

# Projeto 02

## Controle Remoto

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ENG 1419 – Programação de Microcontroladores

# Hardware

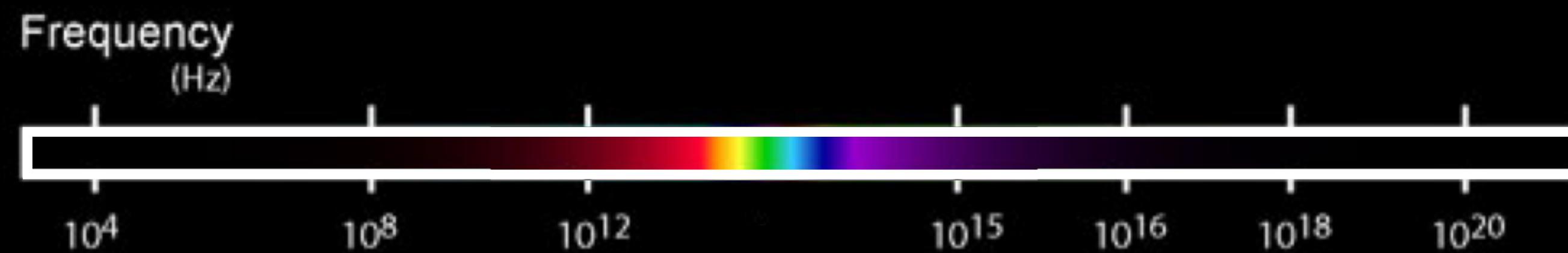
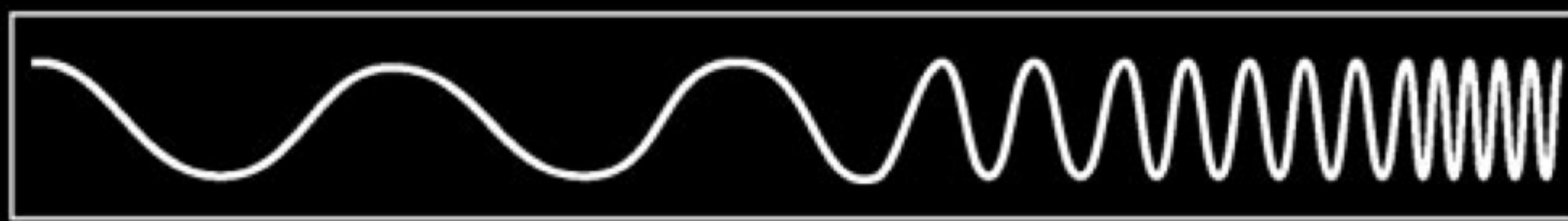


Controle Remoto Infravermelho



Exemplos de Dispositivos com Controle Remoto Infravermelho

## THE ELECTRO MAGNETIC SPECTRUM

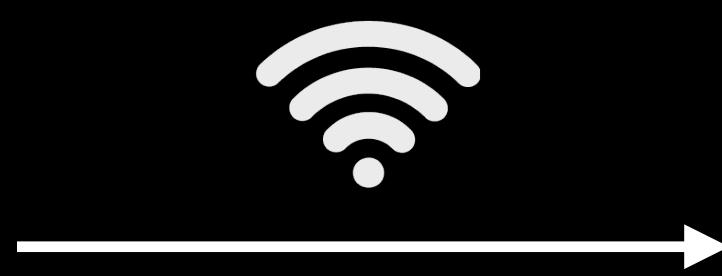


Diferentes Tipos de Onda Eletromagnética de Acordo com a Frequência

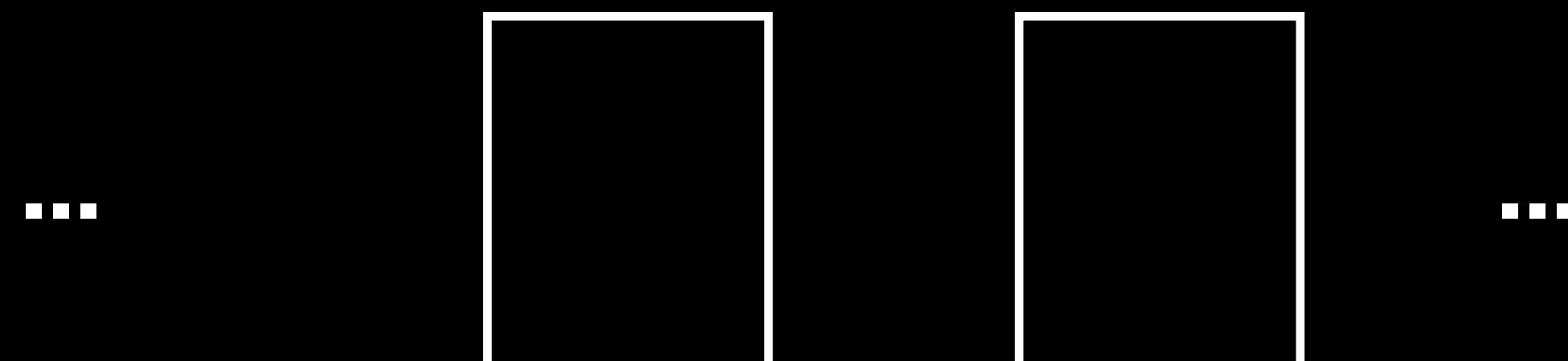
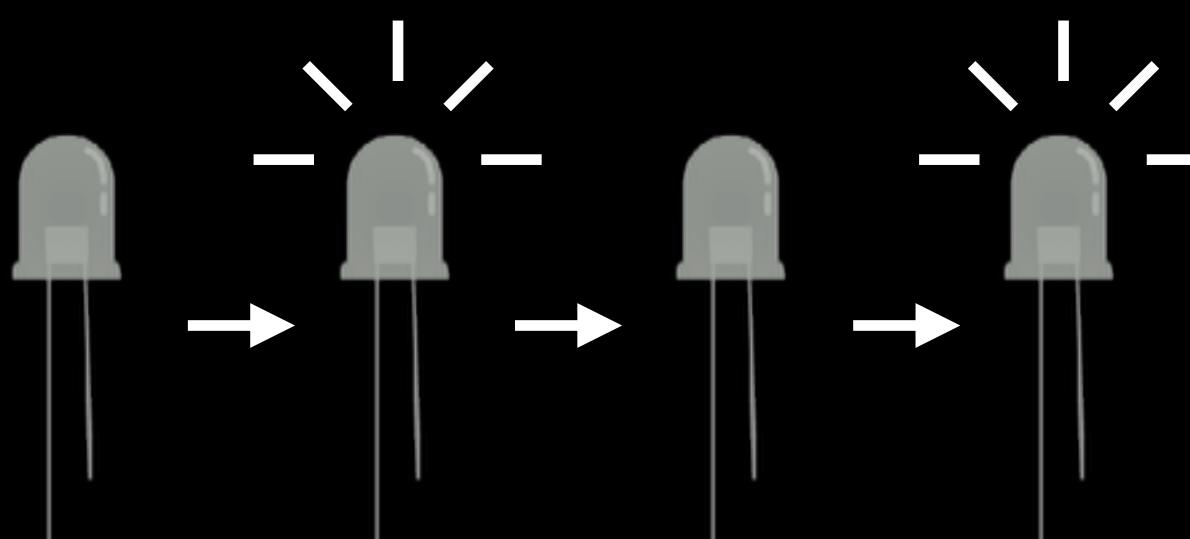
LED Emissor Infravermelho



Receptor Infravermelho

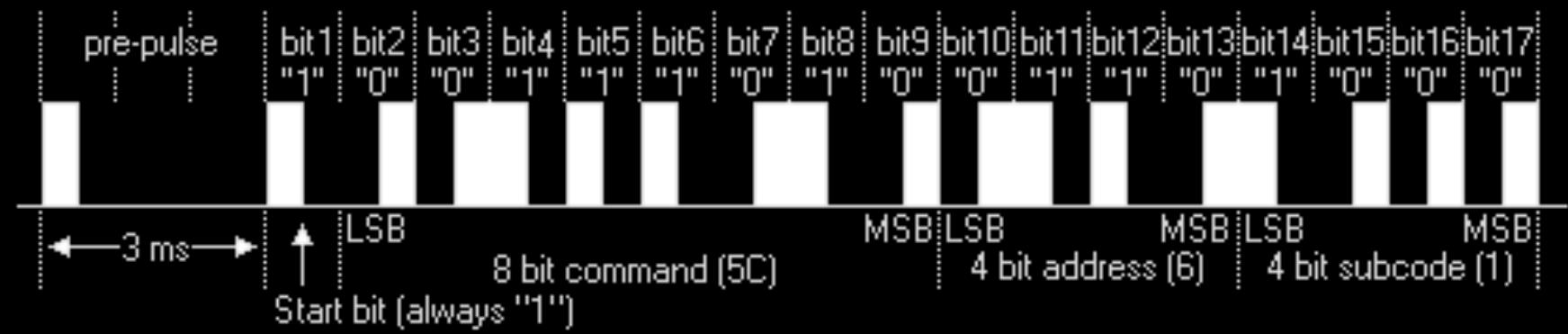
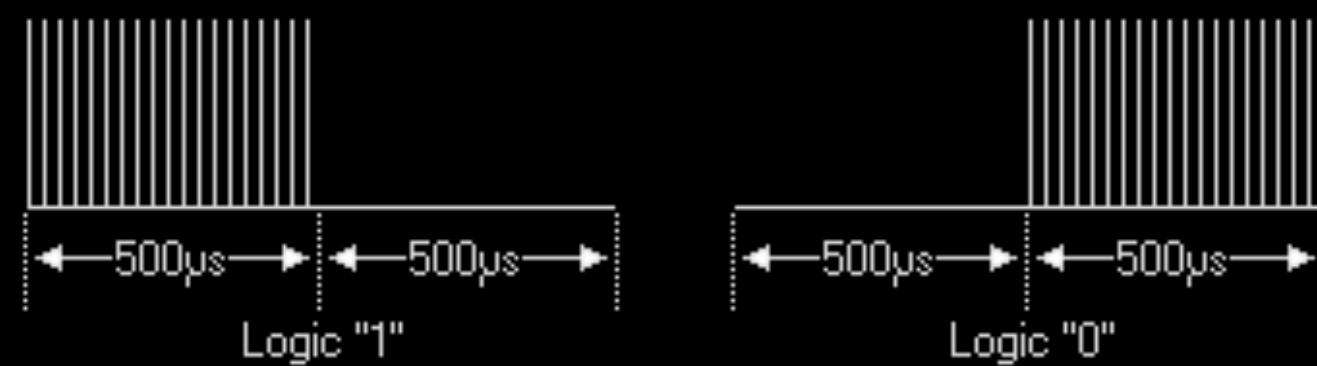


Sinal Transmitido

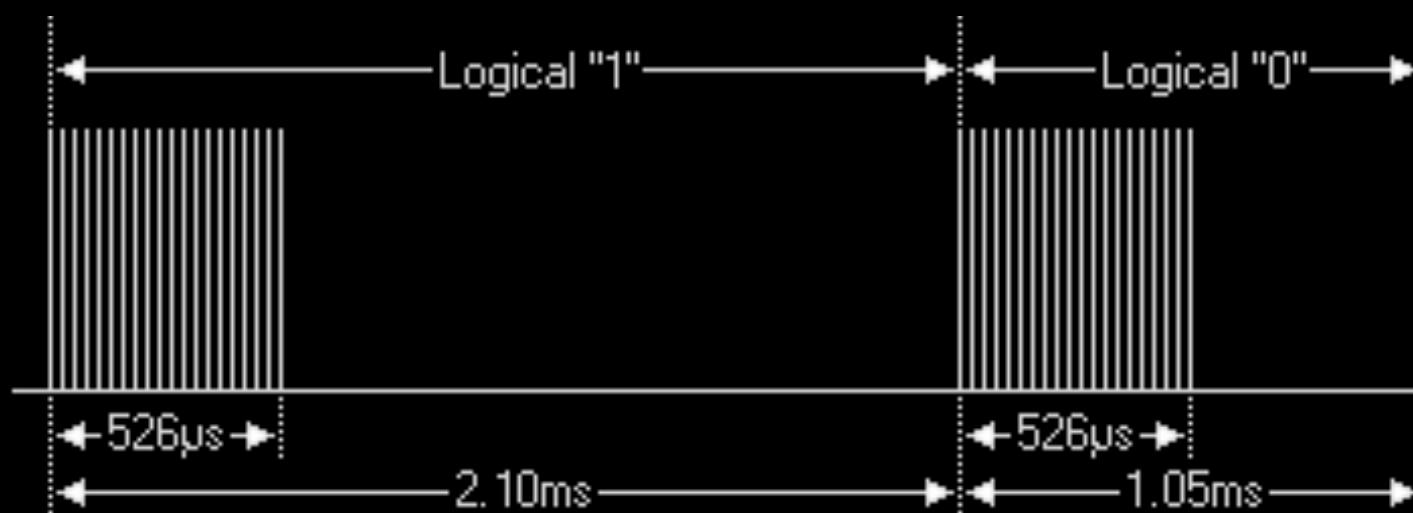


Transmissão de Comandos por Infravermelho

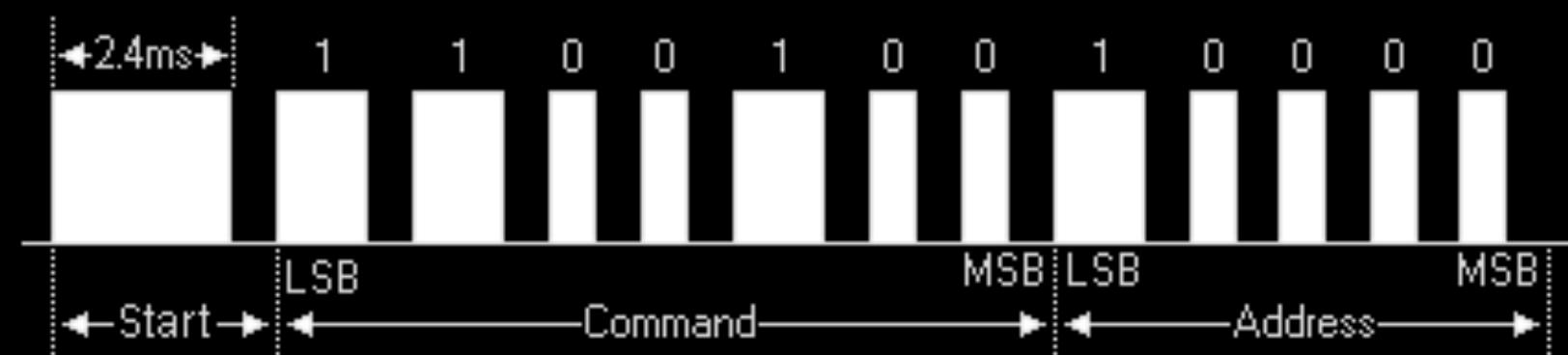
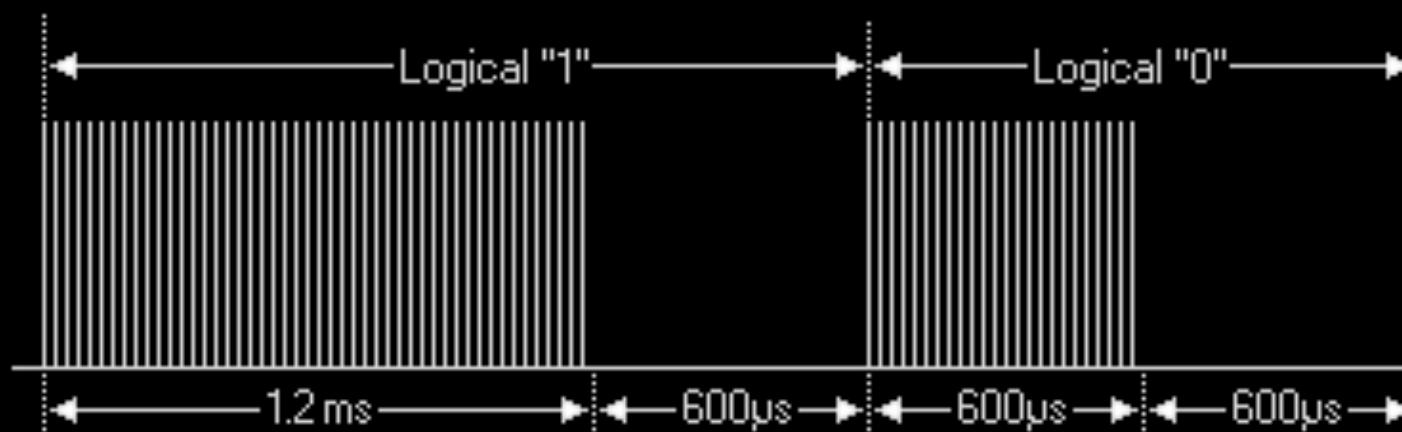
## Nokia



## JVC



## Sony



...

