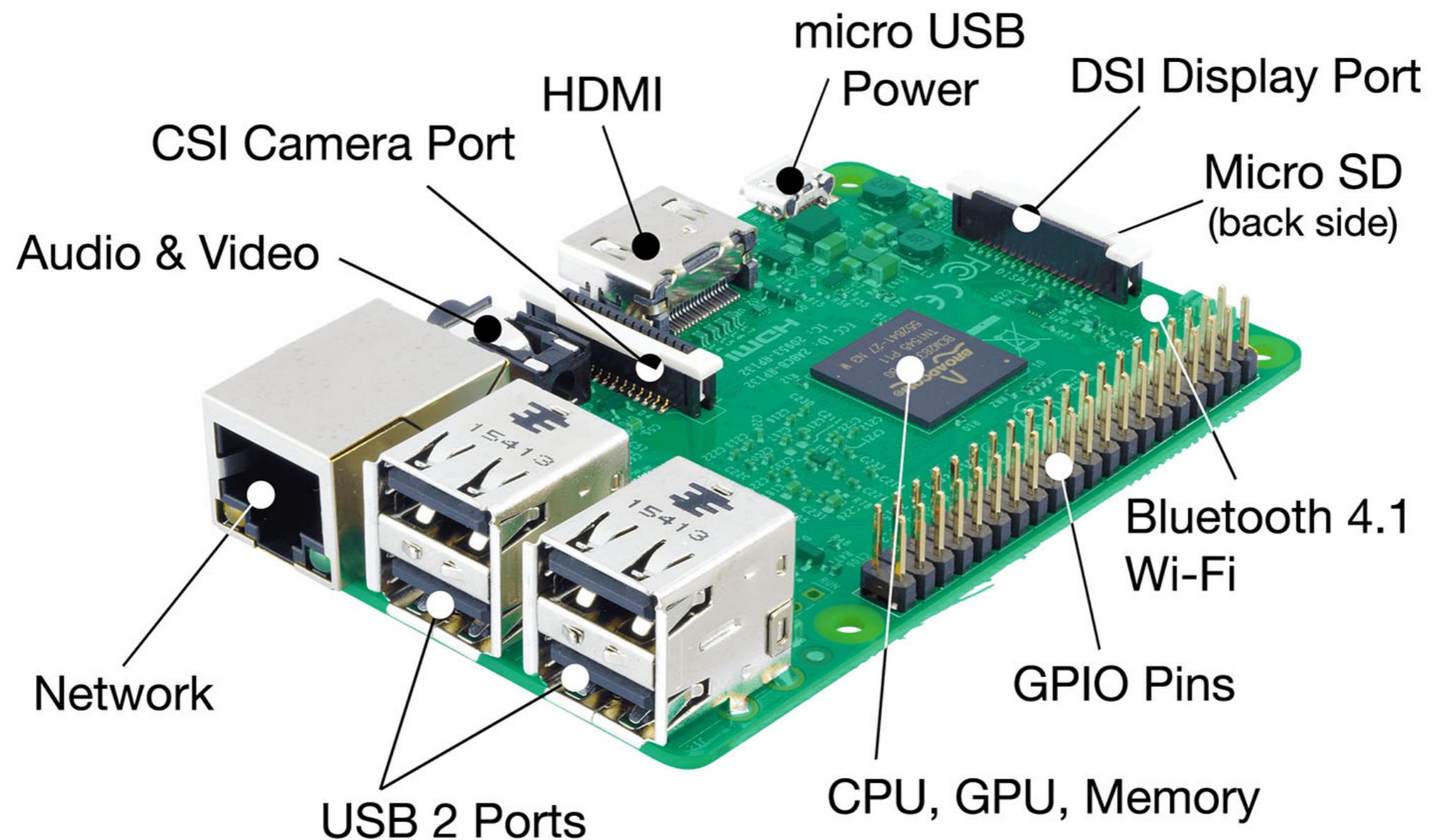


# Coding Workshop

# Outline

- Raspberry Pi
- Run Python on Pi
- Circuit design
- Programme the Gadgets
- Mini Project - Smart Home

# What is Raspberry Pi?



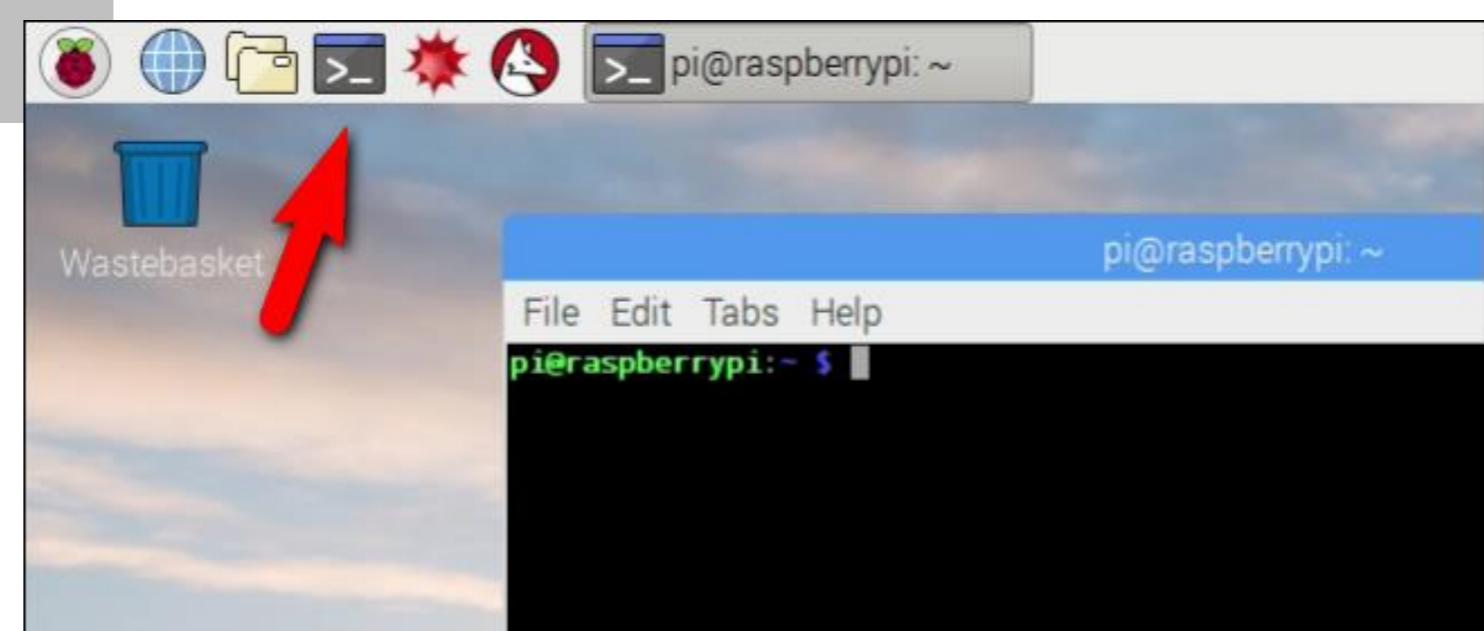
1. “The Raspberry Pi is a **credit-card sized computer..**”
2. “able to interact with the outside world” => sensors, electronic gadgets
3. How does the interaction happen?
  - OS - SD card. Raspbian OS
  - I/O interface. GPIO

# **Python on Pi**

# Python Programming on Pi

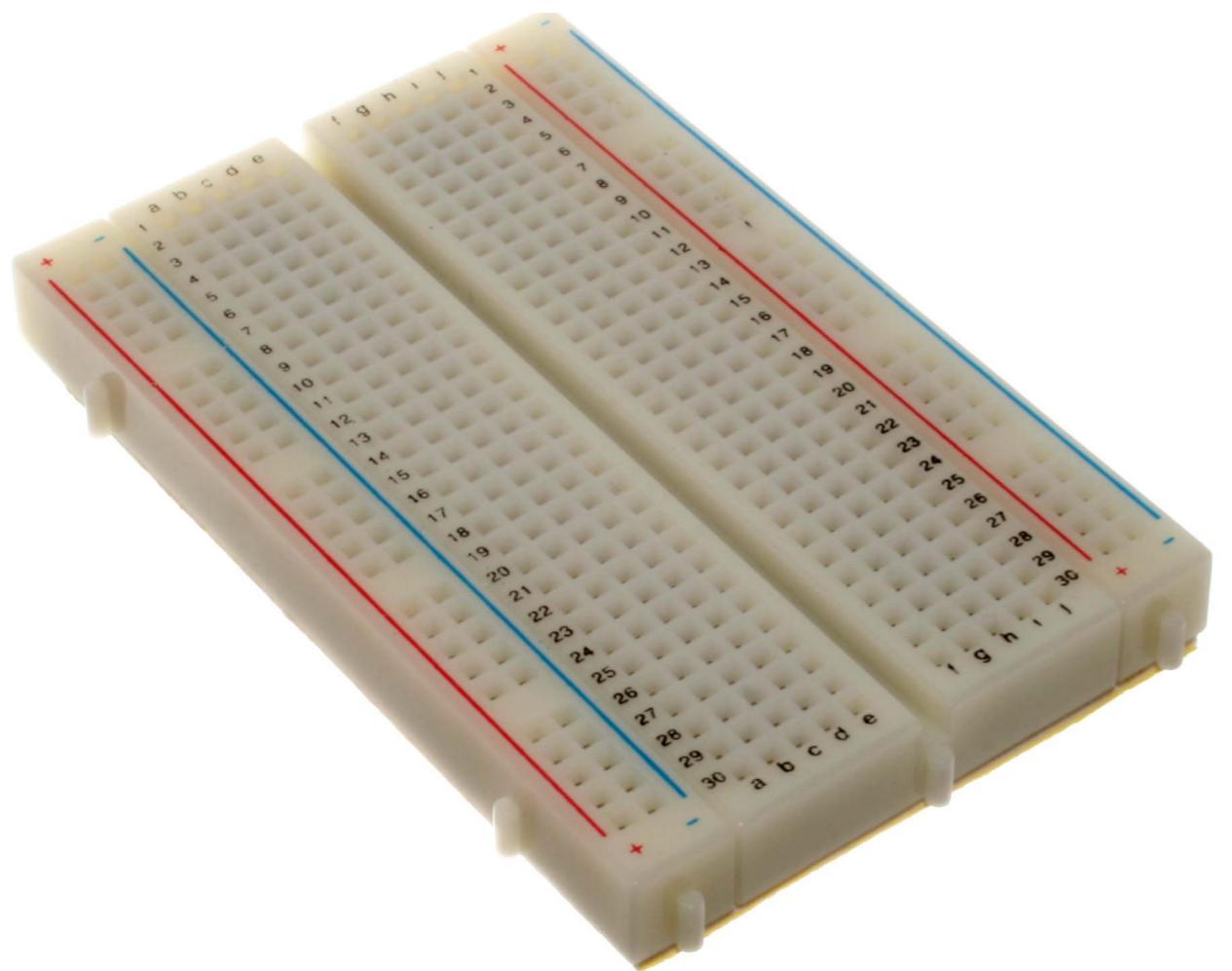


```
cd Desktop  
cd CodingWorkshop  
python helloworld.py
```



