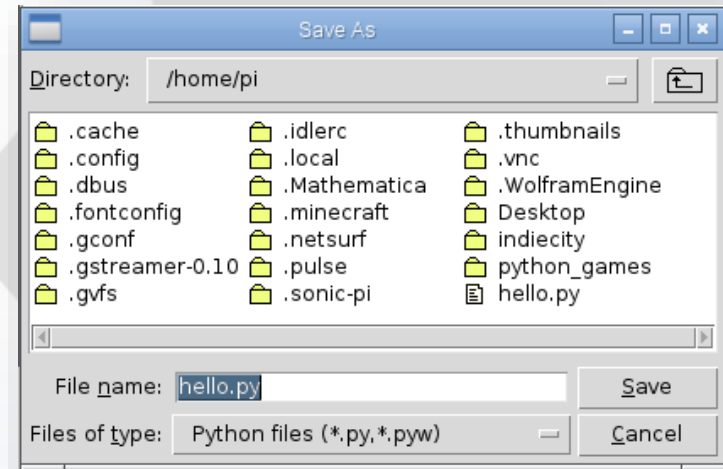
File → New Window



Type in the code



Save as "hello" (default is py)

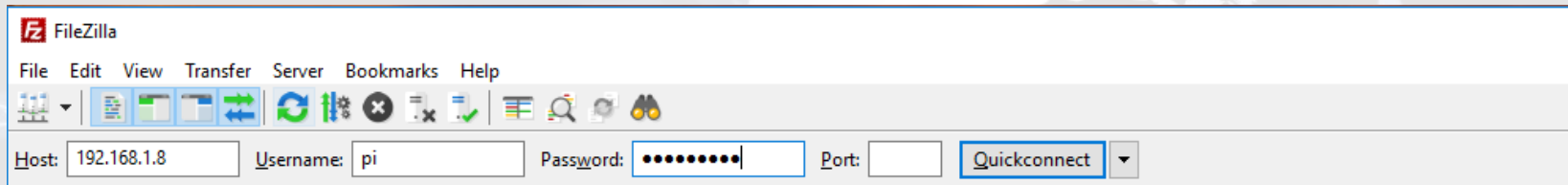


Run the program – do you see any output?

Note: Please transfer out all your files and delete them from the Pi before returning the set to your tutor.

Activity 1

- Raspberry Pi – Transferring Files Through FTP
- Use FTP (e.g., with Filezilla) to easily transfer files from/to *the Pi*



Host: 192.168.1.8

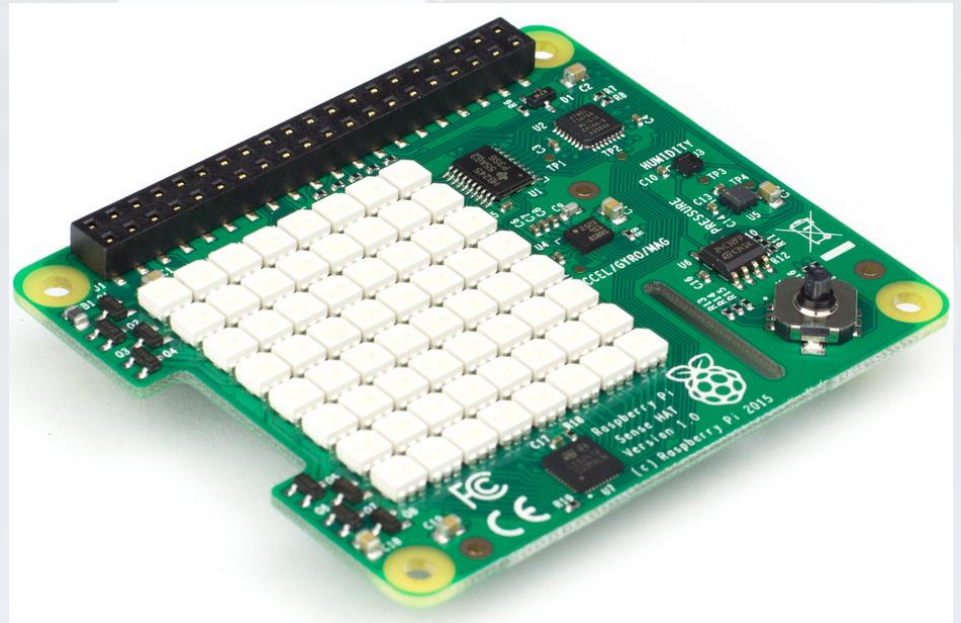
Username: pi

Password: raspberry

Filezilla: <https://filezilla-project.org/download.php>

Raspberry Pi – Sense HAT (hardware attached on top)

