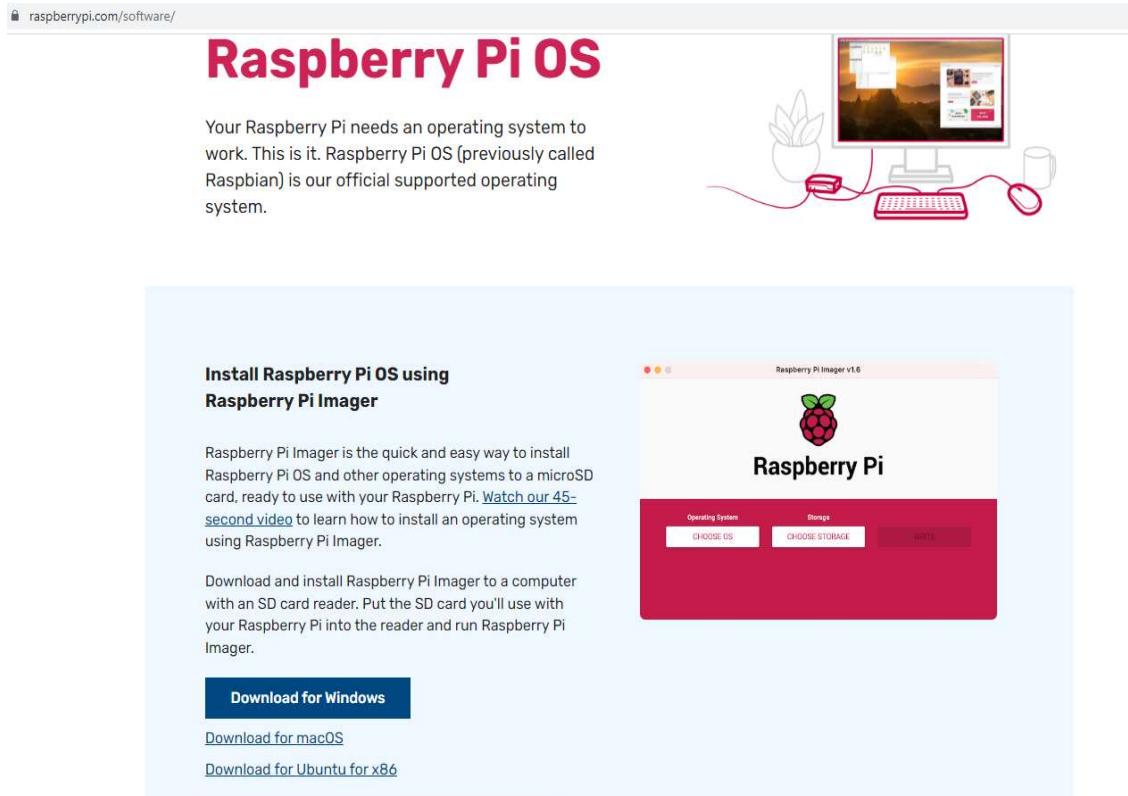


# practical 1

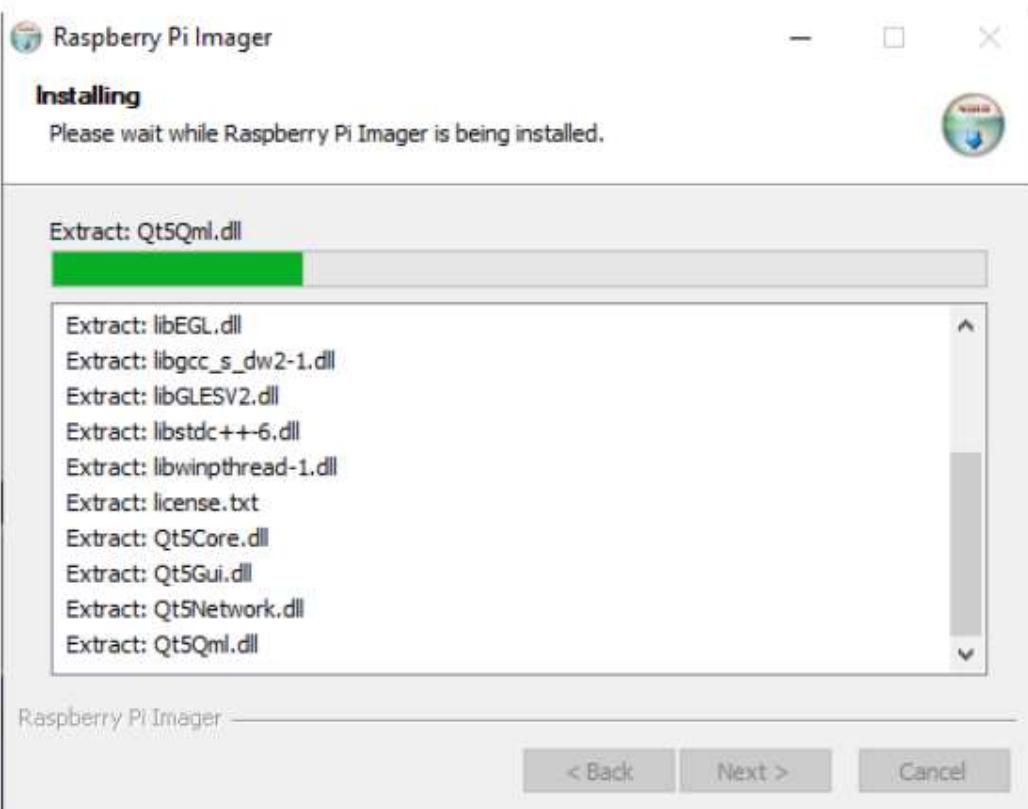
**Aim:** Making a Raspberry Pi headless, and reaching it from the network using WiFi and SSH.

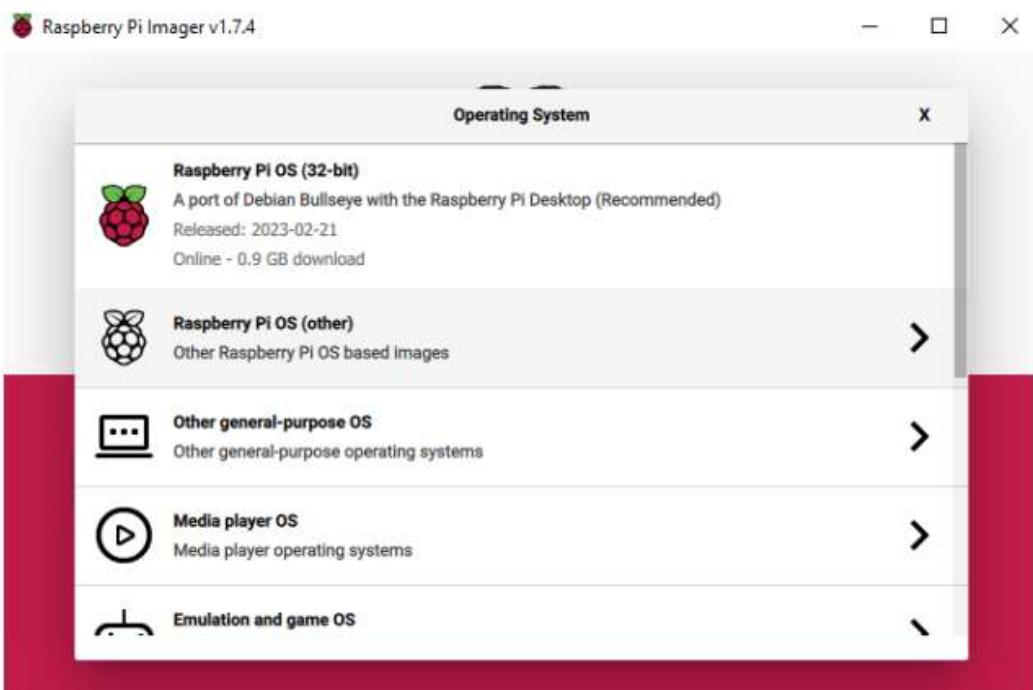
**Step 1:** first download Raspeery pi os in ur system using this link  
<https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/>

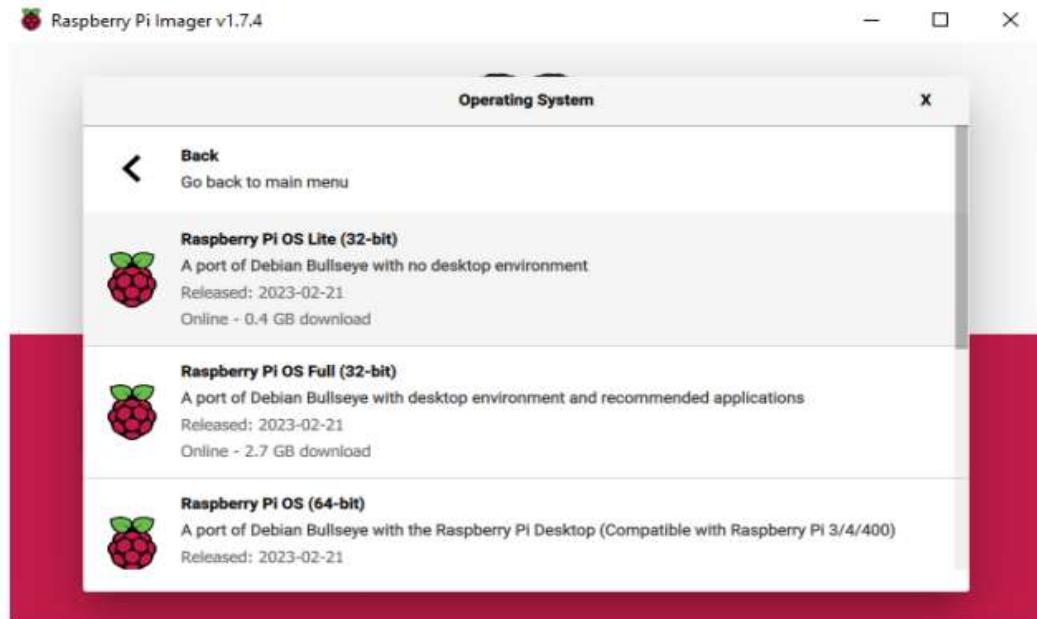


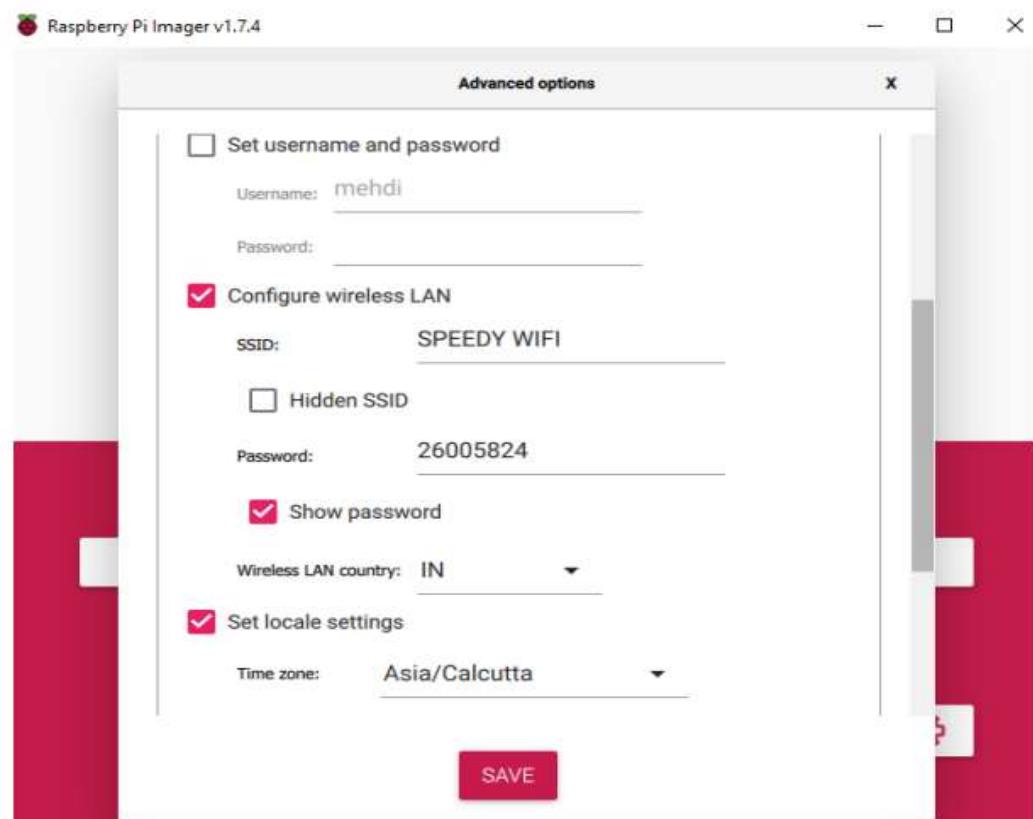
The screenshot shows the official Raspberry Pi Software page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with a lock icon and the URL "raspberrypi.com/software/". Below the header, the title "Raspberry Pi OS" is prominently displayed in a large, bold, pink font. To the right of the title is a small illustration of a computer setup with a monitor, keyboard, mouse, and a potted plant. Below the title, a paragraph of text explains that Raspberry Pi needs an operating system to work, and that Raspberry Pi OS (previously called Raspbian) is the official supported operating system. Further down, there's a section titled "Install Raspberry Pi OS using Raspberry Pi Imager". This section contains a brief description of what Raspberry Pi Imager is, how to use it, and a link to watch a video tutorial. It also includes download links for Windows, macOS, and Ubuntu. At the bottom of the page, there's a red footer bar with buttons for "Operating System", "CHOOSE OS", "Storage", "CHOOSE STORAGE", and "WRITE".