Diferentes Tipos de Codificação





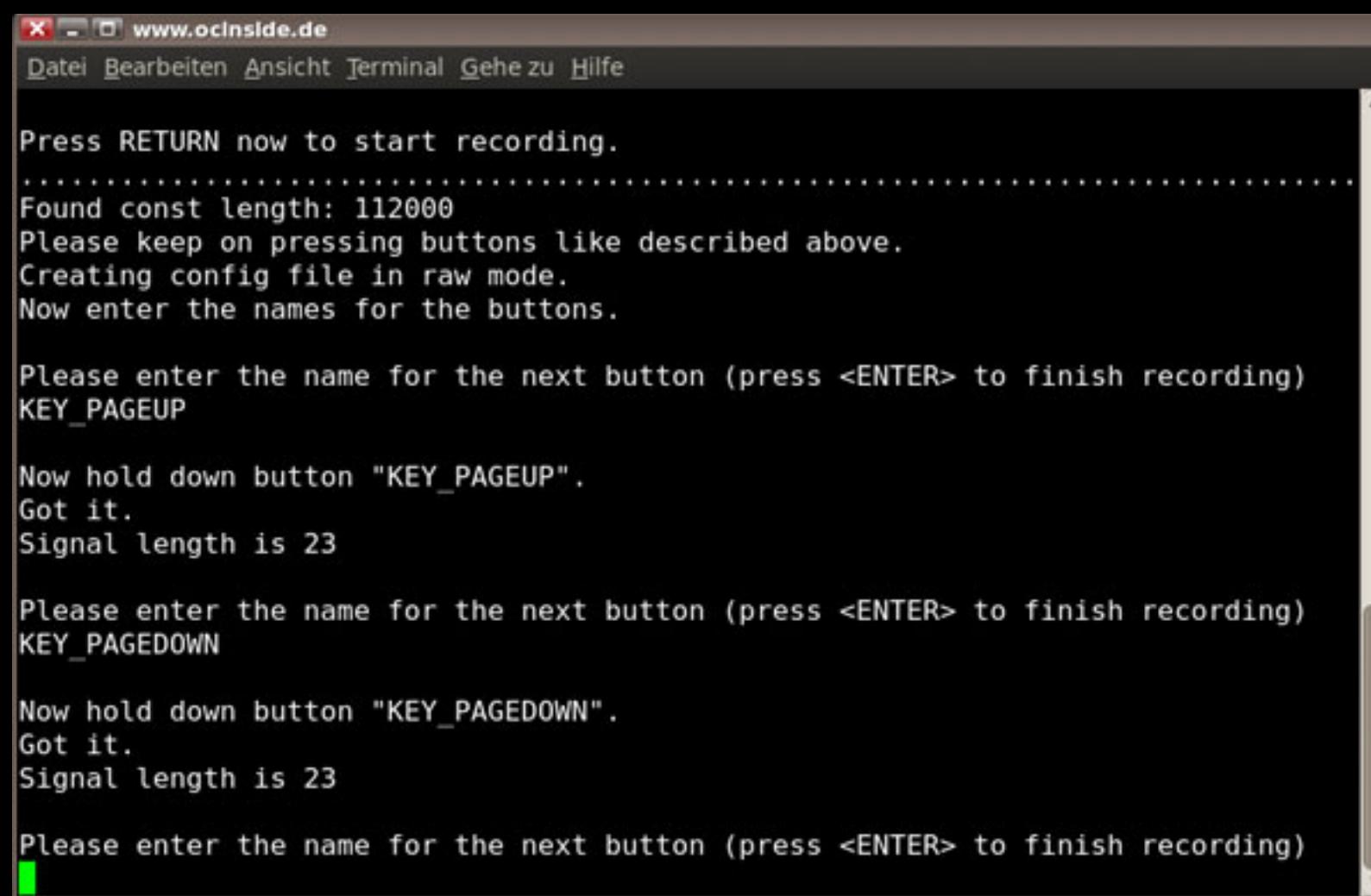
**Linux Infrared Remote Control**

Software para Emissão e Transmissão de Infravermelho no Linux

## irsend: envio de sinais

```
root@raspberrypi:/etc/lirc#
root@raspberrypi:/etc/lirc# irsend LIST lircd.conf """
irsend: 0000000080bf3bc4 KEY_POWER
irsend: 0000000080bfe11e KEY_0
irsend: 0000000080bf49b6 KEY_1
irsend: 0000000080bfc936 KEY_2
irsend: 0000000080bf33cc KEY_3
irsend: 0000000080bf718e KEY_4
irsend: 0000000080bfff10e KEY_5
irsend: 0000000080bf13ec KEY_6
irsend: 0000000080bf51ae KEY_7
irsend: 0000000080bfd12e KEY_8
irsend: 0000000080bf23dc KEY_9
irsend: 0000000080bf738c KEY_OK
irsend: 0000000080bfa35c KEY_EXIT
irsend: 0000000080bf19e6 KEY_MENU
irsend: 0000000080bf5ba4 KEY_EPG
irsend: 0000000080bf41be KEY_BACK
irsend: 0000000080bf39c6 KEY_MUTE
irsend: 0000000080bf8976 KEY_PLAY
irsend: 0000000080bfb14e KEY_STOP
root@raspberrypi:/etc/lirc#
root@raspberrypi:/etc/lirc#
```

## irrecord: decodificação de um controle



```
www.ocinside.de
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Terminal Gehe zu Hilfe
Press RETURN now to start recording.
.....
Found const length: 112000
Please keep on pressing buttons like described above.
Creating config file in raw mode.
Now enter the names for the buttons.

Please enter the name for the next button (press <ENTER> to finish recording)
KEY_PAGEUP

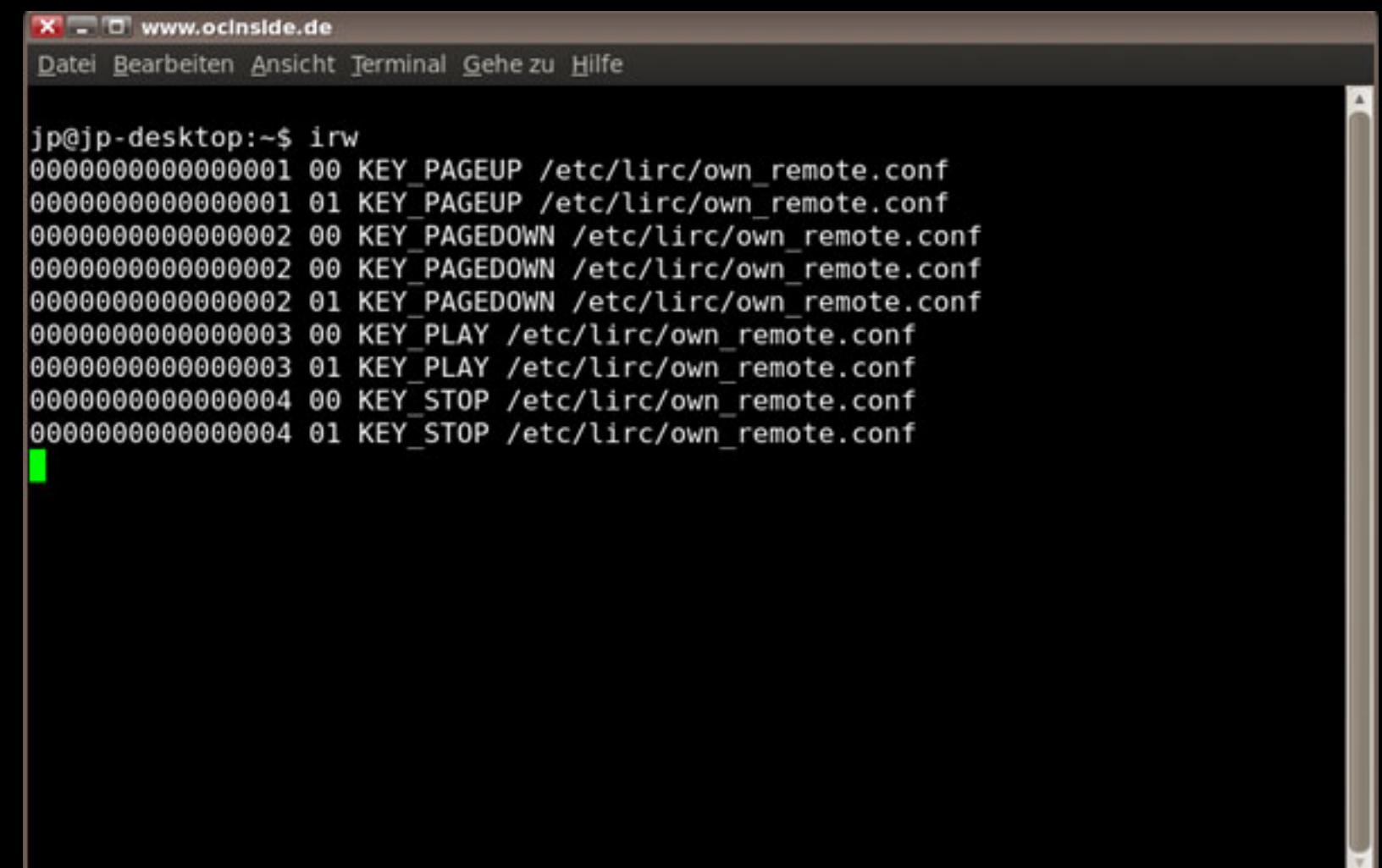
Now hold down button "KEY_PAGEUP".
Got it.
Signal length is 23

Please enter the name for the next button (press <ENTER> to finish recording)
KEY_PAGEDOWN

Now hold down button "KEY_PAGEDOWN".
Got it.
Signal length is 23

Please enter the name for the next button (press <ENTER> to finish recording)
```

## irw: monitoramento de teclas pressionadas



```
www.ocinside.de
Datei Bearbeiten Ansicht Terminal Gehe zu Hilfe
jp@jp-desktop:~$ irw
0000000000000001 00 KEY_PAGEUP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000001 01 KEY_PAGEUP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 00 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 00 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 01 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000003 00 KEY_PLAY /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000003 01 KEY_PLAY /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000004 00 KEY_STOP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000004 01 KEY_STOP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
```

lircd.conf

```

# /etc/lirc/hardware.conf
#
# Arguments which will be used when launching lircd
LIRCD_ARGS="--uinput"

#Don't start lircmd even if there seems to be a good config file
#START_LIRCMD=false

#Don't start irexec, even if a good config file seems to exist.
#START_IRExec=false

#Try to load appropriate kernel modules
LOAD_MODULES=true

# Run "lircd --driver=help" for a list of supported drivers.
DRIVER="default"
# usually /dev/lirc0 is the correct setting for systems using udev
DEVICE="/dev/lirc0"
MODULES="lirc_rpi"

# Default configuration files for your hardware if any
LIRCD_CONF=""
LIRCMD_CONF=""

```

lircrc

```

begin
    button = KEY_1
    prog = aula
    config = KEY_1
end

begin
    button = KEY_2
    prog = aula
    config = KEY_2
end

begin
    button = KEY_3
    prog = aula
    config = KEY_3
end

begin
    button = KEY_4
    prog = aula
    config = KEY_4
end

```

lirc\_options.conf

```

driver = default
device = /dev/lirc0

```

Diversos Arquivos de Configuração do LIRC

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'ChristopherRogers1991 / python-irsend'. The page includes a navigation bar with icons for file operations, a search bar, and a URL 'GitHub, Inc. github.com/ChristopherRogers1991/python-irsend'. Below the bar are tabs for 'Code', 'Issues 0', 'Pull requests 0', 'Projects 0', and 'Pulse'. A sidebar on the left contains a 'README.md' link and a profile icon. The main content area features a large title 'python-irsend' and a description: 'This is a simple wrapper for [lirc's irsend](#)'. A section titled 'Install:' contains the command 'pip install py\_irsend'. Another section titled 'Basic Usage:' contains a Python code snippet demonstrating the library's functionality.

```
pip install py_irsend
```

```
>>> from py_irsend import irsend
>>> irsend.list_remotes()
['lasko_heater', 'lights.conf', 'dynex_tv', 'logitech_z906', 'sabrent_hdmi_switch']
>>> irsend.list_codes('logitech_z906')
['POWER', 'INPUT', 'MUTE', 'LEVEL', 'EFFECT', 'VOLUME_DOWN', 'VOLUME_UP']
>>> irsend.send_once('logitech_z906', ['POWER'])
```

```
>>> from py_irsend.irsend import *
>>> list_remotes()
['mini', 'net', 'tomate']
>>> list_codes('mini')
['KEY_1', 'KEY_2', 'KEY_3', 'KEY_4', 'KEY_5', 'KEY_6',
'KEY_7', 'KEY_8', 'KEY_9', 'KEY_0', 'KEY_UP',
'KEY_DOWN', 'KEY_LEFT', 'KEY_RIGHT', 'KEY_OK',]
>>> send_once('mini', ['KEY_1'])
>>> 1
```

← ATENÇÃO: segundo parâmetro  
tem que ser uma LISTA de códigos

← controle remoto "digitou"!

isso pode ser rápido demais para o dispositivo controlado, em alguns casos

```
>>> from py_irsend.irsend import *
>>> send_once('mini', ['KEY_UP', 'KEY_UP', 'KEY_OK'])
>>> from time import sleep
>>> send_once('mini', ['KEY_UP'])
>>> sleep(0.5)
>>> send_once('mini', ['KEY_UP'])
>>> sleep(0.5)
>>> send_once('mini', ['KEY_UP'])
```

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for 'tompreston / python-lirc'. The page includes a navigation bar with links for Code, Issues (4), Pull requests (1), Projects (0), and Pulse. Below the navigation bar, there is a file list with 'README.md' and a 'PyPI' link. The main content area contains three sections: 'Install', 'Configure', and 'Use'. The 'Install' section contains the command 'pip3 install python3-lirc'. The 'Configure' section explains the need for a valid lircrc configuration file and provides a sample configuration snippet:

```
$ cat ~/.lircrc
begin
    button = 1          # what button is pressed on the remote
    prog = myprogram   # program to handle this command
    config = one, horse # configs are given to program as list
end

begin
    button = 2
    prog = myprogram
    config = two
end
```