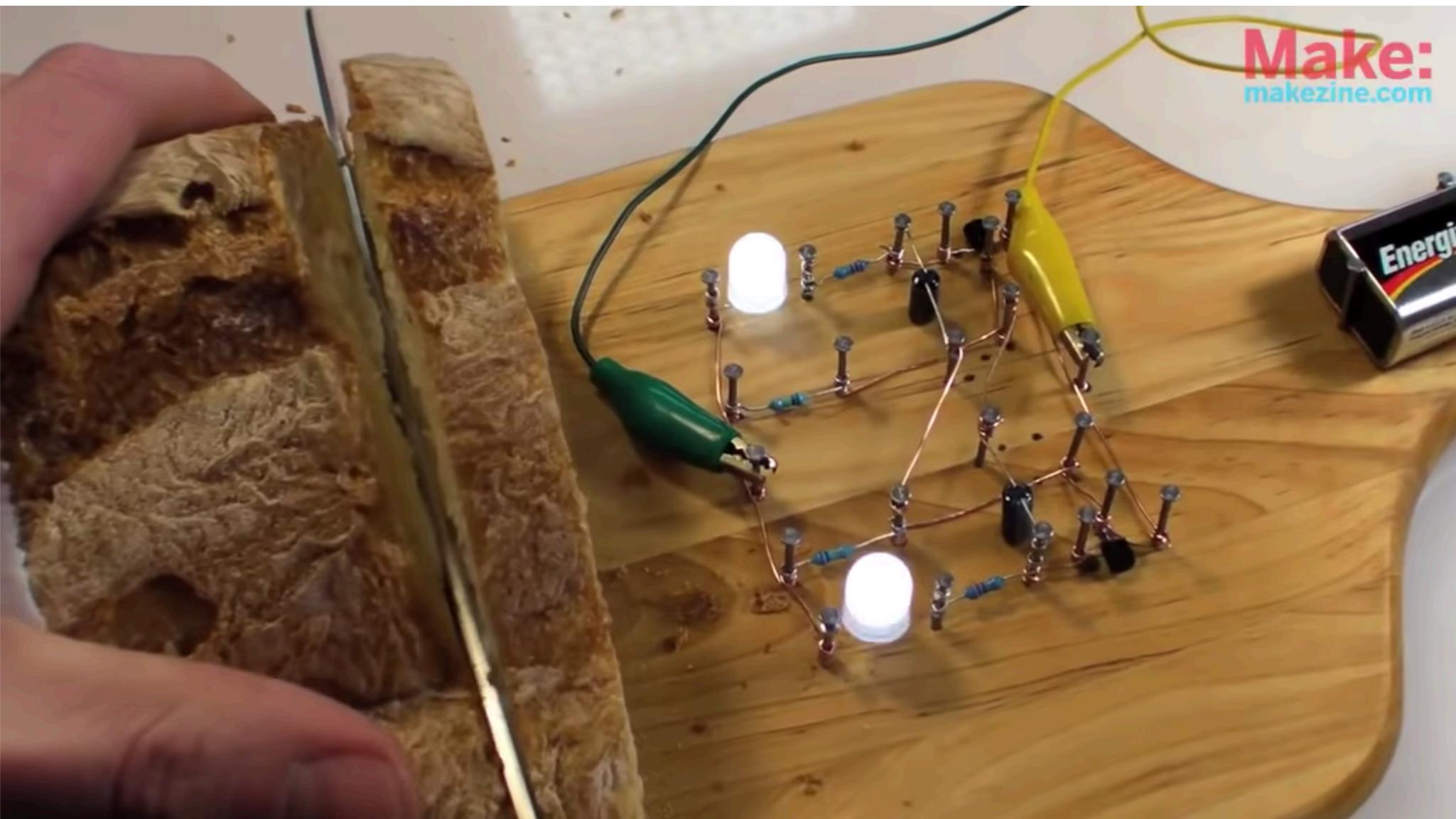
# Circuit Design

- Bread Board
- Circuit Design Process
- GPIO T-extension
- Jumper wire



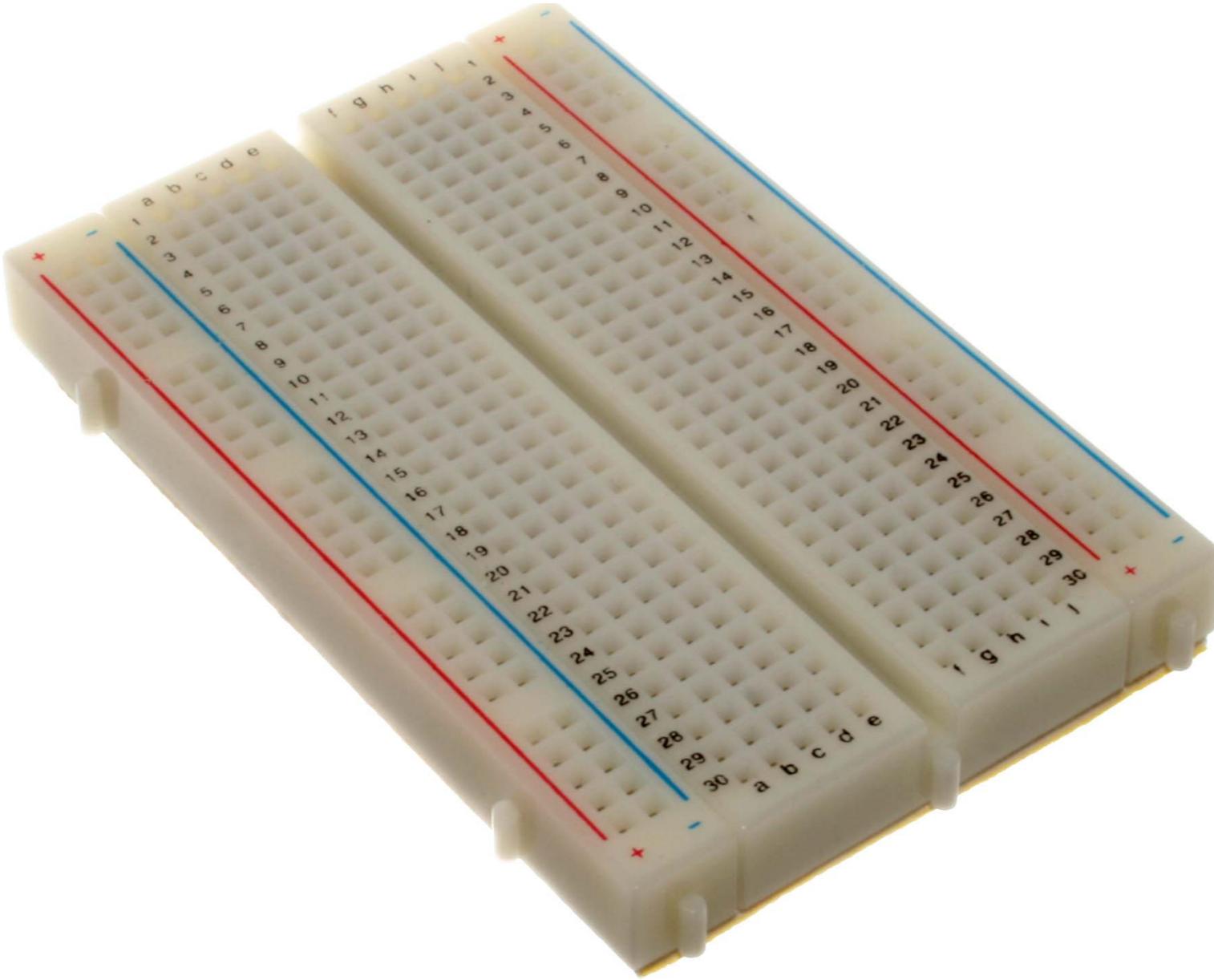
# Bread Board?

Left: By oomlout - BREB-01 (Breadboard), CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19867043>  
Right: By Evan Swigart from Chicago, USA - Homemade White Bread with Strawberry Jam, CC BY 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=11626953>