**Step 2:** after downloading just install this Raspberry pi imager setup



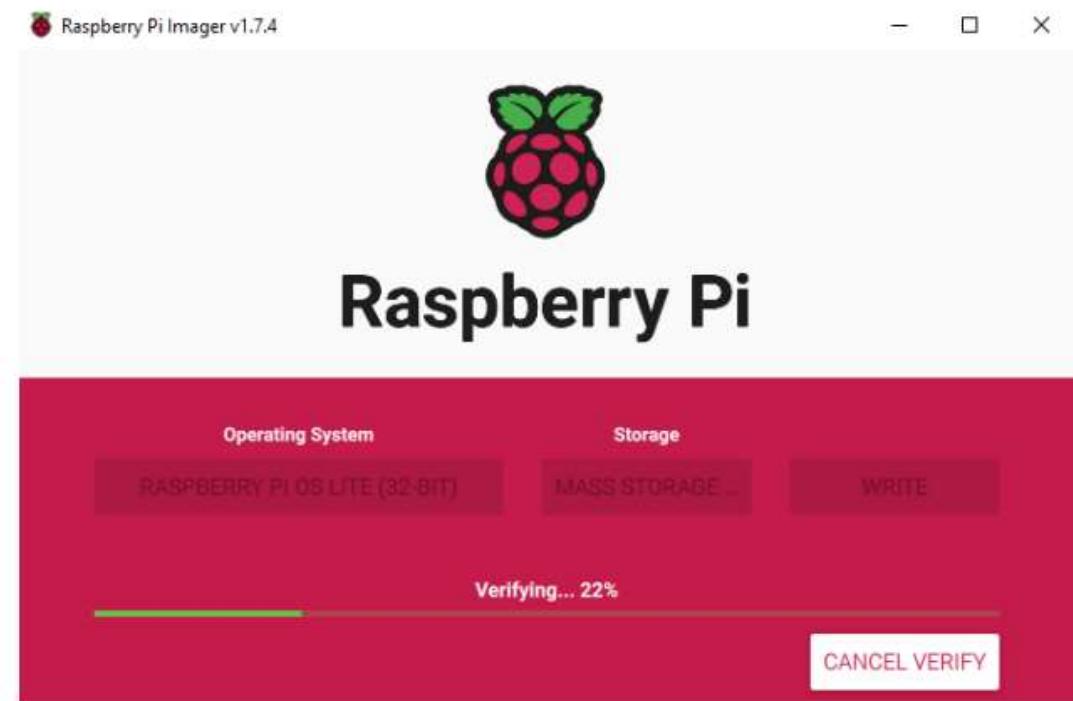


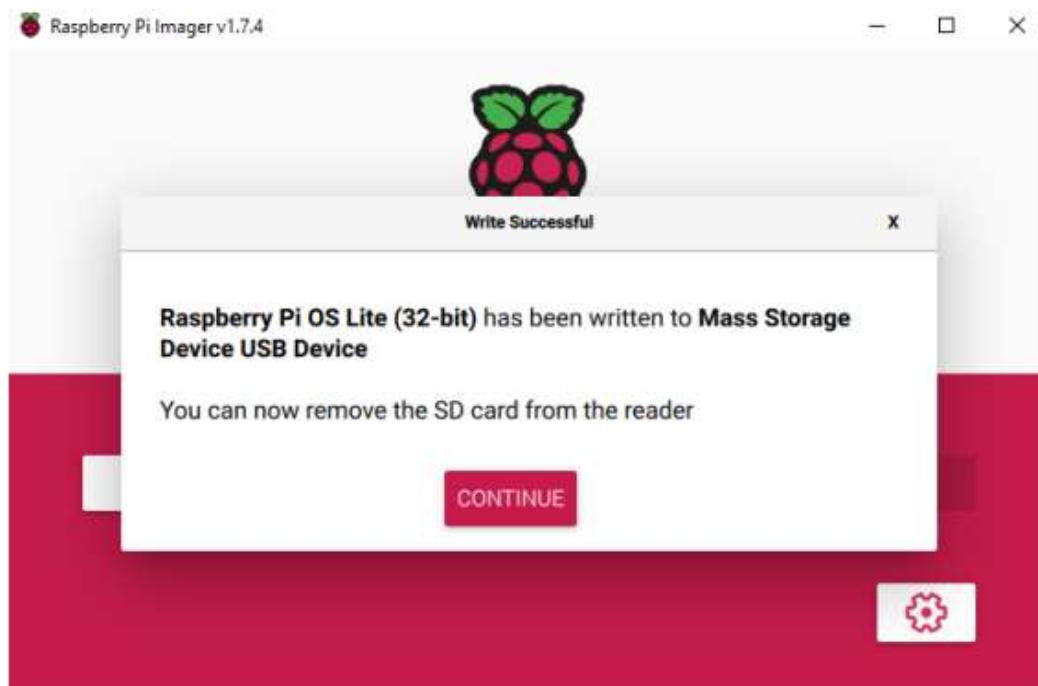




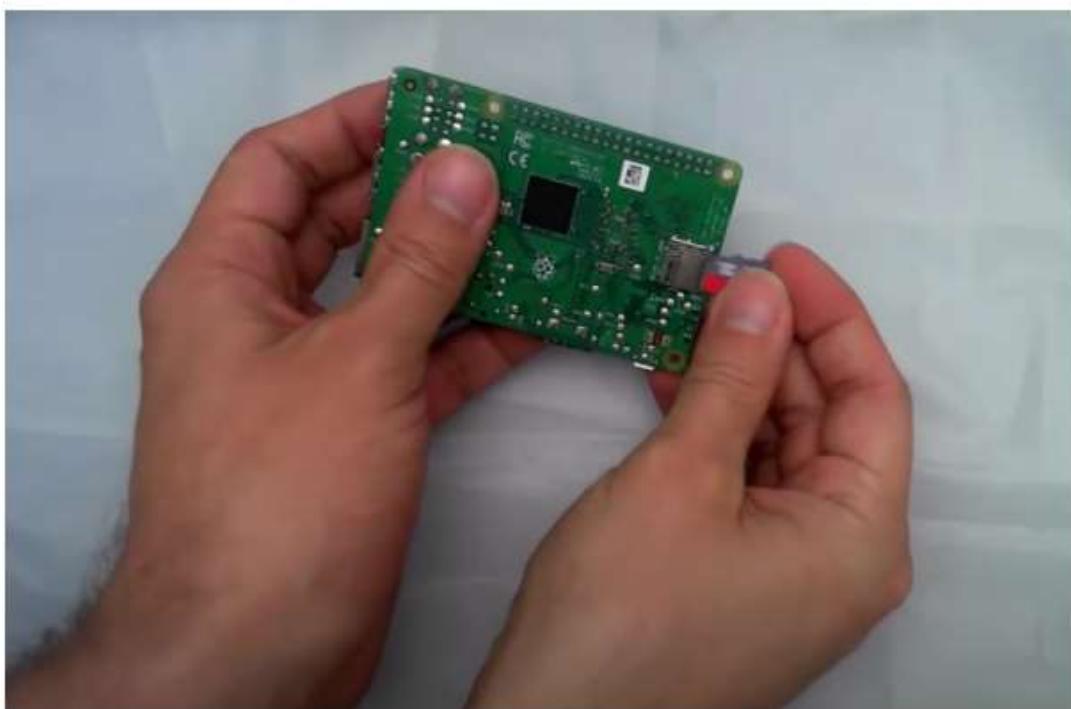
**Note :** click on set username and password and add user name “admin” and password “admin” In Configure wireless lan “ use your wifi passowrd and name and then save it



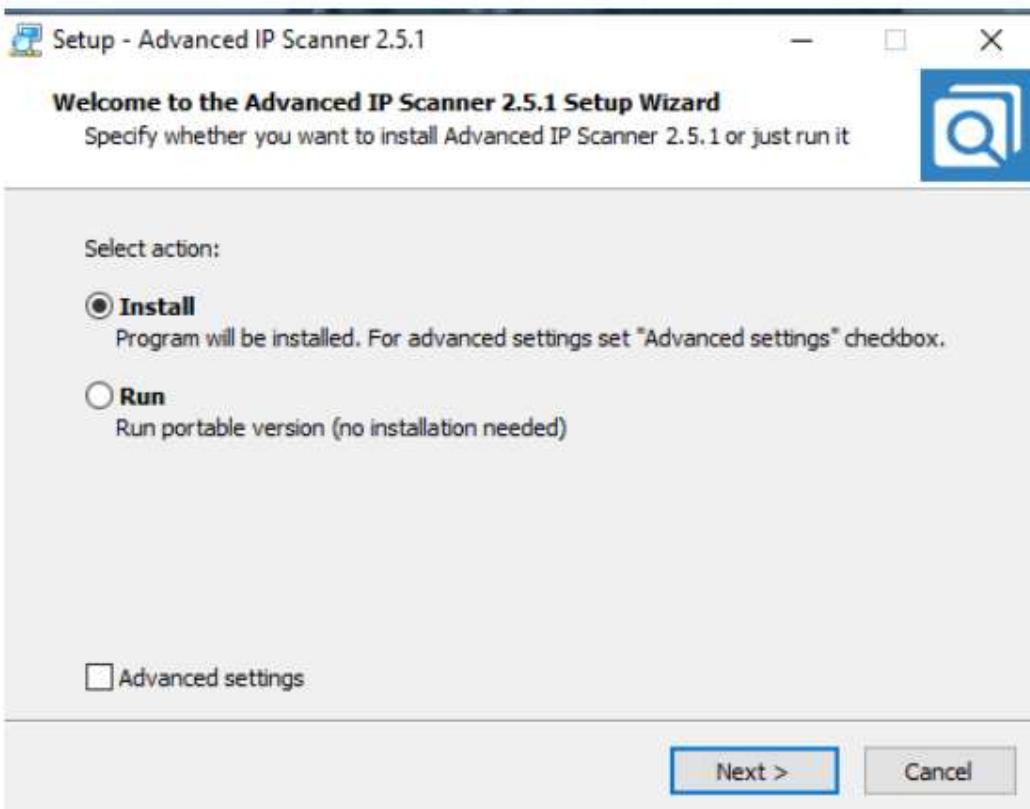
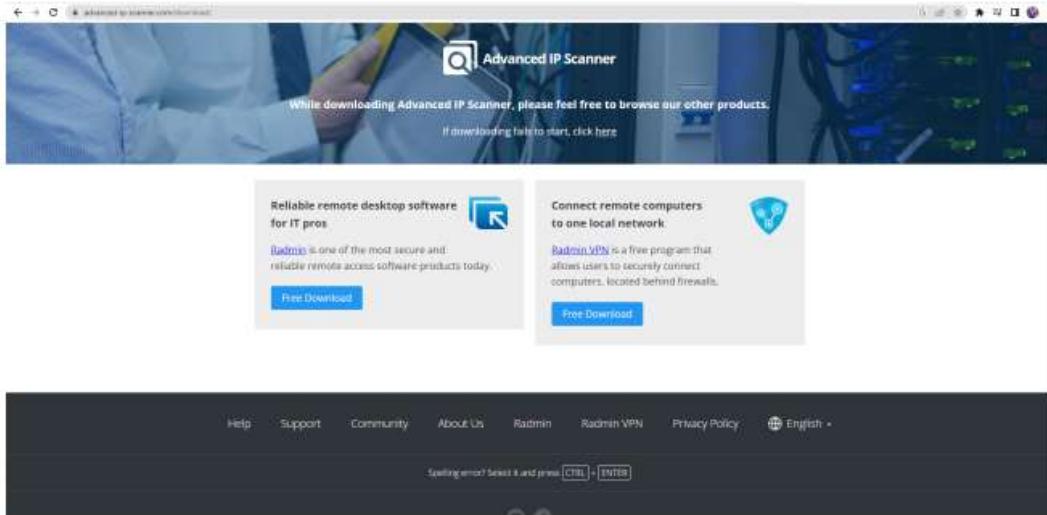




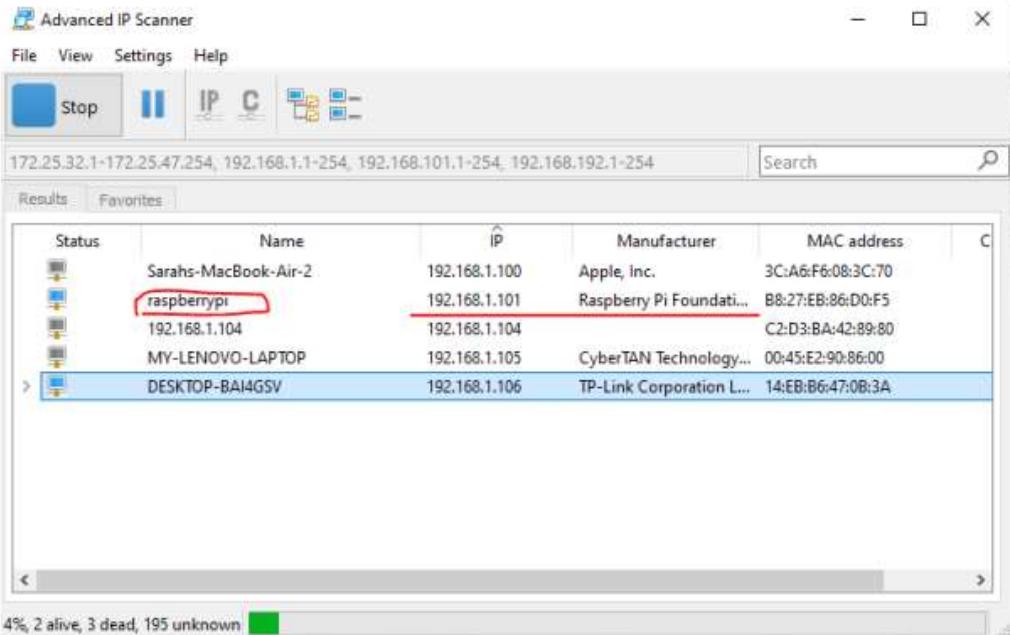
**Step 3:** after completing step 2 "add the blank .ssh file in your folder" then insert your sd card in raspberry pi and connect the charger after that check ur phone that raspbeey is connect to the wifi or not if its connected then open cmd and check the connection through ip address (to know the ip address download the ip scanner "for that follow the next step")



#### Step 4: install advance ip scanner and scan the ip address of raspberry pi



## Step 5: Open the ip scanner and start scan



## Step 6: open cmd and ping the raspberry pi

- 1) Ping raspberry pi
- 2) Ssh admin@raspberrypi

```
admin@raspberrypi: ~
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.19045.2965]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\Admin>ping 192.168.25.21 -t

Pinging 192.168.25.21 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=634ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.25.21:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 634ms, Average = 218ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\Admin>ssh admin@raspberrypi
admin@raspberrypi's password:
Linux raspberrypi 6.1.21-v7+ #1642 SMP Mon Apr  3 17:20:52 BST 2023 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: Thu May 25 13:45:34 2023 from 2405:204:222c:d5ca:24de:6a08:de3:2377
admin@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Here raspberry pi is connected sucessfuly

```
admin@raspberrypi: ~
C:\Users\Admin>ping 192.168.25.21 -t

Pinging 192.168.25.21 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=634ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.25.21: bytes=32 time=13ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.25.21:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 7ms, Maximum = 634ms, Average = 218ms
Control-C
^C
C:\Users\Admin>ssh admin@raspberrypi
admin@raspberrypi's password:
Linux raspberrypi 6.1.21-v7+ #1642 SMP Mon Apr  3 17:20:52 BST 2023 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.