- An add-on board for Raspberry Pi
- Features:
 - 8×8 RGB LED matrix
 - Five-button joystick
 - Sensors
 - Gyroscope
 - Accelerometer
 - Magnetometer
 - Temperature
 - Barometric pressure
 - Humidity

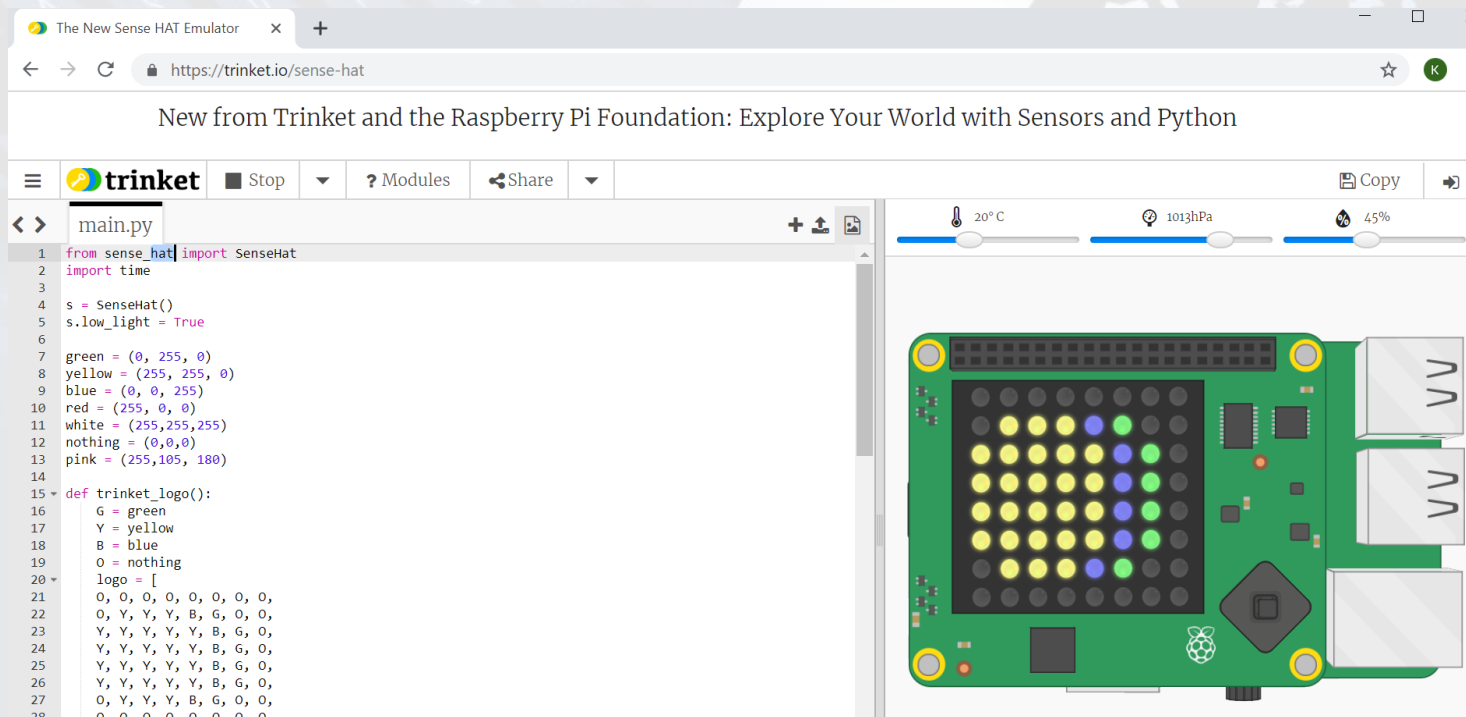


Sense HAT - Usage

- Just like how we have to import the *math* module to use the *math* functions, the same goes for SenseHAT
- After importing the SenseHAT library, you can use the functions provided by it for easy access to everything on the board
- Import SenseHAT library and initialize it
 1. `from sense_hat import SenseHat`
 2. `sense = SenseHat()`

Sense HAT Emulator - Alternative

- In the event that raspberry pi and Sense HAT are not available, an emulator version of the setup can be found at <https://trinket.io/sense-hat>