The 'Use' section shows a Python session demonstrating the library's usage:

```
$ python3
>>> import lirc
>>> sockid = lirc.init("myprogram")
>>> lirc.nextcode()  # press 1 on remote after this
['one', 'horse']
>>> lirc.deinit()
```

Biblioteca para Receber Sinais pelo LIRC

```
>>> from lirc import init, next_code  
>>> receptor = init("aula") ← "aula" é um nome definido na  
    configuração de comandos  
>>> next_code()  
['KEY_6']
```

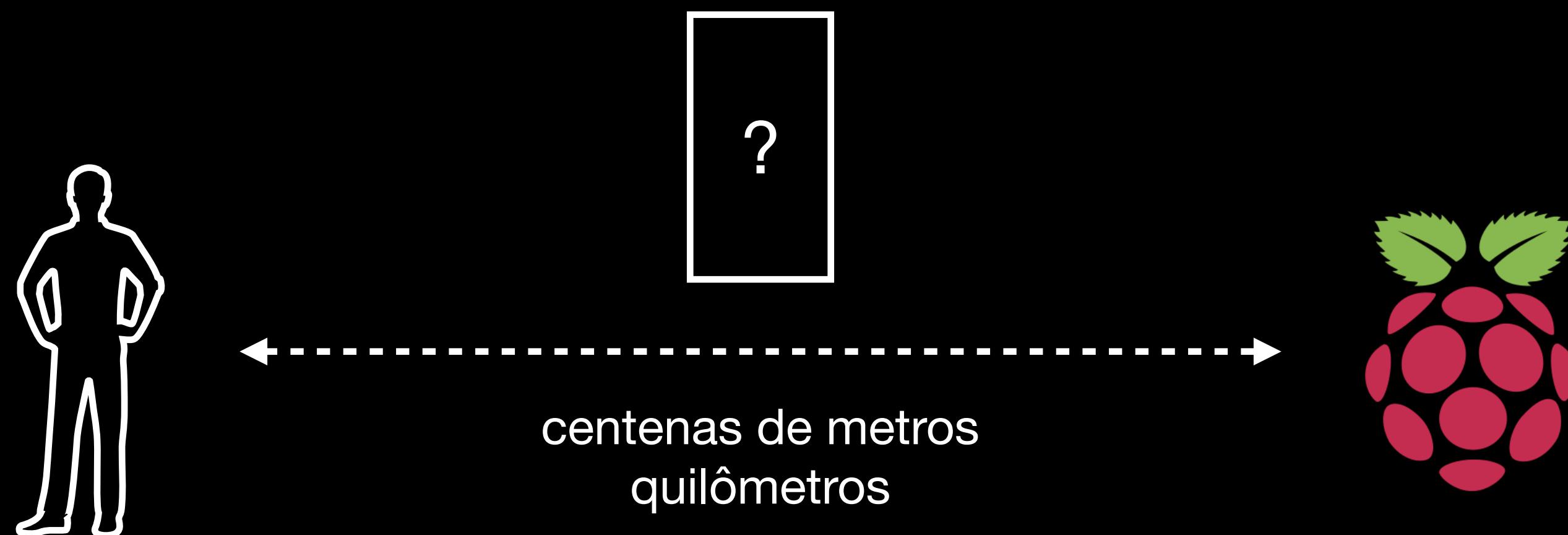
```
>>> from lirc import init, next_code  
>>> receptor = init("aula")  
>>> while True:  
...     codigo = next_code()  
...     if codigo == ['KEY_1']:  
...         print('Tecla 1 apertada')  
...     elif codigo == ['KEY_2']:  
...         print('Tecla 2 apertada')
```

```
>>> from lirc import init, next_code
>>> from gpiozero import LED, Button
>>> led = LED(21)
>>> button = Button(11)
>>> button.when_pressed = led.toggle
>>> receptor = init("aula")
>>> while True:
...     codigo = next_code()
...     if codigo == ['KEY_1']:
...         print('Tecla 1 apertada')
...     elif codigo == ['KEY_2']:
...         print('Tecla 2 apertada')
```

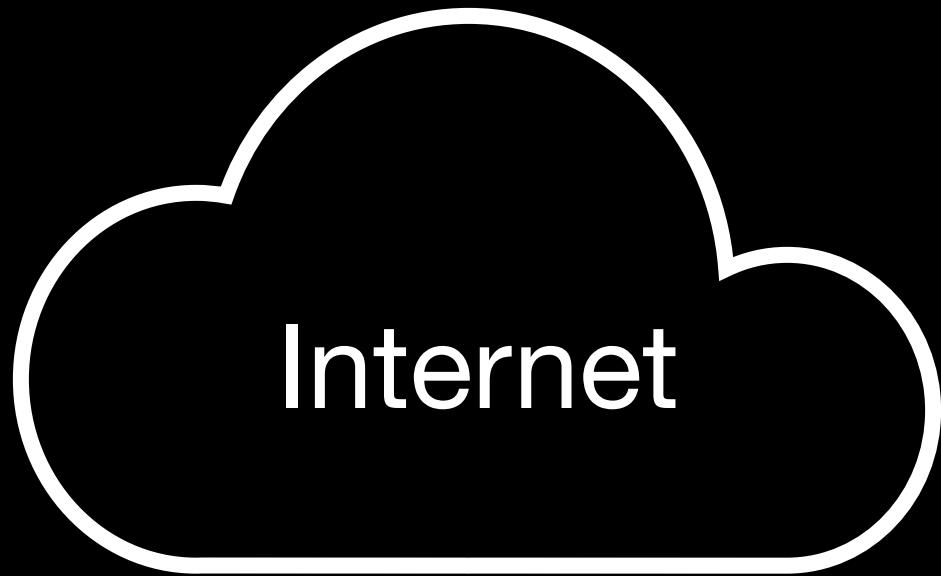
when\_pressed nunca vai executar, pois  
next\_code bloqueia qualquer outra  
chamada enquanto não recebe um sinal

```
>>> from lirc import init, next_code
>>> from time import sleep
>>> from gpiozero import LED, Button
>>> led = LED(21)
>>> button = Button(11)
>>> button.when_pressed = led.toggle
>>> receptor = init("aula", blocking=False)
>>> while True:
...     codigo = next_code()
...     if codigo == ['KEY_1']:
...         print('Tecla 1 apertada')
...     elif codigo == ['KEY_2']:
...         print('Tecla 2 apertada')
...     sleep(0.1)
```

# Software

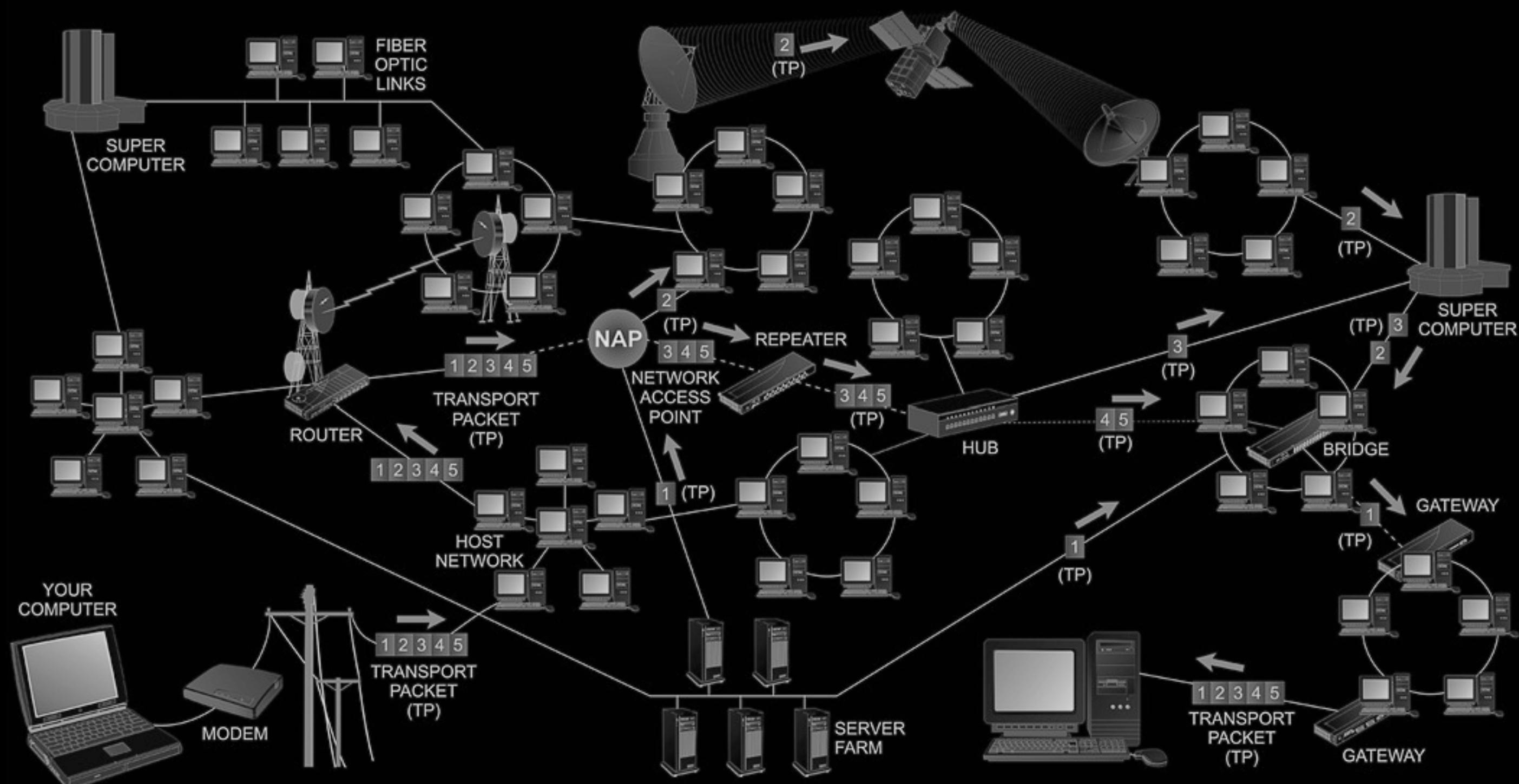


Comunicação Remota a Longas Distâncias

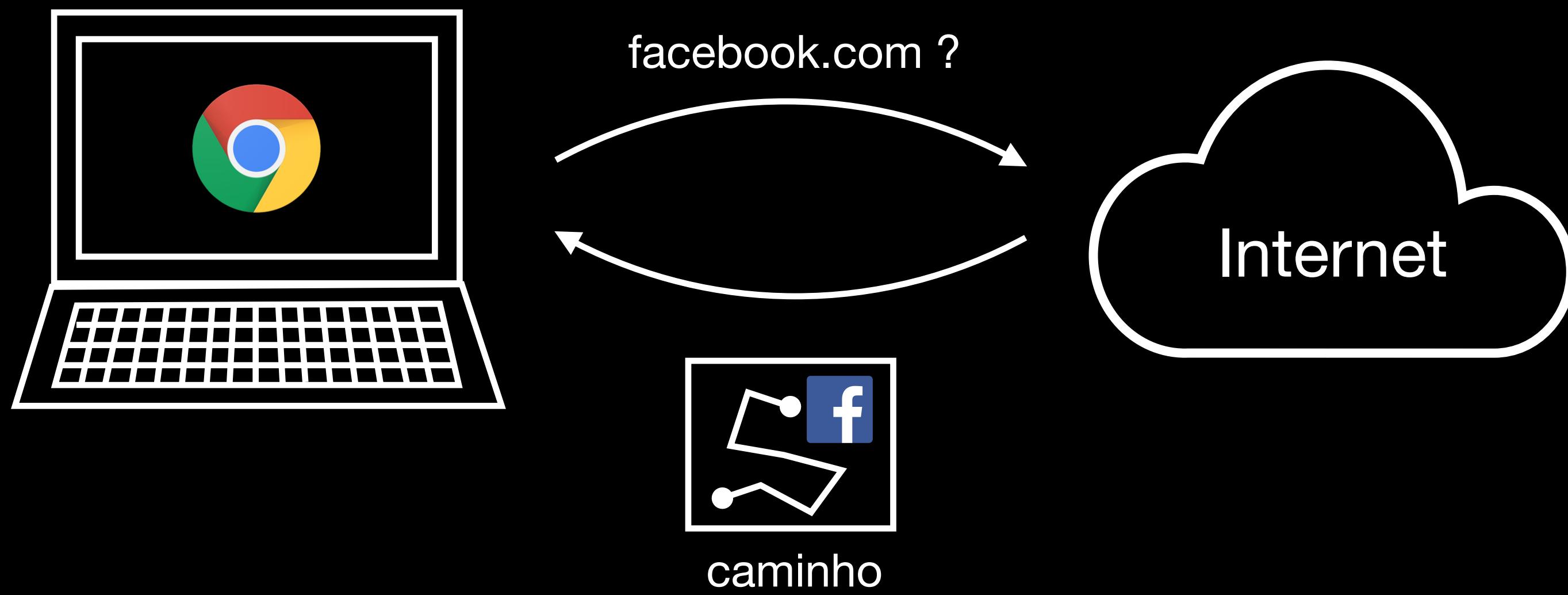


qualquer distância!