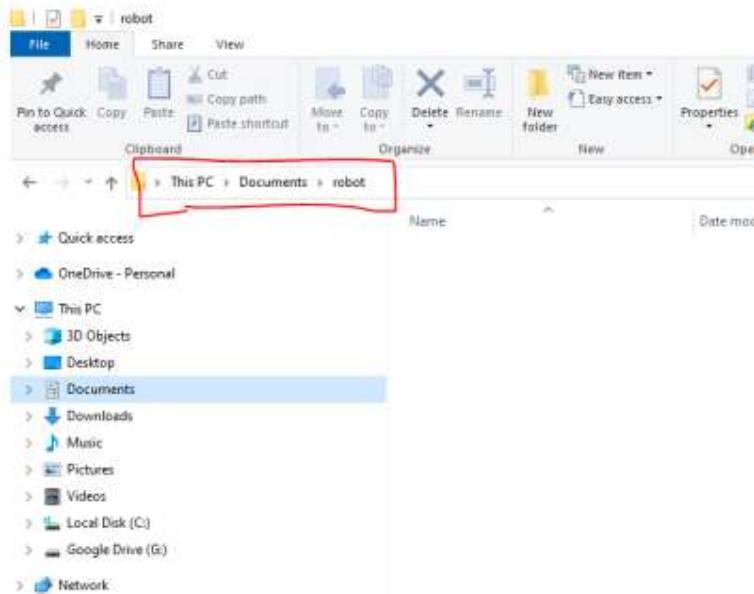
Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Thu May 25 13:45:34 2023 from 2405:204:222c:d5ca:24de:6a08:de3:2377
admin@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt get update
E: Invalid operation get
admin@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease
Hit:2 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye InRelease
Reading package lists... 8%
```

Now we can perform the linux command here for eg “ sudo apt update “

## Practical 2

Aim: - Using sftp upload files from PC.

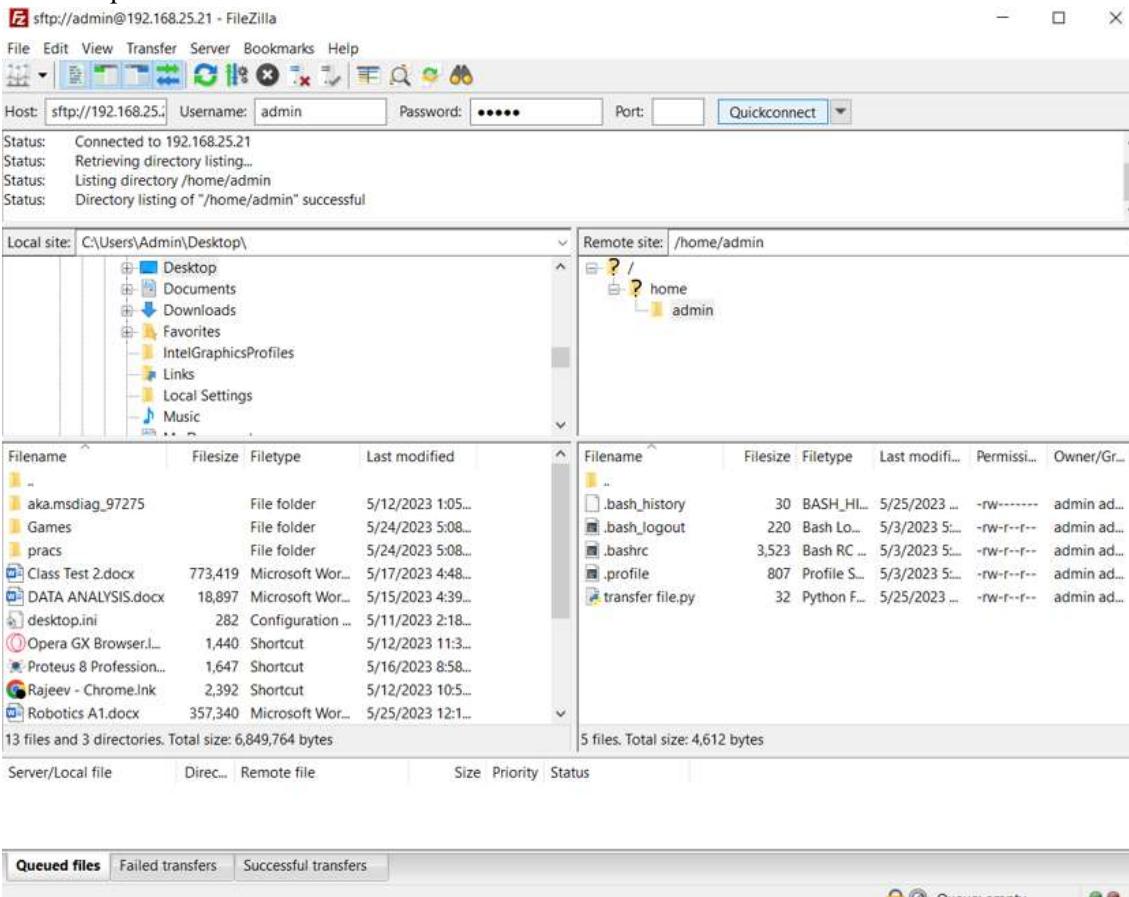
**Step 1:** Prepare the Raspberry pi from Practical 1



**Step 2:** download file zilla to transfer the file in raspberry pi

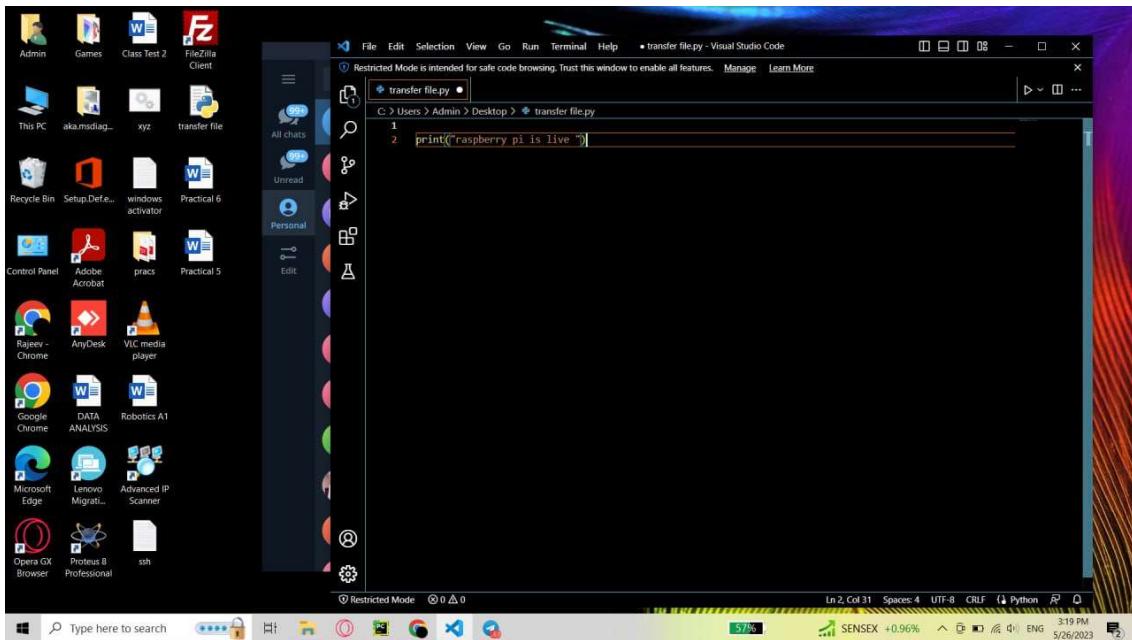
A screenshot of the FileZilla download page. The header features the 'FileZilla' logo and the tagline 'The free FTP solution'. On the left, a sidebar lists various project sections like Home, FileZilla, FileZilla Server, Community, General, Development, and Other projects. The main content area is titled 'Download FileZilla Client for Windows (64bit x86)'. It states that the latest stable version is 3.63.2.1 and asks to select the appropriate platform. A large green button labeled 'Download FileZilla Client' is prominently displayed. Below it, there's a note about bundled offers and supported platforms (Windows 8.1, 10, and 11). There are also links for 'More download options' and 'Show additional download options'. The bottom of the page features an advertisement for 'NOC'.

Step 3: write host name of raspberry pi and username that u have put in raspberry pi imager (we have written “admin” as a user and password as “admin” and port number “22”)then click on quick connection

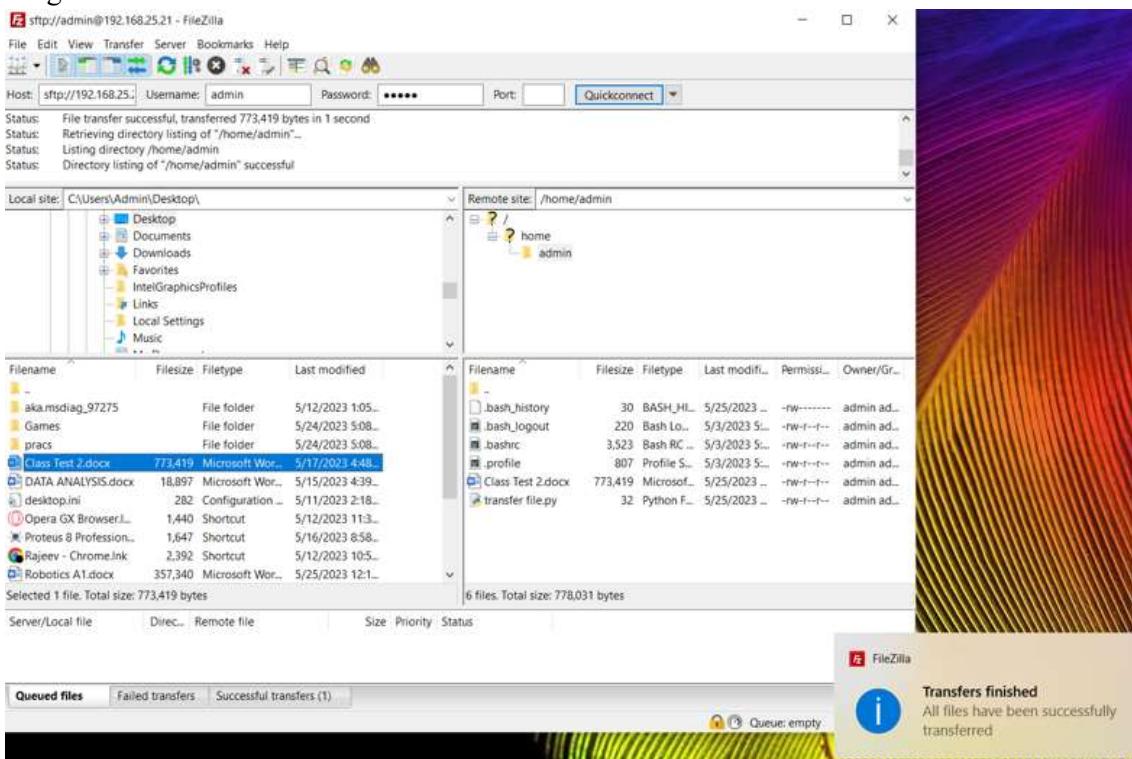


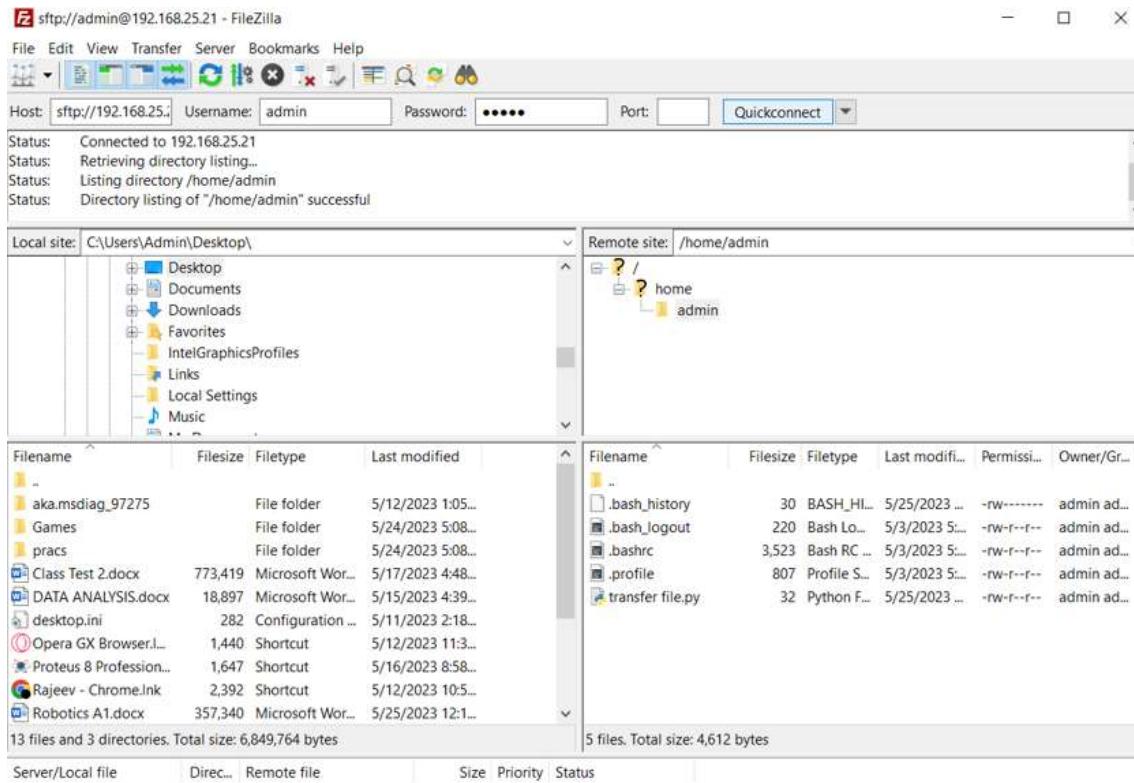
Here we can see 2 pannel one is windows and other is raspberry pi pannel

Step 4: make any file that you have to transfer in raspberry pi here I have made “transfer.py” and other one is “class test 2 “



Drag the file from one side to other





**Queued files** Failed transfers Successful transfers

Here u can see the file has been transferred  
And in cmd we can see both file are successfully transferred