Sense HAT Emulator – Usage and Limits

- The directional arrows on keyboard emulates the directional joystick of the Sense HAT.
- The Enter key on keyboard emulates the depressing of the joystick of the Sense HAT.
- All values of roll, pitch and yaw are simulated by slider bars
- All values of temperature, pressure and humidity are simulated by slider bars.
- No reading in or writing out of external files

Sense HAT – Sensors

Function	get_humidity()
Description	Gets the percentage of relative humidity from the humidity sensor.
Example	humidity = sense.get_humidity()
Function	get_temperature()
Description	Gets the current temperature in degrees Celsius from the humidity sensor.
Function	get_pressure()
Description	Gets the current pressure in Millibars from the pressure sensor.
Function	get_orientation ()
Description	Gets the current orientation in degrees using the aircraft principal axes of pitch, roll and yaw.
Example	orientation = sense.get_orientation() print("p: {pitch}, r: {roll}, y: {yaw}".format(**orientation))

Sense HAT – 8X8 Matrix LED

Function	show_message(message)	
Description	Scrolls a text message from right to left across the LED matrix	
Parameters	scroll_speed	The speed at which the text should scroll. (default=0.1)
	text_colour	A list containing the R-G-B (red, green, blue) colour of the text. (default is white = [255,255,255])
	back_colour	A list containing the R-G-B (red, green, blue) colour of the background. (default is black = [0,0,0])
Example	sense.show_message("Hello World", text_colour=[255,0,0])	

Function	clear()
Description	Resets the LED matrix

Practice: Scroll the message "I love PRG1!" on the LED. The text is to be in blue colour [0,0,255] and a background colour of yellow [255,255,0]

RGB Calculator tool: http://www.w3schools.com/colors/colors_rgb.asp

Example: Display Message

```
# Scroll the message "I love PRG1!" on the LED
# The text is in blue colour on yellow background

from sense_hat import SenseHat
sense = SenseHat()

# to show a message in blue on yellow
sense.show_message("I love PRG1!", text_colour=[0,0,255],
back_colour=[255,255,0])

# reset the background to black
sense.clear()
```

Practice: Retrieve the temperature from the Sense HAT, and scroll the temperature on the Sense HAT LED with a scroll speed of 0.2. The text is to be in red colour [255,0,0].

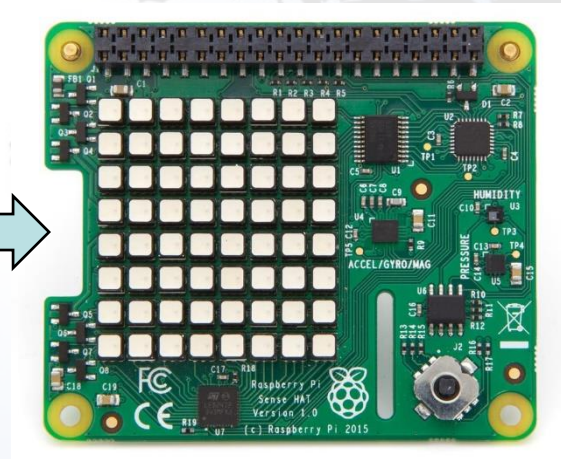
Example: Display Temperature

```
# Scroll the temperature retrieved from the Sense HAT  
# on the Sense HAT LED with a scroll_speed of 0.2  
# The text is displayed in red colour
```

```
from sense_hat import SenseHat  
sense = SenseHat()  
  
temp = sense.get_temperature()  
temp = '{:.2f}'.format(temp)  
sense.show_message(temp, scroll_speed=0.2, \  
                    text_colour=[255, 0, 0])
```

Sense HAT – More Fun with the LED

Function	set_pixels(list)	
Description	Updates the entire LED matrix based on a 64 length list of pixel values.	
Parameters	pixel_list	A list containing 64 smaller lists of [R, G, B] pixels (red, green, blue). Each R-G-B element must be an integer between 0 and 255.
Example	<p> <code>X = [255, 0, 0] # Red</code> <code>O = [255, 255, 255] # White</code> </p> <pre> question_mark = [O, O, O, X, X, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, X, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, X, O, O, O, O] sense.set_pixels(question_mark) </pre> <p>Practice: Create the @ sign on the LED with the background and text colours of your choice</p>	