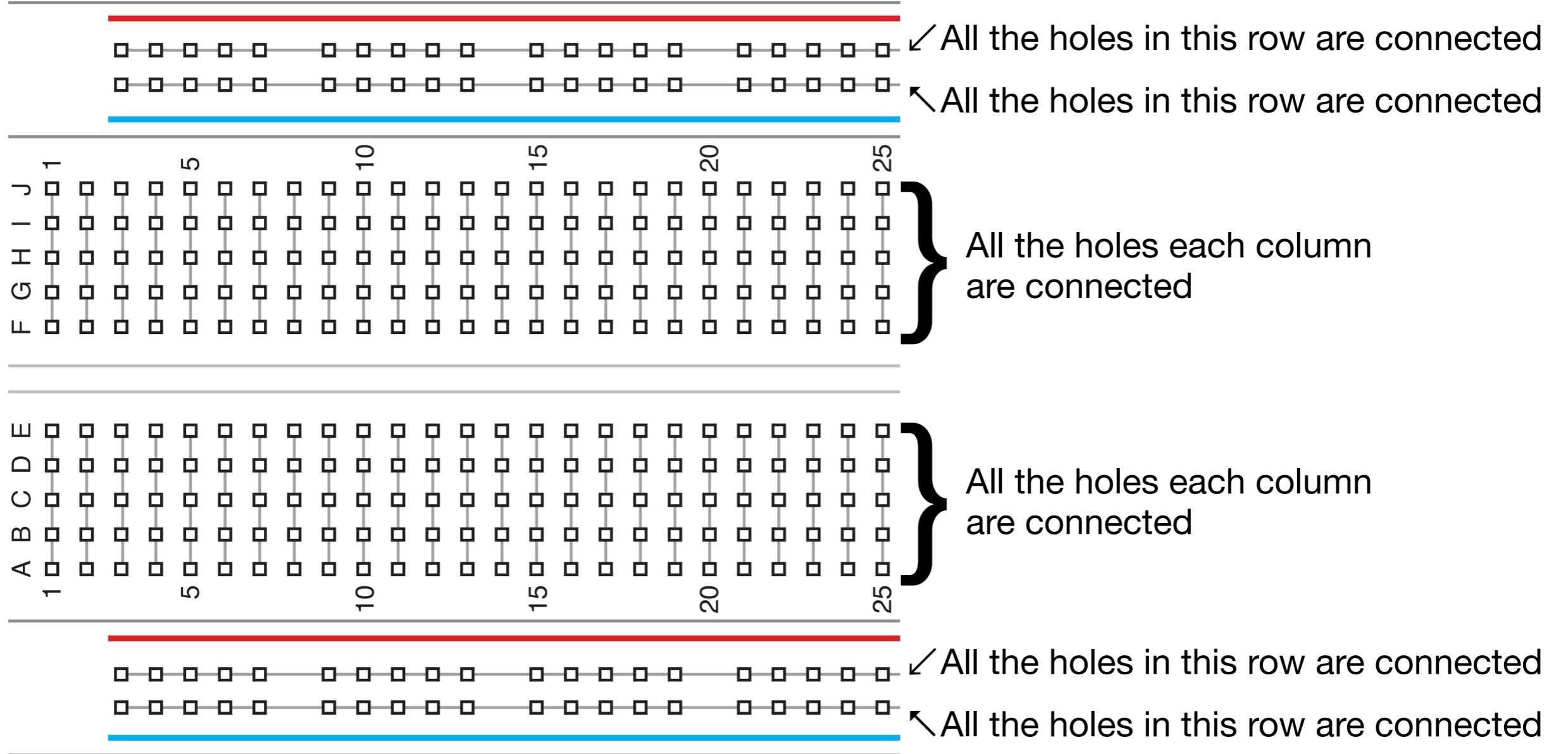
# Bread Board

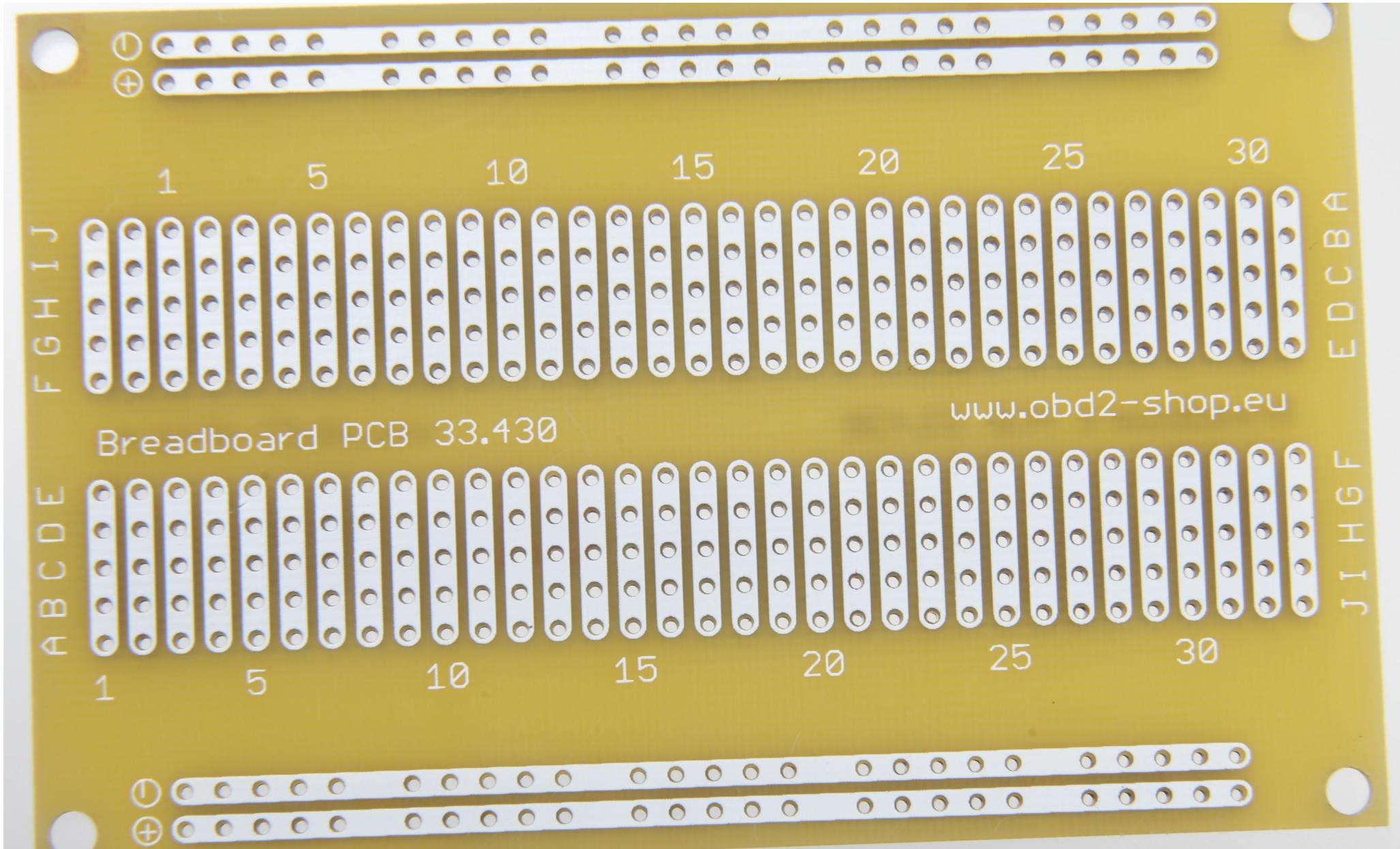
*Collin's Lab: The REAL Breadboard, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrG98HJ3Z6w&gl=SG&hl=en-GB>*



# Solder-less Bread Board

By oomlout - BREB-01 (Breadboard), CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19867043>

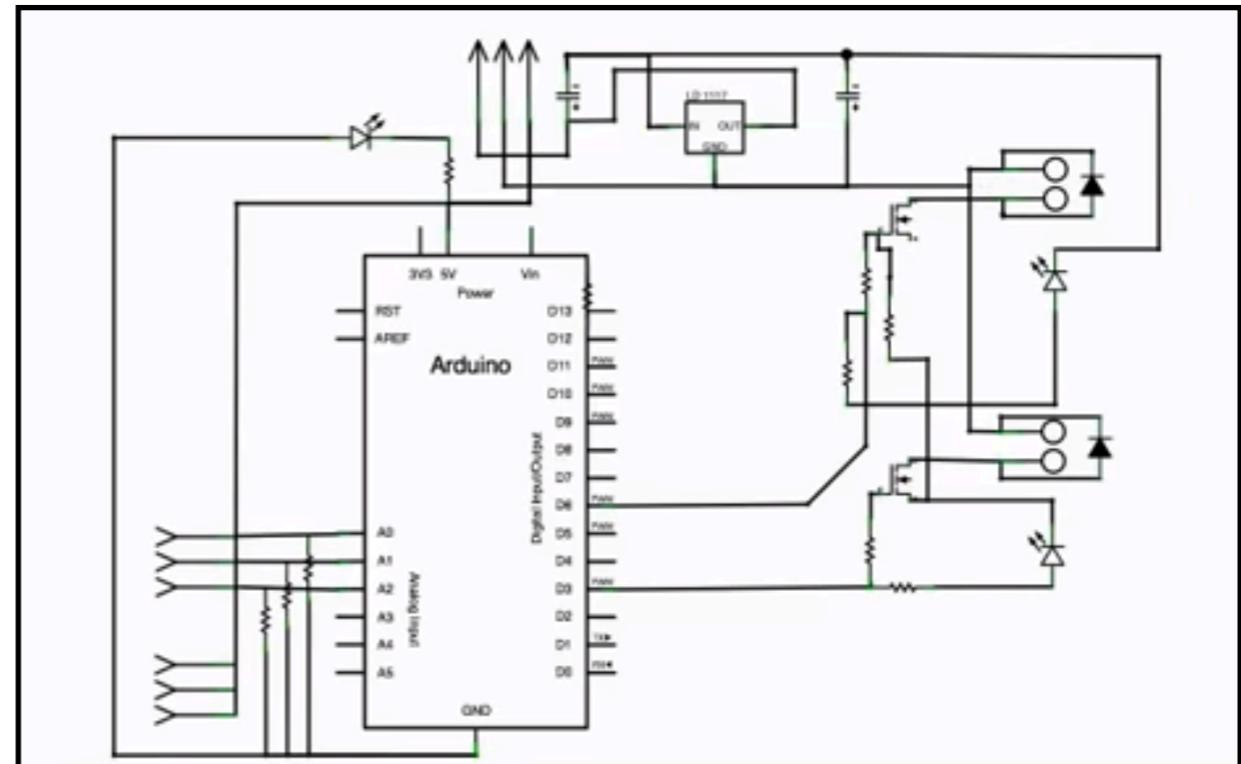
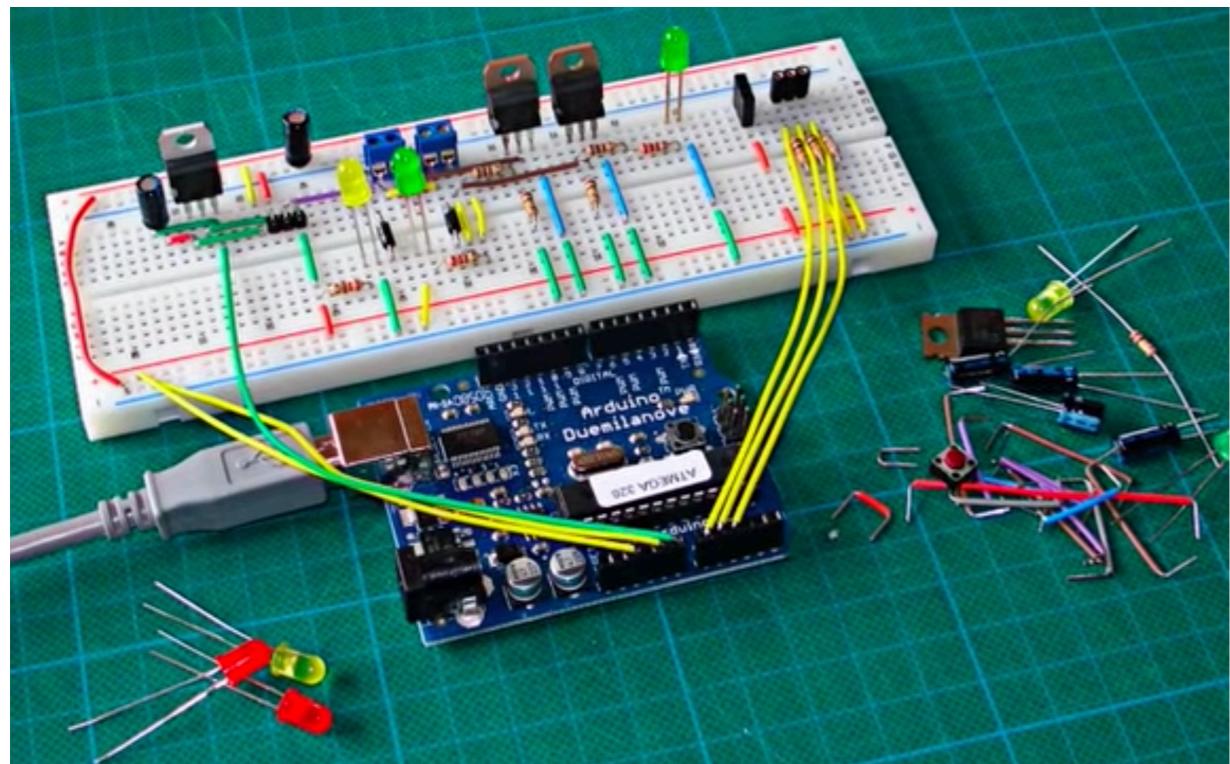




