GoPiGo Tutorials and Resources

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NOTE: All Python code is compatible with Python 3.5. This is the current version of Python on GoPiGo Raspbian for Robots. If you build a Raspberry Pi OS (Currently Buster) and install the GoPiGo3 software, you will be using Python 3.7.

Run Python Code from the Terminal

Run all Python scripts from the terminal.

python3 <scriptname>

GoPiGo Library Documentation

This is the location for the documentation on the GoPiGo Python library.

https://gopigo3.readthedocs.io/en/master/api-basic/easygopigo3.html#easygopigo3

GoPiGo Tutorials

- Video Streaming Robot
- Basic Robot Control
- GoPiGo Scratch Control Panel
- <u>Build Your Own GoPiGo License Plate</u> (3D Printed)

Modular Robotics GoPiGo Documentation

This has the latest documentation for the GoPiGo3. It has basic tutorials and a reference to get you started programming the robot.

https://readthedocs.org/projects/gopigo3/downloads/pdf/latest/ (pdf version)

https://gopigo3.readthedocs.io/en/latest/ (Web version)

Code Examples and Projects on the GoPiGo

On your GoPiGo3, there are some code examples.

- 1) In File Manager → go to \Dexter\GoPiGo3 or \Dexter\GoPiGo
- Dexter\GoPiGo3\Software\Python is a good place to start.

GoPiGo projects explained in more detail.

https://www.dexterindustries.com/GoPiGo/projects/python-examples-for-the-raspberry-pi/

GoPiGo3 Python Tutorials

https://edu.modrobotics.com/course/view.php?id=16

Sample GoPiGo Python3 Programs in WNCCNASA GitHub

There are sample Python3 programs in the GitHub Code folder. They use the Easy GoPiGo library. Movements and the led's on the GiPiGo are a good place to start programming.

https://gopigo3.readthedocs.io/en/master/api-basic/easygopigo3.html#easygopigo3 (Easy GoPiGo Library)

Learning Python

There are hundreds of tutorials and videos on learning Python. Here is a good resource for learning Python.

https://www.w3schools.com/python/default.asp

General Raspberry Pi Resources

Run this command at the terminal to determine which Raspberry Pi model you have.

cat /sys/firmware/devicetree/base/model

MagPi magazine is free on pdf. They have several good general books on the Raspberry Pi.

- 1. https://magpi.raspberrypi.org/books (Raspberry Pi Books)
- 2. https://magpi.raspberrypi.org/issues (MagPi Magazine)

Easy Movement Tutorial

It is time to do some tutorials to learn the GoPiGo library better.

Learning points

• Functions, Loops, Movement, GoPiGo Blinkers

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3
Name: easy_movement.py
    Author: William A Loring
     Created: 09-18-21 Revised:
5
      Purpose: Demonstrate a sampling of GoPiGo dead reckoning movements
8 # This uses the EasyGoPiGo3 library. You can find more information on the li
9 # here: https://gopigo3.readthedocs.io/en/master/api-basic/easygopigo3.html#
10
11 # Import the time library for the sleep function
12 import time
13 # Import GoPiGo3 library
14 from easygopigo3 import EasyGoPiGo3
15
16 # Create an instance of the GoPiGo3 class
17 # GPG is the GoPiGo3 object used to access methods and properties
18 gpg = EasyGoPiGo3()
19
20
21 #-----#
22 def square_right(distance):
23
24
        Drive a right square based on the distance argument
25
26
     # Loop four times, Loop starts at 0,
27
      # Ends at 1 less than the last number
28
      # The loop increments 0, 1, 2, 3
29
     print("Square Right")
30
     for x in range (0, 4):
31
         # Print the loop counter
32
         print(x)
33
         gpg.led off("right")
34
          gpg.drive inches(
             distance, # How far to drive in inches
35
36
                        # Blocking, nothing else can happen while moving
37
          )
          gpg.led_on("right")
38
39
          # Turn right 90 degrees, positive number is right
40
          gpg.turn degrees(90)
41
     # Turn both blinkers off
42
     gpg.led off("right")
43
      gpg.led off("left")
44
45
46 #-----# SQUARE LEFT
47 def square left(distance):
48
49
       Drive a left square based on the distance argument
50
51
      print("Square Left")
52
      for x in range (0, 4):
53
         print(x)
54
         gpg.led_off("left")
55
         gpg.drive inches(distance, True)
56
          gpg.led on("left")
57
          # Turn left 90 degrees, - is left
58
          gpg.turn degrees(-90)
59
      gpg.led_off("left")
60
```