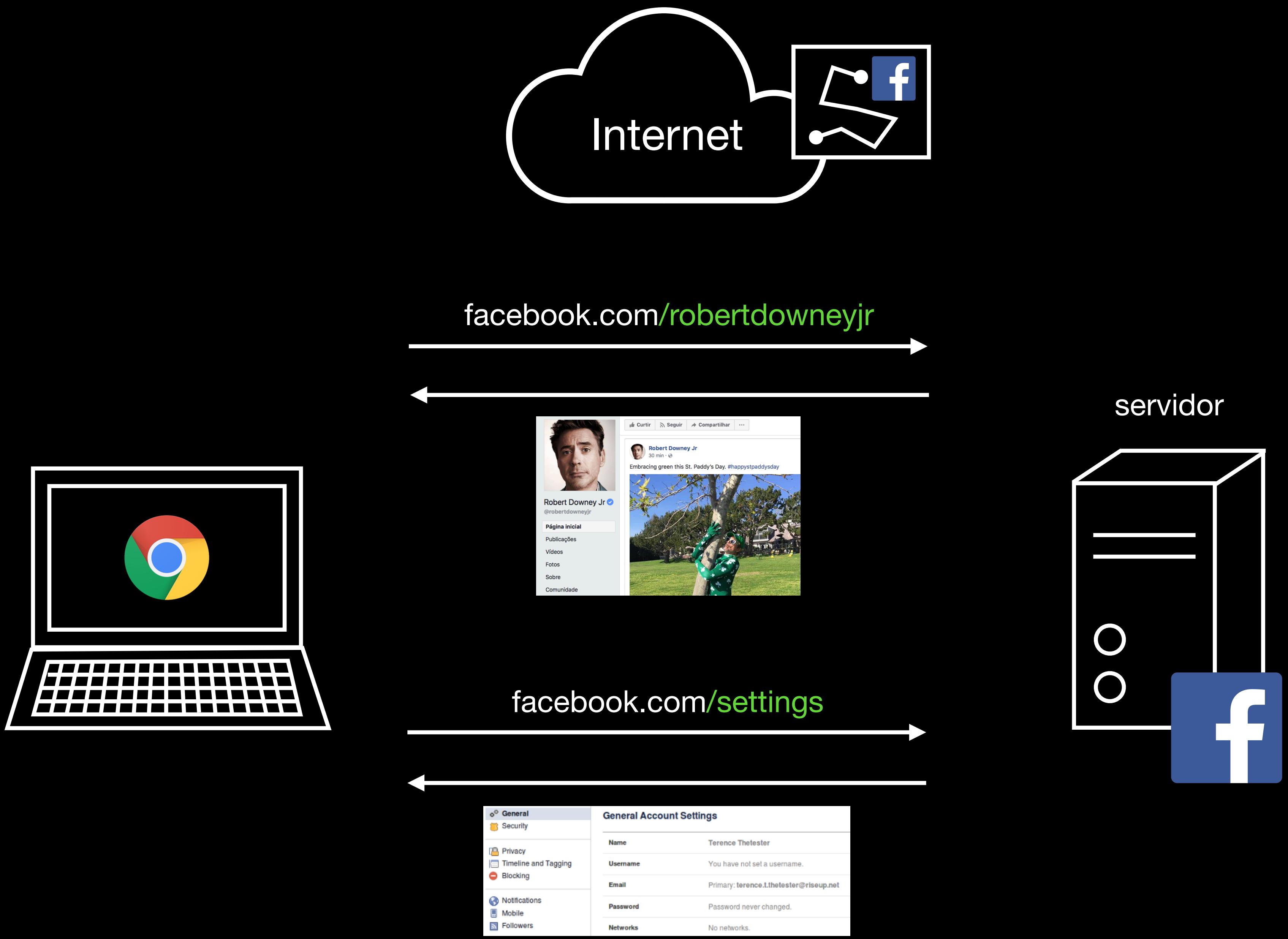
Mecanismo Mágico de Conexão Remota



Rede de Computadores na Internet

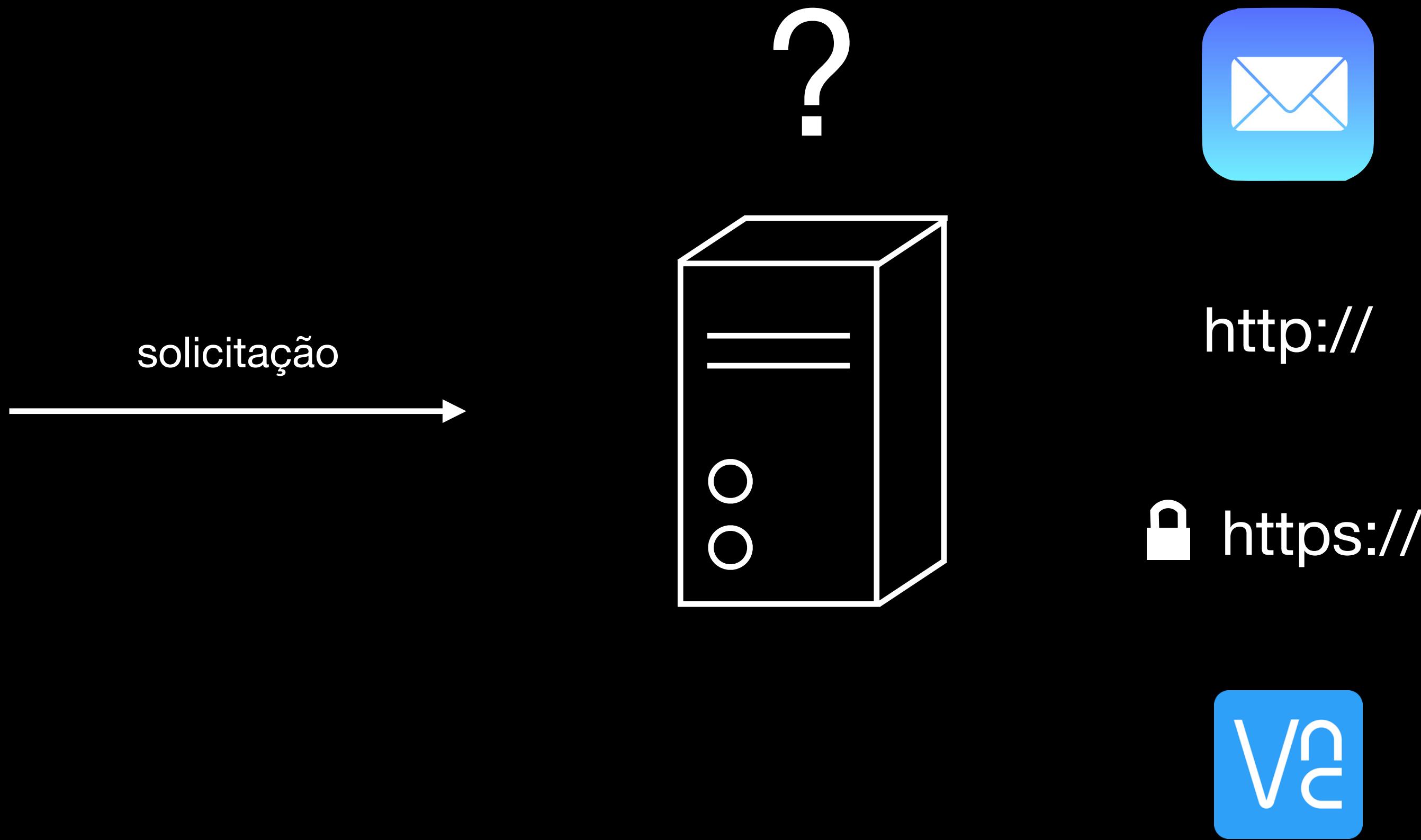


Conexão pela Internet a um Site

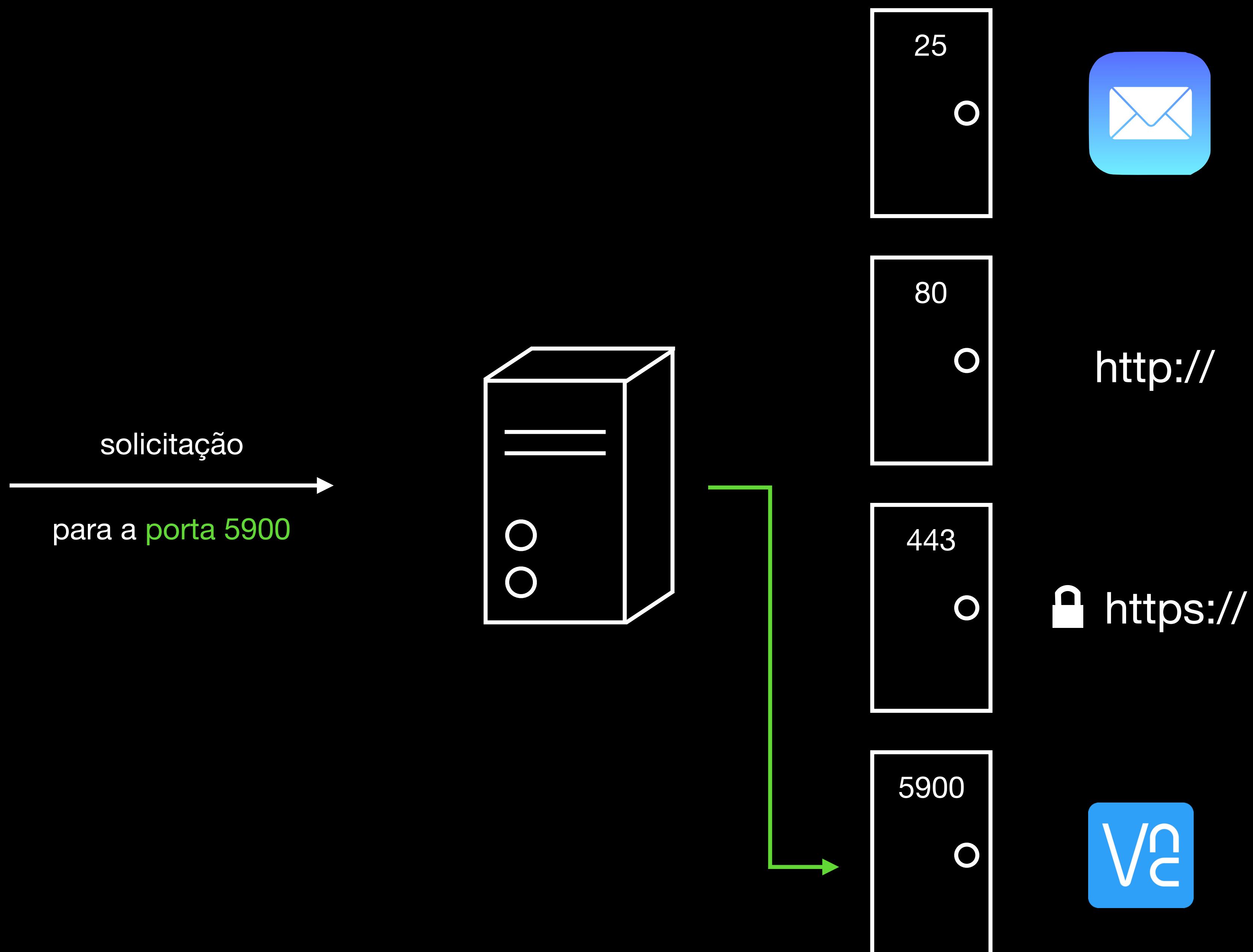


Solicitação de Páginas para Servidores da Internet

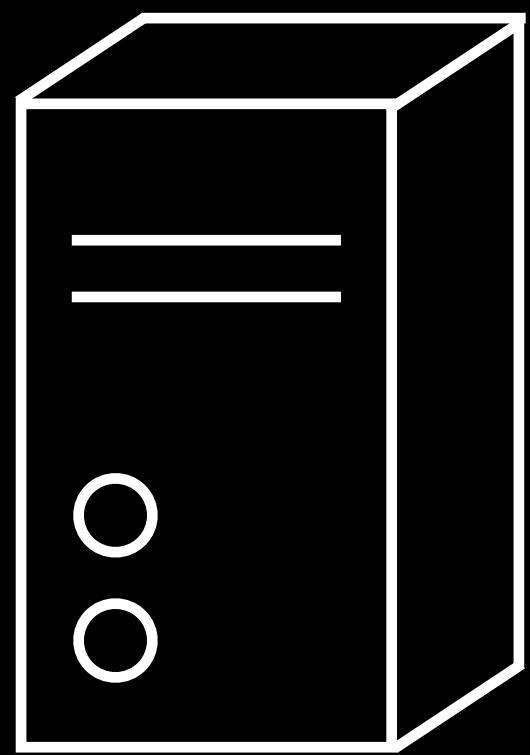
programas rodando  
dentro do servidor



Múltiplos Aplicativos Rodando em um Servidor



Comunicação por Portas



=



Exemplos de Computadores para Criar um Servidor



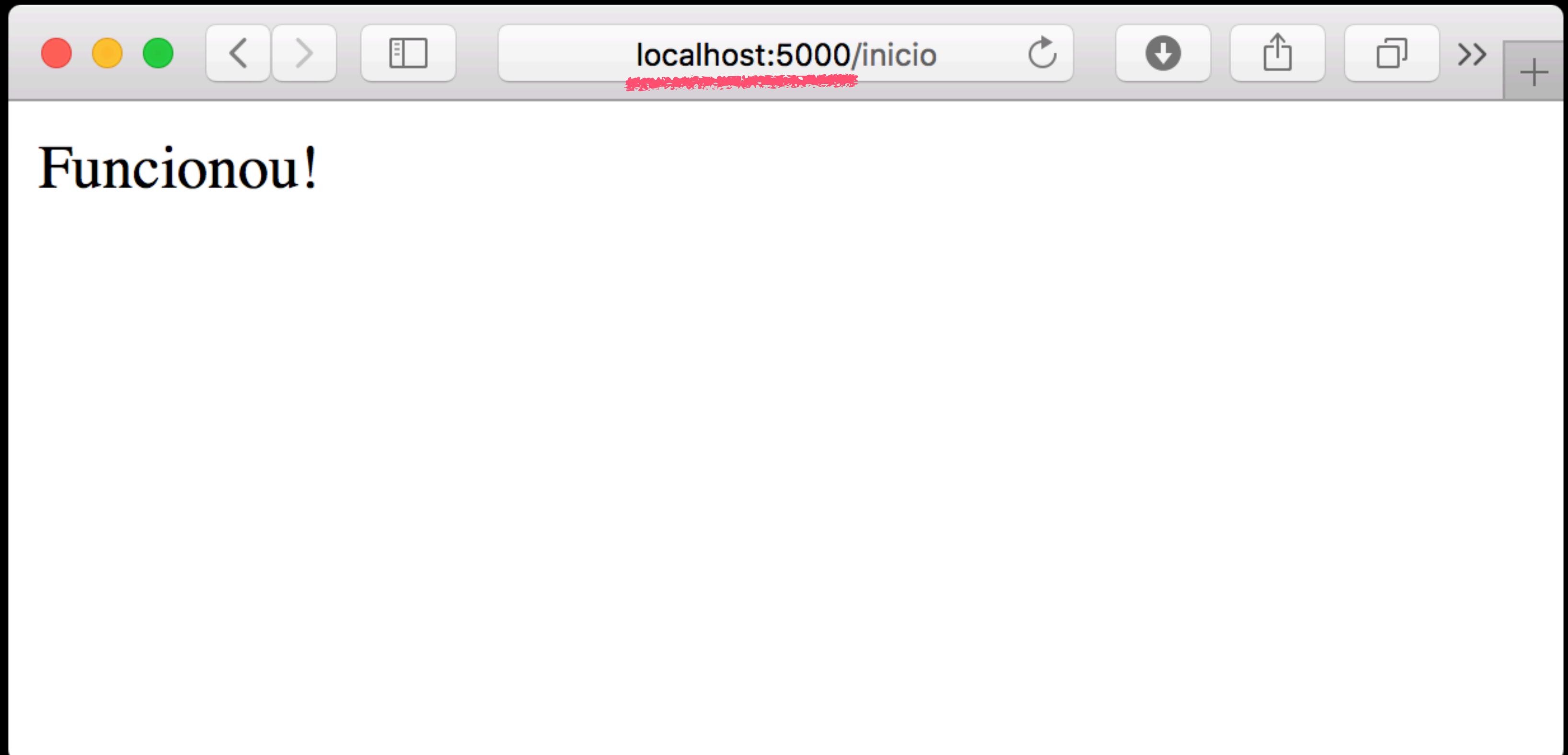
# Flask

web development,  
one drop at a time

Framework Flask

```
from flask import Flask  
app = Flask(__name__) ← initialize o aplicativo do servidor com um nome  
referente ao nosso script atual  
  
@app.route("/inicio")  
def funcao_da_pagina_inicio():  
    return "Funcionou!"  
  
app.run(port=5000, debug=True) ← } rode esta função ao acessar a  
página "íncio"  
                                } rode o servidor na porta 5000  
                                e exiba possíveis erros do código
```