Example: Display Symbol

Create a red @ sign on the LED on black background

```
from sense_hat import SenseHat
```

```
sense = SenseHat()
```

```
X=[255,0,0]      #red
```

```
O=[0,0,0]        #black
```

```
symbol = [
```

```
    X,X,X,X,X,X,X,X,
```

```
    X,O,O,O,O,O,O,X,
```

```
    X,O,X,X,X,X,O,X,
```

```
    X,O,X,O,O,X,O,X,
```

```
    X,O,X,O,O,X,O,X,
```

```
    X,O,X,X,X,X,X,X,
```

```
    X,O,O,O,O,O,O,X,
```

```
    X,X,X,X,X,X,X,X
```

```
]
```

```
sense.set_pixels(symbol)
```

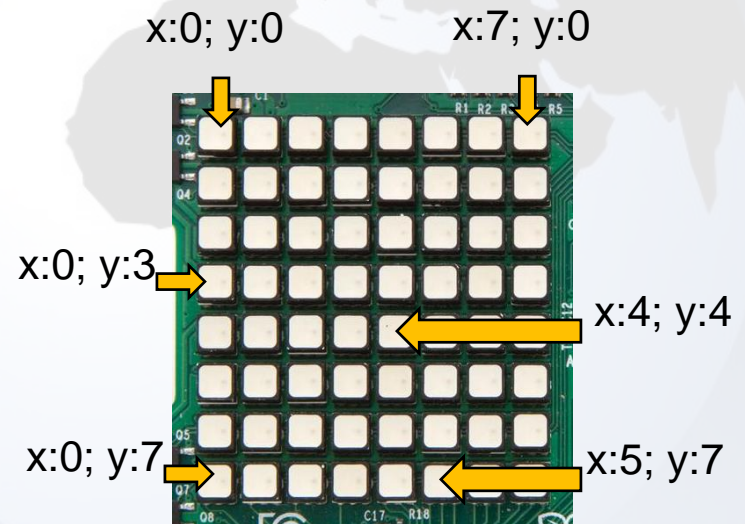
Example: Light 4 Corners

```
# Light up the four corners of the LED matrix with different  
# text colours
```

```
from sense_hat import SenseHat  
sense = SenseHat()
```

```
sense.clear()
```

```
sense.set_pixel(0,0,255,0,0)  
sense.set_pixel(0,7,255,255,0)  
sense.set_pixel(7,0,0,0,255)  
sense.set_pixel(7,7,54,23,64)
```



Sense HAT – Joystick

```
from sense_hat import SenseHat
from time import sleep
sense = SenseHat()

sense.clear()
flag=True
while flag:
    for event in sense.stick.get_events():
        # Check if the joystick was pressed
        if event.action == "pressed":

            # Check which direction
            if event.direction == "up":
                print("up")          # Up arrow
            elif event.direction == "down":
                print("down")        # Down arrow
            elif event.direction == "left":
                print("left")        # Left arrow
            elif event.direction == "right":
                print("right")       # Right arrow
            elif event.direction == "middle":
                print("middle")      # Enter key
            flag=False

        # Wait a while and then clear the screen
        sleep(0.5)
        sense.clear()

print('End')
```

- Template for managing joystick events
- Modify codes accordingly to program your algorithm!

Sense HAT – Joystick

```
from sense_hat import SenseHat
from time import sleep
sense = SenseHat()

sense.clear()
flag=True
while flag:
    for event in sense.stick.get_events():
        # Check if the joystick was pressed
        if event.action == "pressed":

            # Check which direction
            if event.direction == "up":
                print("up")          # Up arrow
            elif event.direction == "down":
                print("down")        # Down arrow
            elif event.direction == "left":
                print("left")        # Left arrow
            elif event.direction == "right":
                print("right")       # Right arrow
            elif event.direction == "middle":
                print("middle")      # Enter key
                flag=False

            # Wait a while and then clear the screen
            sleep(0.5)
            sense.clear()

print('End')
```

Practice

1. Add new code to the file such that depending on the type of joystick action, a different message will scroll on the SenseHAT LED (e.g., Scroll “Left” when the joystick is moved left)
2. Run and test your program

 `sense.show_message("PUSHED")`

Reading Reference

- **SenseHAT API:**
<https://pythonhosted.org/sense-hat/api/>

Summary

- What is Raspberry Pi
- Raspberry Pi and Internet of Things
- Getting started with the Raspberry Pi
- Sense HAT features
- Using Sense HAT
- Sensors
- LED
- Joystick