```
#-----#
63
   def waggle():
      """ Waggle back and forth """
     print("Waggle")
65
66
      for x in range(0, 4):
67
          print(x)
          gpg.led_on("left")
68
69
         gpg.turn degrees(-10)
70
          gpg.led off("left")
          gpg led_on("right")
71
72
          gpg.turn degrees(10)
73
          gpg.led_off("right")
74
      # Turn off both blinkers
75
      gpg.led off("right")
76
       gpg.led off("right")
77
78
79 def main():
      """ Main Program Entry Point """
80
     # Drive a 5" square turning left
81
82
      square left(5)
83
84
      # Turn left to reverse the square
85
      print("Turn Left 90")
      gpg.turn degrees(-90)
87
88
      # Drive a 5" square turning right
89
      square right(5)
90
91
      print("Spin left.")
92
      gpg.spin left()
93
      time.sleep(1)
94
95
      # Waggle back and forth
96
      waggle()
97
98
     print("Spin right.")
99
      gpg.spin_right()
      time.sleep(3)
101
102
      print("Stop!")
103
     gpg.stop()
104
      print("Done!")
105
106
107 # If a standalone program, call the main function
108 # Else, use as a module
main()
```

Driving School Remote Control Console

You have seen this before in Intro to Robotics. Here it is again!

You will find all of the assignments from Intro to Robotics in the mBot folder in GitHub. These can be used to see the shape that you want your code to be.

Requirements

- 1. Each movement will have its own function. This is demonstrated in the example program: square_left, square_right, orbit_right, and waggle.
- 2. **DRY:** Don't Repeat Yourself (Reuse functions, build bigger functions from smaller functions.
- 3. Create a console based menu to choose which function you wish to perform.

Stage 1

- 1. **Square** Trace the path of a square that is 1-foot square. It will start and end in the same place and the same orientation.
- 2. **Rectangle** Trace the path of a rectangle that is 1-foot x 2-foot. It will start and end in the same place and the same orientation.
- 3. **Sentry** Trace a 1-foot square around an object. Start the square one way, then turn around and go back the other way. Return to the beginning point and orientation.
- 4. **Retrace** Move in a 1-foot square forward, then move in reverse to retrace that same square backwards to the beginning point and orientation. One solution would be to build a Reverse block that uses negative numbers for motor movement.
- 5. **ForwardReverse** Move forward 12", turn 180°, move backwards 12" (which will be the same direction), turn 180° again, and then continue to move forward 12". The robot should move in one direction, but do part of the trip moving backwards.
- 6. **OrbitRight and OrbitLeft -** Orbit your GoPiGo around a central point.

Stage 2

- 1. **Pentagon** Move your robot in a 12" pentagon. Start and end in the same place and the same orientation.
- 2. **Octagon** Move your robot in a 12" octagon. Start and end in the same place and the same orientation.
- 3. **Equilateral Triangle** Move your robot in a 12" equilateral triangle. Start and end in the same place and the same orientation.

- 4. **5-Point Star** Teach your robot to trace a 5-point 12" star. Start and end at the same location and orientation. Look up the inside angle and subtract from 180 degrees.
- 5. **3-PointTurn** Using 3 or more turns, teach your robot how to make a 3-point turn, like a regular car. You don't have to do curves, you can use straight angles if you wish.

Stage 3

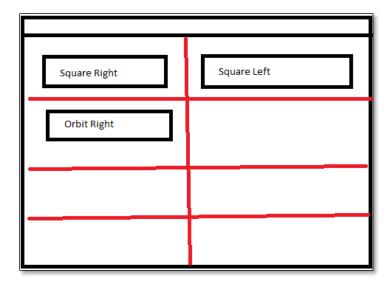
- 1. **Circle** your robot will trace the path of a circle that is 1 foot in diameter. It will start and end in the same location, and in the same orientation.
 - **HINT**: Adjust the power of your left and right motors to create a left half circle block and right half circle block. Put those together to make your curved shapes.
- 2. **S-Shape** your robot will trace two half-circles to create an S-shaped curve. Your robot will start and end in the same orientation, and the two half-circles will be the same size.
- 3. **Figure-8** Move in a figure-8 shape.

Driving School Remote Control Tkinter

Copy your console menu based program and convert it to Tkinter OOP. You can use all of the functions you created with the console program as methods in your Tkinter Driving School.

Draw It

When designing a GUI, start with a sketch. The example sketch shows a grid of 2 columns and multiple rows. You can have as many columns and rows as you wish.



Pseudocode

Create interface

Add functions from console program

Attach methods to buttons

Tkinter Driving School Sample Code

Some sample code to get you started.