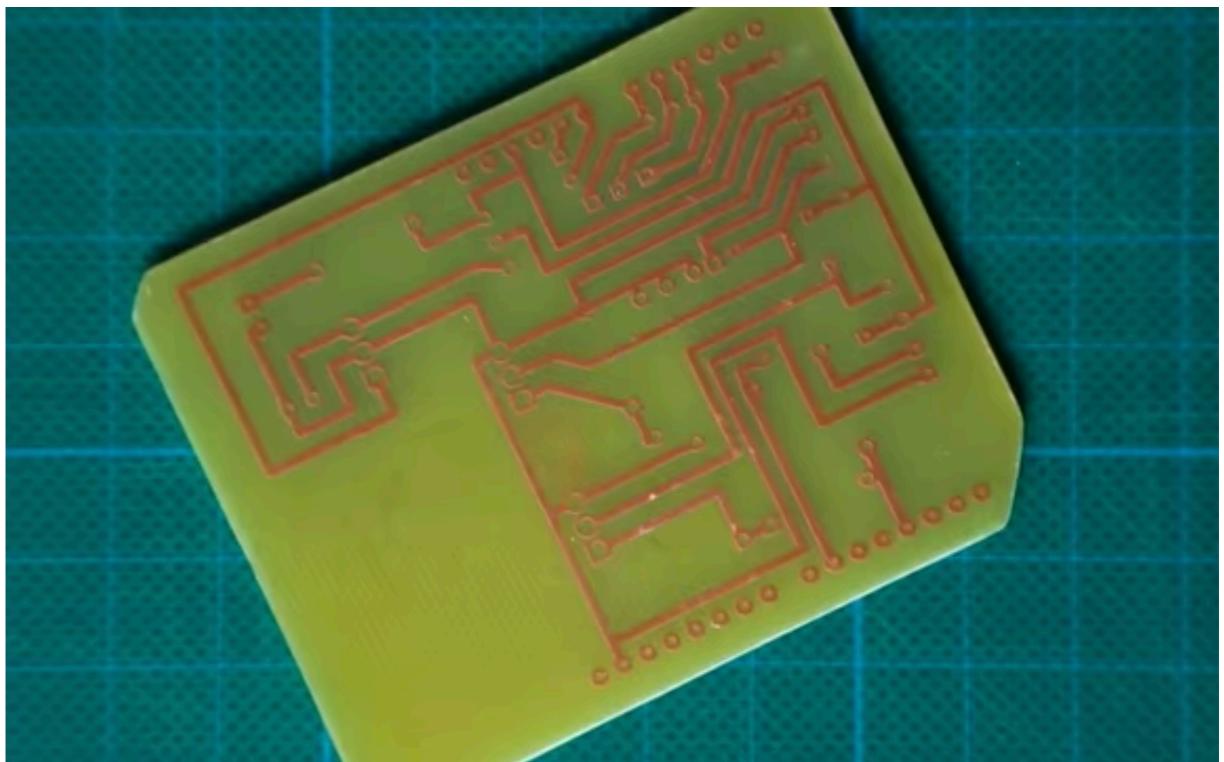
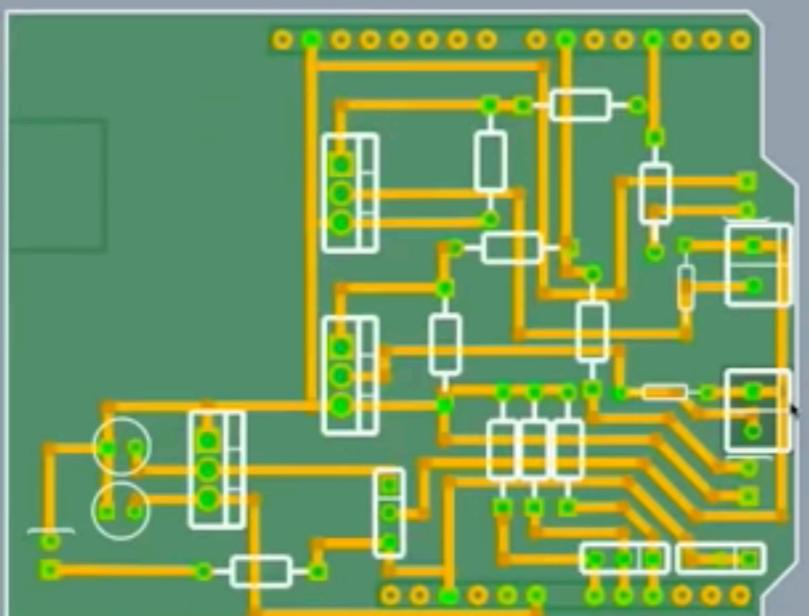
# Printed Circuit Board