```
admin@raspberrypi: ~
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: Thu May 25 13:45:34 2023 from 2405:204:222c:d5ca:24de:6a08:de3:2377
admin@raspberrypi: ~ $ sudo apt get update
E: Invalid operation get
admin@raspberrypi: ~ $ sudo apt update
Hit:1 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease
Hit:2 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye InRelease
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
13 packages can be upgraded. Run 'apt list --upgradable' to see them.
admin@raspberrypi: ~ $ dir
Class\ Test\ 2.docx transfer\ file.py
admin@raspberrypi: ~ $ python transfer\ file.py
raspberry pi is live
admin@raspberrypi: ~ $
```

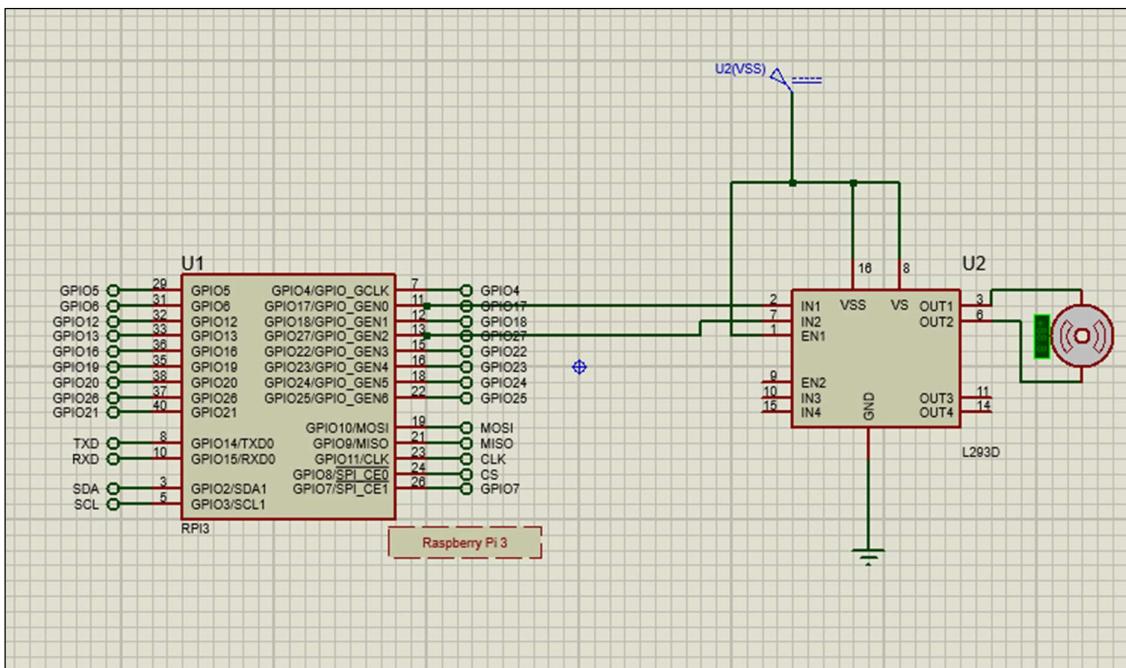
## Practical 3

**Aim:** Write Python code to test motors

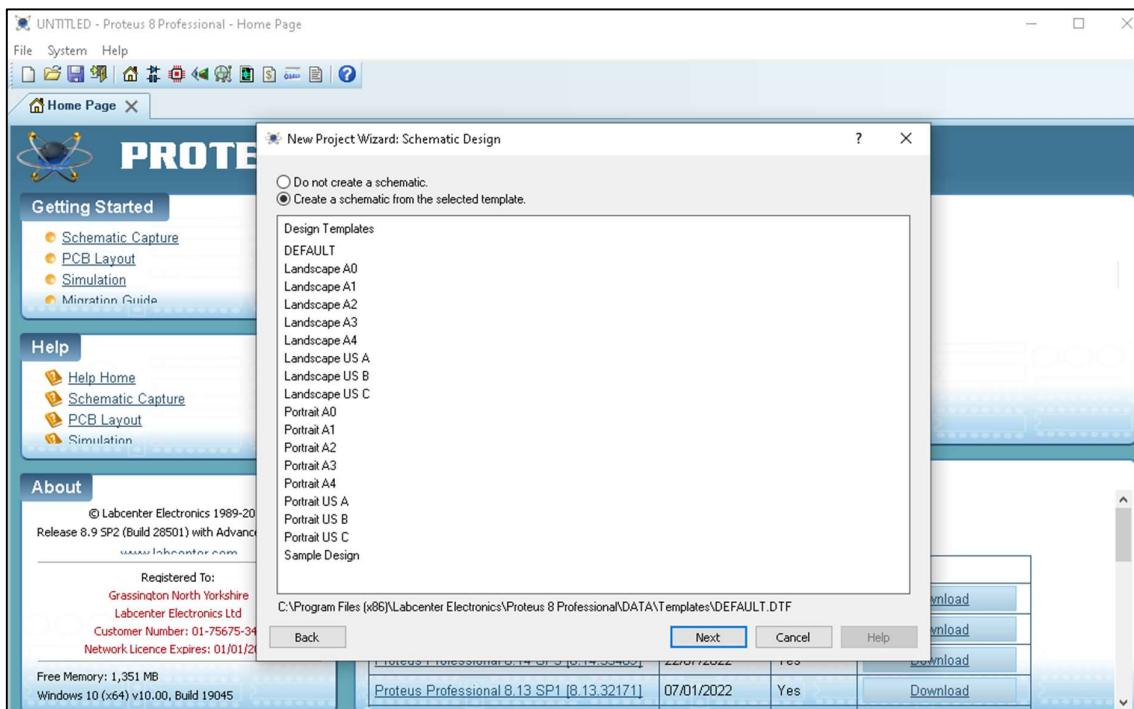
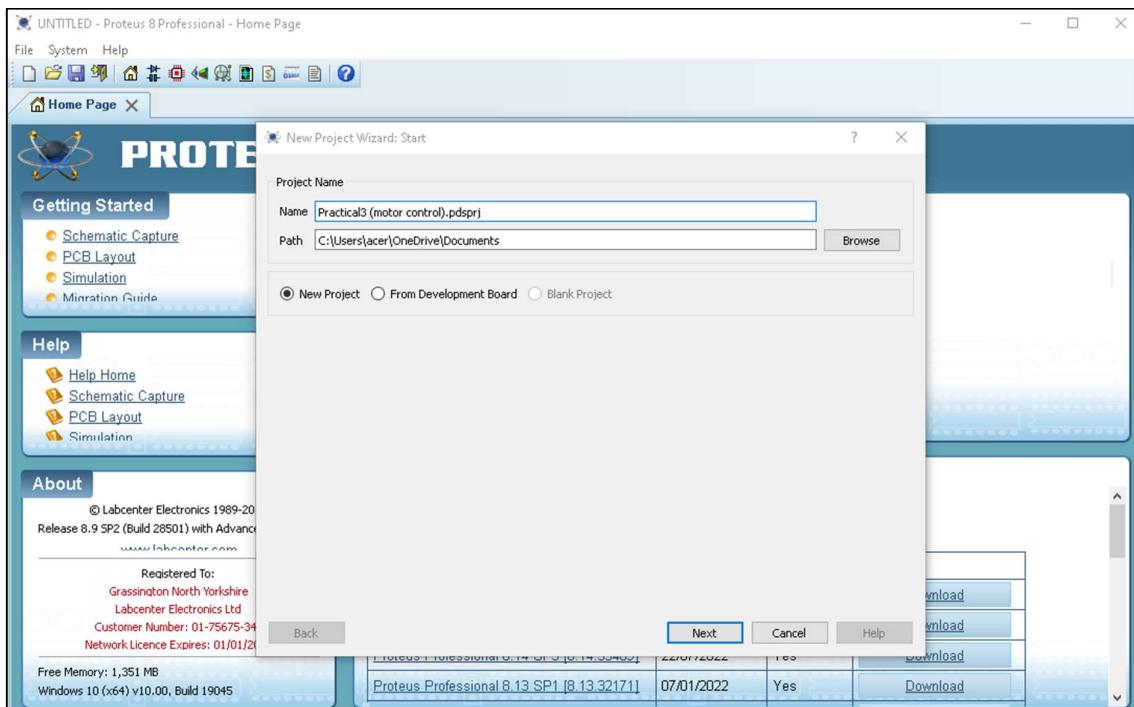
## Requirements:

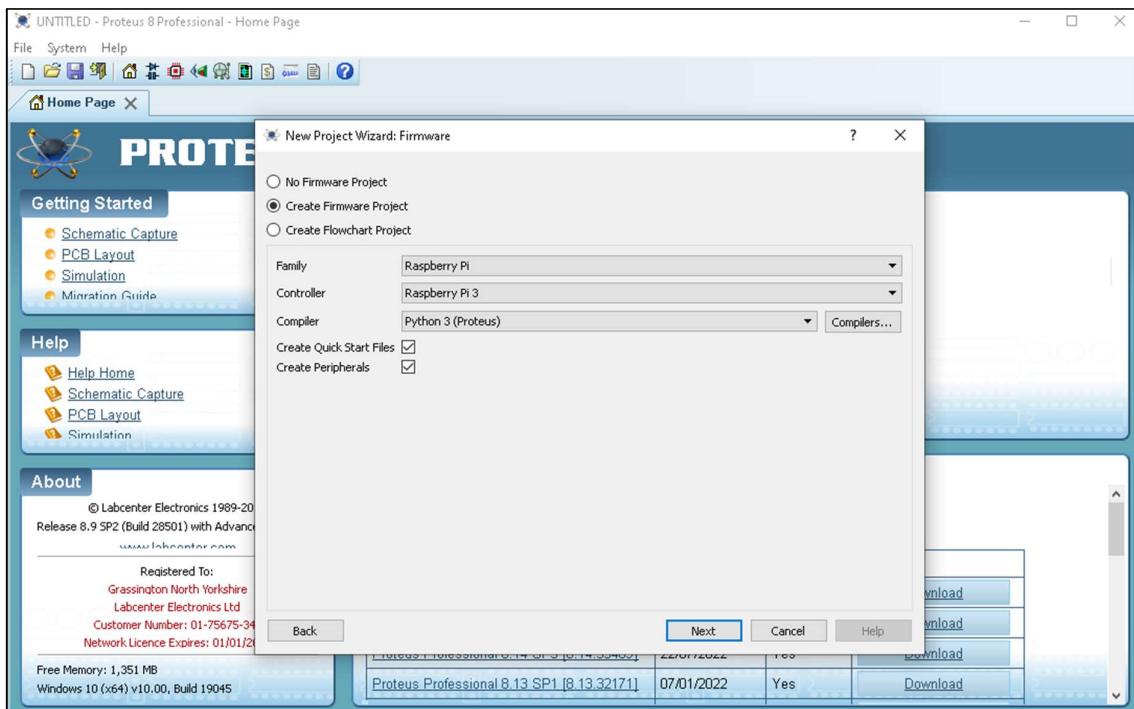
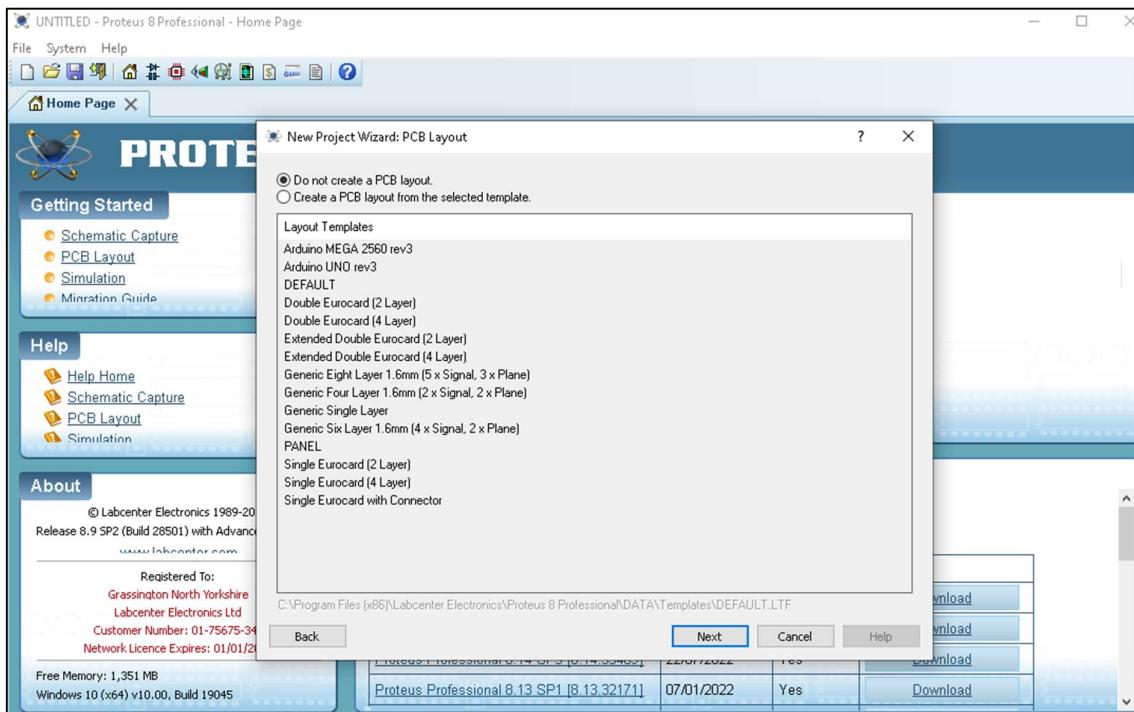
- L293D Analog
  - RPI3
  - DC motor (Animated)
  - Dc power
  - Ground

### **Diagram :**

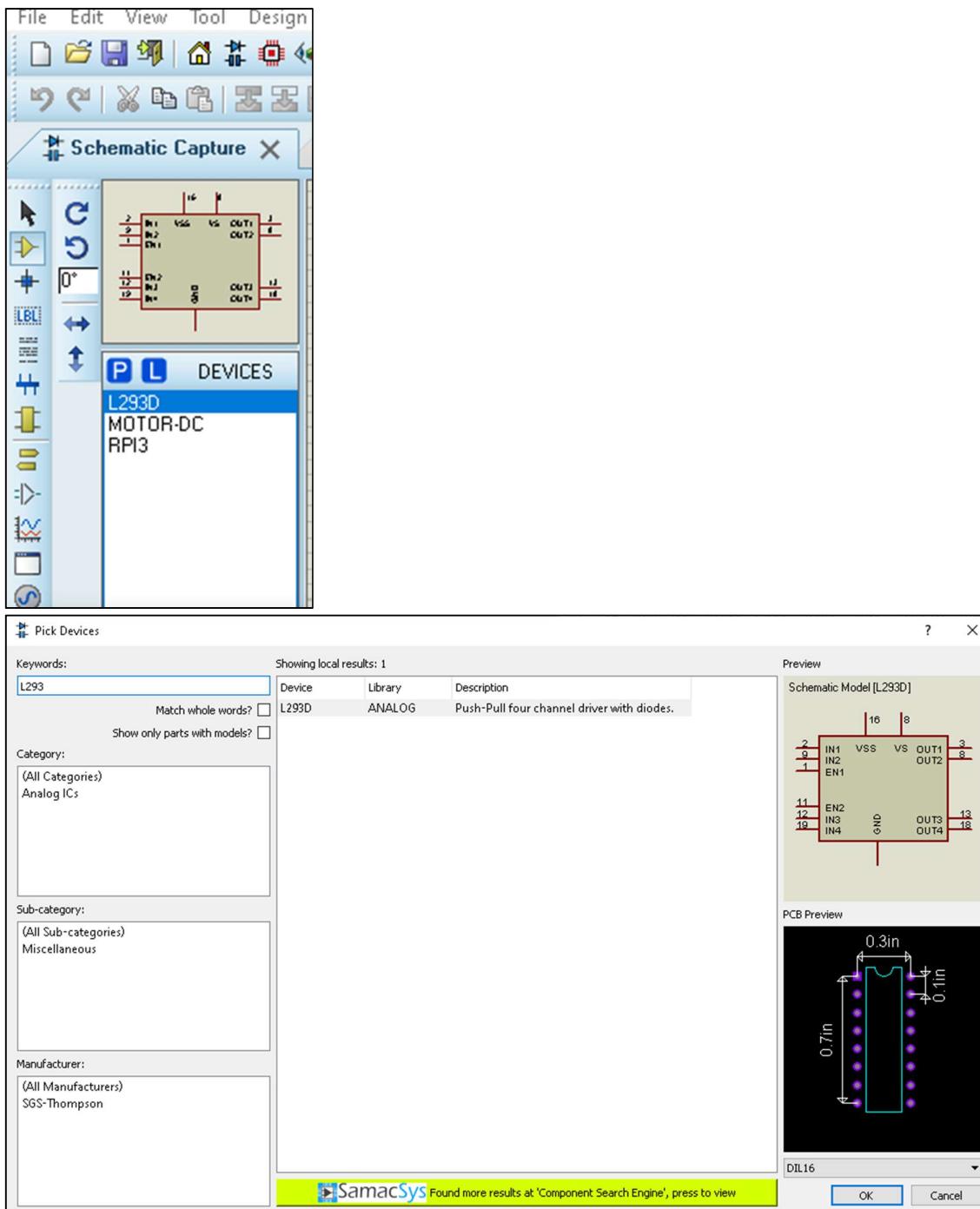


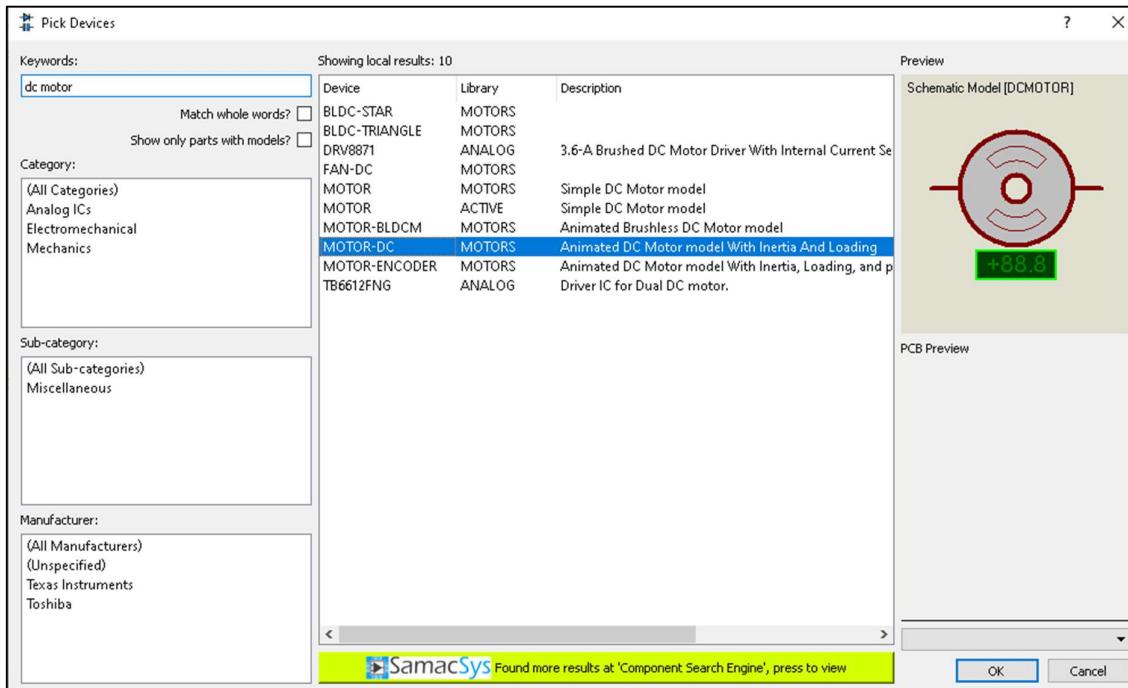
## Step 1 : To test motor control first we have to take new project in proteus



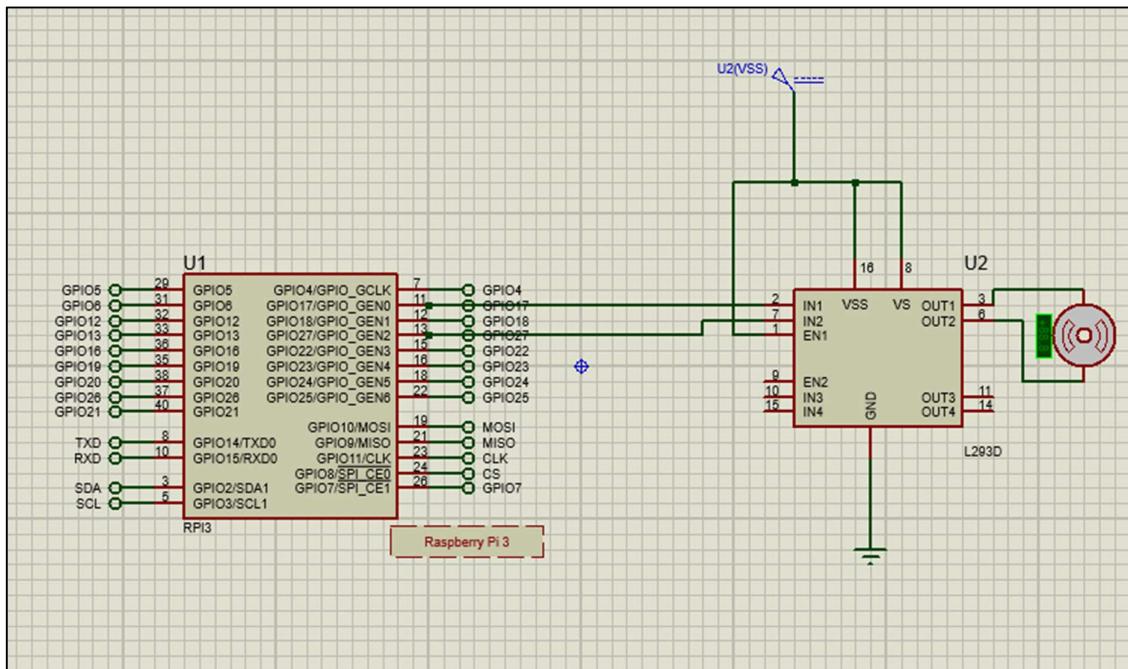


**Step 2:** after completing first step select the device click on component then click on pick device(p) and select the device





### Step 3 : Connect all device



### Step 4: write a code for operating the device

```
# import Library to access GPIO Pins
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
#to access delay function
import time
```

```

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)          #Consider complete raspberrypi board
GPIO.setwarnings(False)           #To avoid same PIN use warning

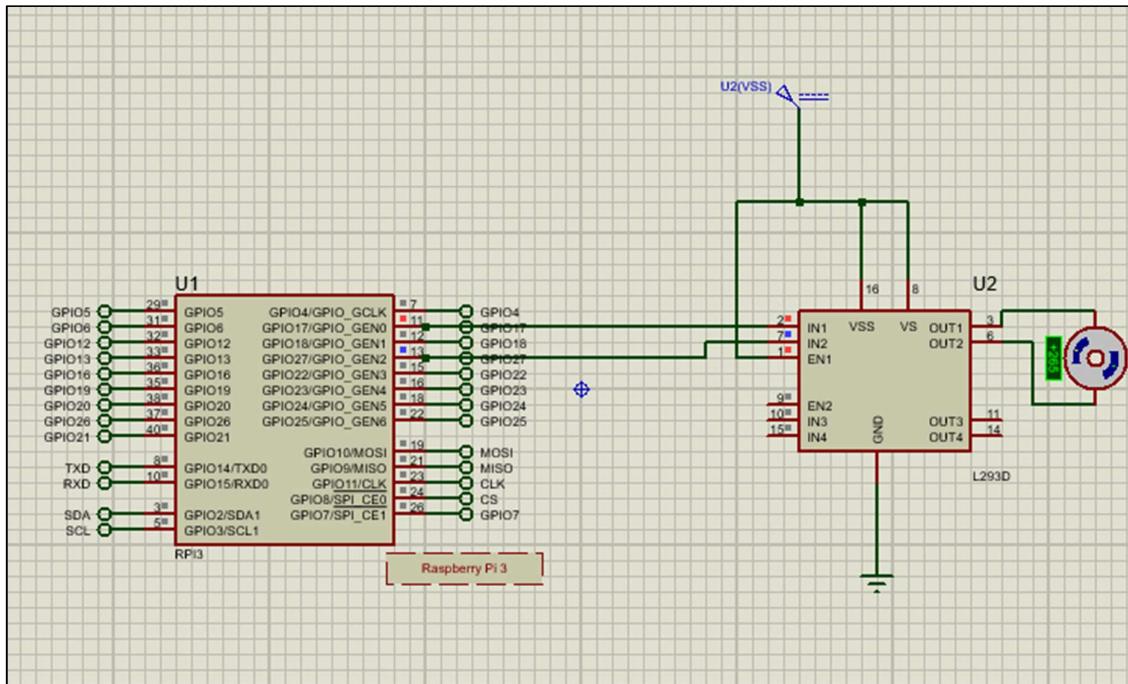
DC_Motor_Pin1 = 11               #Define PIN for DC motor
DC_Motor_Pin2 = 13               #Define PIN for DC motor