procure a página do nosso próprio computador na porta 5000



Carregamento da Página no Navegador

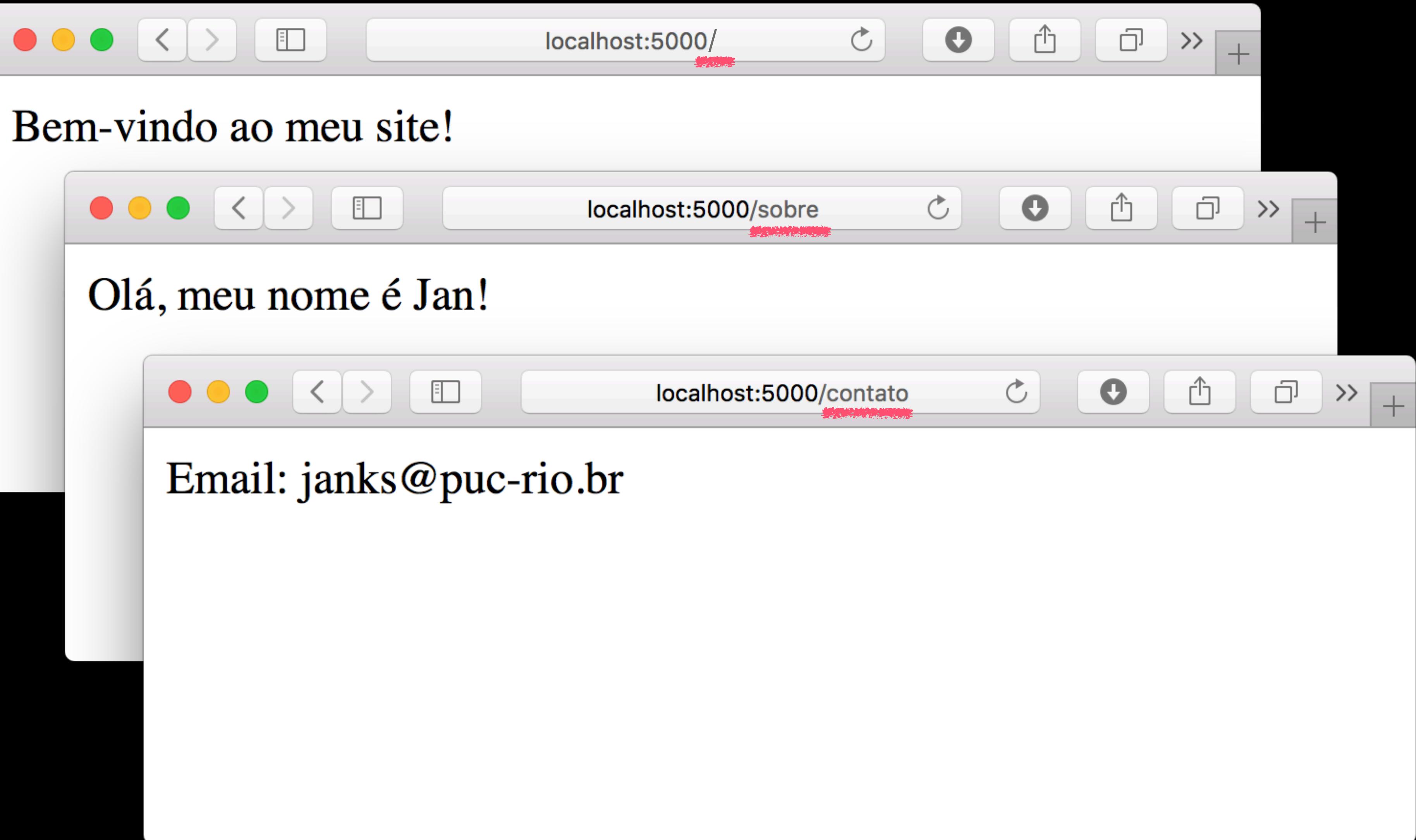
```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/")
def mostrar_pagina_principal():
    return "Bem-vindo ao meu site!"

@app.route("/sobre")
def mostrar_pagina_sobre():
    return "Olá, meu nome é Jan!"

@app.route("/contato")
def mostrar_pagina_de_contato():
    return "Email: janks@puc-rio.br"

app.run(port=5000, debug=True)
```



Carregamento das Páginas no Navegador

```
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/sequencia/<int:numero_final>")
def imprimir_sequencia(numero_final):
    texto_da_contagem = ""
    for numero in range(1, numero_final + 1):
        texto_da_contagem += str(numero) + " "
    return texto_da_contagem

app.run(port=5000, debug=True)
```

The image displays two separate browser windows side-by-side, both showing the same sequence of numbers generated by a web application. The top window has a URL of `localhost:5000/sequencia/10`. The bottom window has a URL of `localhost:5000/sequencia/300`. Both windows have a standard OS X-style title bar with red, yellow, and green buttons, and a toolbar with back, forward, and other navigation icons.

The sequence of numbers displayed in both windows is:

```
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25  
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46  
47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67  
68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88  
89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106  
107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121  
122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136  
137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151  
152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166  
167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181
```

Parâmetro dentro da Rota da Página

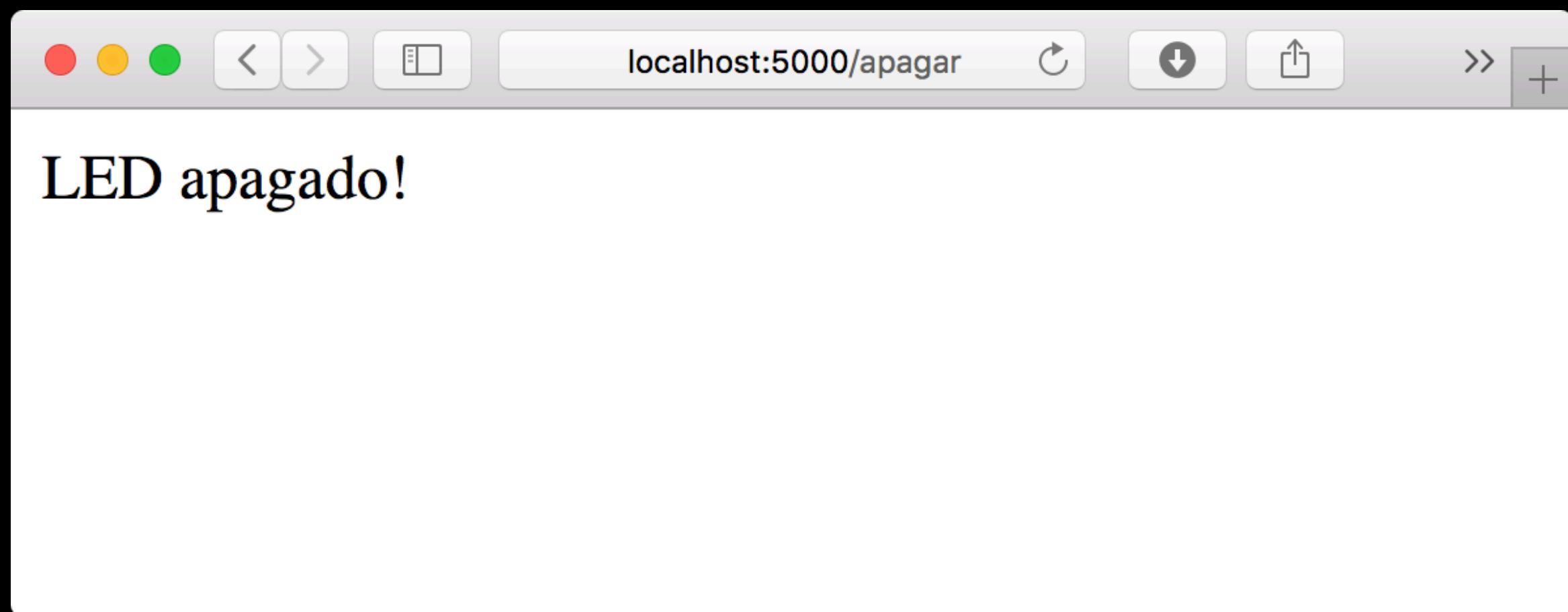
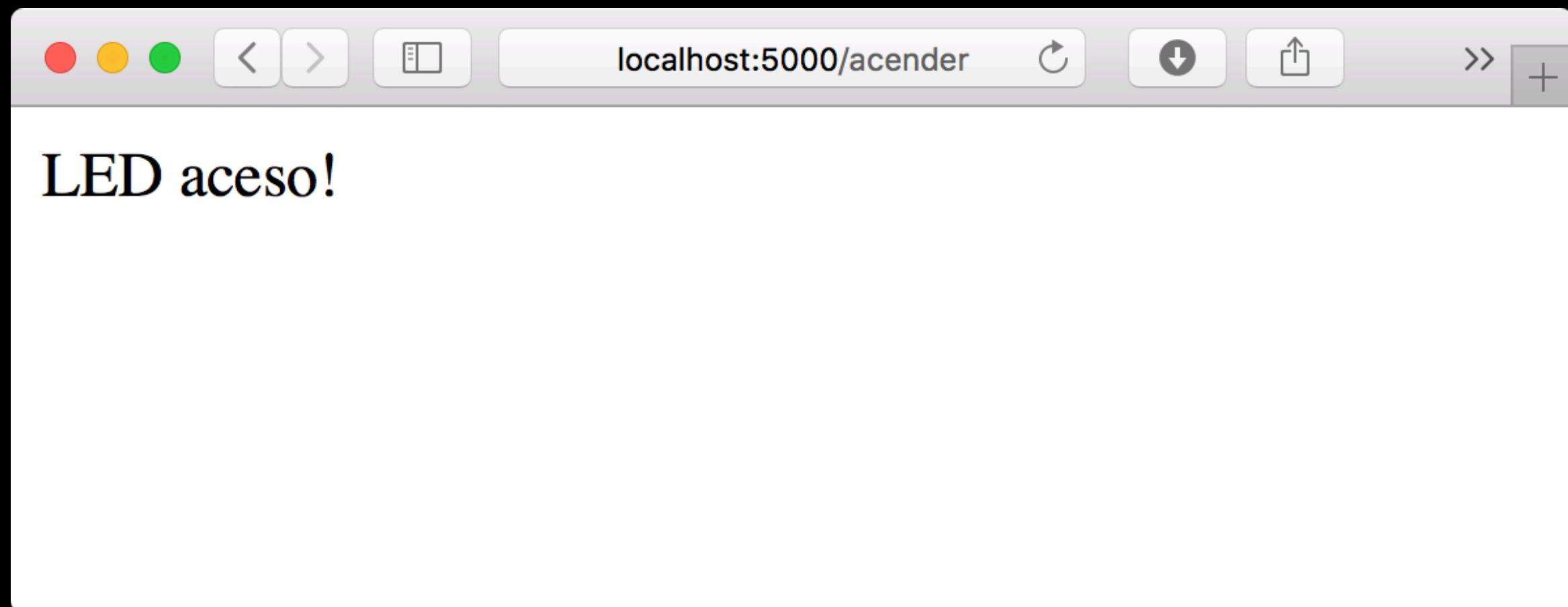
```
from gpiozero import LED
from flask import Flask
app = Flask(__name__)
led = LED(21)

@app.route("/acender")
def acender_led():
    led.on()
    return "LED aceso!"

@app.route("/apagar")
def apagar_led():
    led.off()
    return "LED apagado!"

app.run(port=5000, debug=True)
```

Exemplo de Controle de LEDs pelo Servidor



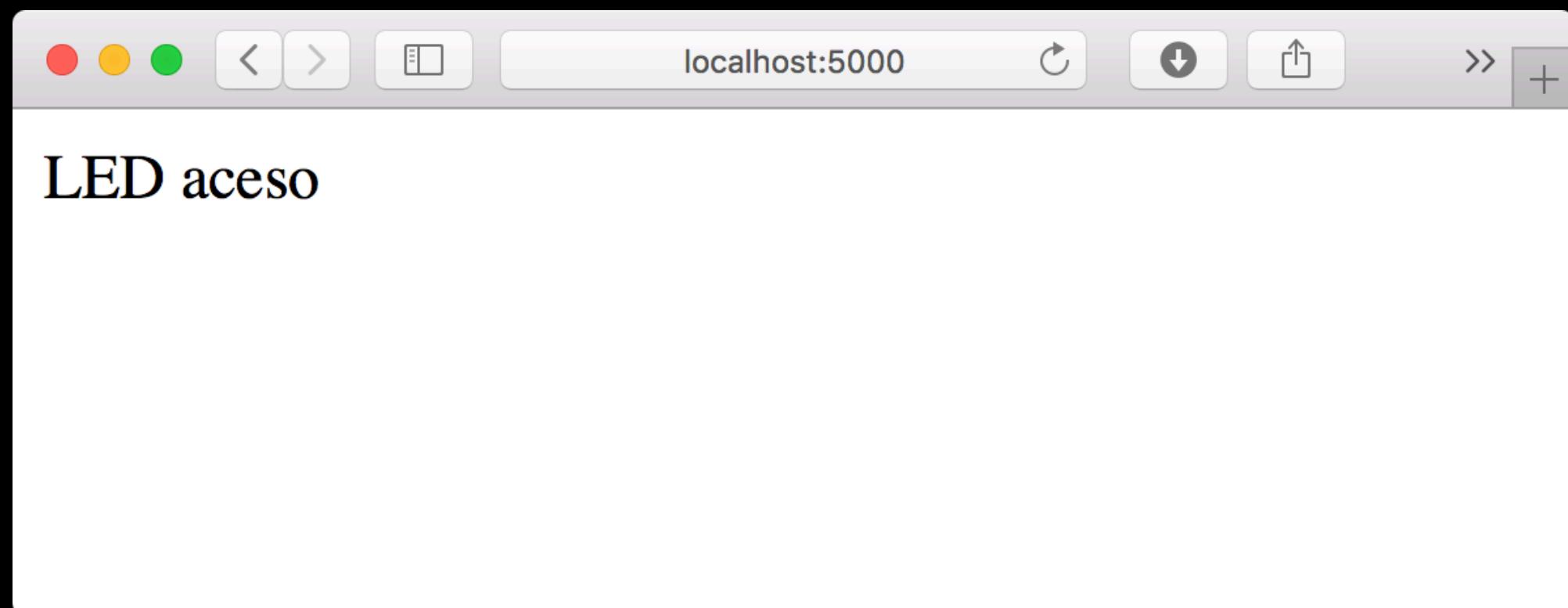
Controle de LED pelas Páginas no Navegador

```
from gpiozero import LED
from flask import Flask, redirect
app = Flask(__name__)
led = LED(21)

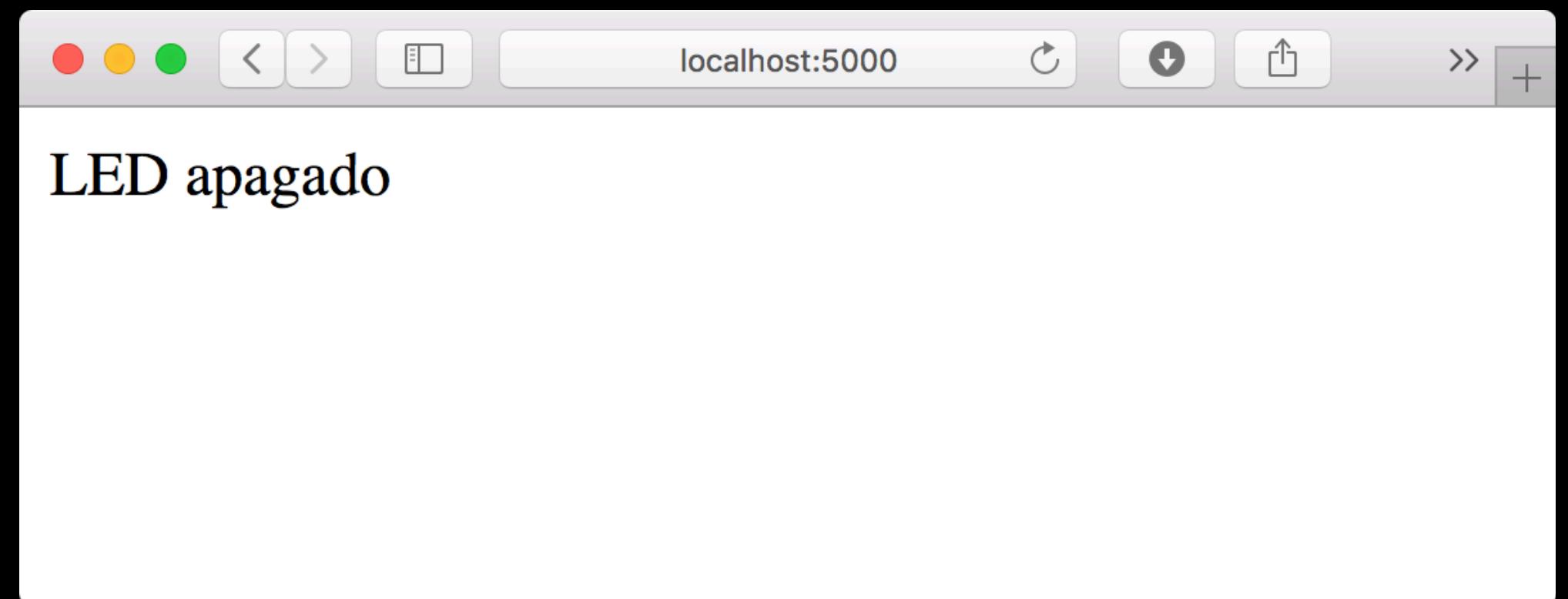
@app.route("/")
def pagina_principal():
    if led.is_lit:
        return "LED aceso"
    else:
        return "LED apagado"

@app.route("/alterar")
def alterar():
    led.toggle()
    return redirect("/")

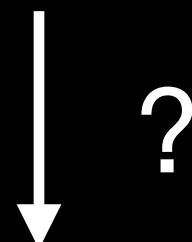
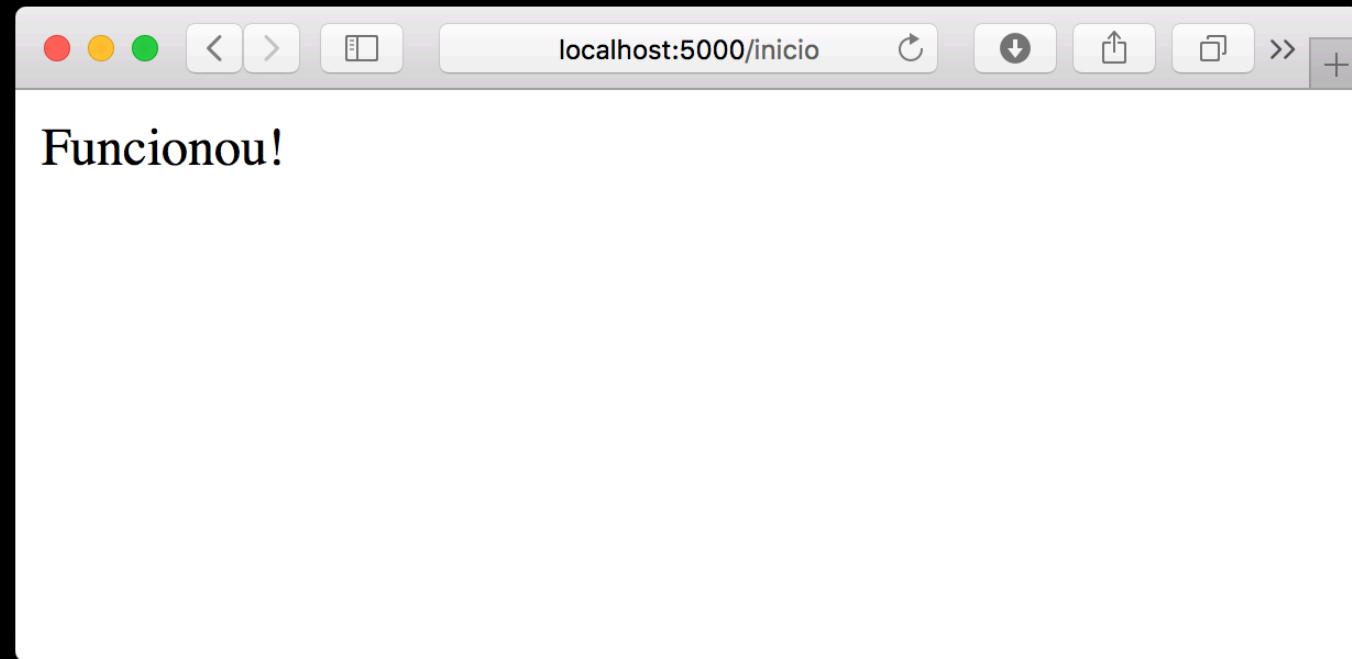
app.run(port=5000, debug=True)
```