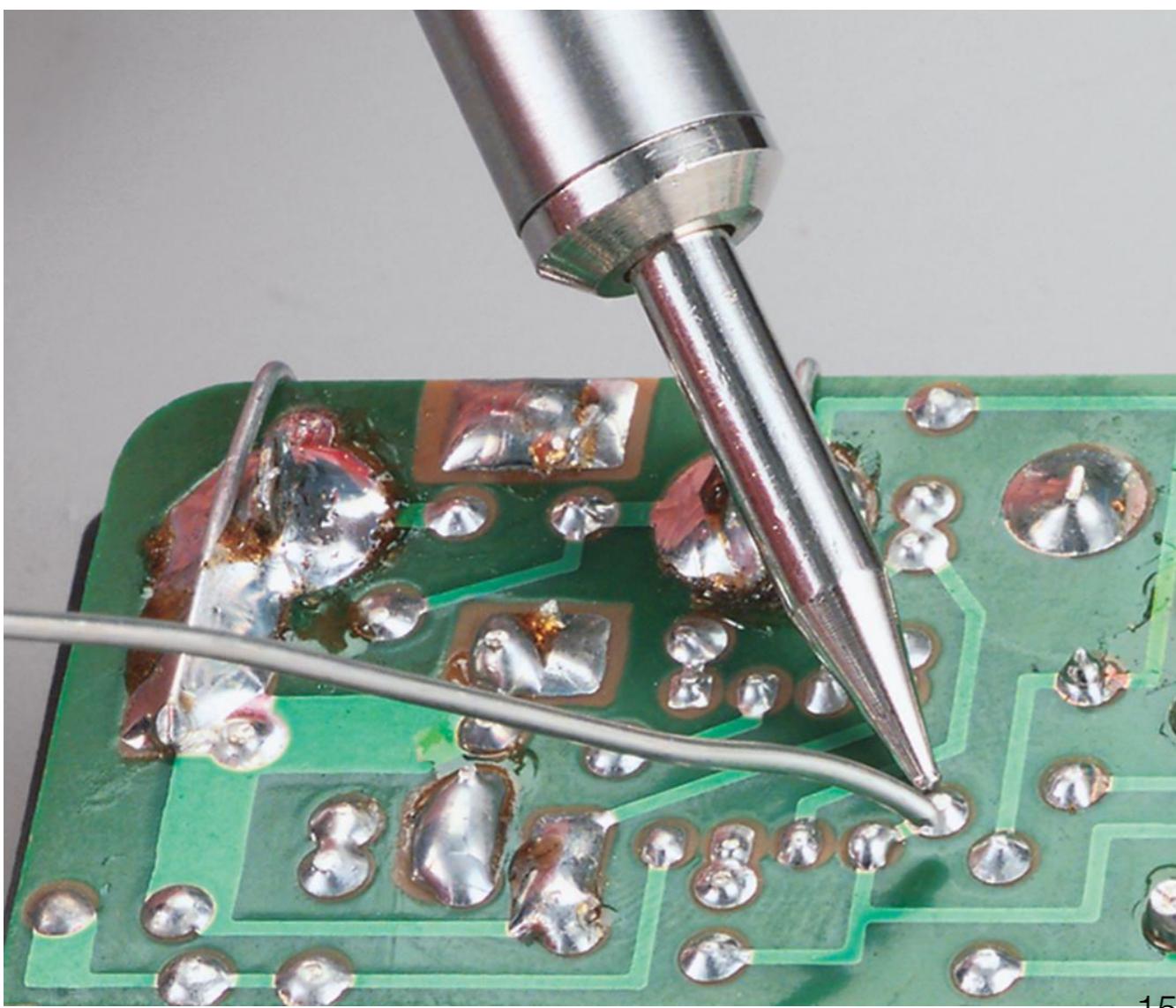
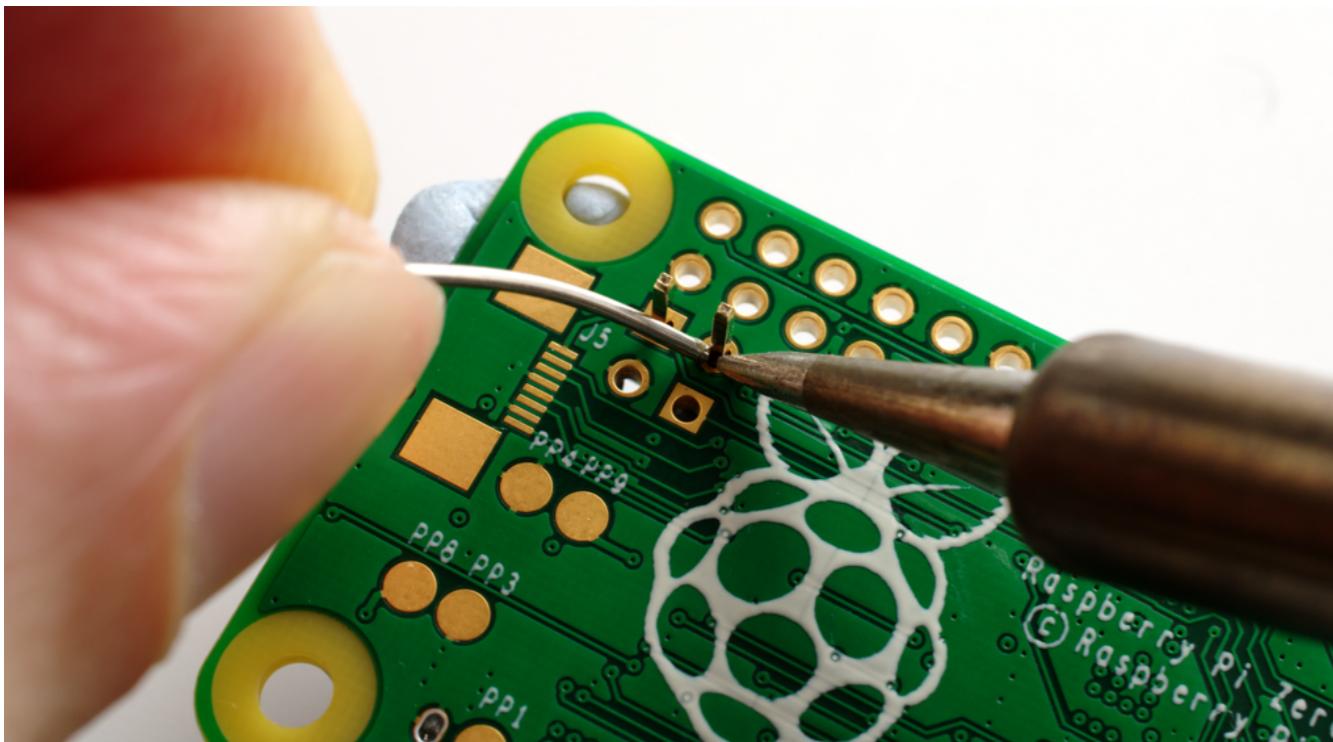
By Florian Schäffer - Own work, CC BY-SA 4.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=45535472>

# From Prototype to Commercial Electronics



# From Prototype to Commercial Electronics



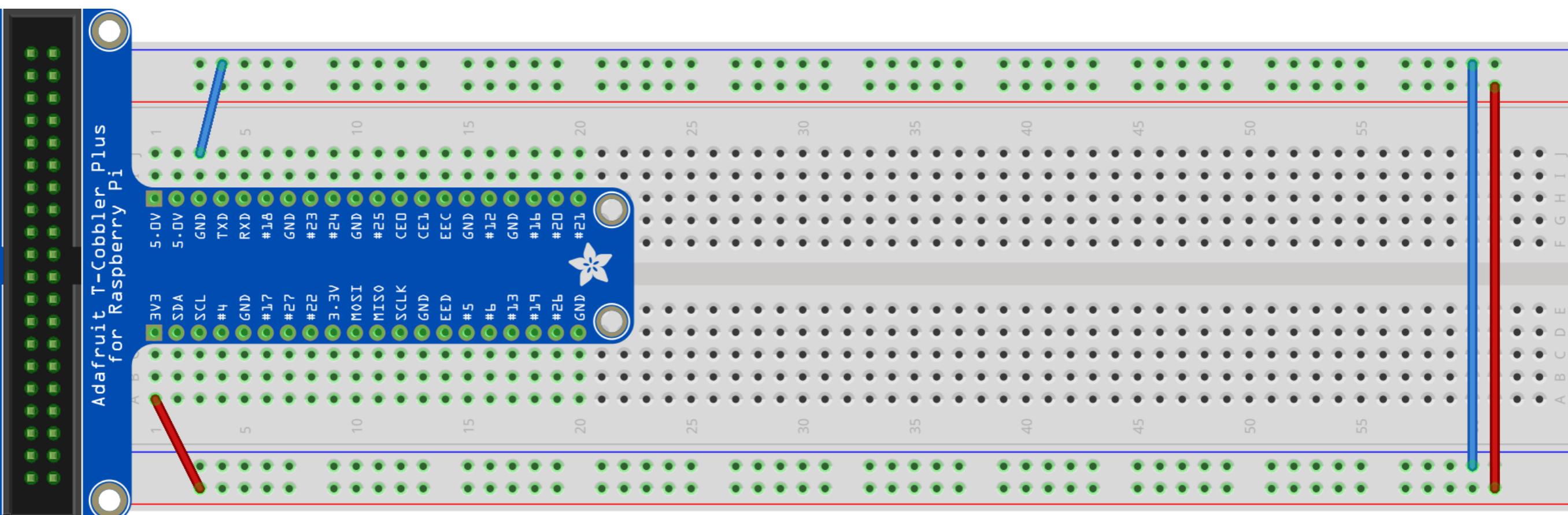


Top left: Gareth Halfacree from Bradford, UK [CC BY-SA 2.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.0/>)]

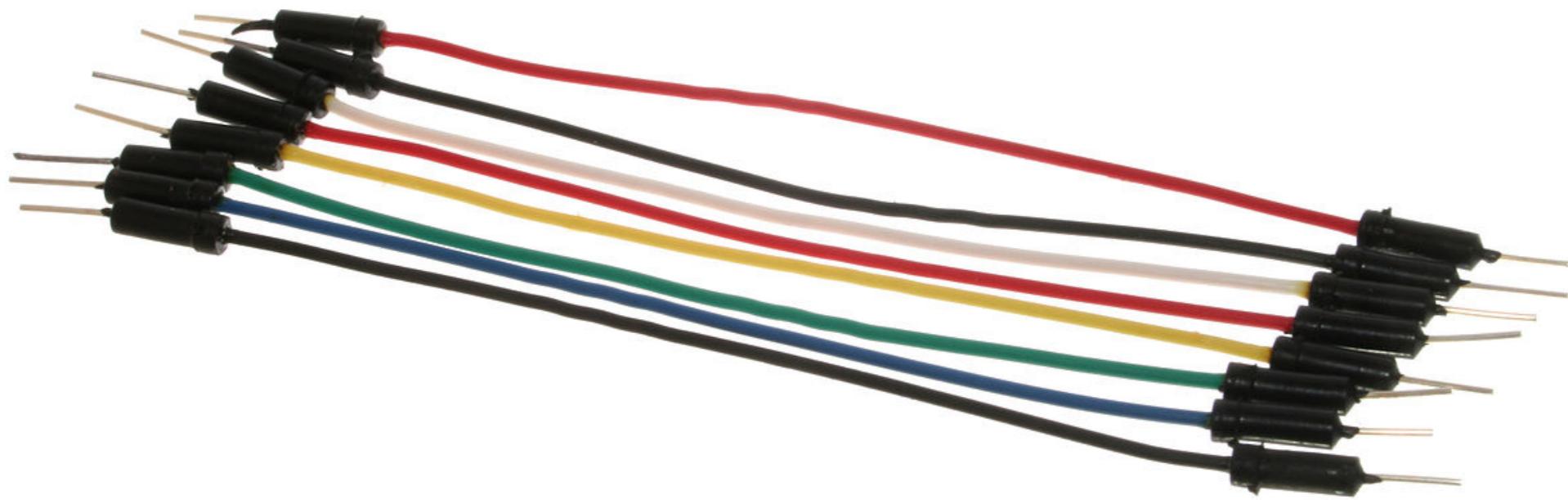
Botton left: <https://m.media-amazon.com/images/S/aplus-media/vc/a40c0904-3a4c-427f-86cd-95a04a4bbf87.jpg>

Right: <https://pxhere.com/en/photo/1058819>

# Initial Power Connection



- Connect the 3.3V row to the red column and the GND to the blue column
- Connect both blue columns and both red columns so that they are the same
- Extra step for transparent breadboard: Connect the middle



# Jumper Wire

*Top: By oomlout - A few Jumper Wires, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19866418>*  
*Bottom: By oomlout - Jumper Wires with Crocodile Clips (x10) - JUMP-03 Uploaded by bomazi, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19866590>*

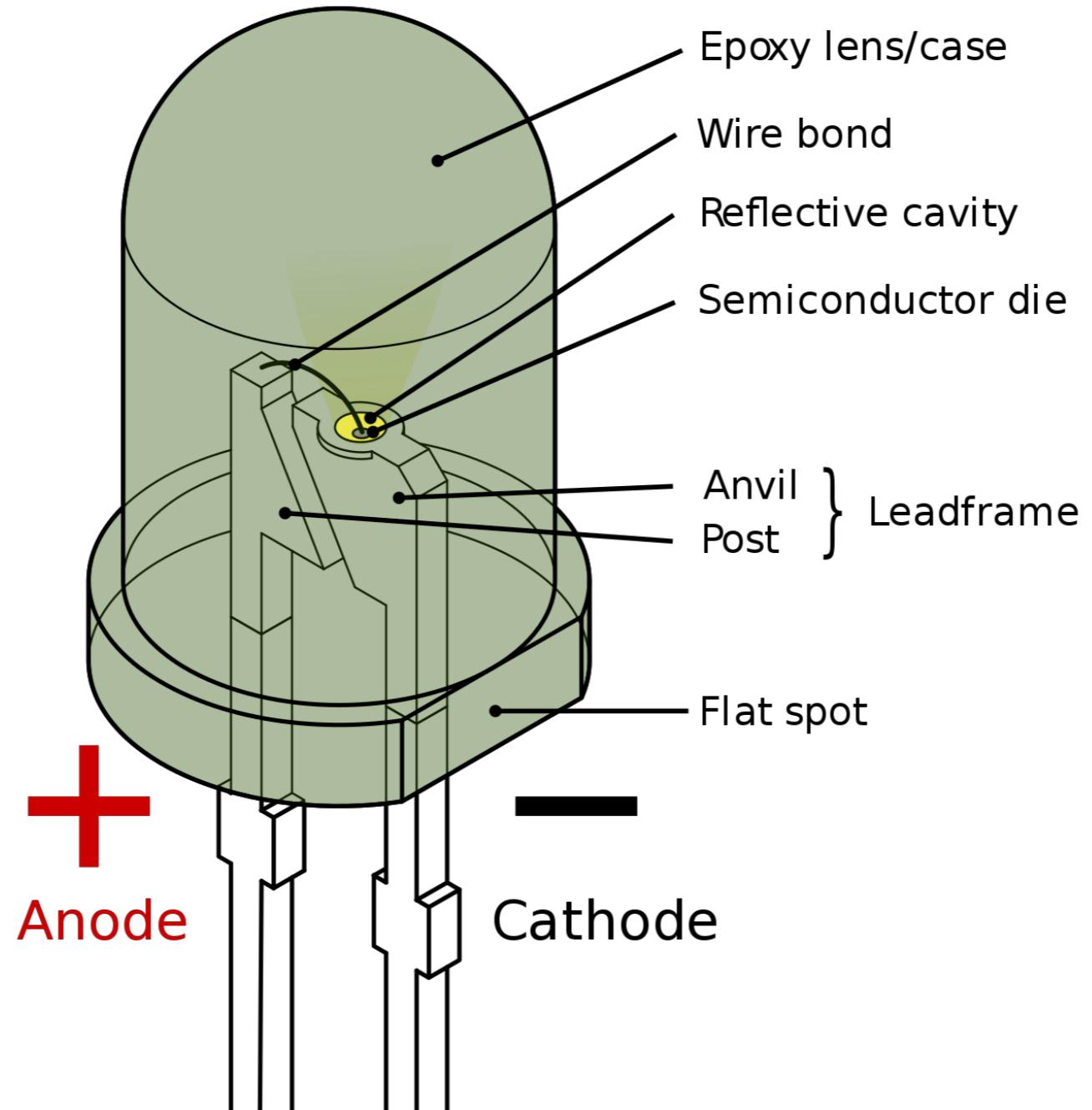


# Jumper Wire

*Top: By oomlout - A few Jumper Wires, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19866418>*  
*Bottom: By oomlout - Jumper Wires with Crocodile Clips (x10) - JUMP-03 Uploaded by bomazi, CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=19866590>*

# Gadgets

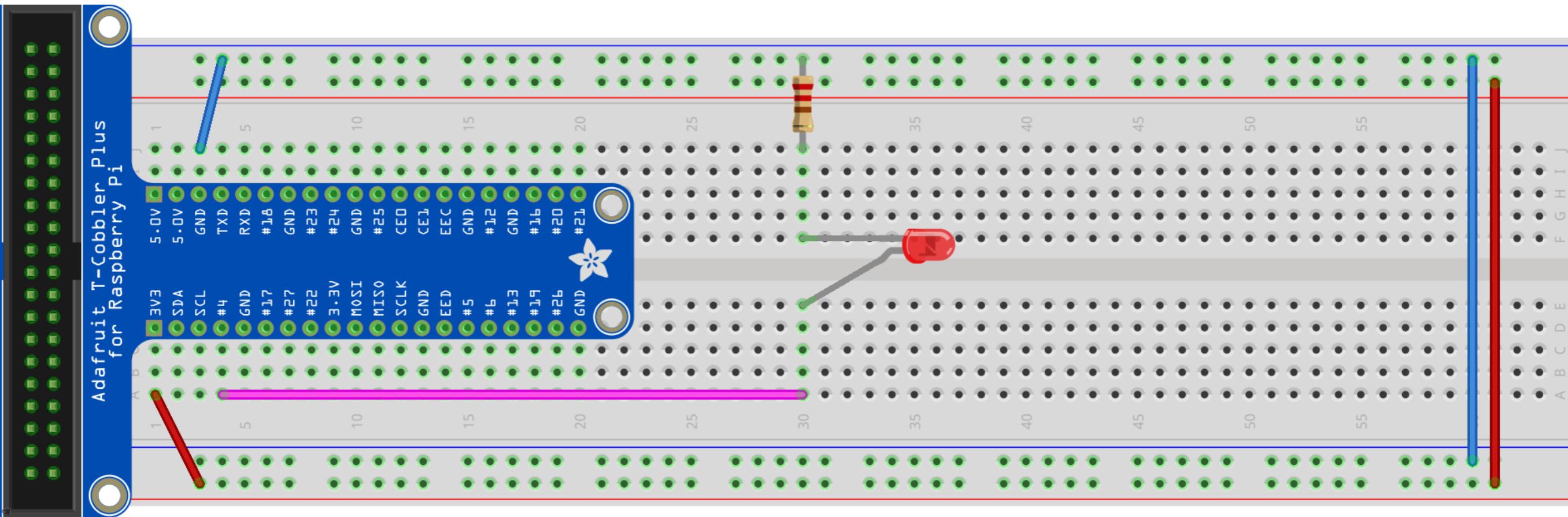
- LED (Light-emitting Diode)
- LDR (Light-dependant Resistor)
- Switch
- Buzzer [analog output]
- 7 Segment Display



# Light-emitting Diode

By Inductiveload - Own work by uploader, drawn in Solid Edge and Inkscape., Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=6431789>

# LED - Circuit



- Resistor from ground to a row
- Wire from pin #4 to a different row
- LED connecting both the rows with the longer side connecting to pin #4

# LED - Code

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setwarnings(False)

GPIO.setup(4,GPIO.OUT)

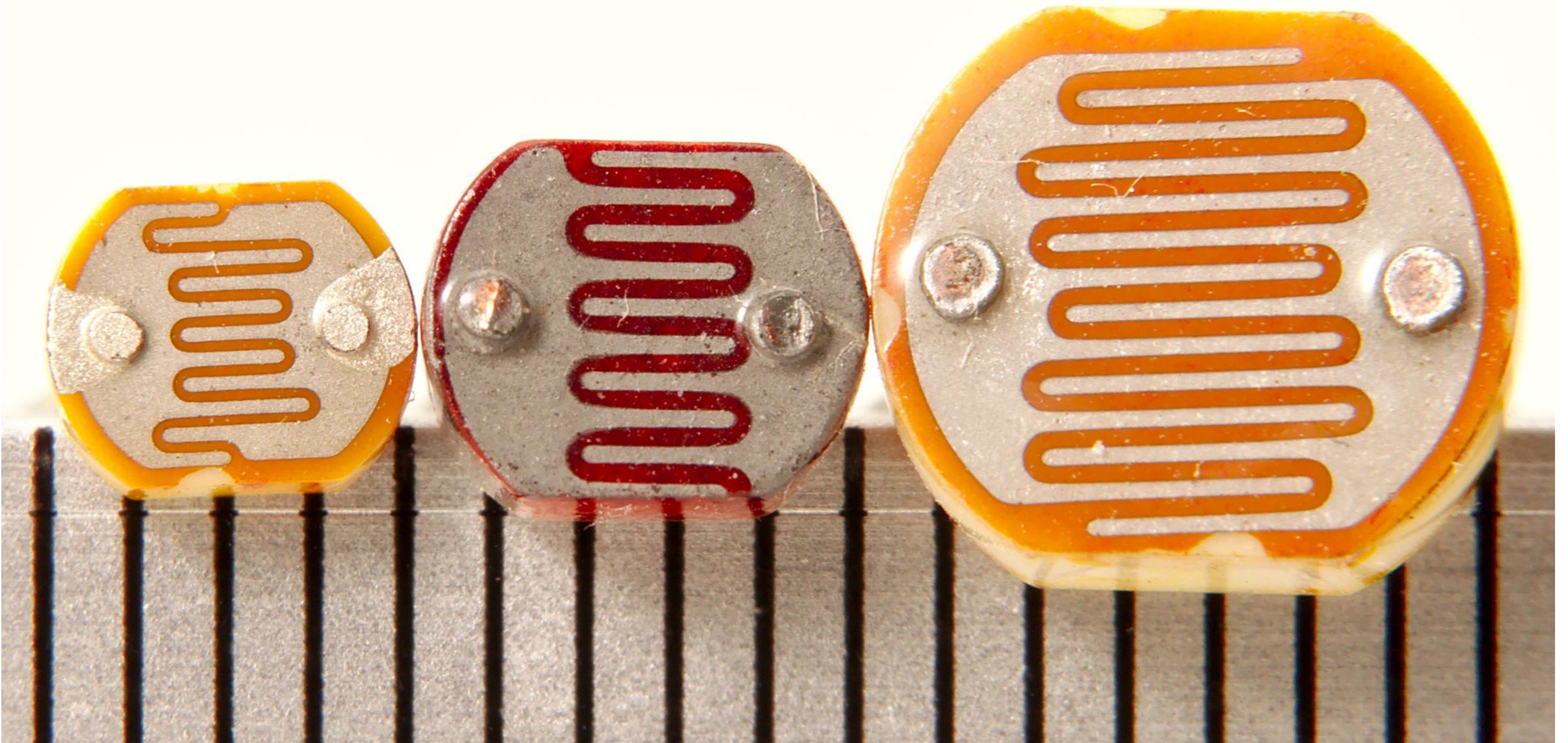
print('LED on')
GPIO.output(4,GPIO.HIGH)
time.sleep(0.5)

print('LED off')
GPIO.output(4,GPIO.LOW)
time.sleep(0.5)
```

# **QUIZ TIME ! \_**

- 1. Make the LED blink 5 times**
- 2. Make the LED blink at different frequency**
- 3. Make different LEDs blink at different frequency**
- 4. What are the resistance of our resistors?**

# Resistor Color Code



# Light-dependent Resistor

By Junkyardsparkle - Own work, CC0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=35977178>

# LDR - Code

```
from gpiozero import LightSensor  
  
ldr = LightSensor(4)  
while True:  
    print(ldr.value)
```

# LDR - hard version

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setwarnings(False)

def RCtime (RCpin):
    reading = 0
    GPIO.setup(RCpin, GPIO.OUT)
    GPIO.output(RCpin, GPIO.LOW)
    time.sleep(0.1)
    GPIO.setup(RCpin, GPIO.IN)
    # This takes about 1 millisecond per loop cycle
    while (GPIO.input(RCpin) == GPIO.LOW):
        reading += 1
    return reading

while True:
    print RCtime(4) # Read RC timing using pin #4
```

## **QUIZ TIME ! \_**

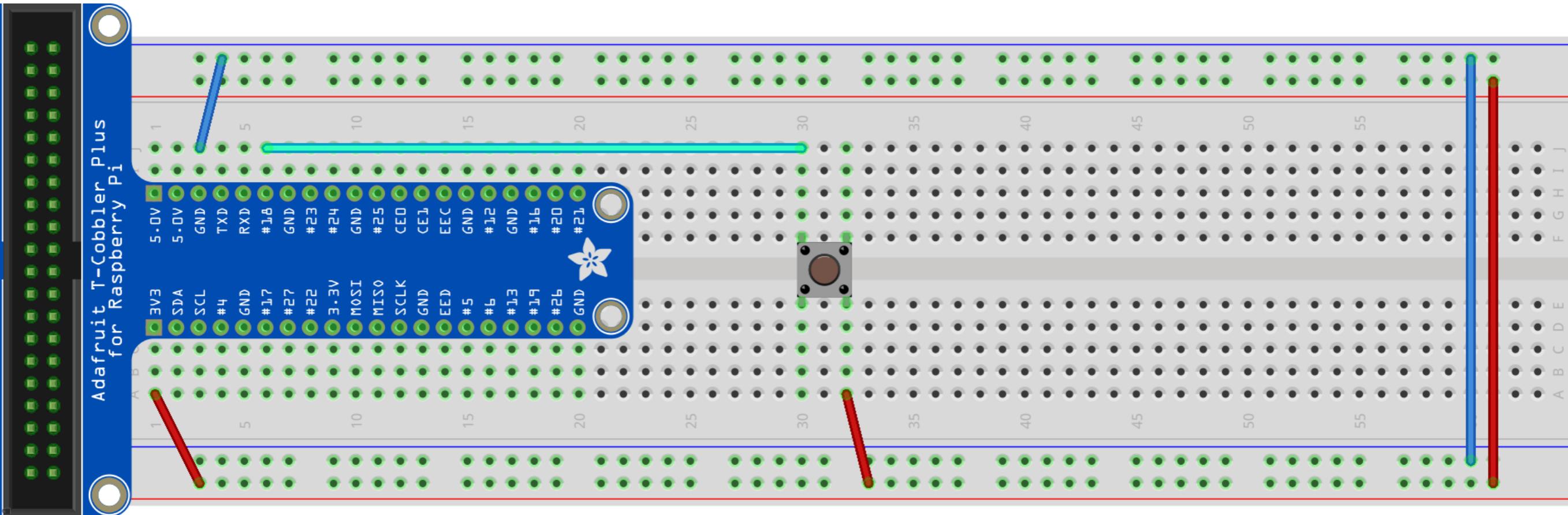
- 1. Use the reading to control LED**
- 2. Use the reading to control different LEDs**



# Switch

By oomlout - BUTT-01 (Pushbuttons), CC BY-SA 2.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=23281155>

# Switch - Circuit



- Plug in switch in the middle
- Wire from 3.3V (red line) to a row
- Wire from pin #18 to a different row

# Switch - Code

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setwarnings(False)

PORT_IN = 18
GPIO.setup(PORT_IN, GPIO.IN, pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_DOWN)

while True:
    input_state = GPIO.input(PORT_IN)
    if input_state == 1:
        print('Button Pressed')
        time.sleep(0.2)
```

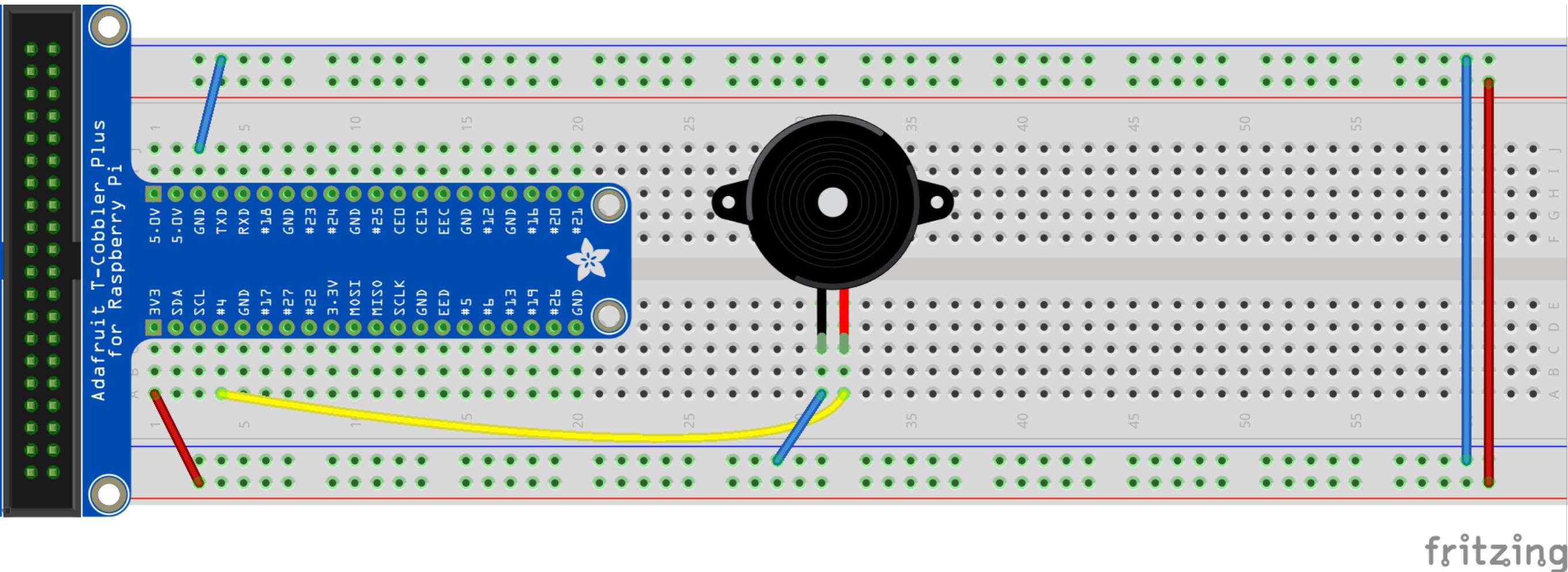
# QUIZ TIME ! \_

1. Count the number of times the button is pressed and print out on console
2. If we change code to: `pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_UP`, how should we change the circuit accordingly?
3. Switch on the LED when the button is pressed

# Buzzer



# Buzzer - Circuit

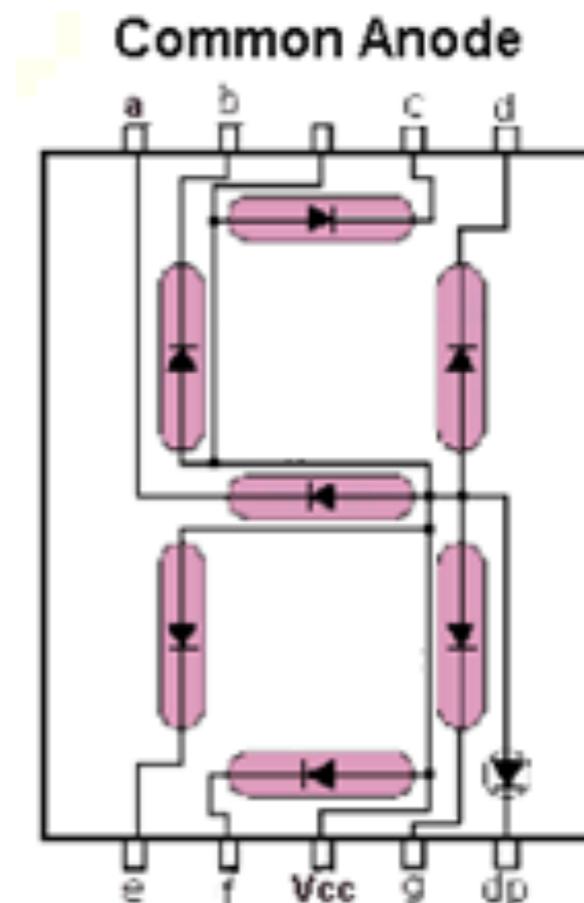
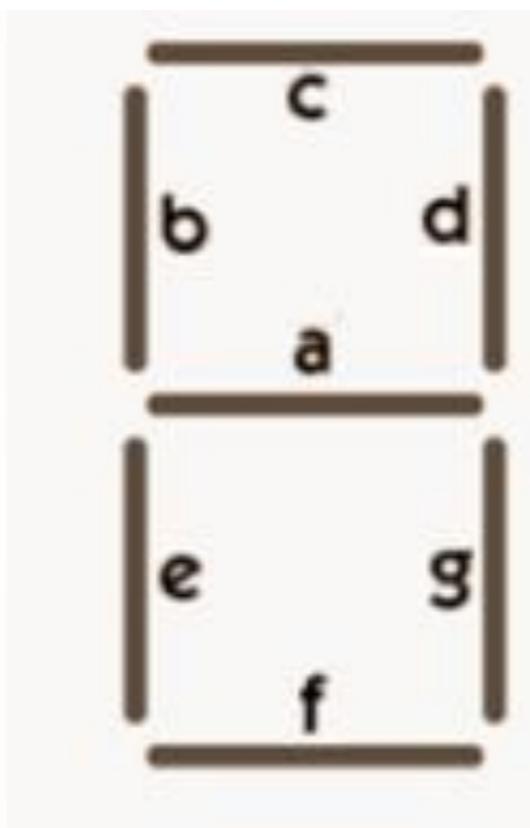
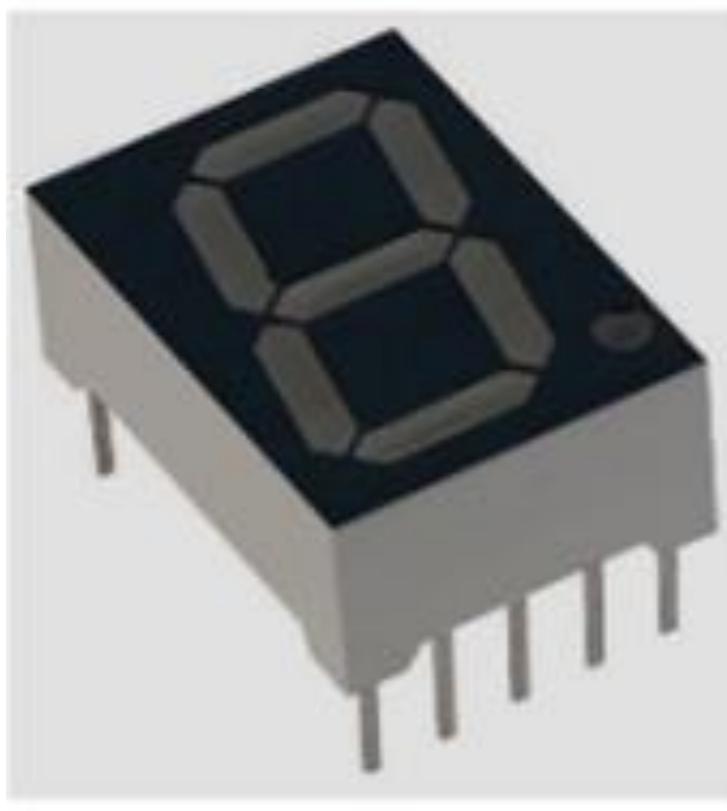


- Wire from #4 to longer leg
- Wire from ground to shorter leg

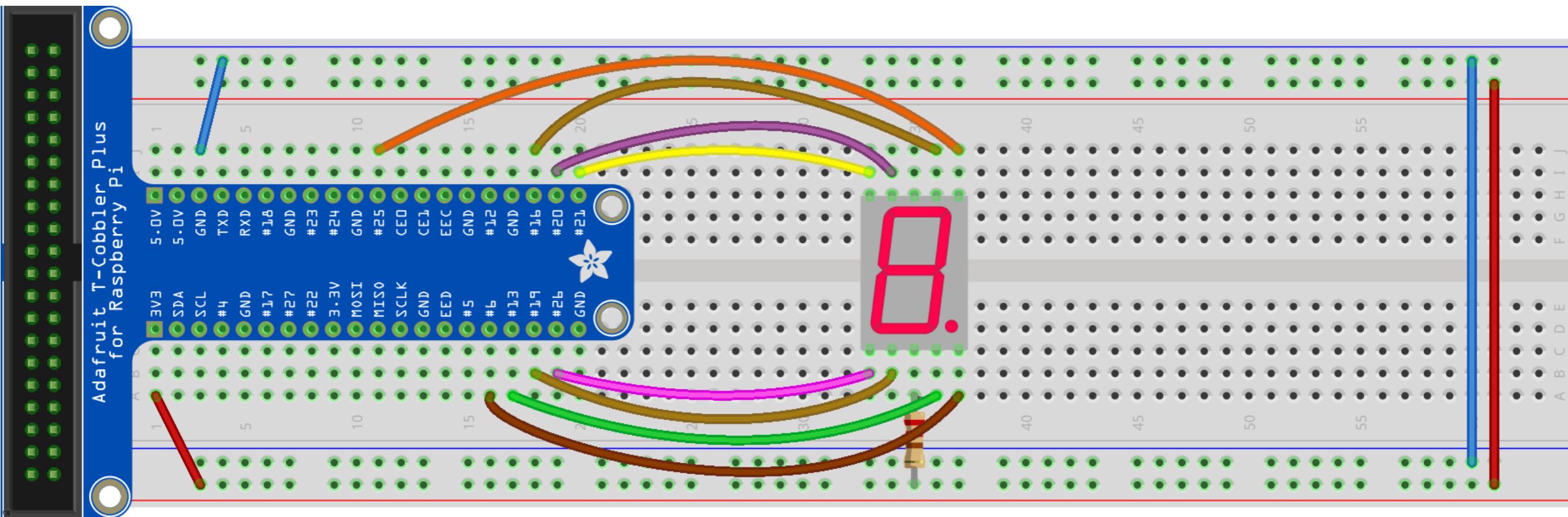
**QUIZ TIME ! \_**

1. Make some noise

# 7 segment



# 7 Segment - Circuit



- Connect the middle bottom pin to the 3.3V + power line via a resistor
- Connect the other 8 side pins to any free pins on the raspberry pi

# 7 Segment - Code

## 1. Fix sevenSeg.py

- Open the display.py file in the CodingWorkshop folder.
- Fix the values for a-h depending on which pins you connected them to.
- Edit the values in the matrix num depending on the number to be displayed.

## 2. Code to display a digit

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time
from display import display

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)
GPIO.setwarnings(False)

GPIO.cleanup()
display(0)
```

# **QUIZ TIME ! \_**

1. Displace number increasingly/decreasingly
2. Count the number of times the button is pressed and display on 7-seg

Pin HIGH activates  
this segment

Pins Explained

12 11 10 9 8 7



12 9 8 6

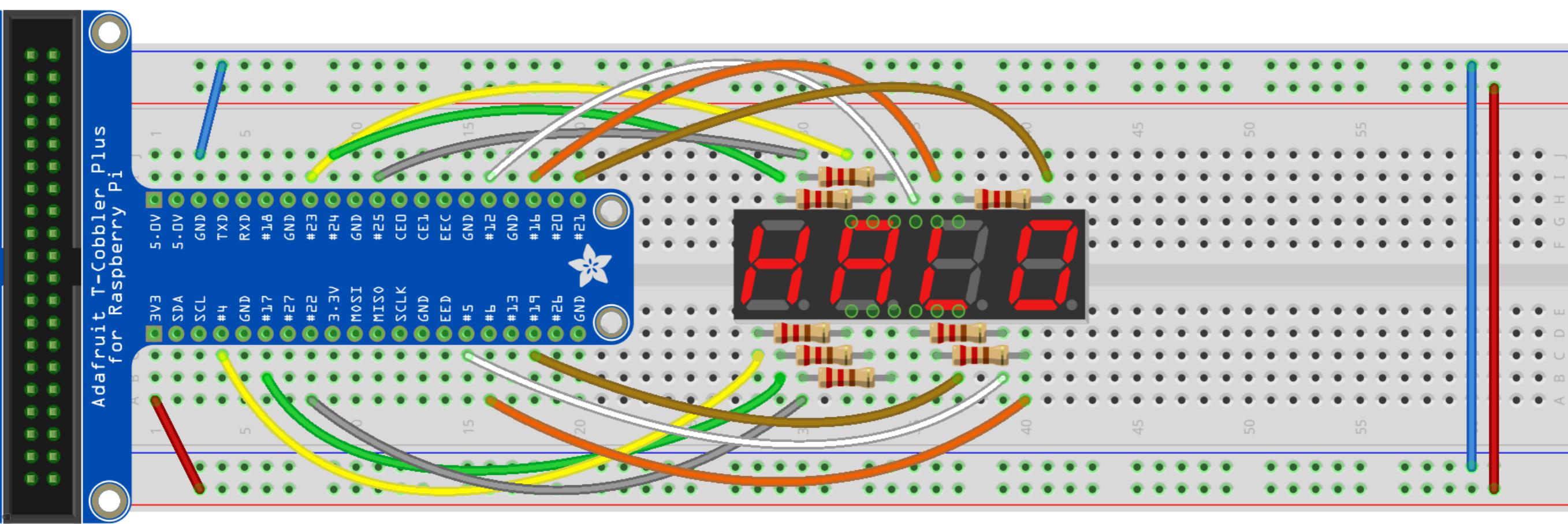
Grounding this pin, activates this digit

1 2 3 4 5 6

Common cathode

# 4 Digit 7-Seg

# 4Digit 7Seg - Circuit



# 4 Digit 7 Seg - Circuit

<b>Seg / digit</b>	<b>7Seg Pin</b>	<b>Resistor</b>	<b>BCM GPIO #</b>
Bot left	1	Y	4
Bot centre	2	Y	17
Decimal pt	3	Y	22
Bot right	4	Y	5
Centre centre	5	Y	6
Digit 4	6	N	19
Top right	7	Y	21
Digit 3	8	N	16
Digit 2	9	N	12
Top left	10	Y	25
Top centre	11	Y	24
Digit 1	12	N	23

# **QUIZ TIME ! \_**

1. Display 4 different numbers at the same time
2. Make a clock with minutes and seconds

# **Project - Smart Home**

# Example

- Example system design:
- Morning alarm system: alarm rings at 8AM, push alarm button to stop the alarm, and then light turns on automatically
- Buzzer rings when 7seg goes to 8, push button to stop the alarm, and the LED lights up automatically

# Project

- <https://lets-code-p.github.io/> => Gallery
- Photo of the project
- Short description of the project

# Resources

- <https://projects.raspberrypi.org/en/projects/raspberry-pi-getting-started>
- <https://curriculum.raspberrypi.org/>
- fritzing: a software to document prototypes, and help to translate into schematics
- <http://fritzing.org/home/>
- <https://github.com/adafruit/Fritzing-Library>
- Resistor color code: <https://www.digikey.sg/en/resources/conversion-calculators/conversion-calculator-resistor-color-code-4-band> <https://www.digikey.com/en/resources/conversion-calculators/conversion-calculator-resistor-color-code-4-band>
- [romannurik.github.io/SlidesCodeHighlighter/](https://romannurik.github.io/SlidesCodeHighlighter/)