

EV3 WITH PYTHON

ABSTRACT

In this article, you'll learn how to install the necessary components to begin coding your EV3 robot in python. As well as some necessary commands to get you started as you experiment with different codes.

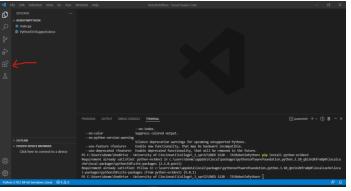
Mcfarland, Donald

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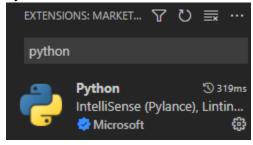
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Visual Studio Code Installation and Set Up:

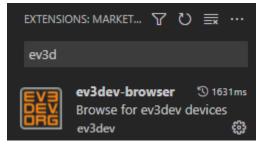
- 1. Download Visual Studio Code from https://code.visualstudio.com/
- 2. Run the downloaded .exe file and follow the prompts
- 3. Go to the "Extensions" page in Visual Studio Code by clicking on the extensions button or hitting "Ctrl + Shift + X" and install the following plugins.



a. Python



b. ev3dev-browser



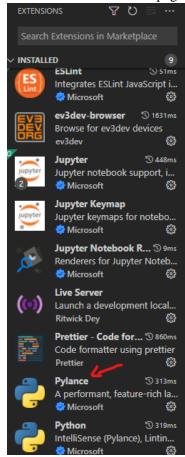
- 4. With those two packages installed, open a terminal window by hitting "Ctrl + tilde (`)"
- 5. In the terminal install the ev3dev2 package with the following command:

a. pip install python-ev3dev2

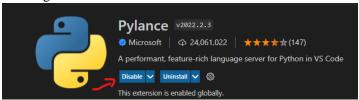
Note: On Macs use pip3 instead of pip



- 6. If the terminal does not install the package and says pip is not a recognized function, see the section *Pip Installation Guide* and retry the previous step
- 7. Go back to the extension page and find the plugin labeled Pylance



8. Disable the plugin, reload Visual Studio Code, reenable the plugin, and reload Visual Studio Code again



a. *Pylance* is your intellisense. What this means is it can read simple errors in your code before the code executes while at the same time help with importing packages such as the ev3dev2 package you just imported in step 5.

9. In order to be able to create new files and upload them to the EV3 brick, you must change the line ending ins VSC from CRLF to LF



10. When creating a new you must also begin each file with this comment #!/usr/bin/env python3

Brickman Installation Guide:

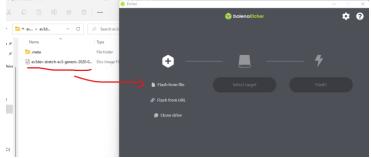
1. Download the ev3dev image from ev3dev.org (https://www.ev3dev.org/docs/getting-started/)



2. Download Etcher from https://www.balena.io/etcher/



3. Flash the ev3dev image from step one onto a microSD card using Etcher

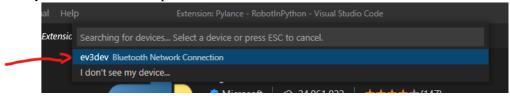


- 4. Insert the microSD card into the EV3 brick and boot up the brick

 Note: If Brickman does not boot then the EV3 brick must be updated to the latest version. See the

 Updating the EV3 Brick section for more information
- 5. After booting up the brick, wait for the screen to load in until you see "File Browser" at the top of your screen.
- 6. Scroll down to "Wireless and Networks" and hit the center button on the EV3 brick

- 7. Select "Bluetooth"
- 8. Enable "Powered" and "Visible" and the select "Start Scan"
- 9. Make sure your computer's Bluetooth is enabled and find the computer on the EV3 Brick
- 10. Pair the brick with the computer by selecting "Pair"
- 11. After pairing with the computer, on the brick select "Network Connection"
- 12. Select "Connect"
- 13. On your computer, open Visual Studio and Select "Connect to a device"
- 14. Find your Brick on the drop-down menu and connect



Pip Installation Guide:

 Find your Python installation executable or download it from https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-3102/

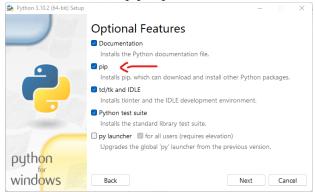
Note: Selected version is for Window's OS. For Mac select the macOS option.



2. Select the "Modify" option



3. And make sure the "pip" option is enabled

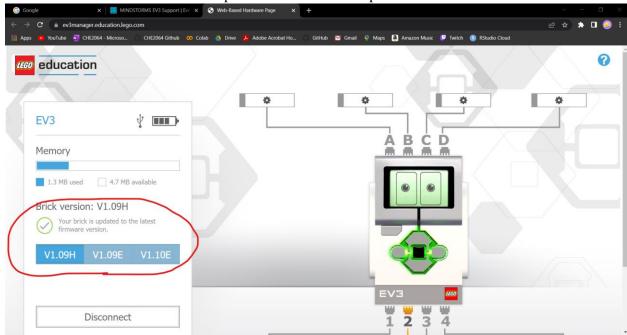


4. Open a command window and type "pip" and make sure the following is displayed:



Updating the EV3 Brick

- 1. Connect the EV3 Brick with no SD card inserted
- 2. Go to the EV3 Device Manager located here https://ev3manager.education.lego.com/#
- 3. Make sure the EV3 Brick is at least up to version 1.09H and update if needed



ev3dev2 Syntax Guide

Retrieved from: https://ev3dev-lang.readthedocs.io/projects/python-ev3dev/en/stable/index.html

ev3dev2.motor:

Objects and functions located in the ev3dev2.motor module

- SpeedPercent(percent) [SpeedValue] sets speed to the inputted percent of the motor's max speed
- SpeedRPS(rps) [SpeedValue] sets speed in rotations per second
- SpeedRPM(rpm) [SpeedValue] sets speed in rotations per minute
- SpeedDPS(dps) [SpeedValue] sets speed in degrees per second
- SpeedDPM(dpm) [SpeedValue] sets speed in degrees per minute
- OUTPUT_A (for A-D)

Addresses for the motor ports on the EV3 Brick

Motor(address)

Assigns motor based on OUTPUT Objects:

- on_for_rotations(speed, rotations)
 Turns on the motor at the inputted speed for the inputted number of rotations.
 Speed must be a SpeedValue object
- on_for_degrees(speed, degrees)
 Turns on the motor at the inputted speed for the inputted amount of degrees
- on_to_position(speed, position)

 Turns on the motor at the inputted speed until it reaches a specific position
- on_for_seconds(speed, seconds)

 Turns on the motor at the inputted speed for the inputted amount of time
- o on(speed)

Turns on the motor at speed indefinitely

stop(stop_action="brake")
 Forces motor to stop all commands by executing stop_action.
 stop_action can be "brake" or "coast"

MoveTank(Address1,Address2):

Allows two motors to be run at the same time. Same methods as Motor but add a second speed input for the second Motor

ev3dev2.sensor.lego:

Objects and functions located in the sensor.lego module

• INPUT 1 (1-4)

Each input object corresponds to one of the sensor ports on the ev3 brick

• TouchSensor(address)

Address is the port the sensor is connected to

o is_pressed

returns a bool based on if the sensor is touched (True) or not (False)

- wait_for_pressed(timeout_ms=None, sleep_ms=10)
 waits for touch sensor to be pressed and returns True, if it is not pressed down within in timeout ms then it will return False
- wait_for_released(timeout_ms=None,sleep_ms=10)
 same logic as wait_for_pressed but depends on when the touch sensor is released instead of pressed
- wait_for_bump(timeout_ms=None,sleep_ms=10)
 waits for sensor to be pressed then released otherwise returns False

• ColorSensor(address)

Address is the port the sensor is connected to

- o reflected_light_intensity gives light intensity as a percent (0-100) sensor will be red
- ambient_light_intensity
 gives light intensity as a percent (0-100) sensor will be a dim blue
- o <mark>color</mark>

returns number value associated with the color detected

- \bullet 0 No color
- 1 Black
- 2 Blue
- 3 Green
- 4 Yellow
- 5 Red
- 6 White
- 7 Brown
- o <mark>color name</mark>

returns name of color detected

UltrasonicSensor(address)

Address is the port the sensor is connected to

- distance_centimeters
 take continuous measurements in cm
- distance_centimeters_ping take one measurement in cm
- o distance_inches same as cm, but in inches
- distance_inches_ping same as cm, but in inches

GyroSensor(address)

Address is the port the sensor is connected to

- o <mark>angle</mark>
 - number of degrees the sensor has been rotated
- o <mark>rate</mark>

the rate of rotation in degrees per second

o calibrate()

calibrate the gyro sensor when it is perfectly still

o reset()

reset the angle count to 0

- o wait_until_angle_changed_by(delta, direction_sensitive=False) waits until sensor changes by the inputted amount. Direction sensitive denotes whether the rotation must take place in a certain direction
- o circle_angle() converts angle to be within 0-360 range

ev3dev2.sound

Objects and Functions located in the sound module

Sound

o beep()

The EV3 brick will make a beep sound

o play_file(wav_file)

The EV3 brick will play the specified .wav file if it is loaded onto the brick

o speak(text)

The EV3 brick will speak the message you inputted

o set_volume(val)

sets the volume of the EV3 brick

o get_volume

gets the volume of the EV3 brick

ev3dev2.display

Objects and Functions located in the display module

• Display

o clear()

clears the screen on the EV3 brick

update()

updates the screen of the EV3 brick with incoming changes MUST CALL UPDATE OTHERWISE CHANGES WILL NOT OCCUR

o line(clear_screen=True, x1=10, y1=10, x2=50, y2=50, line_color='black', width=1)

draws a line from (x1,y1) to (x2,y2)

circle(clear_screen=True, x=50, y=50, radius=40, fill_color='black', outline_color='black')
 draws a circle centered at (x,y)

o rectangle(clear_screen=True, x1=10, y1=10, x2=80, y2=40, fill_color='black', outline_color='black')

draws a rectangle with top left corner at (x1,y1) and bottom left corner at (x2,y2)

o text_pixels(text, clear_screen=True, x=0, y=0, text_color='black', font=None) writes message on EV3 brick screen at (x,y)