localhost:5000/alterar →  
redireciona  
para /



Redirecionamento de Página



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the Facebook login page. The URL 'www.facebook.com' is visible in the address bar. The page features the classic blue header with the 'facebook' logo. On the left, there's a promotional message: 'O Facebook ajuda você a se conectar e compartilhar com as pessoas que fazem parte da sua vida.' Below this is a map of the world with orange user icons connected by dashed lines. On the right, there's a form for creating a new account. The title 'Abra uma conta' is prominently displayed, followed by the subtext 'É gratuito e sempre será.' The form includes fields for 'Nome' (Name), 'Sobrenome' (Last Name), 'Celular ou email' (Cell phone or email), and 'Nova senha' (New password). It also includes dropdown menus for 'Data de nascimento' (Birth date) set to '19 Mar 1993' and a link 'Por que preciso informar minha data de nascimento?'. Below these are gender options: 'Feminino' (Female) and 'Masculino' (Male). At the bottom of the form is a large green button labeled 'Criar conta' (Create account).

Geração de Páginas com Formatação



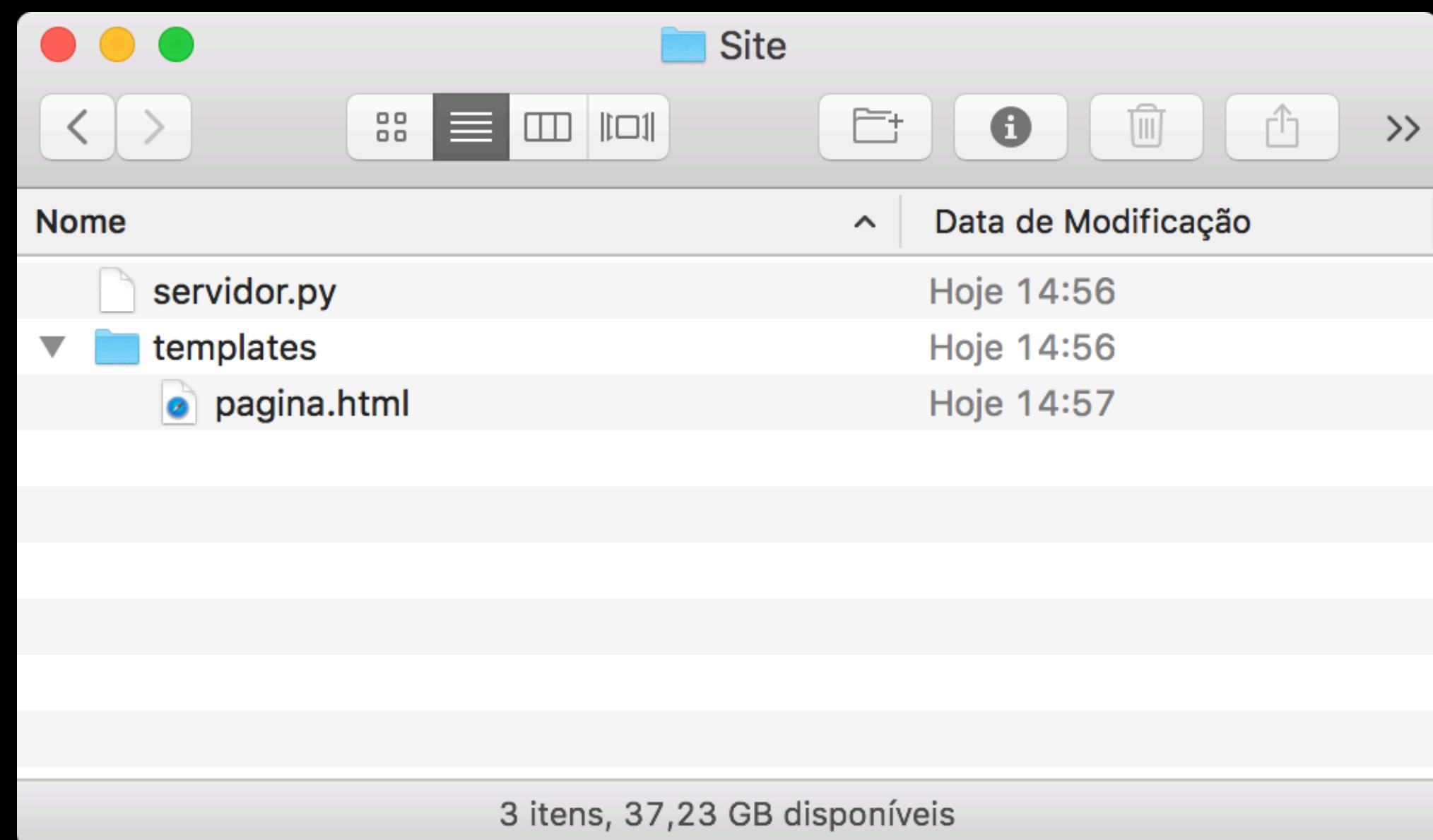
Tecnologias para Gerar Páginas na Web

```
150      <!-- Column 2 / Sidebar -->
151      <div class="grid_4">
152
153          <h4>Catagories</h4>
154          <ul class="sidebar">
155              <li><a href="">So who are we?</a></li>
156              <li><a href="">Philosophy</a></li>
157              <li><a href="">History</a></li>
158              <li><a href="">Jobs</a></li>
159              <li><a href="">Staff</a></li>
160              <li><a href="">Clients</a></li>
161          </ul>
162
163          <h4>Latest News</h4>
164          <ul class="sidebar">
165              <li><a href="">Chickens rule the world</a></li>
166              <li><a href="">Chuck Bartowski is back!</a></li>
167              <li><a href="">Aurelius for sale</a></li>
168              <li><a href="">ThemeForest goes bust</a></li>
169          </ul>
170
171          <h4>Archives</h4>
172          <ul class="sidebar">
173              <li><a href="">January 2010</a></li>
174              <li><a href="">December 2009</a></li>
175              <li><a href="">November 2009</a></li>
```

Exemplo de Código Fonte em HTML

```
<elemento>  
    conteúdo do elemento  
</elemento>
```

Código	Resultado
<pre>&lt;p&gt;Parágrafo 1&lt;/p&gt; &lt;p&gt;Parágrafo 2&lt;/p&gt;</pre>	Parágrafo 1 Parágrafo 2
<pre>&lt;strong&gt;Negrito&lt;/strong&gt;</pre>	<b>Negrito</b>
<pre>&lt;img src='https://www.apple.com/ac/ flags/1/images/br/32.png'&gt;</pre>	
<pre>&lt;ul&gt;     &lt;li&gt;Item 1&lt;/li&gt;     &lt;li&gt;Item 2&lt;/li&gt;     &lt;li&gt;Item 3&lt;/li&gt; &lt;/ul&gt;</pre>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Item 1</li><li>• Item 2</li><li>• Item 3</li></ul>
<pre>&lt;a href="/pagina"&gt;     Link para a Página &lt;/a&gt;</pre>	<a href="#">Link para a Página</a>
Linha 1   Linha 2	Linha 1 Linha 2



Organização de Arquivos com o Flask

```
from flask import Flask, render_template
app = Flask(__name__)

@app.route("/pagina_de_texto")
def mostrar_pagina_de_texto():
    return "Texto, texto, texto..."

@app.route("/pagina_com_html")
def mostrar_pagina_com_html():
    return render_template("pagina.html")

app.run(port=5000, debug=True)
```

```
<p>Bem-vindo ao meu site!</p>
```

```
<p>Alguns links:</p>
```

```
<a href="/contato">Página de Contato</a>
```

```
<br>
```

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">Google</a>
```

```
<p>Tarefas:</p>
```

```
<ul>
```

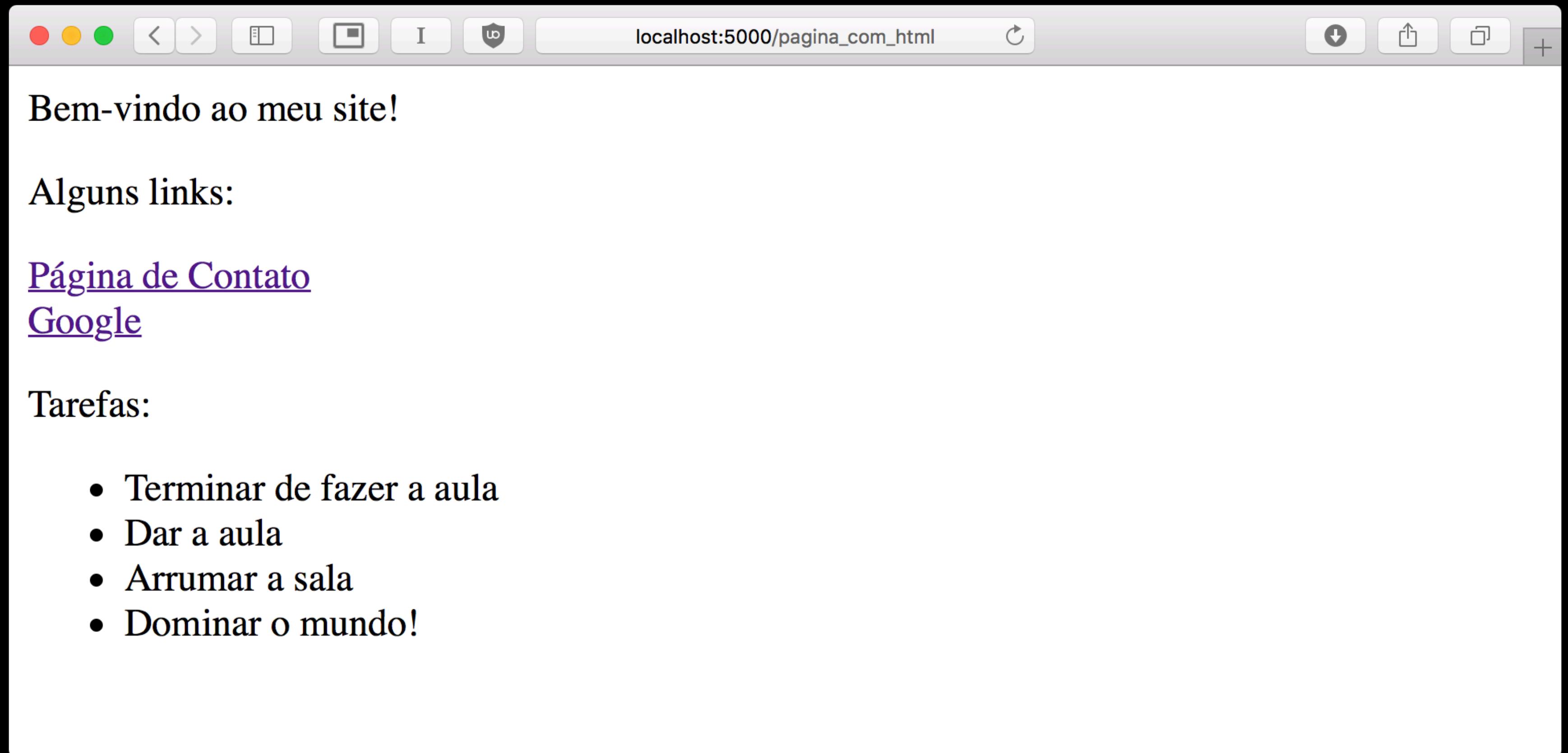
```
    <li>Terminar de fazer a aula</li>
```

```
    <li>Dar a aula</li>
```

```
    <li>Arrumar a sala</li>
```

```
    <li>Dominar o mundo!</li>
```

```
</ul>
```



Como fazer para o site ficar  
acessível de fora do computador?



Acesso do Site sem Usar Localhost?

Screenshot of the Hover website showing domain search results for "meusite".

The page header shows the URL [www.hover.com/domains/results?ut](http://www.hover.com/domains/results?ut).

**EXACT MATCH**

**meusite.com** [MAKE AN OFFER](#)

**FEATURED**

**meusite.design 😊** **\$5.99 / \$39.99** [+](#)  
For those who can't help but create.

**meusite.tech 😊** **\$7.99 / \$49.99** [+](#)  
Showcase your creations with a .tech domain.

**GENERIC**

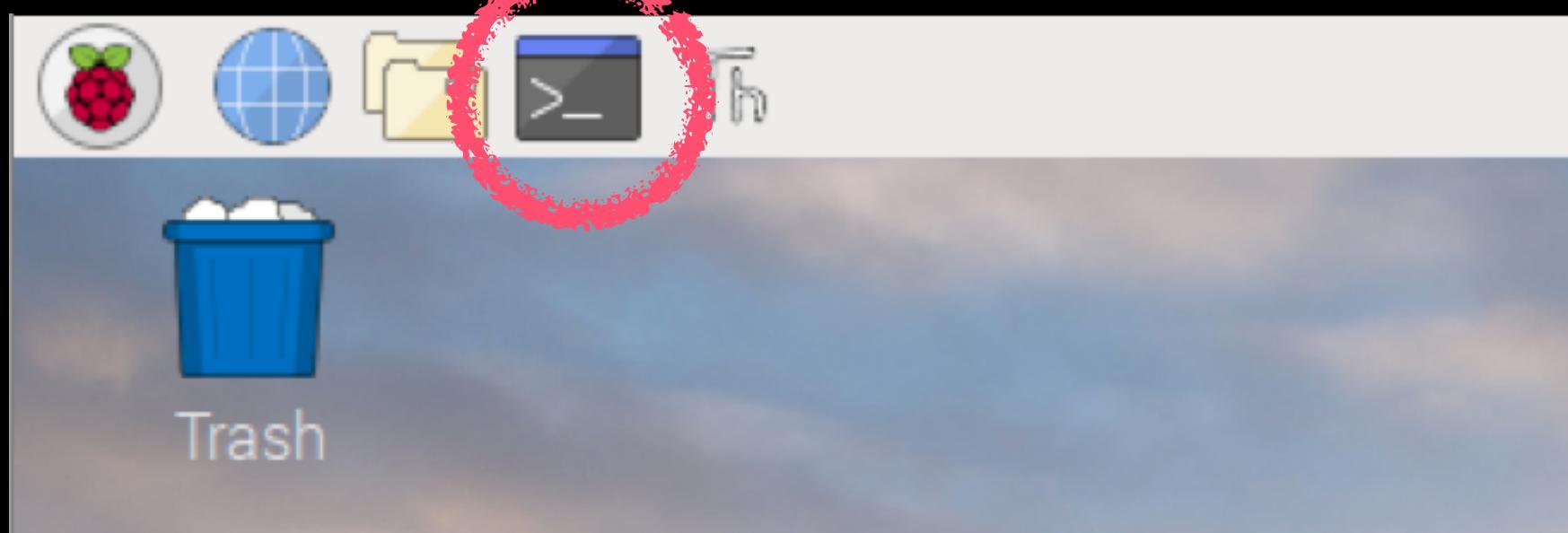
**meusite.org**  **\$13.99** [+](#)  
**meusite.site** **\$32.99** [+](#)

Solução Demorada: Compra + Configuração de um Domínio

# ngrok

"ngrok exposes local servers behind NATs and firewalls to the public internet over secure tunnels."

Solução Rápida: Ngrok

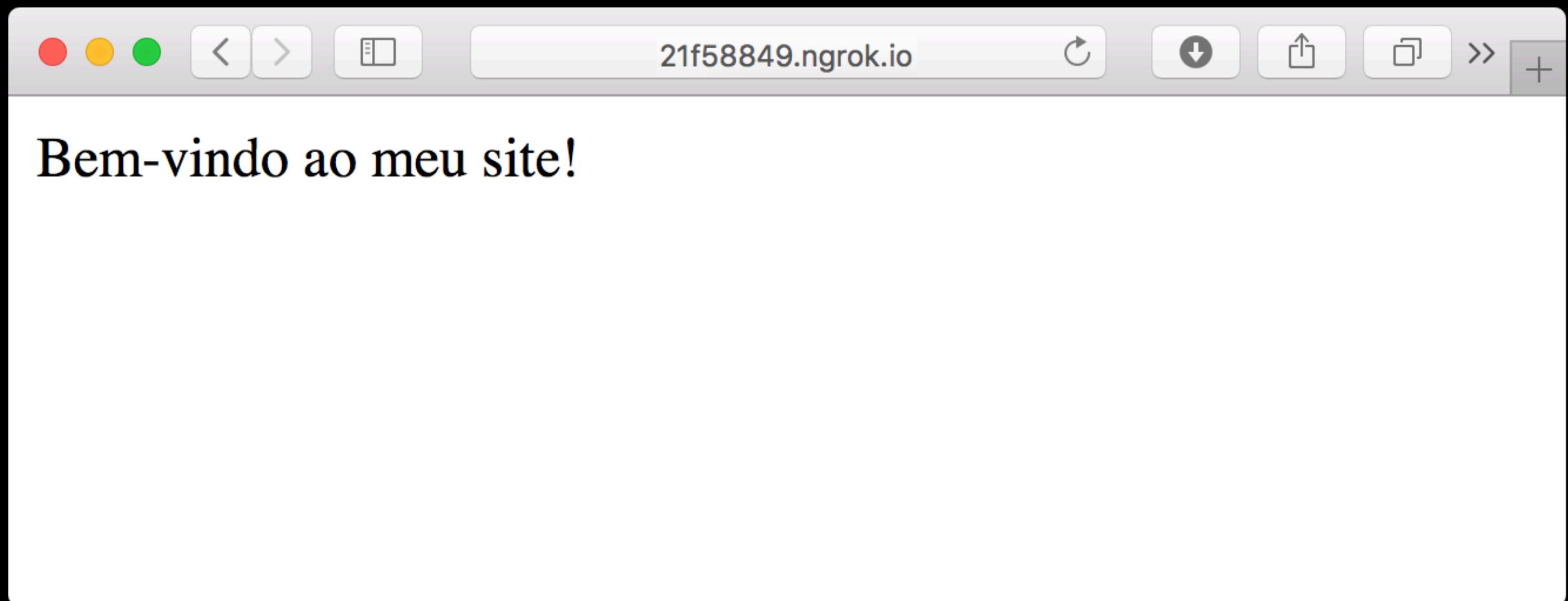


```
aula@raspberrypi ~ $ ngrok http 5000
```

```
ngrok by @inconshreveable  
(Ctrl+C to quit)
```

Session Status	online
Session Expires	7 hours, 59 minutes
Version	2.2.8
Region	United States (us)
Web Interface	<a href="http://127.0.0.1:4040">http://127.0.0.1:4040</a>
Forwarding	<a href="http://21f58849.ngrok.io">http://21f58849.ngrok.io</a> -> localhost:5000
Forwarding	<a href="https://21f58849.ngrok.io">https://21f58849.ngrok.io</a> -> localhost:5000
Connections	ttl      opn      rt1      rt5      p50      p90
	0          0          0.00    0.00    0.00    0.00

Executando o Ngrok no Terminal



Acessando o Site pelo Endereço do Ngrok

# Resumo da Ópera

## Funcionalidade

## Comandos

LED

```
from gpiozero import LED • led = LED(porta_da_GPIO)
    led.on() • led.off() • led.toggle() • led.is_lit
    led.blink() • led.blink(n=4, on_time=0.5, off_time=2)
```

mais funções na documentação oficial

Botão

```
from gpiozero import Button • botao = Button(porta_da_GPIO)
    botao.is_pressed • led.wait_for_press()
        botao.when_pressed = funcao
    botao.when_held = funcao • botao.when_released = funcao
```

mais funções na documentação oficial

LCD

```
from Adafruit_CharLCD import Adafruit_CharLCD
lcd = Adafruit_CharLCD(2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16, 2)
    lcd.message("Texto 1\nTexto 2") • lcd.clear()
```

mais funções no exemplo do repositório oficial

MPlayer

```
from mplayer import Player • player = Player()
player.loadfile("Musica.mp3") • player.loadlist("lista.txt")
    player.pause() • player.paused • player.quit()
player.time_pos = 2 • player.duration • player.pt_step(-1)
    player.metadata["Title"] • player.metadata["Artist"]
        player.volume = 70 • player.speed = 2
```

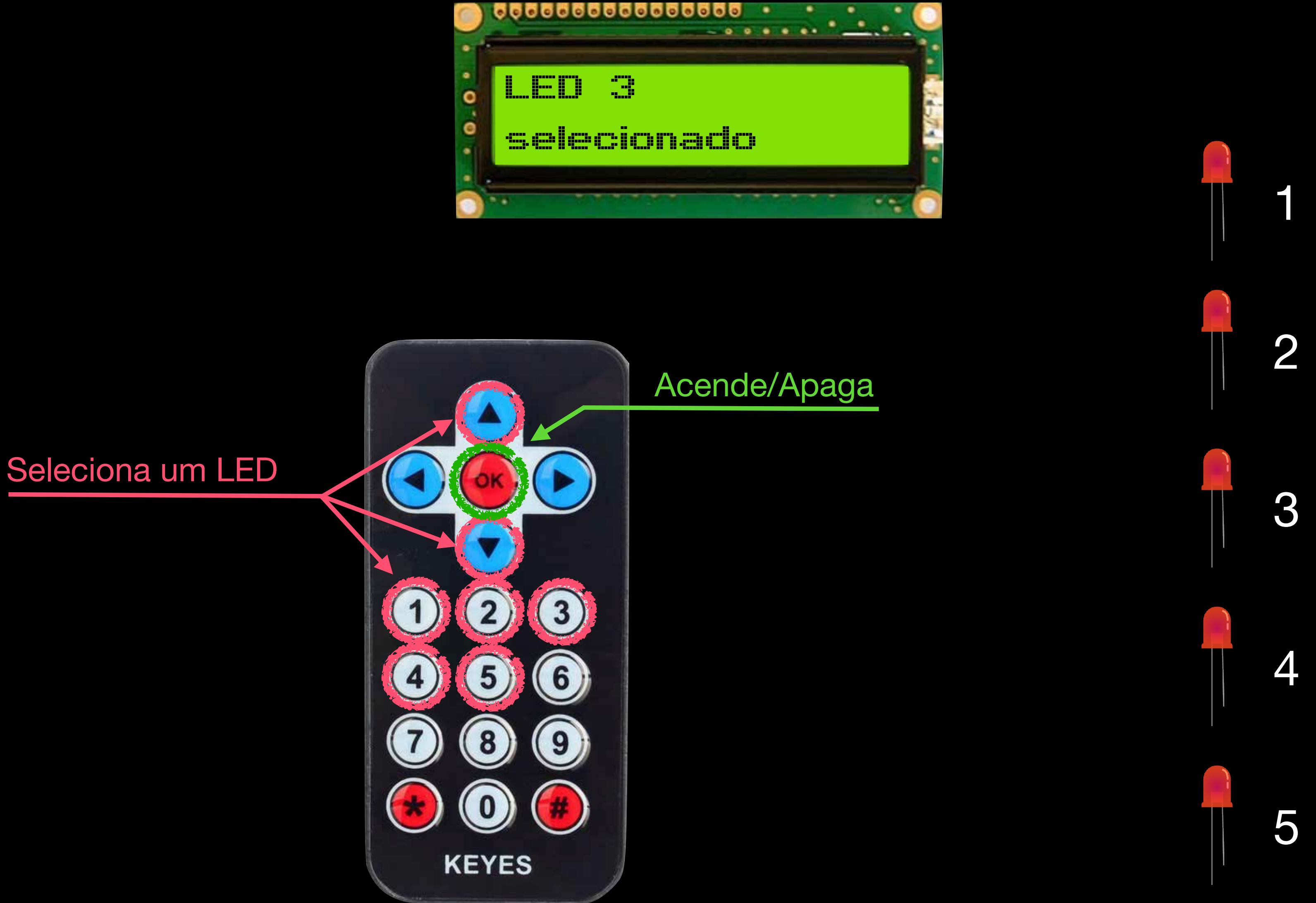
Funcionalidade	Comandos
Entrada / Saída	<code>x = input('Digite um número: ') • print('Resultado: ', x)</code>
Listas	<code>lista = [1, 2, 3] • lista2 = ['texto', [0, 0], 5]; lista[0] • lista.append(elemento) • lista.remove(indice)</code> <u>mais funções na documentação oficial</u>
Dicionários	<code>dicionario = {'chave 1': 42, 'chave 2': [1, 2, 3], ...} dicionario['chave 1'] • dicionario['chave 3'] = 'Olá!'</code> <u>mais funções na documentação oficial</u>
Textos	<code>x = 'texto' • y = "outro texto" • x + '\n' + y</code>
Condicionais	<code>if x == 0:     y = 4 else:     if x not in [1, 2]:         y = 4     else:         y = 0</code> <code>if x != 0     y = 4 elif x &gt;= 0:     y = 3 else:     y = 0</code>
Repetições	<code>for i in [1, 2, 3] • for i in range(1, 4) • while x &gt; 1 ... • ...</code>
Criação de Funções	<code>def funcao1(x):     return x + 2</code> <code>def funcao2(x, y, z):     ...</code> <code>def funcao3():     ...</code>

# Prática



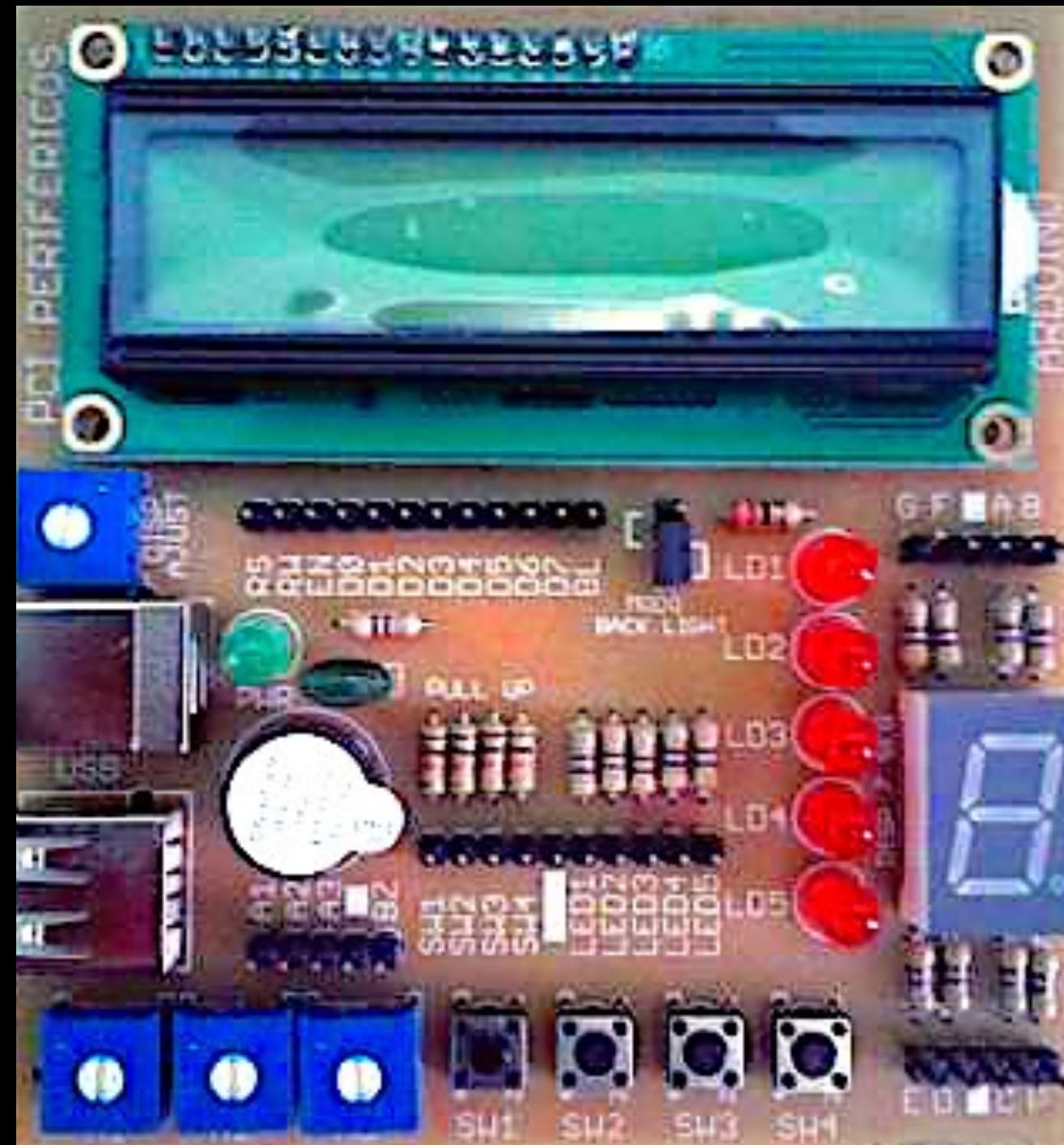
[janks.link/micro/projeto02.zip](https://janks.link/micro/projeto02.zip)

# Testes Iniciais



Controle Remoto de LEDs

GPIO 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7



GPIO 21  
GPIO 22  
GPIO 23  
GPIO 24  
GPIO 25

GPIO 11, 12, 13, 14

Conexões dos Botões, LEDs e LCD de Caracters com as Portas da GPIO

"mini"



		KEY_UP	
KEY_LEFT	KEY_OK	KEY_RIGHT	
	KEY_DOWN		
	KEY_1	KEY_2	KEY_3
	KEY_4	KEY_5	KEY_6
	KEY_7	KEY_8	KEY_9
		KEY_0	

Códigos dos Botões do Mini Controle Remoto



## Testes Iniciais

Ao apertar um botão numérico, "selecione" um LED de 1 a 5, mostrando o valor no LCD de caracteres.  
↳ DICA: use o `while True` com um `if/elif`

Ao apertar a tecla OK, mude o estado (aceso/apagado) do LED selecionado.  
↳ DICA: use uma variável para guardar o número do LED selecionado.

Ao apertar as setas para cima/baixo, altere o LED selecionado.

Ao apertar um dos botões da placa, apague todos os LEDs.  
↳ DICA: use o `blocking=False` da função `init.`

# Implementação



Controle Remoto de uma TV Digital

"tomate"



KEY\_MUTE

KEY\_POWER

KEY\_1

KEY\_2

KEY\_3

KEY\_VOLUMEUP

KEY\_4

KEY\_5

KEY\_6

KEY\_VOLUMEDOWN

KEY\_7

KEY\_8

KEY\_9

KEY\_0

KEY\_EXIT

KEY\_UP

KEY\_LEFT

KEY\_ENTER

KEY\_RIGHT

KEY\_DOWN

KEY\_LIST

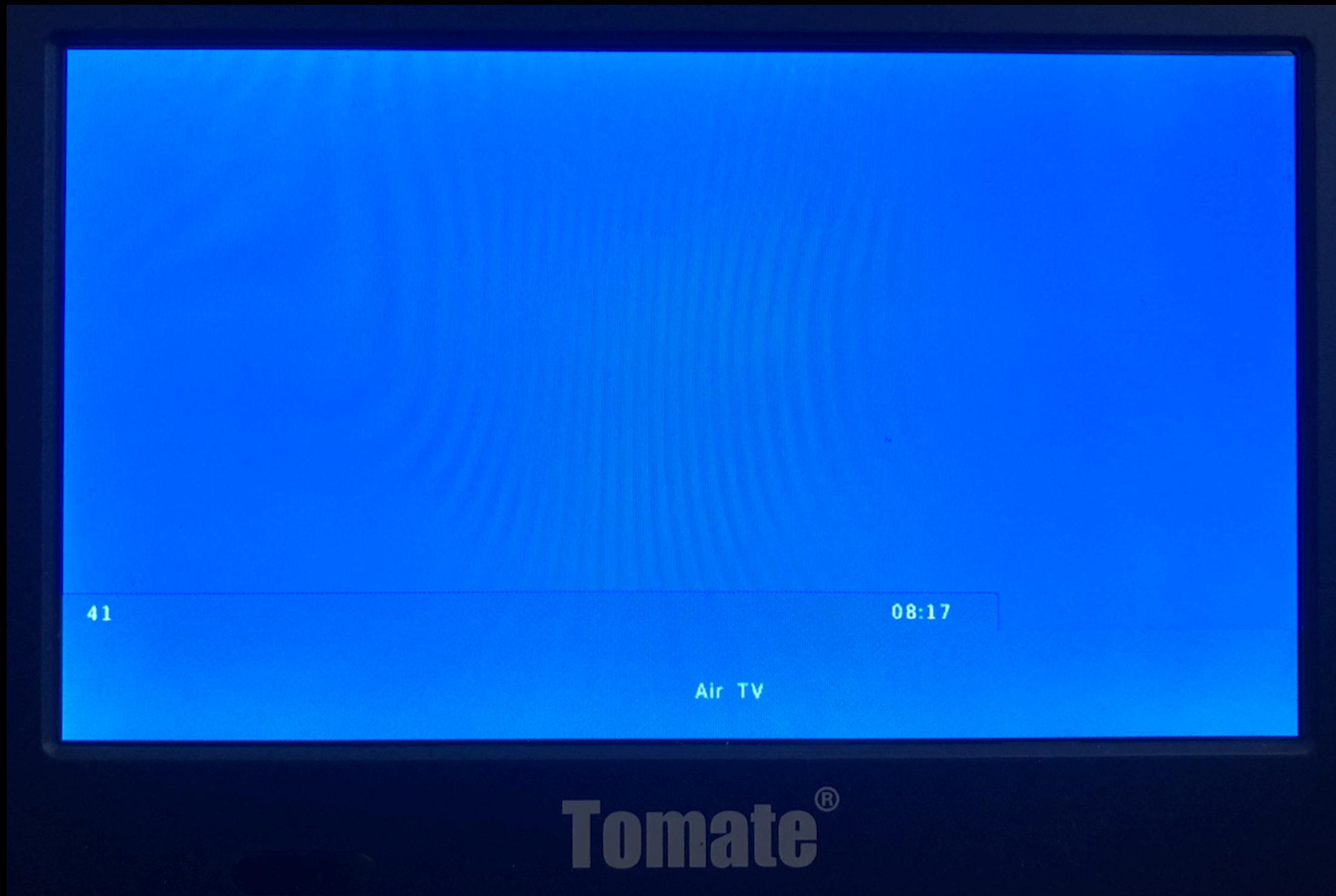
Código das Teclas Usadas



Como faz para colocar um número de canal com ponto?



- |       |                   |
|-------|-------------------|
| 2.1   | TV Brasil HD      |
| 2.2   | NBR               |
| 2.3   | TV Escola         |
| 2.4   | Canal Saúde       |
| 2.31  | TV Brasil 1seg    |
| 4.1   | Globo HD          |
| 4.31  | Globo 1seg        |
| 7.1   | Band HD           |
| 7.31  | Band 1seg         |
| 9.1   | CNT HD            |
| 9.31  | CNT 1seg          |
| 11.1  | SBT HD            |
| 11.31 | SBT 1seg          |
| 13.1  | Record HD         |
| 13.31 | Record 1seg       |
| 14.1  | RCI HD            |
| 14.31 | RCI 1seg          |
| 16.1  | RBI HD            |
| 16.31 | RBI 1 seg         |
| 20.1  | Canção Nova HD    |
| 20.31 | Canção Nova 1 seg |
| 32.1  | TV Universo HD    |
| 34.1  | Rede Vida HD      |
| 34.31 | Rede Vida 1 seg   |



Tentativa Frustrada de Selecionar um Canal pelo Teclado Numérico



- |       |                   |
|-------|-------------------|
| 2.1   | TV Brasil HD      |
| 2.2   | NBR               |
| 2.3   | TV Escola         |
| 2.4   | Canal Saúde       |
| 2.31  | TV Brasil 1seg    |
| 4.1   | Globo HD          |
| 4.31  | Globo 1SEG        |
| 7.1   | Band HD           |
| 7.31  | Band 1seg         |
| 9.1   | CNT HD            |
| 9.31  | CNT 1seg          |
| 11.1  | SBT HD            |
| 11.31 | SBT 1seg          |
| 13.1  | Record HD         |
| 13.31 | Record 1seg       |
| 14.1  | RCI HD            |
| 14.31 | RCI 1seg          |
| 16.1  | RBI HD            |
| 16.31 | RBI 1 seg         |
| 20.1  | Canção Nova HD    |
| 20.31 | Canção Nova 1 seg |
| 32.1  | TV Universo HD    |
| 34.1  | Rede Vida HD      |
| 34.31 | Rede Vida 1 seg   |

Troca de Canais pela Listagem

ir para um canal "azul" qualquer  
(2 dígitos + ENTER)



esperar um pouco



exibir lista, descer até o canal desejado, ENTER, EXIT

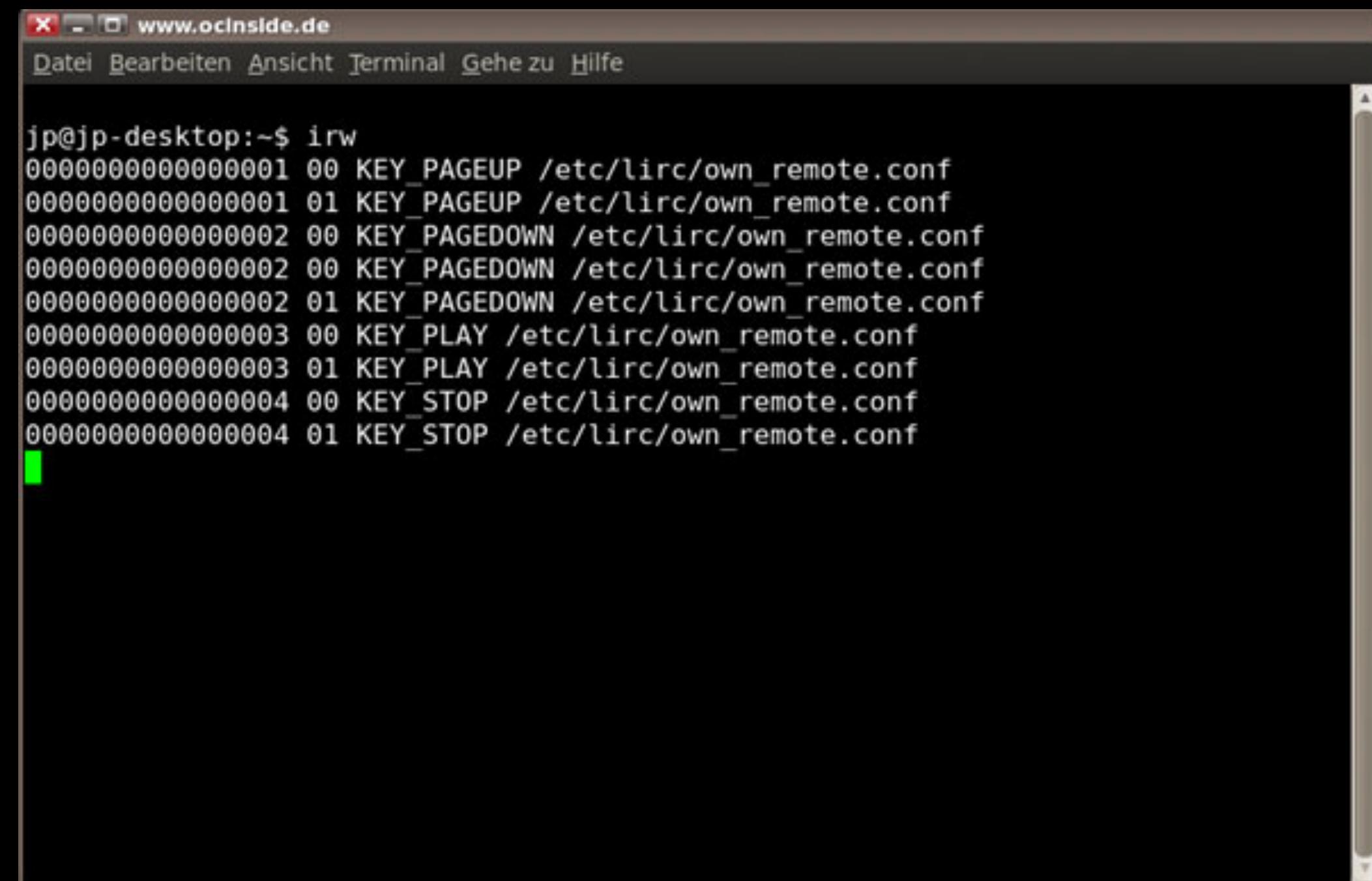


## Implementação

Crie um servidor com páginas para ligar/desligar a TV, aumentar o volume, diminuir o volume e acionar a função mudo.

Crie uma página com um parâmetro numérico N que desligue a TV após N segundos.  
↳ DICA: não use a função `sleep!` Pesquise sobre o objeto `Timer` do Python.

Crie uma página com um parâmetro numérico N no endereço e mude para o N-ésimo canal da lista.  
↳ DICA: use a "gambiarra" da listagem.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "www.ocinside.de". The window has a standard Linux-style menu bar with options like Datei, Bearbeiten, Ansicht, Terminal, Gehe zu, and Hilfe. The main area of the terminal displays the output of the "irw" command. The output shows several key events being monitored:

```
jp@jp-desktop:~$ irw
0000000000000001 00 KEY_PAGEUP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000001 01 KEY_PAGEUP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 00 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 00 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000002 01 KEY_PAGEDOWN /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000003 00 KEY_PLAY /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000003 01 KEY_PLAY /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000004 00 KEY_STOP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
0000000000000004 01 KEY_STOP /etc/lirc/own_remote.conf
```

Monitoramento Opcional com o Comando irw no Terminal

# Aperfeiçoamento



Troca de Canais pelo Celular



Crie uma página principal com links para os canais (pelo menos 5) e as outras funcionalidade (volume, dormir, etc).

Redirecione as páginas da Implementação de volta para a página principal.

Use o ngrok para controlar a TV pelo celular.

## Aperfeiçoamento

Otimize o tamanho da página para a tela do celular.  
↳ DICA: pesquise no Google sobre a tag HTML meta viewport