GPIO.setup(DC_Motor_Pin1, GPIO.OUT) #set pin function as output
GPIO.setup(DC_Motor_Pin2, GPIO.OUT) #set pin function as output

while(1):
    GPIO.output(DC_Motor_Pin1,GPIO.HIGH)      #Motor on
    GPIO.output(DC_Motor_Pin2,GPIO.LOW)        #Motor on
    time.sleep(5)                            #Give 5 second delay
    GPIO.output(DC_Motor_Pin1, GPIO.LOW )     #motor on
    GPIO.output(DC_Motor_Pin1, GPIO.HIGH )    #motor on
    time.sleep(5)

```

### OUTPUT:



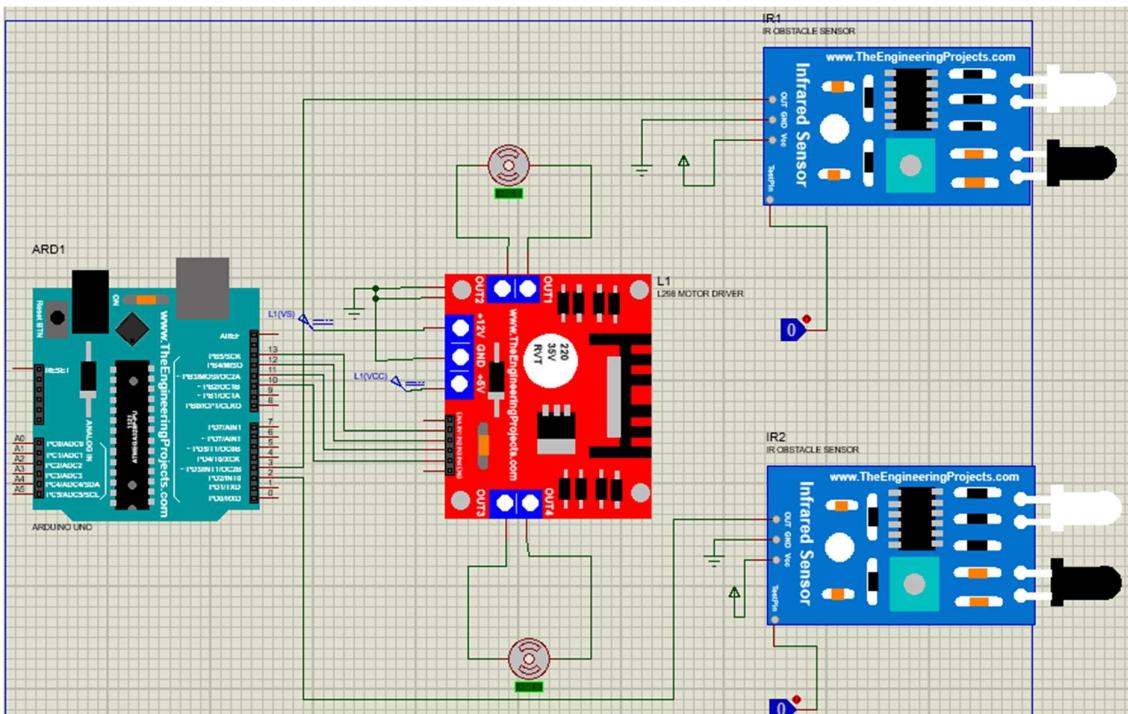
## Practical 4

**Aim:** Add the sensors to the Robot object and develop the line-following behaviour code

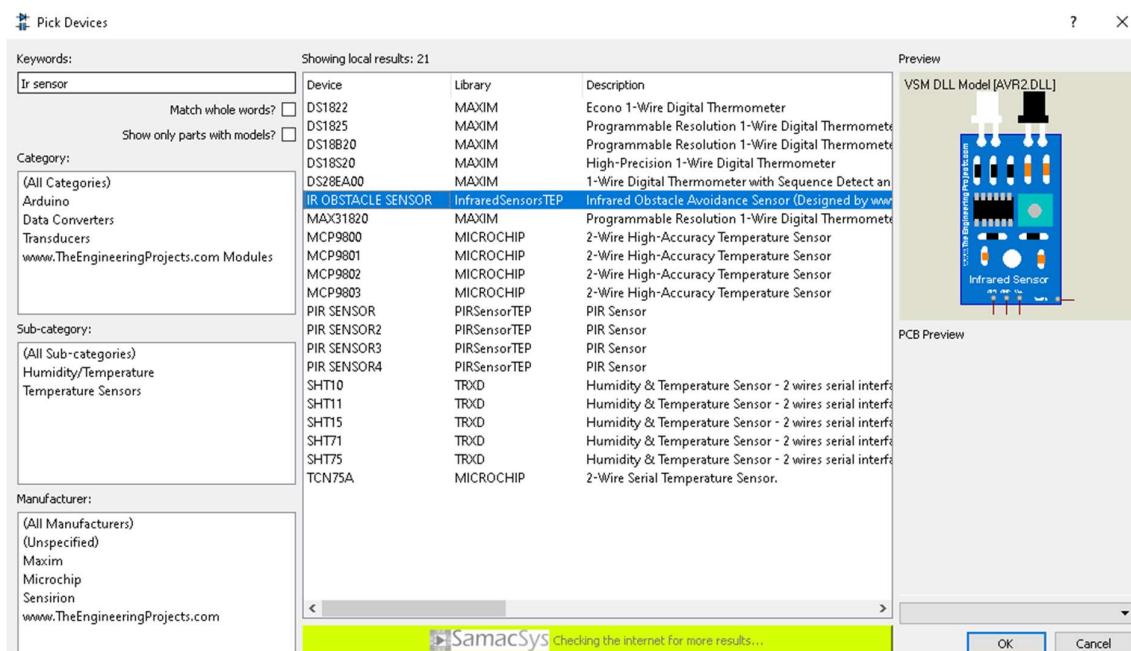
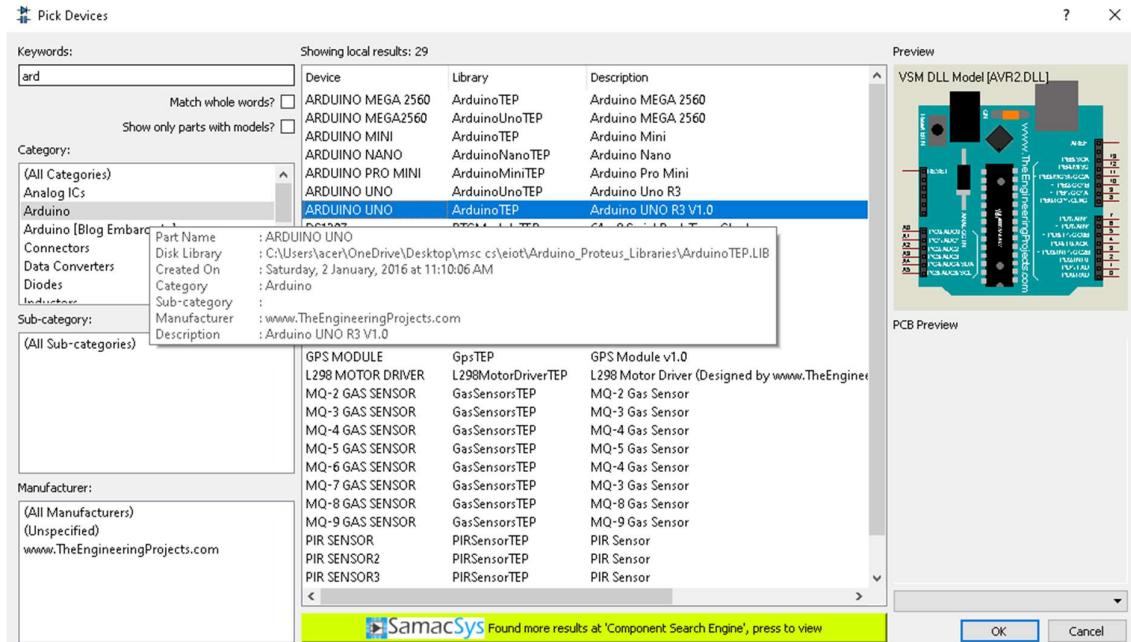
### Requirements:

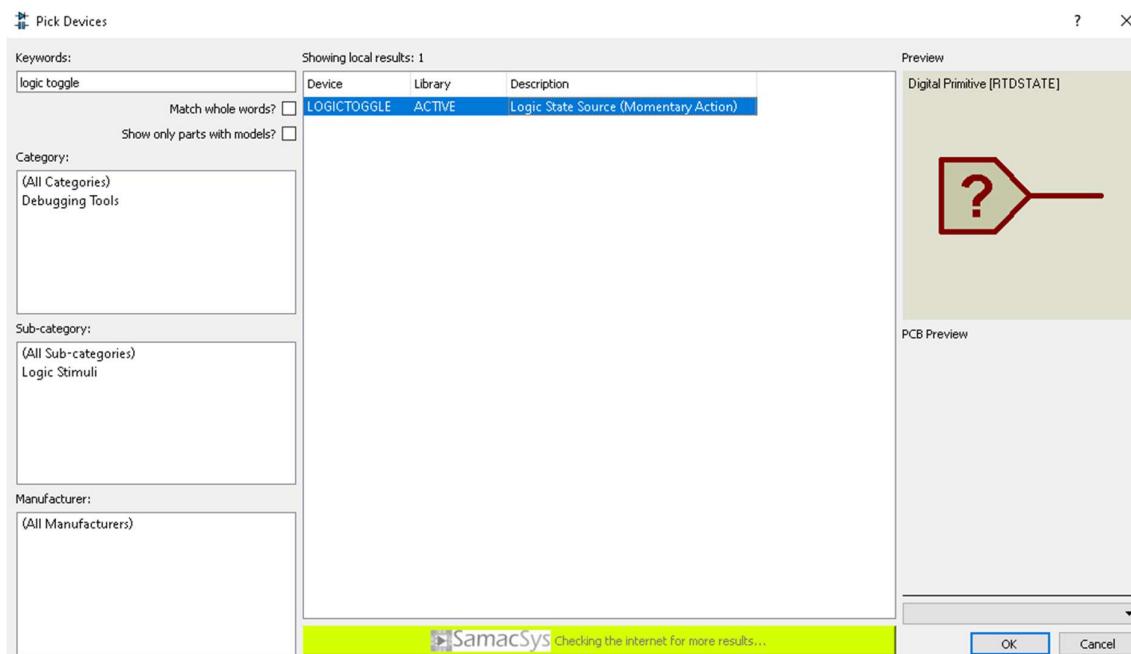
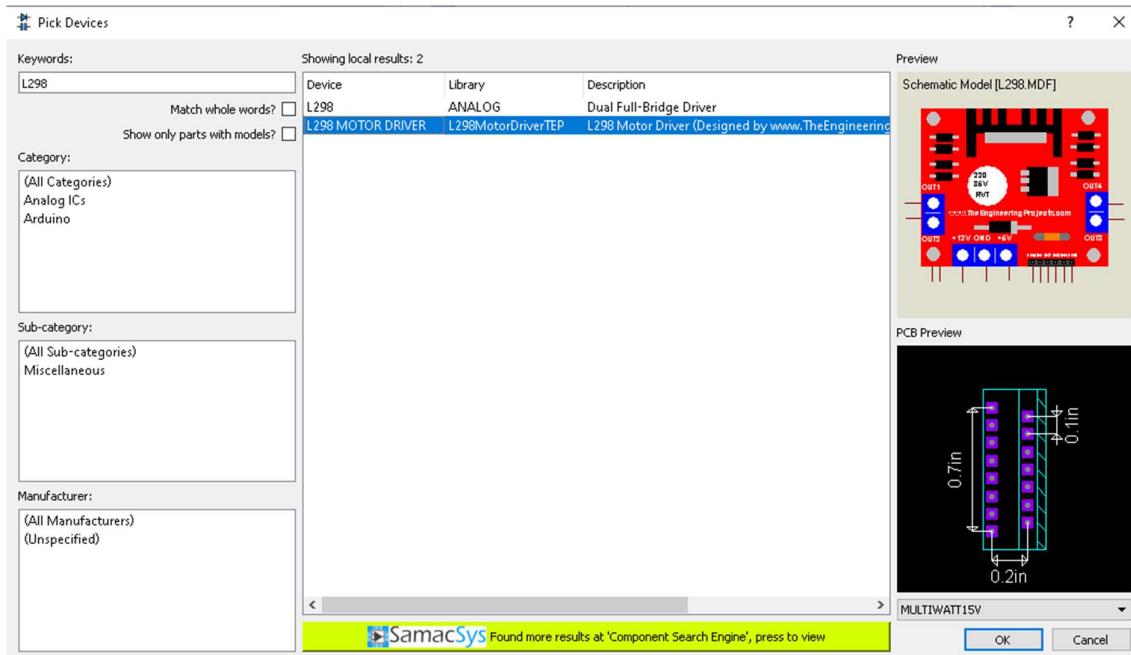
- Dc power
- Ground
- Motor-DC
- Logic toggle
- L298 Motor Driver
- IR obstacle sensor
- Arduino uno
- Power

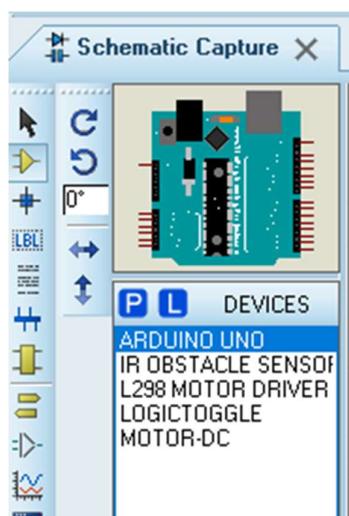
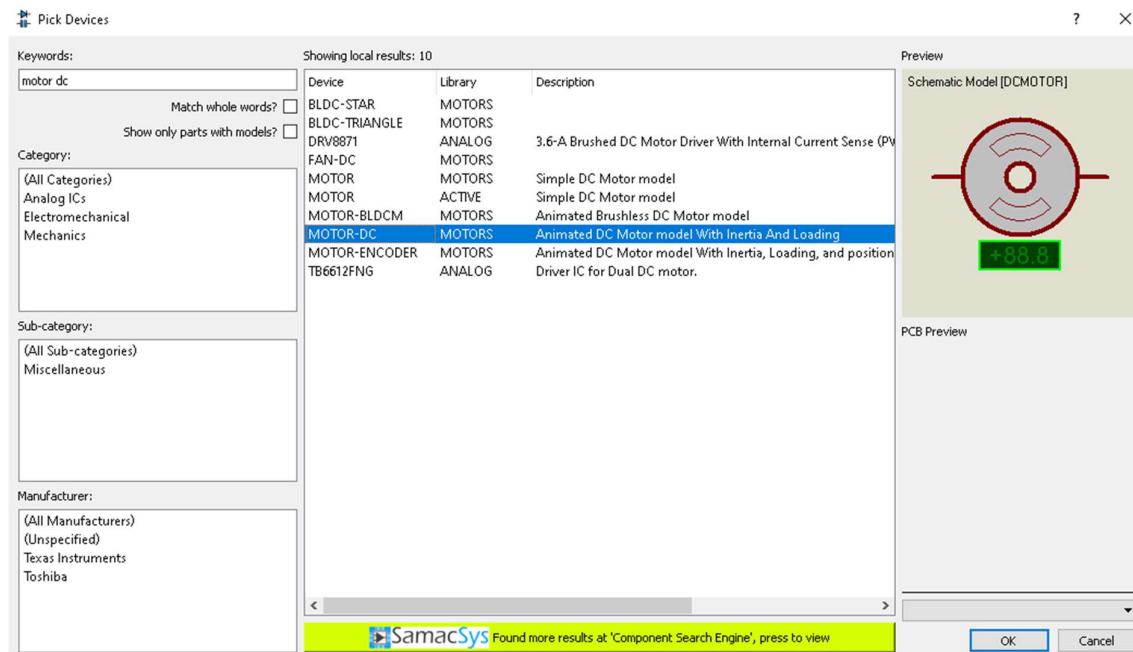
### Diagram:



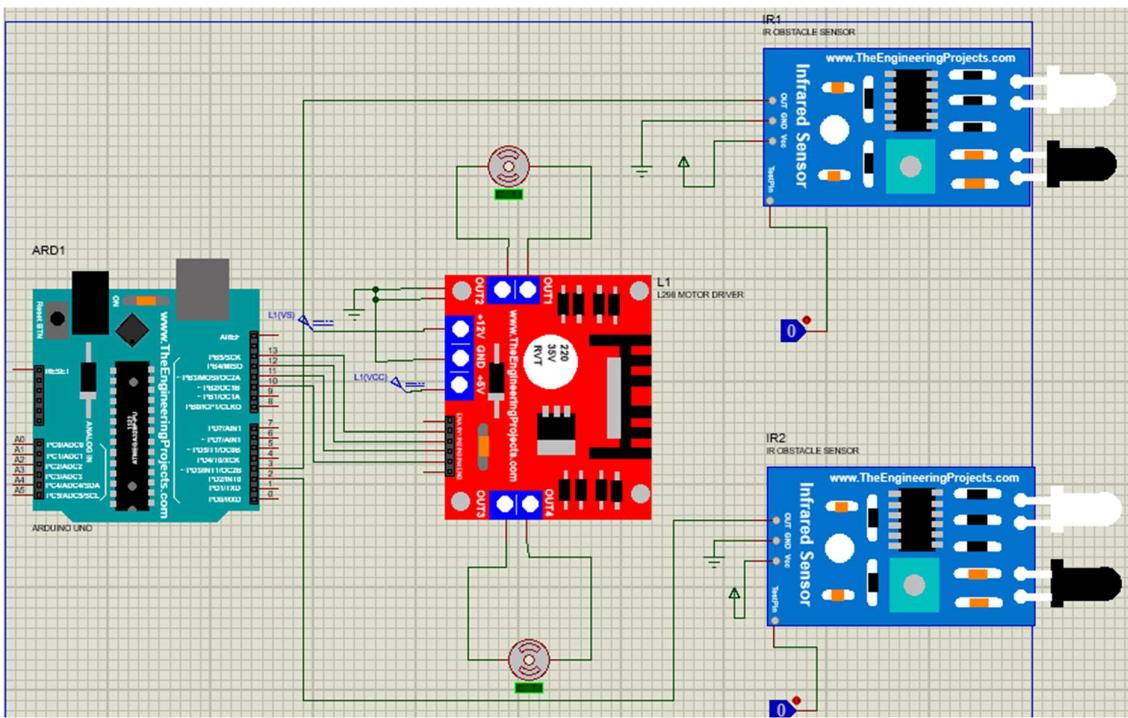
**Step 1:** To perform line-following behavior first open new project in proteus and select all component







## **Step 2 : Connect all device**



**Step 3 :**wirte a code in arduinio and compile it