```
1 #!/usr/bin/env python3
3
   Name: rc tkinter driving school.py
    Author: William A Loring
    Created: 12/04/2021
    Purpose: GoPiGo Tkinter based driving school program
7 ....
8
9 # -----
10 # History
11 # -----
12 # Author Date
                         Comments
13
14
15 from tkinter import *
                       # Import tkinter for GUI
16 from tkinter.ttk import * # Add ttk themed widgets
17 import sys
                          # Used to as sys.exit() to exit the program
18 import easygopigo3 as easy # Import EasyGoPiGo3 library
19
20
21 class GoPiGoGUI:
22
   def __init__(self):
         """ Initialize the program """
23
24
        25
26
27
        self.window.title("GoPiGo Driving School")
28
        # Set the window size and location
29
        # 375x320 pixels in size, location at 50x50
30
        self.window.geometry("375x320+50+50")
31
        self.create widgets() # Create and layout widgets
32
         mainloop()
                             # Start Tkinter program main loop
33
               -----#
34 #-----
35
     def create widgets(self):
         """ Create and layout widgets """
36
37
         # Create main label frame to hold remote control widgets
38
         self.main frame = LabelFrame(
39
            self.window,
40
            text="Driving School",
41
            relief=GROOVE)
42
43
         # Pack the frame to the width (X) of the window
44
         self.main frame.pack(fill=X, padx=10, pady=(10))
45
         # Keep the frame size regardless of the widget sizes
46
         self.main frame.pack propagate(False)
47
48
         # Create widgets and attach them to the correct frame
49
         btn_square = Button(
50
            self.main frame,
51
            text="Square Right",
52
            command=self.square right)
53
54
         btn exit = Button(
55
           self.main frame,
56
            text="Exit",
57
            command=self.exit program)
```

```
# Grid the widgets
60
          btn_square.grid(row=0, column=0,)
61
          btn_exit.grid(row=0, column=1)
62
63
          # Set padding between frame and window
64
          self.main frame.pack configure(padx=10, pady=(10))
65
          # Set padding for all widgets in frames
66
         pad = 10
67
          for child in self.main frame.winfo children():
68
             child.grid_configure(padx=pad, pady=pad)
69
        ----- DRIVE RIGHT SQUARE -----
71
     def square_right(self):
72
        for i in range(4):
73
             self.gpg.drive inches(12)
74
              self.gpg.turn_degrees(90)
75
76
         ----- EXIT PROGRAM ------
     def exit program(self):
        print("\nExiting")
78
79
         sys.exit()
80
81
82 # Create program object
83 gopigo gui = GoPiGoGUI()
```

Example run.



Random Numbers

Create and display random numbers on your GoPiGo terminal.

Obstacle Avoidance

Another blast from the past! Base this on the mBlock program samples in the repository.

Minimum Requirements

Start with a simple Obstacle Avoidance program. Add in other requirements as you work on this project.

- Use the shape of your mBot mBlock or Arduino code to help your GoPiGo learn autonomous obstacle avoidance.
- Use your servo to look right and left to gauge the distance.
- Use random numbers to change the obstacle avoidance.