```
void setup() {
```

```
// put your setup code here, to run once:
```

```
pinMode(2,INPUT);
```

```
pinMode(3,INPUT);
```

```
pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(11,OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(12,OUTPUT);
```

```
pinMode(13,OUTPUT);
```

}

```
void loop() {
```

```
// put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
```

```
int v=digitalRead(2);
```

```
int s=digitalRead(3);
```

```
if(v==1 and s==1){  
    digitalWrite(13,1);  
    digitalWrite(12,0);  
    digitalWrite(11,1);  
    digitalWrite(10,0);  
}  
  
if(v==1 and s==0){  
    digitalWrite(13,0);  
    digitalWrite(12,1);  
    digitalWrite(11,0);  
    digitalWrite(10,1);  
}  
  
if(v==0 and s==1){  
    digitalWrite(13,1);  
    digitalWrite(12,0);  
    digitalWrite(11,0);  
    digitalWrite(10,1);  
}  
  
if(v==0 and s==0){  
    digitalWrite(13,0);  
    digitalWrite(12,1);  
    digitalWrite(11,0);  
    digitalWrite(10,1);  
}  
}
```

sketch\_may19a | Arduino 1.8.18

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

```

void setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once:

    pinMode(2,INPUT);
    pinMode(3,INPUT);
    pinMode(10,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(11,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(12,OUTPUT);
    pinMode(13,OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
    int v=digitalRead(2);
    int s=digitalRead(3);

    if(v==1 and s==1){
        digitalWrite(13,1);
        digitalWrite(12,0);
        digitalWrite(11,1);
        digitalWrite(10,0);
    }
    if(v==1 and s==0){
        digitalWrite(13,0);
        digitalWrite(12,1);
        digitalWrite(11,0);
        digitalWrite(10,1);
    }
    if(v==0 and s==1){
}

```

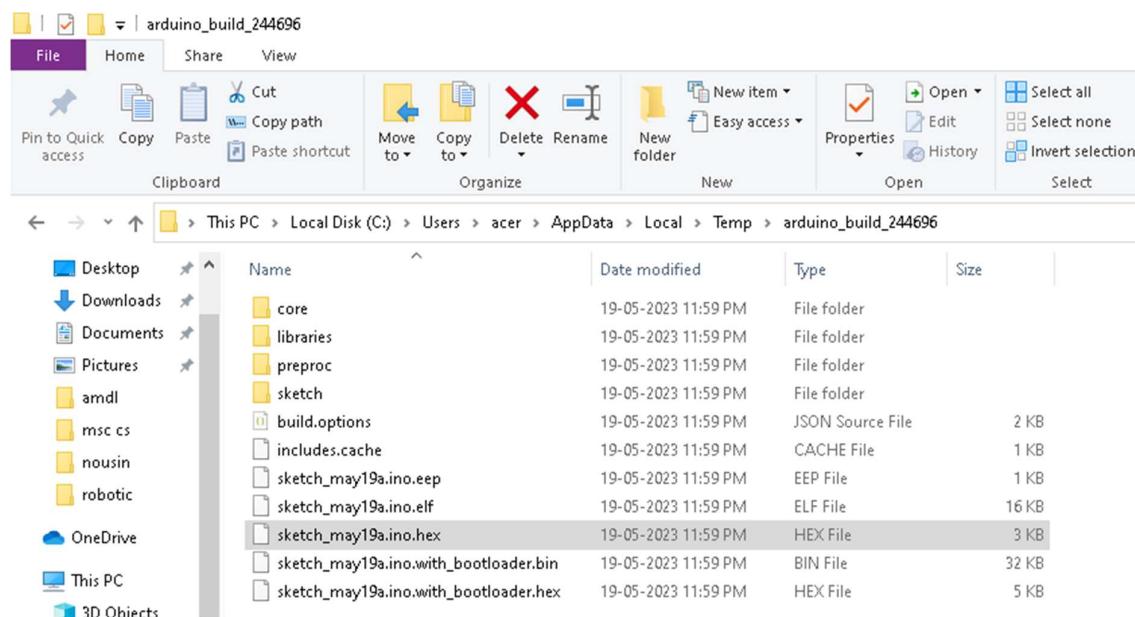
Done compiling.

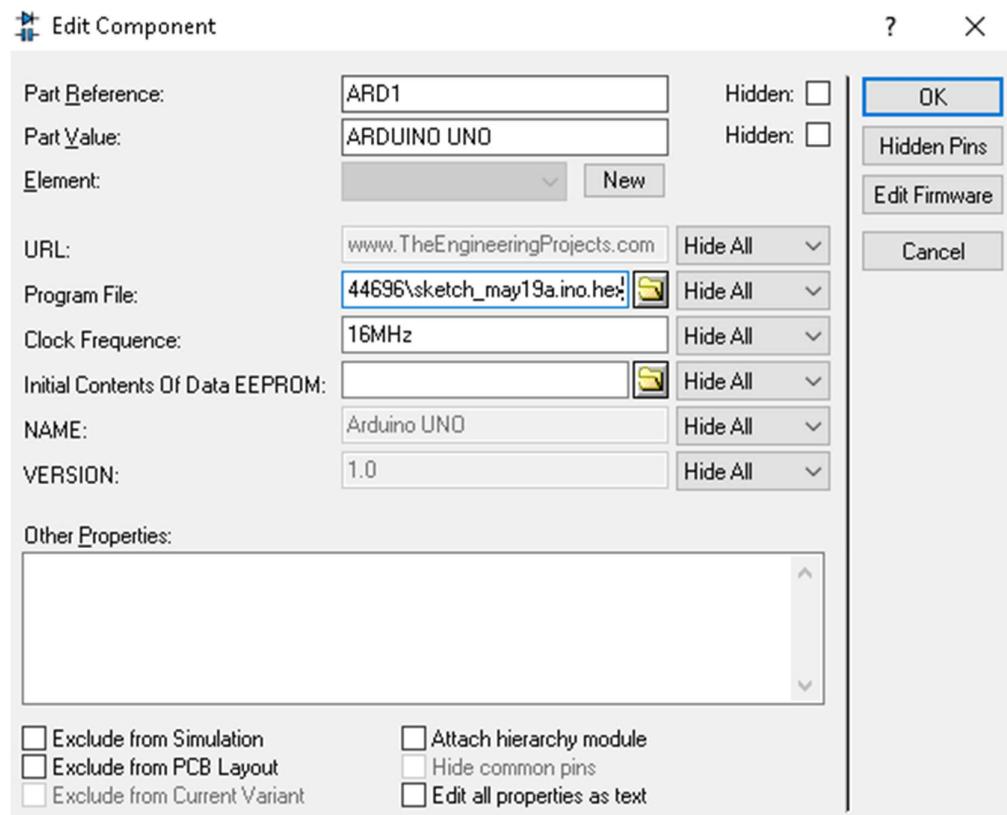
Sketch uses 1050 bytes (3%) of program storage space. Maximum is 32256 bytes.  
Global variables use 9 bytes (0%) of dynamic memory, leaving 2039 bytes for local variables. Maximum is 2048 bytes.

**Step 4:** after compiling the file will get .hex file which we have to add in Arduino uno

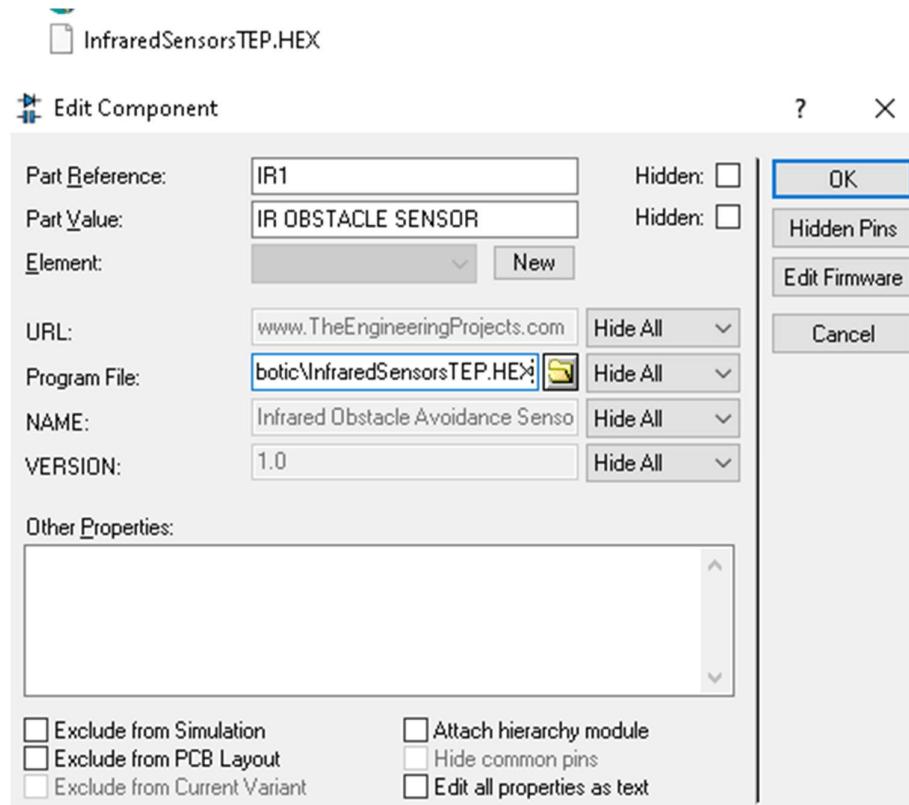
Go to C:\Users\acer\AppData\Local\Temp\arduino\_build\_244696

In this location w'll get .hex file which we have to upload in Arduino



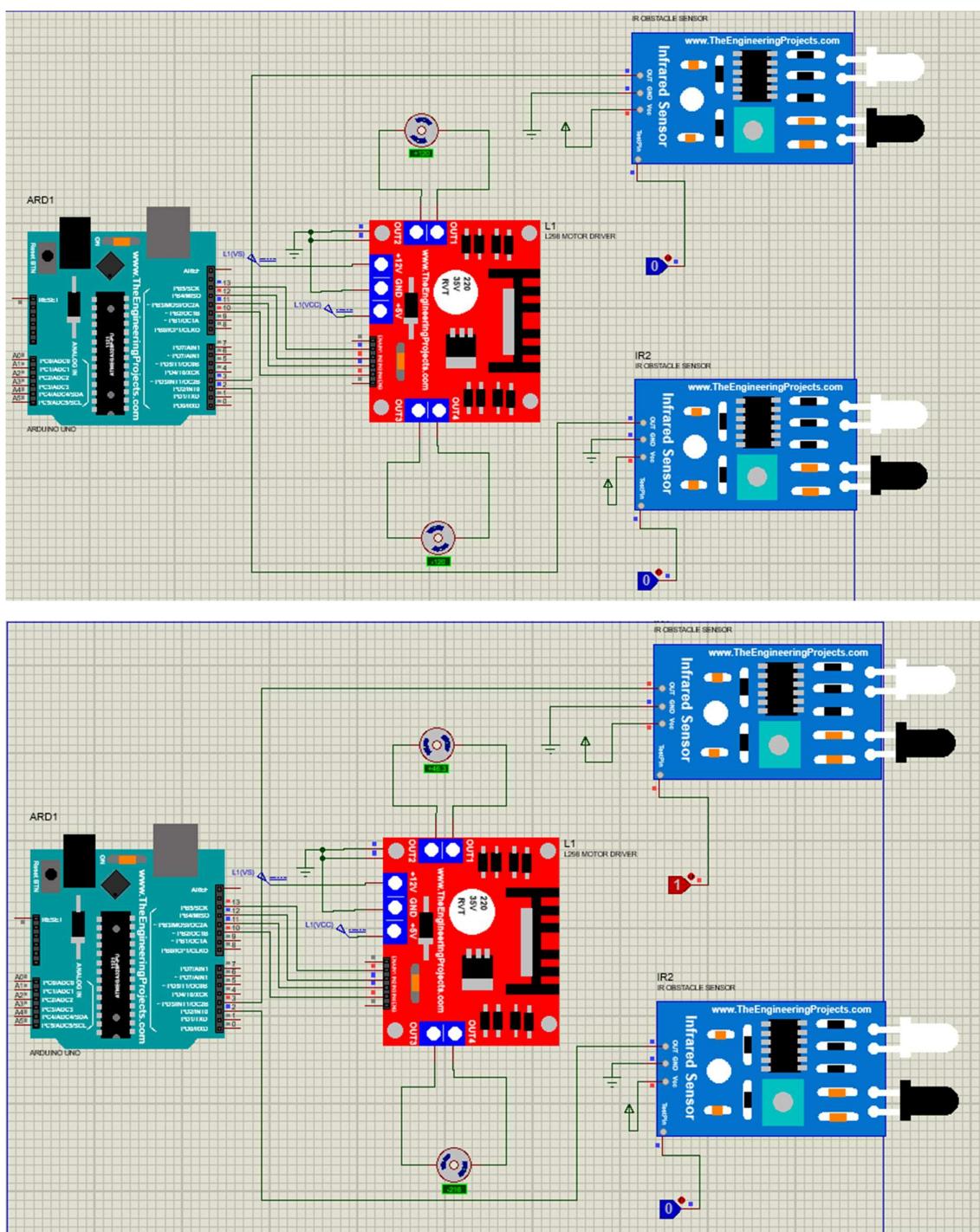


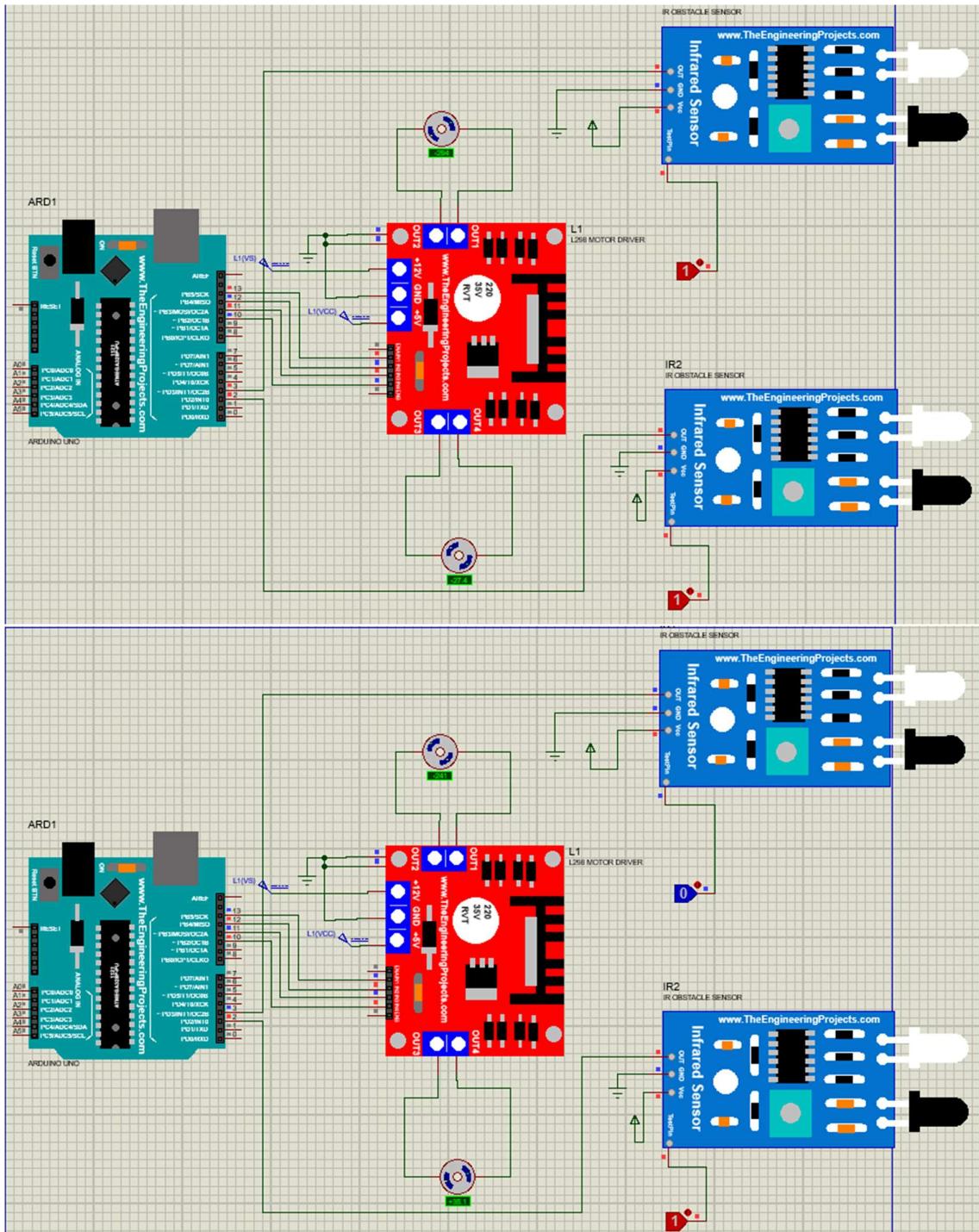
**Step 5:** In both IR obstacle sensor we have to add .hex file of infraredSensortep.hex



like this we have to add .hex file in both obstacle sensor

## OUTPUT:





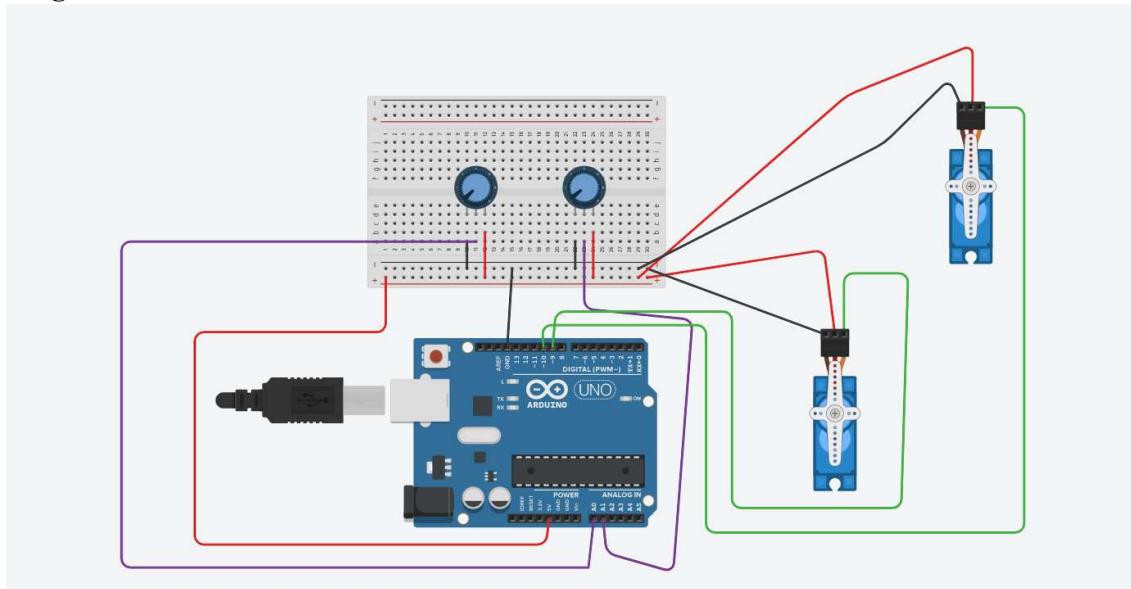
## Practical 5

**Aim:** - Add pan and tilt service to the robot object and test it.

### Requirements:

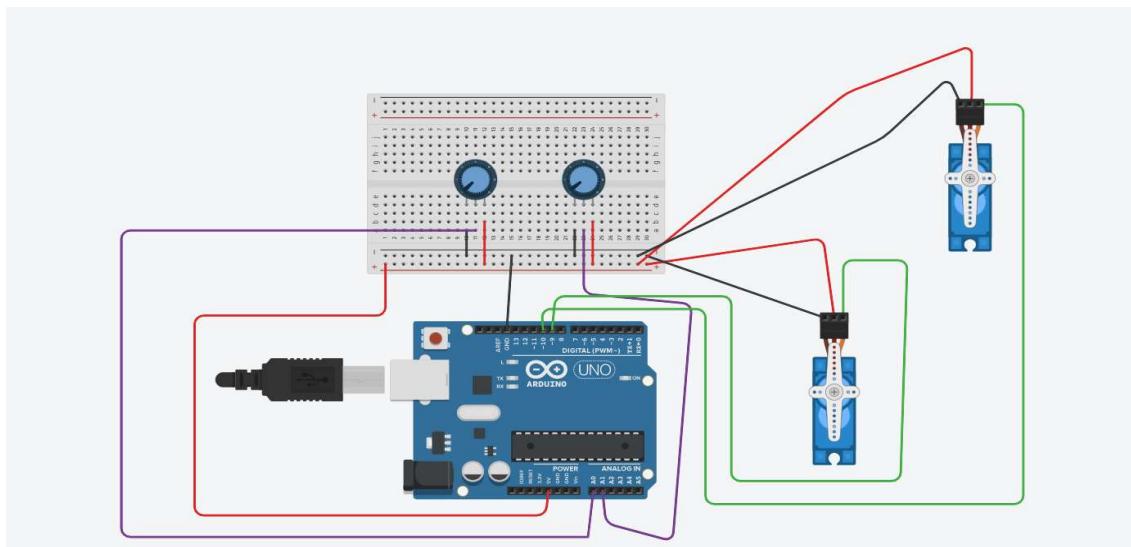
- Arduino Uno R3
- Micro servo
- Breadboard small
- Potentiometer

### Diagram:

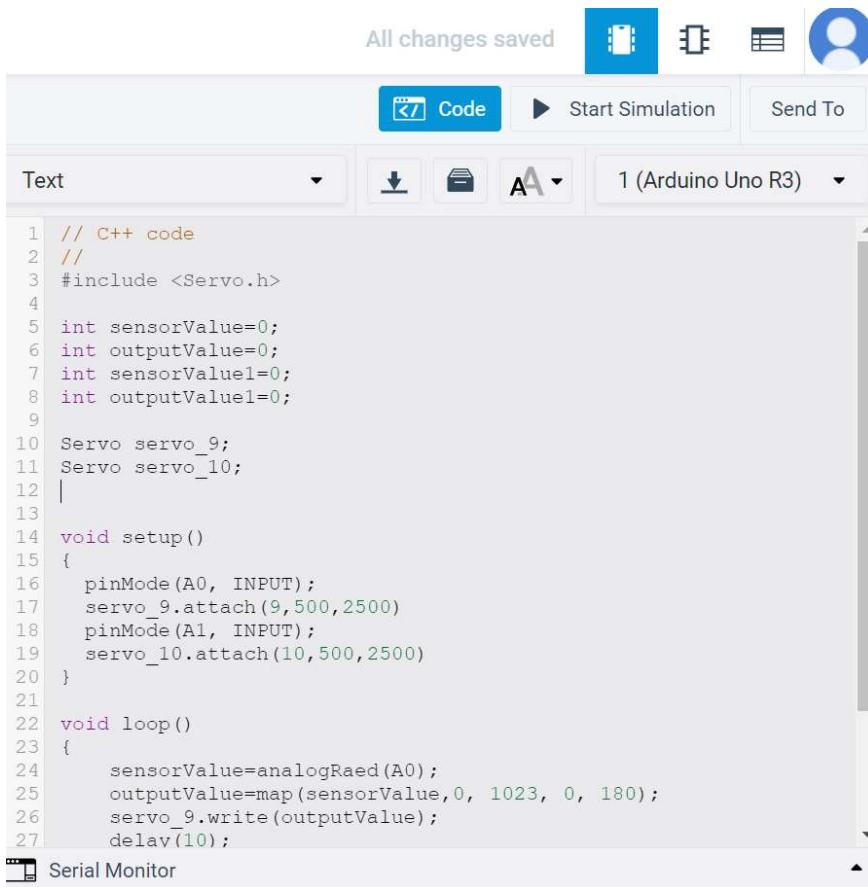


**Step 1:** we will perform this on tinkerCAD (<https://www.tinkercad.com/dashboard>)

**Step 2:** To connect the component as per below snapshot.



**Step 3:**To write the code section and to set edit mode to Text



The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with icons for file operations and user profile. Below the toolbar is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'Tools', 'Sketch', 'Help', and a 'Serial Monitor' icon. The main area is a code editor titled 'Text'. It contains the following C++ code:

```
1 // C++ code
2 //
3 #include <Servo.h>
4
5 int sensorValue=0;
6 int outputValue=0;
7 int sensorValue1=0;
8 int outputValue1=0;
9
10 Servo servo_9;
11 Servo servo_10;
12 |
13
14 void setup()
15 {
16     pinMode(A0, INPUT);
17     servo_9.attach(9,500,2500);
18     pinMode(A1, INPUT);
19     servo_10.attach(10,500,2500)
20 }
21
22 void loop()
23 {
24     sensorValue=analogRead(A0);
25     outputValue=map(sensorValue,0, 1023, 0, 180);
26     servo_9.write(outputValue);
27     delay(10);

```

At the bottom of the code editor, there's a 'Serial Monitor' tab.

**Source code:**

```
// C++ code
//
#include <Servo.h>

int sensorValue=0;
int outputValue=0;
int sensorValue1=0;
int outputValue1=0;

Servo servo_9;
Servo servo_10;

void setup()
{
    pinMode(A0, INPUT);
    servo_9.attach(9,500,2500);
    pinMode(A1, INPUT);
    servo_10.attach(10,500,2500);
```

```

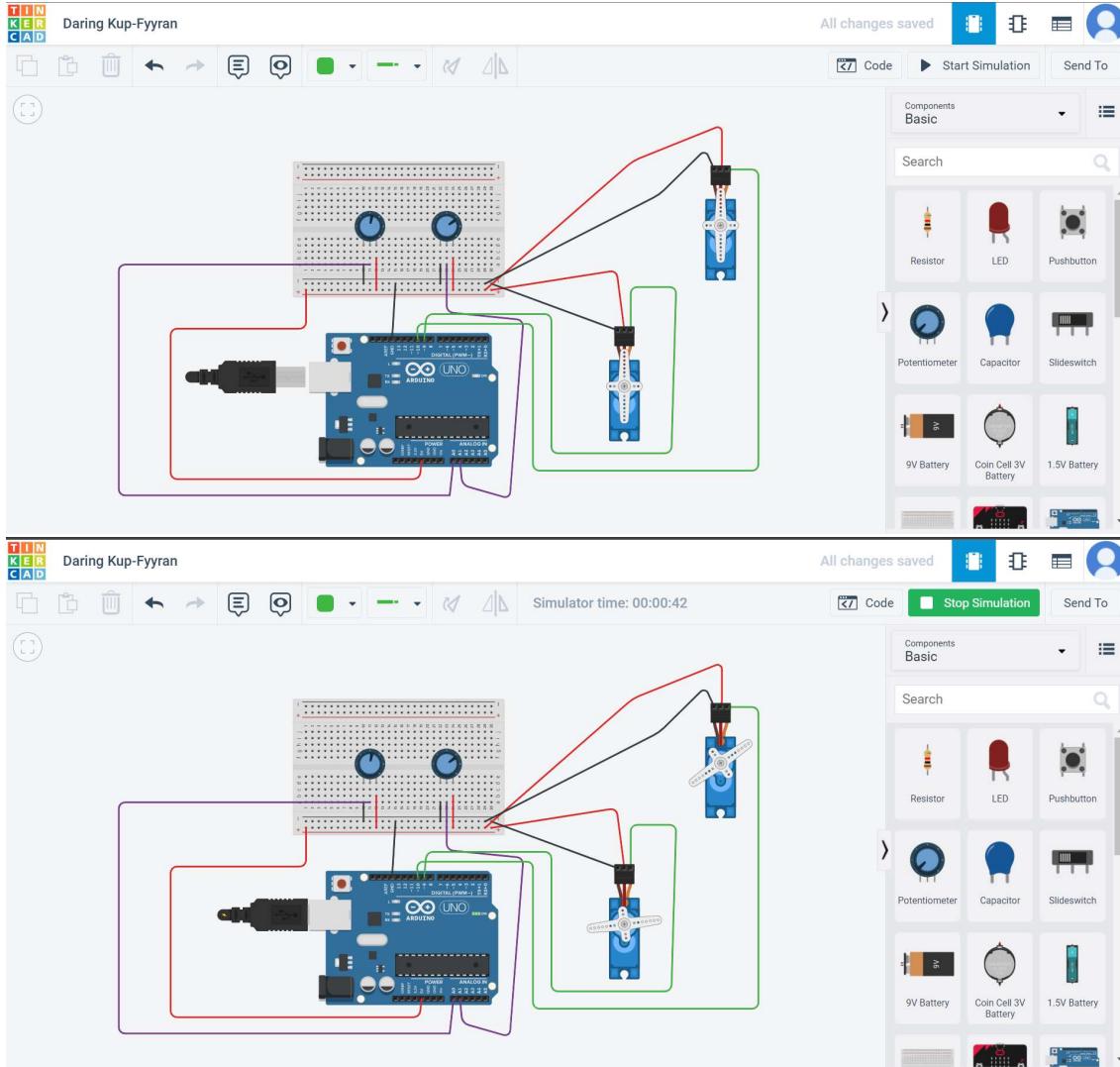
}

void loop()
{
    sensorValue=analogRead(A0);
    outputValue=map(sensorValue,0, 1023, 0, 180);
    servo_9.write(outputValue);
    delay(10);

    sensorValue1=analogRead(A1);
    outputValue1=map(sensorValue1,0, 1023, 0, 180);
    servo_10.write(outputValue1);
    delay(10);
}

```

### Output:



## Practical 6

**Aim:** - Detect faces with Haar cascades

**Step 1:** Install command to work with opencv

- pip install opencv-python
- pip install opencv-contrib-python

**Source code:**

```
import numpy as np
```

```
import cv2
```

```
#First we need to load the required XML classifiers. Then load our input image (or video) in grayscale mode.
```

```
face_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml')
eye_cascade = cv2.CascadeClassifier('haarcascade_eye.xml')
```

```
img = cv2.imread('test.jpg')
gray = cv2.cvtColor(img, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
```

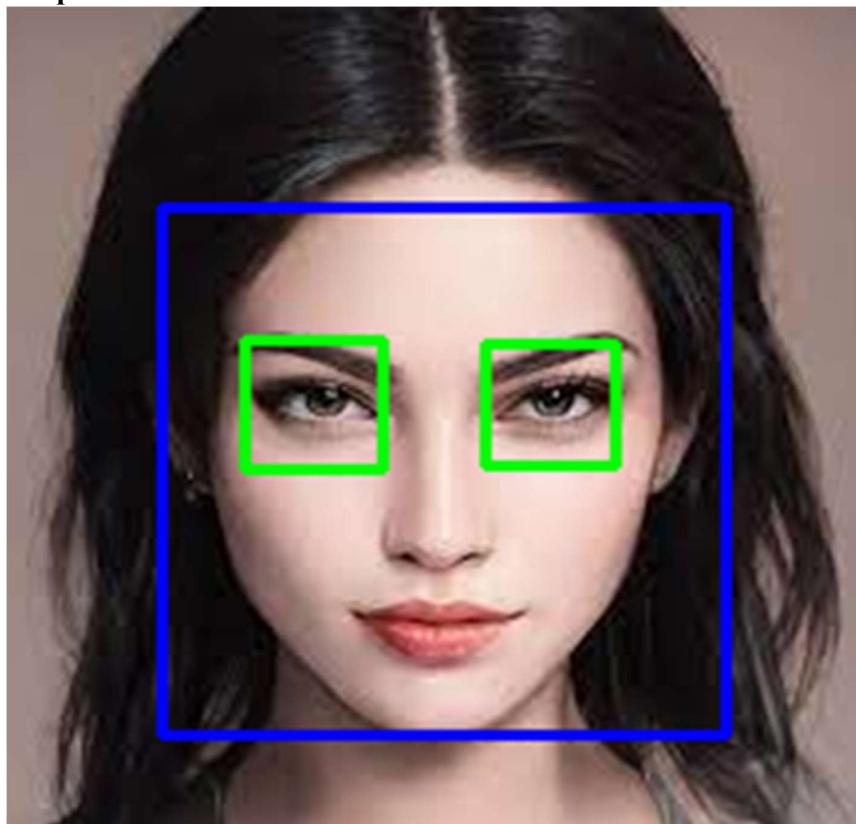
```
#Now we find the faces in the image. If faces are found, it returns the positions of detected faces as Rect(x,y,w,h). Once we get these locations, we can create a ROI for the face and apply eye detection on this ROI (since eyes are always on the face !!! ).
```

```
faces = face_cascade.detectMultiScale(gray, 1.3, 5)
for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
    img = cv2.rectangle(img,(x,y),(x+w,y+h),(255,0,0),2)
    roi_gray = gray[y:y+h, x:x+w]
    roi_color = img[y:y+h, x:x+w]
    eyes = eye_cascade.detectMultiScale(roi_gray)
    for (ex,ey,ew,eh) in eyes:
        cv2.rectangle(roi_color,(ex,ey),(ex+ew,ey+eh),(0,255,0),2)

cv2.imshow('img',img)
cv2.waitKey(0)
```

```
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

**Output:**



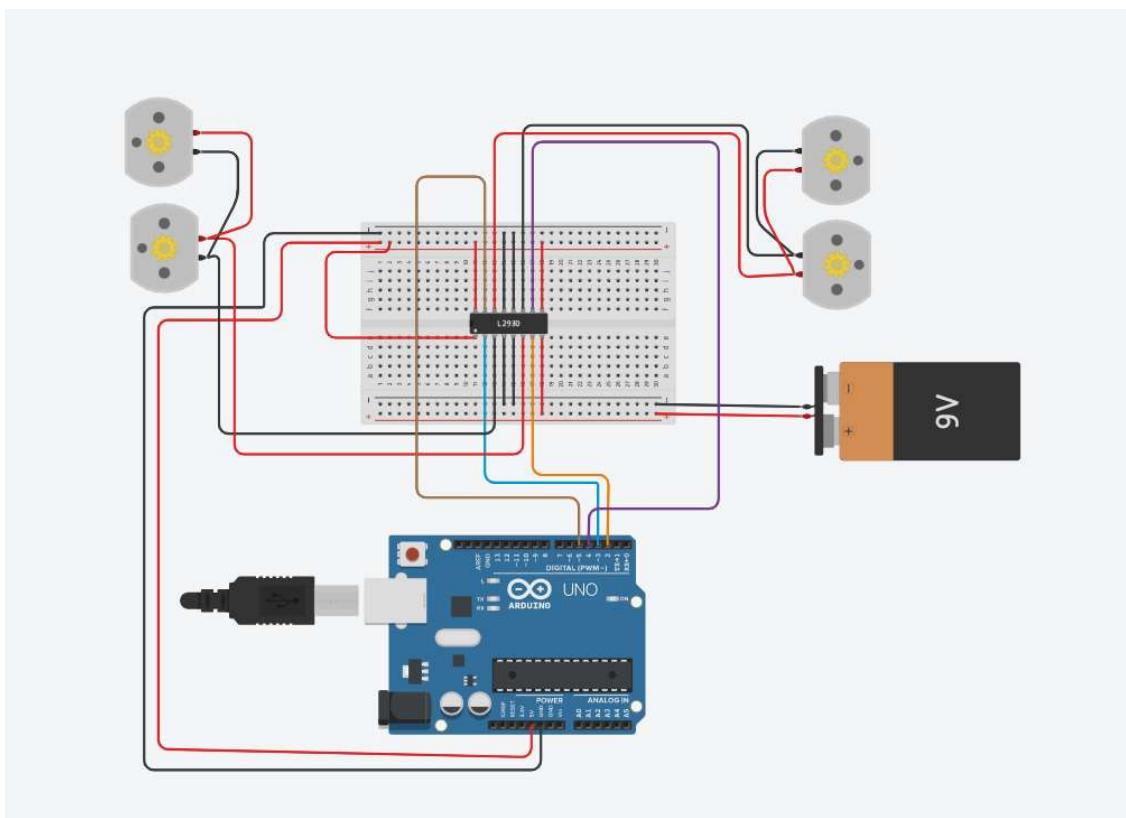
## Practical 7

**Aim:** - Create an obstacle avoidance behaviour for robot and test it.

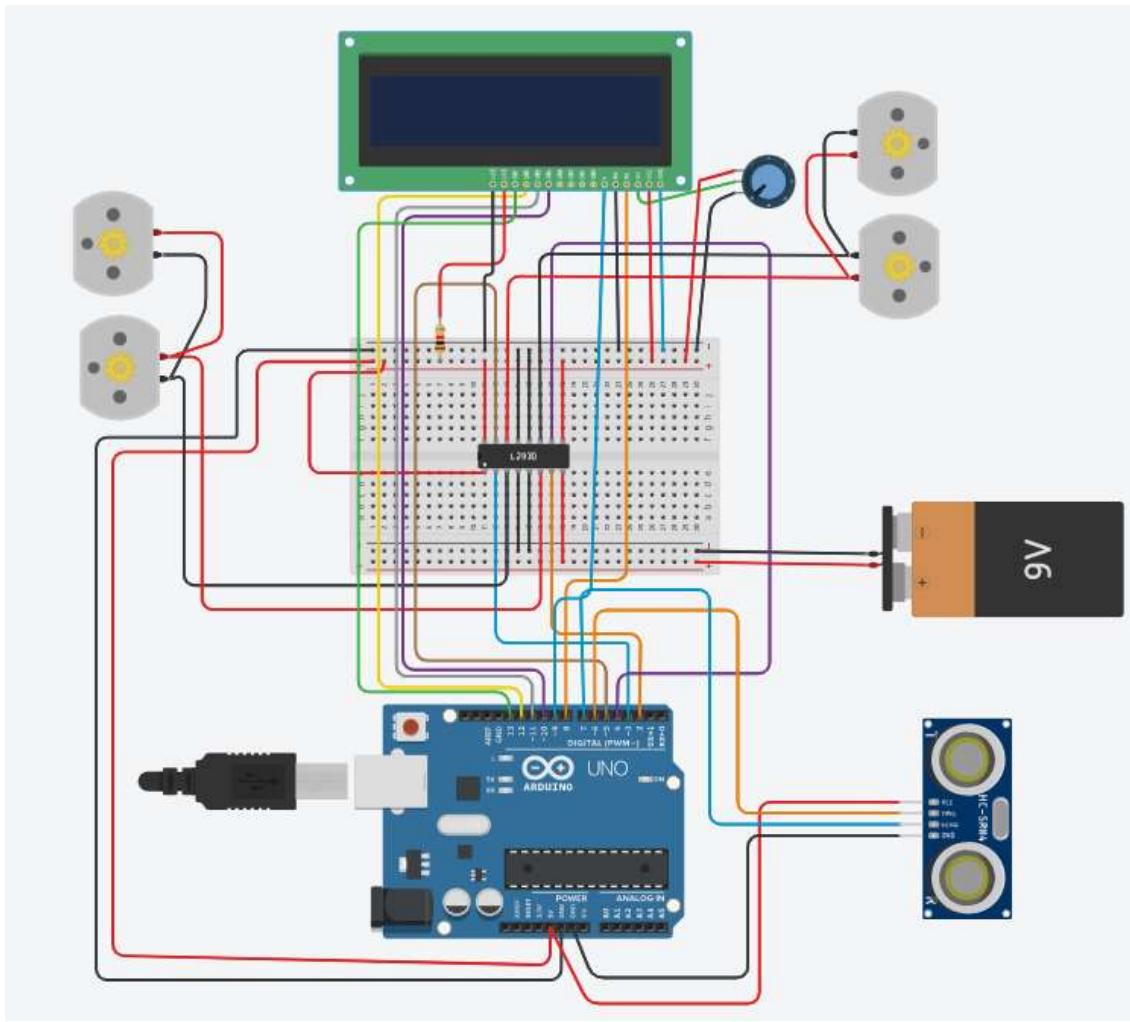
### Requirements:

- Arduino Uno R3
- Breadboard small
- Potentiometer
- 9v battery
- DC motor
- l293d
- ultrasonic distance sensor
- lcd 16 x 2

**Step 1:** Connect 4 DC motors, 9 V battery, Arduino, breadboard and l293d as per below snapshot.



**Step 2:-** Add LCD 16 x 2 and ultrasonic distance sensor on the circuits.



### Source code:

```
//code for obstacle avoiding robot
#include <LiquidCrystal.h>
LiquidCrystal lcd(8,9,10,11,12,13);
long cm, duration;
const int echoPin = 7;
const int trigPin = 6;
const int lm1 = 2;
const int lm2 = 3;
const int rm1 = 4;
const int rm2 = 5;
void setup()
{
pinMode(lm1, OUTPUT);
pinMode(lm2, OUTPUT);
pinMode(rm1, OUTPUT);
pinMode(rm2, OUTPUT);
```

```

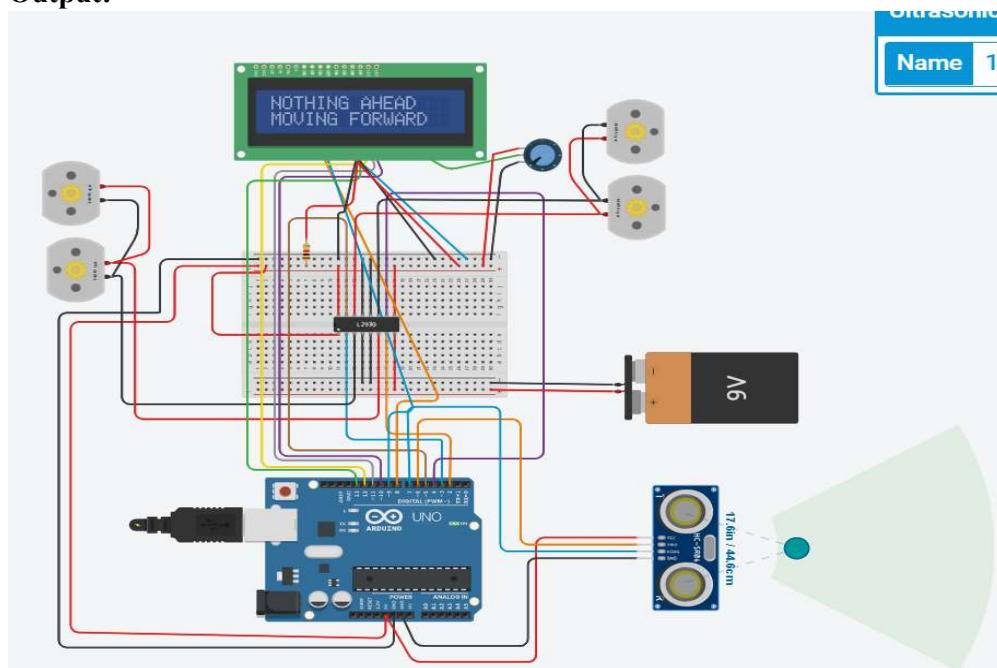
pinMode(trigPin, OUTPUT);
pinMode(echoPin, INPUT);
Serial.begin(9600);
lcd.begin(16,2);
}
void loop()
{
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
delayMicroseconds(2);
digitalWrite(trigPin, HIGH);
delayMicroseconds(5);
digitalWrite(trigPin, LOW);
duration = pulseIn(echoPin,HIGH);
//converting time into distance in centimetre
cm = duration*0.034/2;
if(cm < 20){
stop_bot();
delay(2000);
go_back();
delay(2000);
stop_again();
delay(1000);
go_left();
delay(1000);
}
else
{
go_straight();
delay(1000);
Serial.print("Distance:CM");
Serial.println(cm);
}
}
void go_straight()
{
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("NOTHING AHEAD");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("MOVING FORWARD");
digitalWrite(lm1,HIGH);
digitalWrite(lm2,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm1,HIGH);
digitalWrite(rm2,LOW);
}
void go_back(){
lcd.clear();

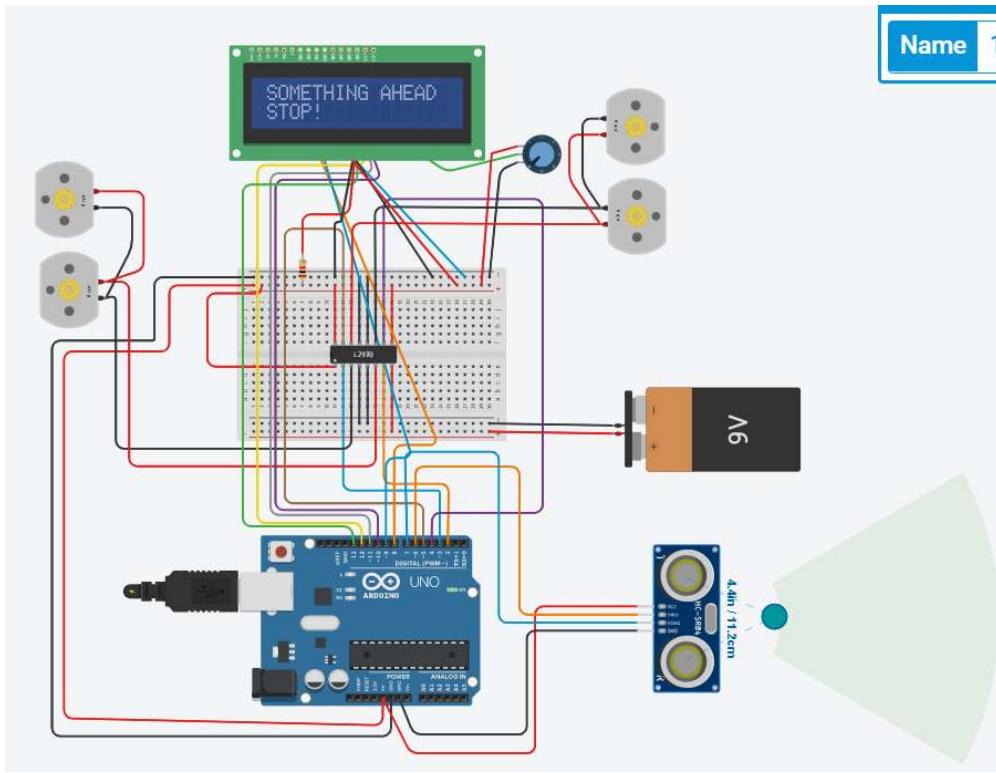
```

```
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("TAKING REVERSE");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(cm);
digitalWrite(lm2,HIGH);
digitalWrite(lm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm2,HIGH);
digitalWrite(rm1,LOW);
}
void stop_bot()
{
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("SOMETHING AHEAD");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print("STOP!");
digitalWrite(lm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(lm2,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm2,LOW);
}
void stop_again()
{
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("BREAK FOR TURN");
digitalWrite(lm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(lm2,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm2,LOW);
}
void go_left()
{
lcd.clear();
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("TURNING LEFT");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(cm);
digitalWrite(lm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(lm2,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm1,HIGH);
digitalWrite(rm2,LOW);
}
void go_right()
{
lcd.clear();
```

```
lcd.setCursor(0,0);
lcd.print("TURNING RIGHT");
lcd.setCursor(0,1);
lcd.print(cm);
digitalWrite(lm1,HIGH);
digitalWrite(lm2,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm1,LOW);
digitalWrite(rm2,LOW);
}
```

### Output:





## Practical 8

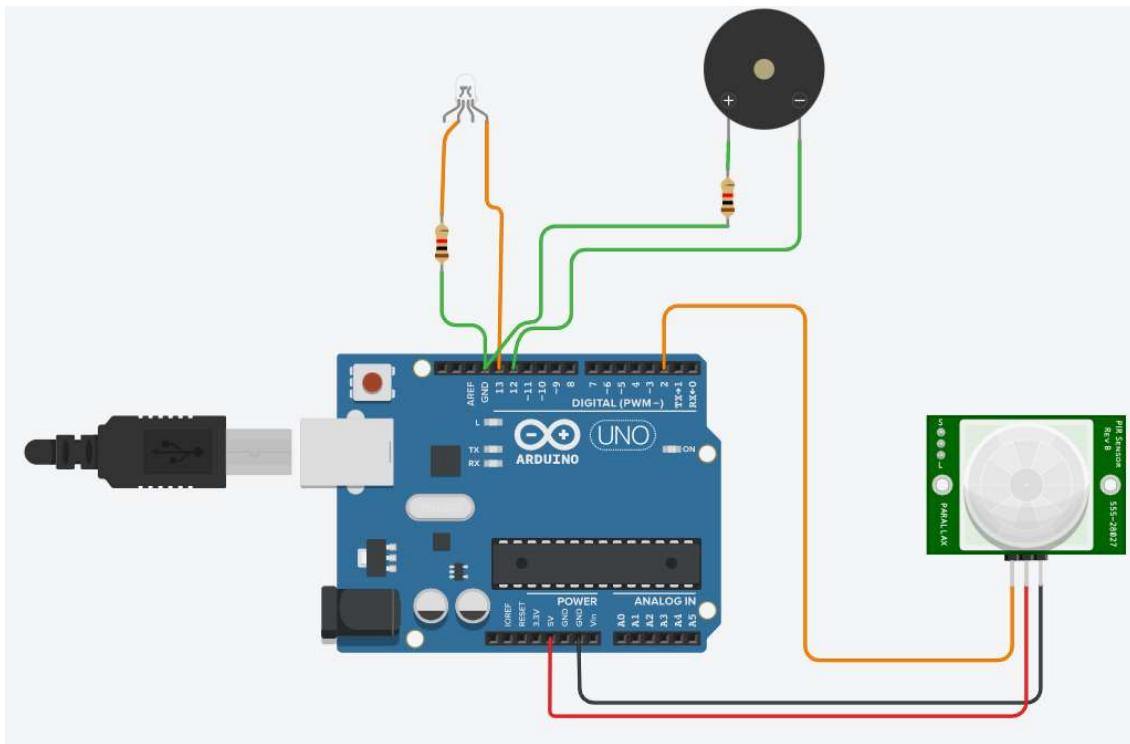
**Aim:** Develop Python code for testing the sensors.

**Step 1:** Place the following component in TinkerCad.

Components:

- PIR
- Resistor
- Piezo
- Arduino Uno R3
- LED RGB(Light)

**Step 2:** Connect the component as per below snapshot.



**Source code:**

```
int pirsensor = 0;  
void setup()  
{  
    pinMode(2, INPUT);  
    pinMode(12, OUTPUT);  
    pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}  
void loop()
```

```
{  
pirsensor = digitalRead(2);  
if (pirsensor == HIGH)  
{  
digitalWrite(13,HIGH);  
tone(12,500,500);  
}  
digitalWrite(13,LOW);  
}
```

### Output:

