

# Projeto 04

## Controle por Notificação

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ENG1419 – Programação de Microcontroladores

# Hardware



Webcam

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `man.cx/fswebcam` in the address bar. The page content is a manpage for `fswebcam`. On the left, there is a sidebar with a table of contents:

Available in	NAME
(1)	<code>fswebcam</code> – Small and simple webcam for *nix.

Below the table of contents, the sidebar lists several sections: NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, CONFIGURATION, SIGNALS, KNOWN BUGS, REPORTING BUGS, SEE ALSO, AUTHOR, and COMMENTS. The main content area starts with the **NAME** section, followed by the **SYNOPSIS**, **DESCRIPTION**, **CONFIGURATION**, and other detailed sections.

**NAME**  
(1)  
`fswebcam` – Small and simple webcam for \*nix.

**SYNOPSIS**  
`fswebcam [<options>] <filename> [<options>] <filename> ... ]`

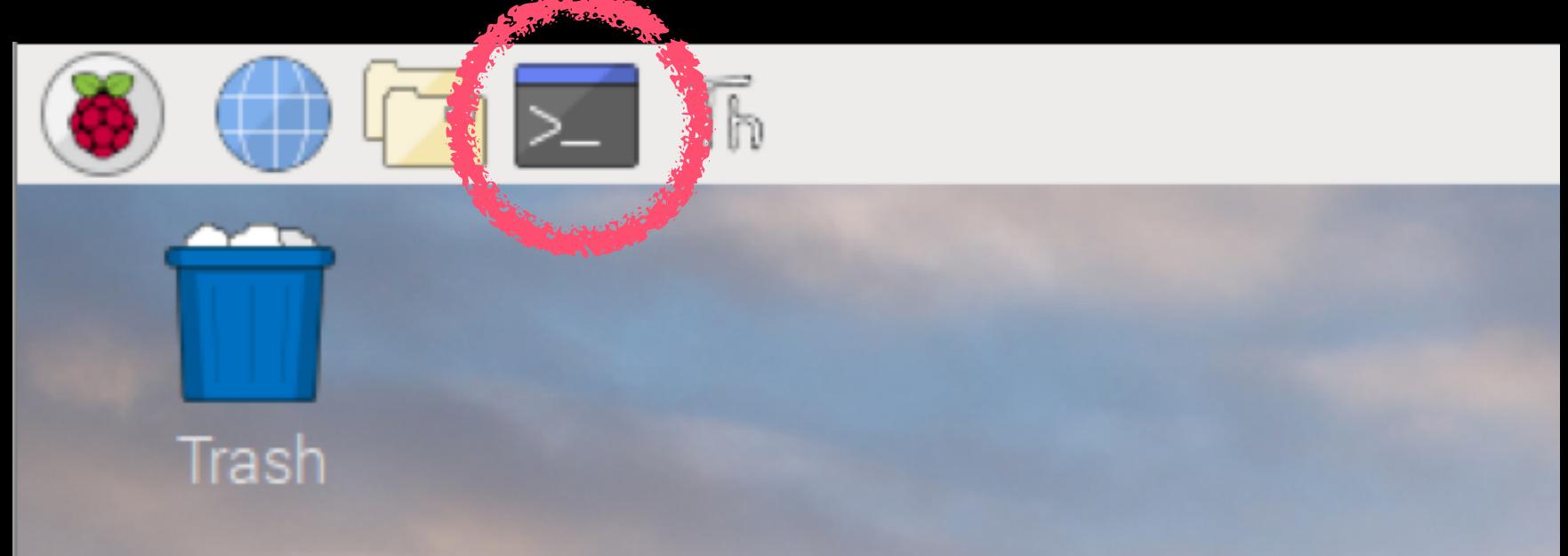
**DESCRIPTION**  
`fswebcam` is a small and simple webcam app for \*nix. It can capture images from a number of different sources and perform simple manipulation on the captured image. The image can be saved as one or more PNG or JPEG files.  
The PNG or JPEG image can be sent to stdio using the filename `"-"`. The output filename is formatted by `strftime`.

**CONFIGURATION**

**Configuration File**  
Config files use the long version of options without the `--` prefix.  
Comments start with a `#` symbol at the beginning of the line.

**General Options**  
`-?, --help`  
Show a usage summary.

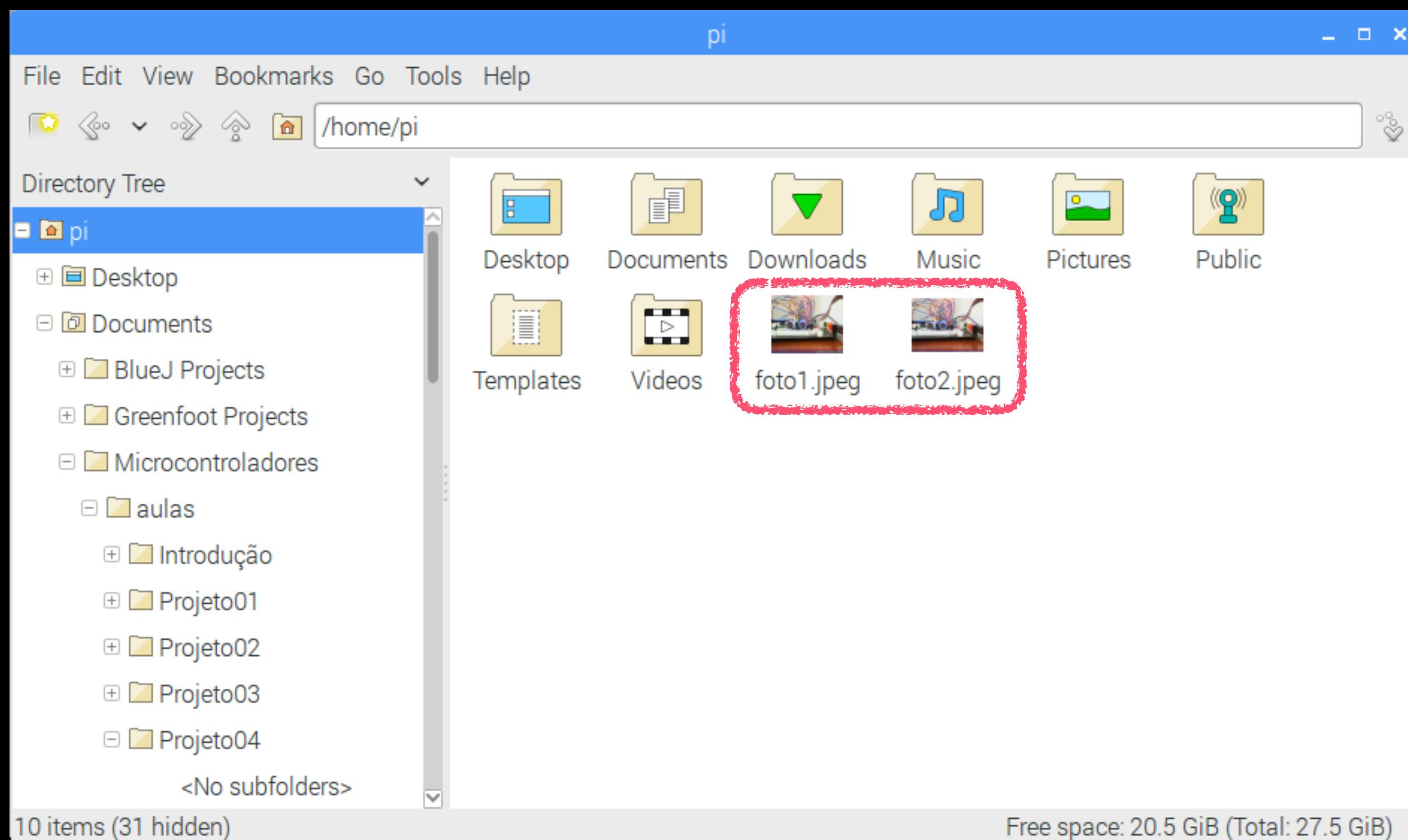
`-c, --config`  
Load options from a file. You can load more than one config file, and can mix them with command-line arguments.

A screenshot of a terminal window. The title bar reads 'pi@raspberrypi: ~'. The menu bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'Tabs', and 'Help'. The command prompt shows 'pi@raspberrypi:~ \$'. The window has a vertical scroll bar on the right side.

Aplicativo Terminal

```
aula@raspberrypi ~ $ fswebcam foto1.jpeg
--- Opening /dev/video0...
Trying source module v4l2...
/dev/video0 opened.
No input was specified, using the first.
Adjusting resolution from 384x288 to 352x288.
--- Capturing frame...
Captured frame in 0.00 seconds.
--- Processing captured image...
Writing JPEG image to 'foto.jpeg'.
```

```
aula@raspberrypi ~ $ fswebcam --resolution 640x480 foto2.jpeg
--- Opening /dev/video0...
Trying source module v4l2...
/dev/video0 opened.
No input was specified, using the first.
--- Capturing frame...
Captured frame in 0.00 seconds.
--- Processing captured image...
Writing JPEG image to 'foto2.jpeg'.
```



Arquivos Gerados no File Manager

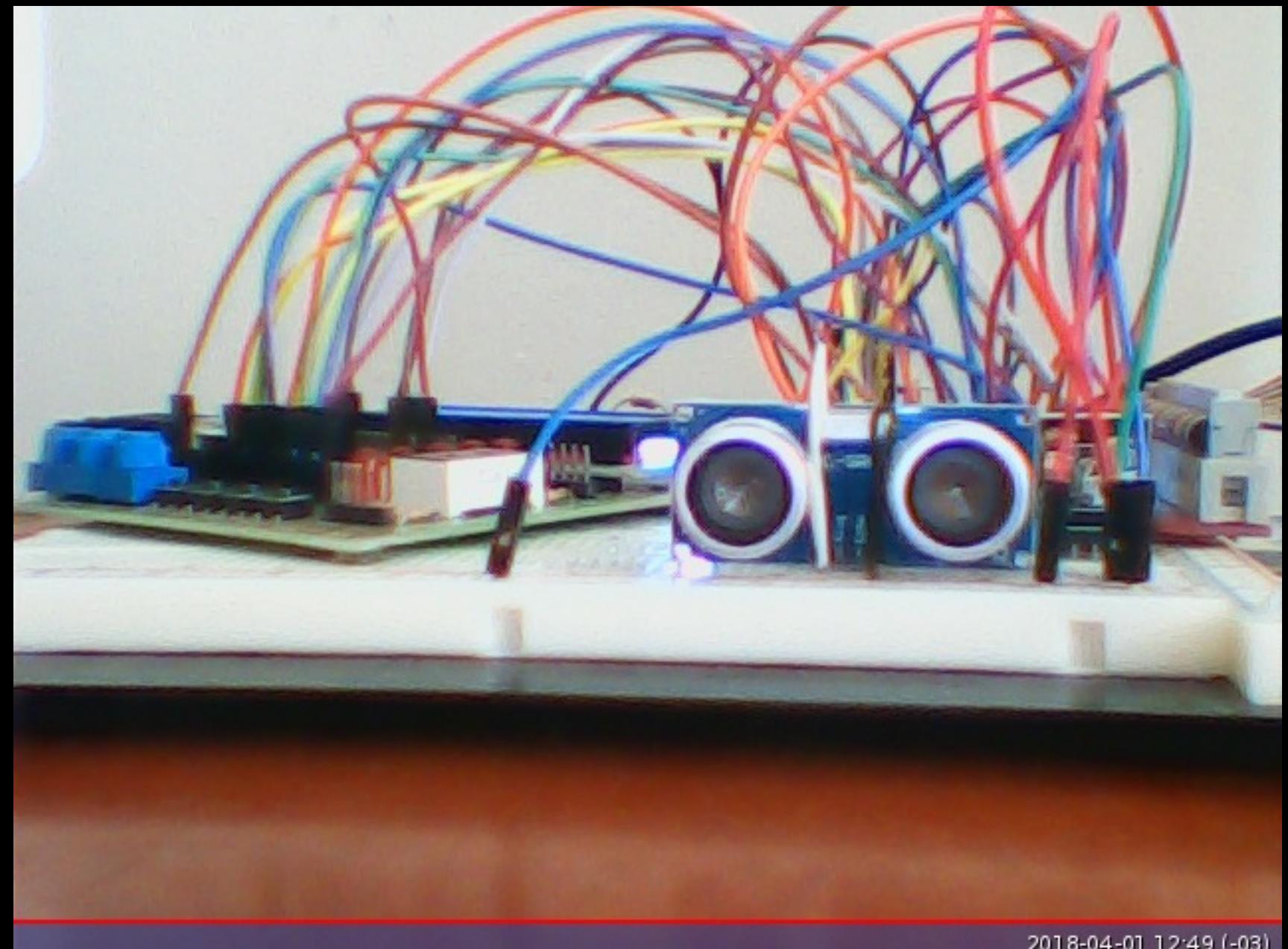
**foto1.jpeg**

resolução padrão (352 × 288)

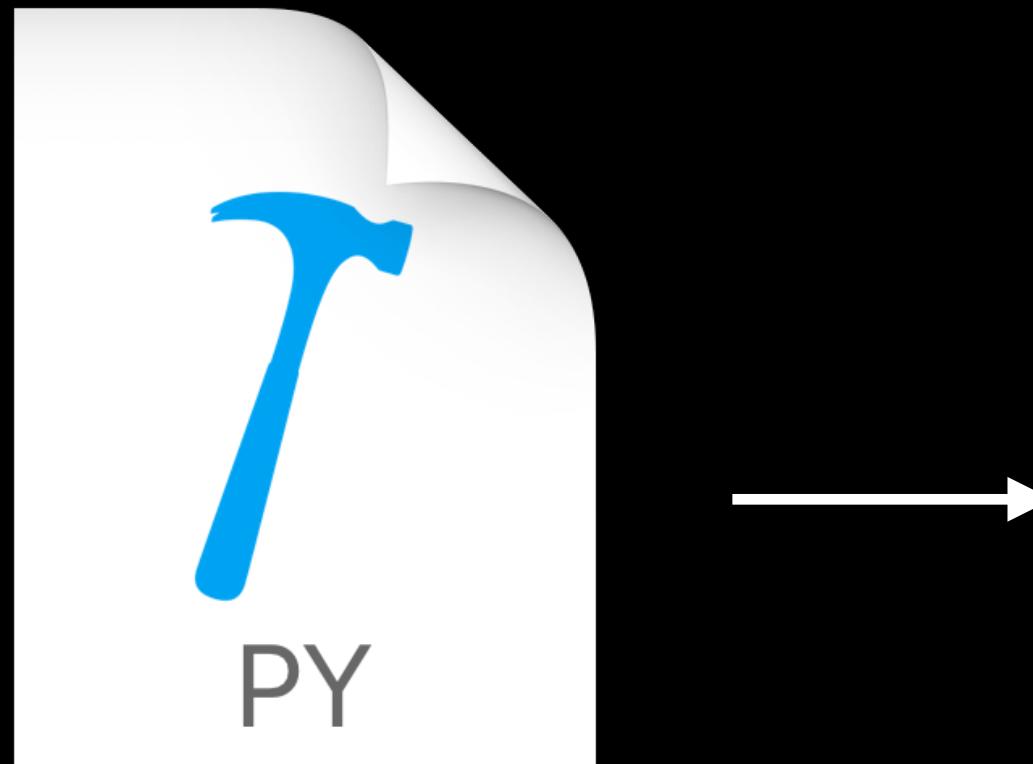


**foto2.jpeg**

resolução 640x480



Comparação entre Diferentes Resoluções



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
File Edit Tabs Help
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ fswebcam foto1.jpeg
--- Opening /dev/video0...
Trying source module v4l2...
/dev/video0 opened.
No input was specified, using the first.
Adjusting resolution from 384x288 to 352x288.
--- Capturing frame...
Captured frame in 0.00 seconds.
--- Processing captured image...
Writing JPEG image to 'foto1.jpeg'.
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $ fswebcam --resolution 640x480 foto2.jpeg
--- Opening /dev/video0...
Trying source module v4l2...
/dev/video0 opened.
No input was specified, using the first.
--- Capturing frame...
Captured frame in 0.00 seconds.
--- Processing captured image...
Writing JPEG image to 'foto2.jpeg'.
pi@raspberrypi: ~ $
```

Chamada de Comandos do Terminal em Python

As imagens são geradas na mesma pasta  
do arquivo com o código Python.



```
>>> from os import system  
>>> comando = "fswebcam foto1.jpeg"  
>>> system(comando)  
>>> system("fswebcam --resolution 640x480 foto2.jpeg")
```

Chamada de Comandos para Tirar uma Foto

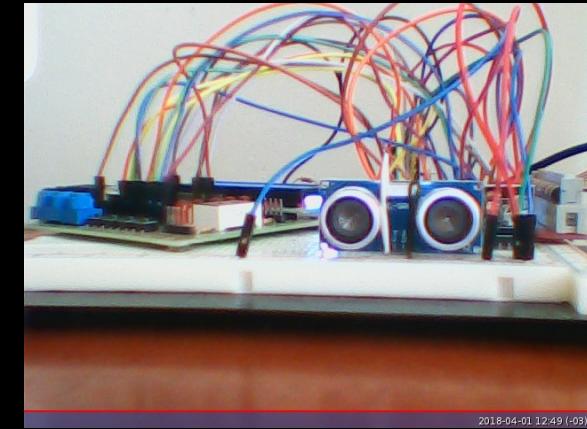


foto-2018-04-02 15:25:26.752455.jpeg

```
>>> from os import system  
>>> from datetime import datetime  
>>> agora = datetime.now()  
>>> nome_arquivo = "foto-" + str(agora) + ".jpeg"  
>>> comando = "fswebcam " + nome_arquivo  
>>> system(comando)
```

Nome da Foto com Data e Hora



=



+



Microfone da Câmera Web

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL `man.cx/arecord` in the address bar. The page content is for the `arecord` command-line utility.

**Available in**

(1) arecord, aplay – command-line sound recorder and player for ALSA soundcard driver

**Contents**

NAME  
SYNOPSIS  
DESCRIPTION  
OPTIONS  
SIGNALS  
EXAMPLES  
SEE ALSO  
BUGS  
AUTHOR  
COMMENTS

**NAME**

arecord, aplay – command-line sound recorder and player for ALSA soundcard driver

**SYNOPSIS**

**arecord** [*flags*] [*filename*]  
**aplay** [*flags*] [*filename*] ...

**DESCRIPTION**

**arecord** is a command-line soundfile recorder for the ALSA soundcard driver. It supports several file formats and multiple soundcards with multiple devices. If recording with interleaved mode samples the file is automatically split before the 2GB filesize.

**aplay** is much the same, only it plays instead of recording. For supported soundfile formats, the sampling rate, bit depth, and so forth can be automatically determined from the soundfile header.

If filename is not specified, the standard output or input is used. The **aplay** utility accepts multiple filenames.

**OPTIONS**

**-h, --help**  
Help: show syntax.

**--version**  
Print current version.



audio1.wav  
(baixa qualidade)



audio2.wav  
(qualidade de CD)

```
>>> from os import system  
  
>>> system("arecord --duration 3 audio1.wav")  
  
>>> system("arecord --duration 3 --format cd audio2.wav")
```

Gravação de 3 Segundos de Áudio



iniciar!

...

encerrar?



arecord

Interrupção da Gravação de Áudio

```
>>> from subprocess import Popen  
  
>>> aplicativo = None  
  
>>> def iniciar_gravacao():  
...     global aplicativo  
...     comando = ["arecord", "--duration", "30", "audio.wav"]  
...     aplicativo = Popen(comando) ← executa arecord em plano de fundo  
...  
>>> def parar_gravacao():  
...     if aplicativo != None:  
...         aplicativo.terminate()  
...  
>>> iniciar_gravacao()  
>>> sleep(4)  
>>> parar_gravacao()
```



audio.wav

516 kB

conversão →



audio.mp3

47.8 kB



audio.ogg

28.9 kB

Conversão do Formato WAV para MP3 e para OGG

**Manpages**

Manpage:  go

<b>NAME</b>	<b>Available in</b>
<a href="#">lame – create mp3 audio files</a>	(1)
<b>SYNOPSIS</b>	<a href="#">Contents</a>
<a href="#">lame [options] &lt;infile&gt; &lt;outfile&gt;</a>	<a href="#">NAME</a>
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<a href="#">SYNOPSIS</a>
LAME is a program which can be used to create compressed audio files. (Lame ain't an MP3 encoder). These audio files can be played back by popular MP3 players such as mpg123 or madplay. To read from stdin, use "--" for <infile>. To write to stdout, use "--" for <outfile>.	<a href="#">DESCRIPTION</a>
<b>OPTIONS</b>	<a href="#">OPTIONS</a>
Input options:	<a href="#">ID3 TAGS</a>
<b>r</b> Assume the input file is raw pcm. Sampling rate and mono/stereo/jstereo must be specified on the command line. For each stereo sample, LAME expects the input data to be ordered left channel first, then right channel. By default, LAME expects them to be signed integers with a bitwidth of 16 and stored in little-endian. Without <b>r</b> , LAME will perform several <code>fseek()</code> 's on the input file looking for WAV and AIFF headers.	<a href="#">ENCODING MODES</a>
Might not be available on your release.	<a href="#">PRESETS</a>
<b>x</b> Swap bytes in the input file (or output file when using <b>-decode</b> ).	<a href="#">EXAMPLES</a>
	<a href="#">BUGS</a>
	<a href="#">SEE ALSO</a>
	<a href="#">AUTHORS</a>
	<a href="#">COMMENTS</a>

**Manpages**

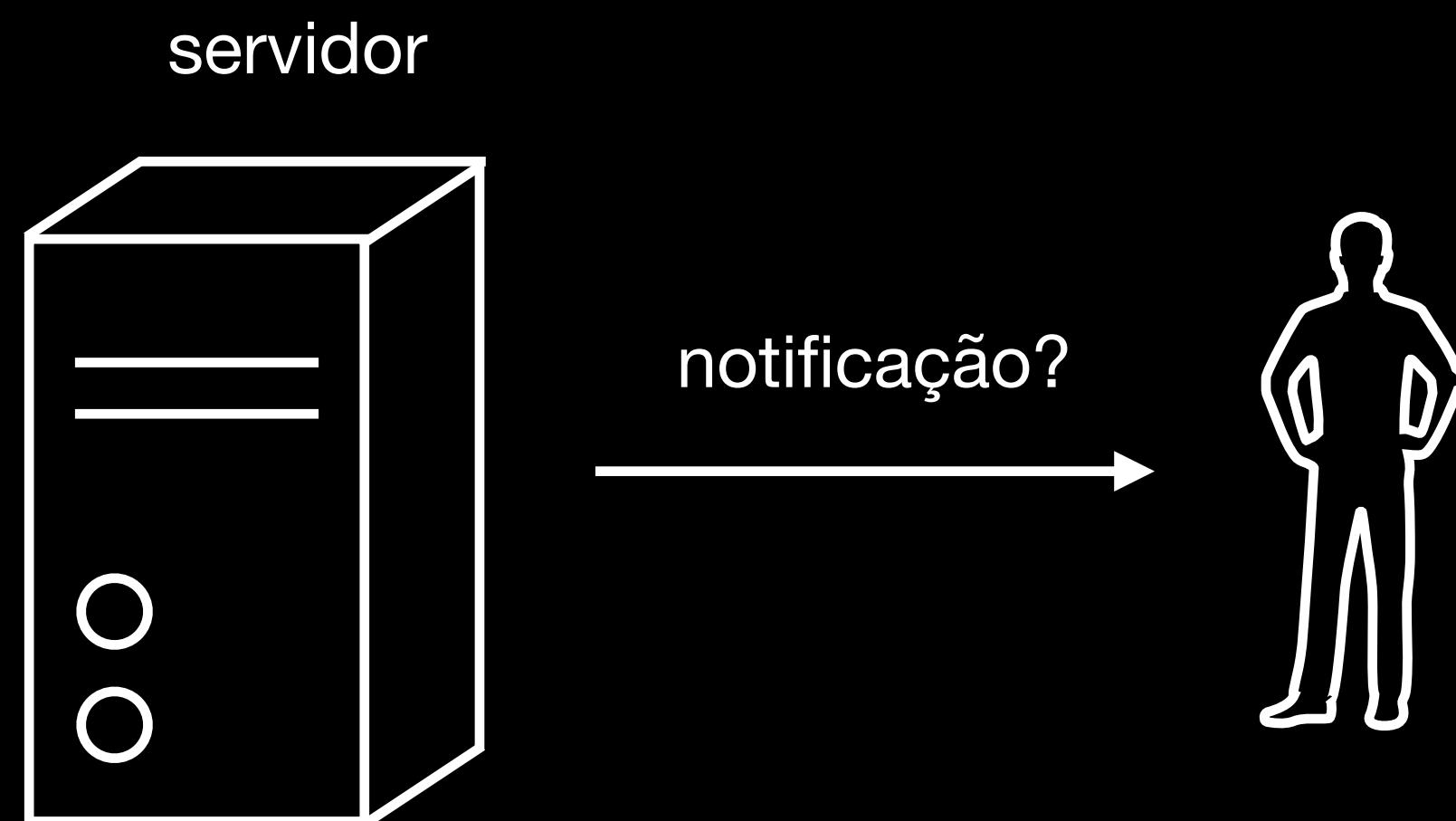
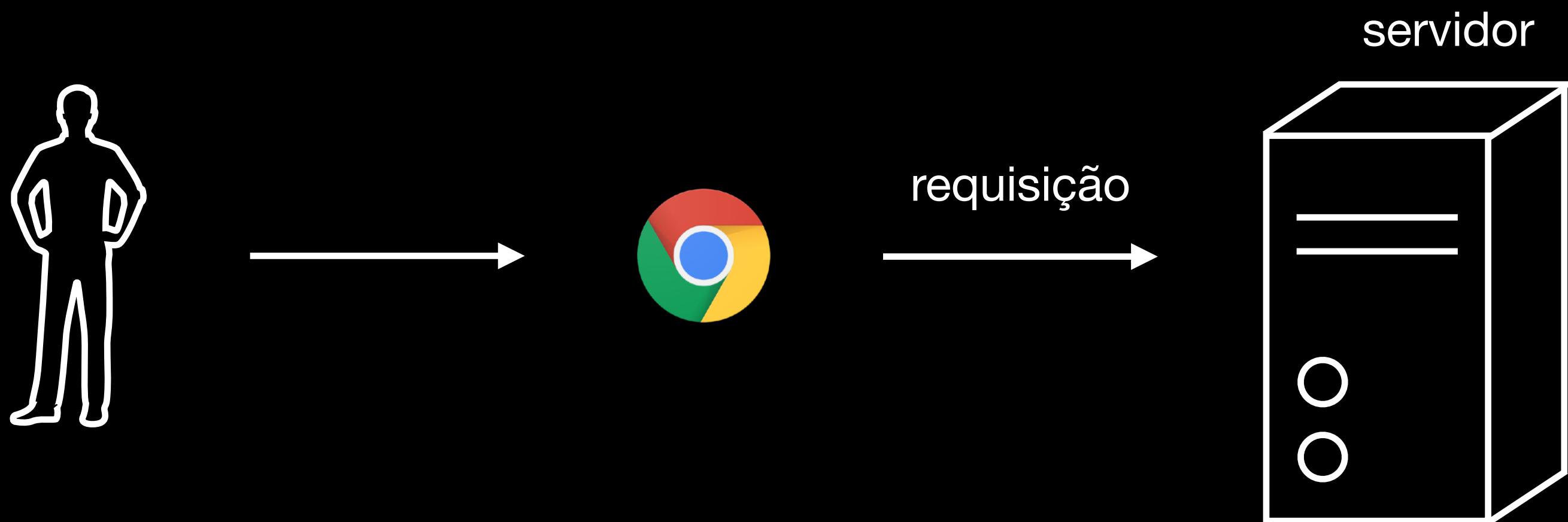
Manpage:  lame go

<b>Available in</b>	<b>NAME</b>
(1)	<a href="#">opusenc – encode audio into the Opus format</a>
<b>Contents</b>	<b>SYNOPSIS</b>
<a href="#">NAME</a>	<a href="#">opusenc [-h] [-V] [--help-picture] [--quiet] [--bitrate kbit/sec] [--vbr] [--cvbr] [--hard-cbr] [--comp complexity] [--framesize 2.5, 5, 10, 20, 40, 60] [--expect-loss pct] [--downmix-mono] [--downmix-stereo] [--max-delay ms] [--title 'track title'] [--artist author] [--album 'album title'] [--genre genre] [--date YYYY-MM-DD] [--comment tag=value] [--picture filenam specification] [--padding n] [--discard-comments] [--discard-pictures] [--raw] [--raw-bits bits/sample] [--raw-rate Hz] [--raw-chan N] [--raw-endianness flag] [--ignorelength] [--serial serial number] [--save-range file] [--set-ctl-int ctl=value] input.wav output.opus</a>
<a href="#">SYNOPSIS</a>	<b>DESCRIPTION</b>
<a href="#">DESCRIPTION</a>	<b>opusenc</b> reads audio data in Wave, AIFF, FLAC, Ogg/FLAC, or raw PCM format and encodes it into an Ogg Opus stream. If the input file is "-" audio data is read from stdin. Likewise, if the output file is "-" the Ogg Opus stream is written to stdout.
<a href="#">OPTIONS</a>	Unless quieted <b>opusenc</b> displays fancy statistics about the encoding progress.
<a href="#">EXAMPLES</a>	<b>OPTIONS</b>
<a href="#">NOTES</a>	<b>General options</b>
<a href="#">AUTHORS</a>	-h, --help
<a href="#">SEE ALSO</a>	Show command help
<a href="#">COMMENTS</a>	

```
>>> from os import system  
>>> system("lame audio.wav audio.mp3")  
>>> system("opusenc audio.wav audio.ogg")
```

Conversão de WAV para MP3 e para OGG em Python

# Software



Requisição x Notificação



Notificação em Smartphones via Apps



Notificações via Bots

The image shows a Mac desktop with three browser windows open:

- Top Window:** Wikipedia article titled "Twitter bot". The page defines a Twitter bot as a type of bot software that can autonomously perform actions such as posting tweets. It discusses the automation of Twitter accounts and proper usage, mentioning user privacy and spamming.
- Middle Window:** Facebook Developers documentation for the Messenger Platform. The title is "Plataforma do Messenger". It features a large blue button labeled "Saiba mais →" (Learn more) and text about the Messenger 2.3 platform.
- Bottom Window:** Slack App Directory. The "Bots" category is selected. It lists several bots: "To-do" by Workast, "Zapier" for automation, "Polly" for polls and surveys, "Jira Cloud" for connecting Jira projects, "Hubot" for GitHub integration, and "busybot" for task management.

Exemplos de Comunicação entre Bots e Apps



Telegram

A screenshot of a web browser window displaying the Telegram website ([telegram.org](https://telegram.org)). The browser interface includes standard controls like back, forward, and search. The main content area shows three mobile devices (Android, iPhone/iPad, and Windows Phone) demonstrating the Telegram app's user interface. Below each device is its respective platform logo and name.

**Telegram for Android**

**Telegram for iPhone / iPad**

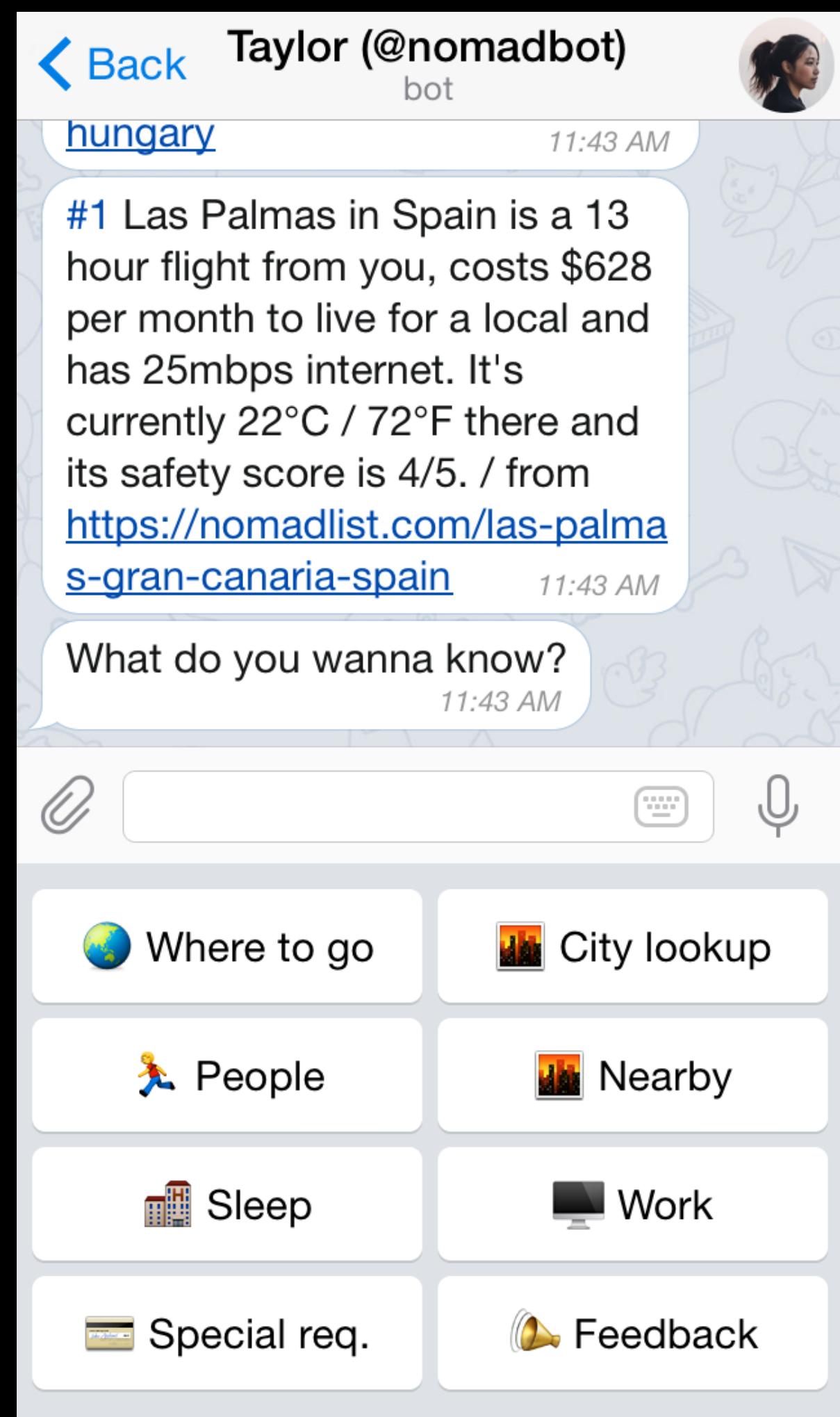
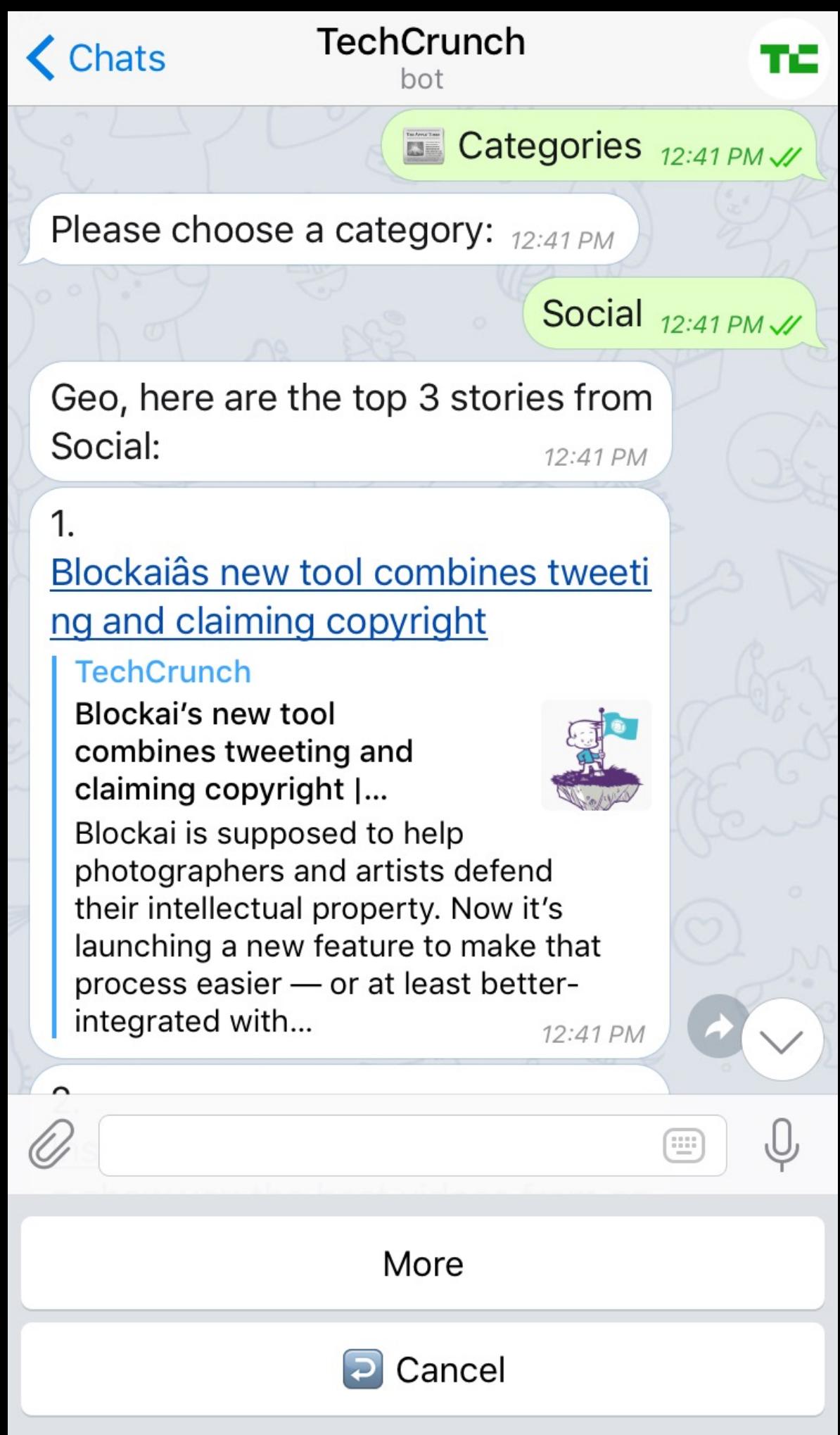
**Telegram for WP**

**A native app for every platform**

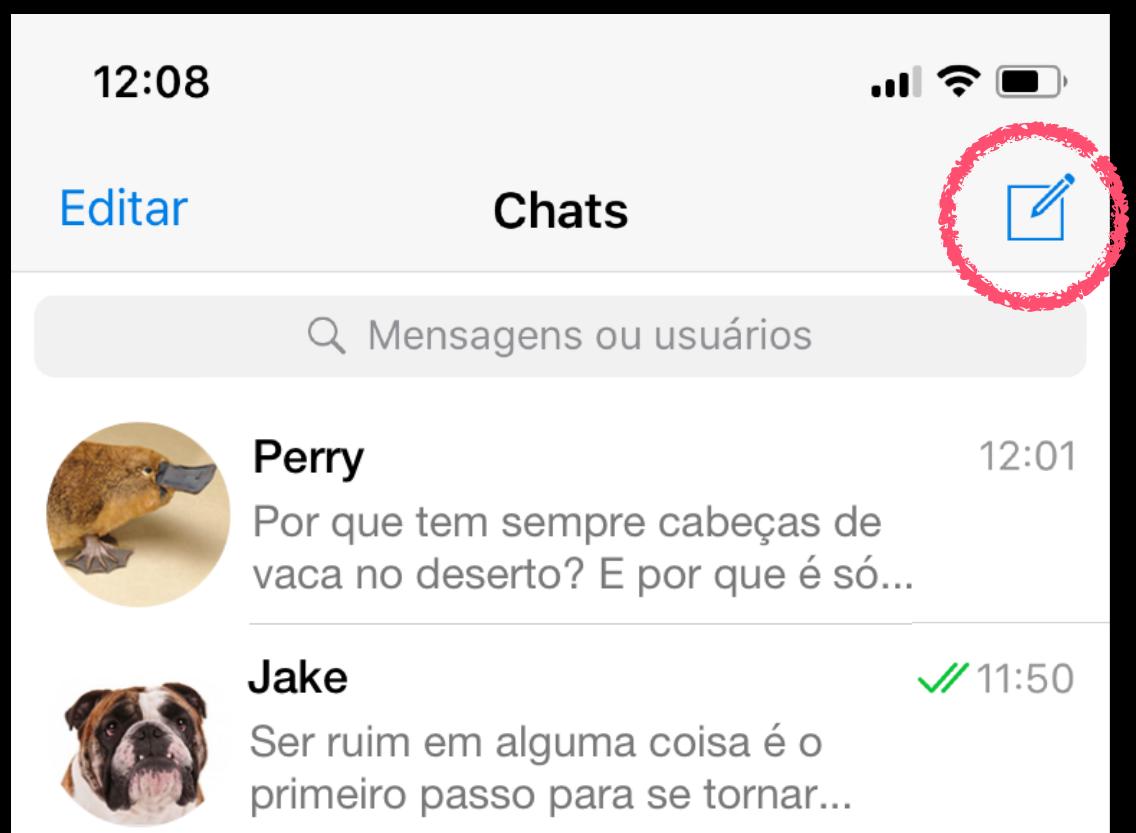
The bottom section of the image displays three desktop/laptop screens side-by-side, each showing a different Telegram interface:

- Telegram Web-version**: A laptop screen showing the Telegram web interface with a sidebar of contacts and a main chat area.
- Telegram for macOS**: A monitor screen showing the Telegram desktop application for macOS with a clean, modern design.
- Telegram for PC/Mac/Linux**: Another monitor screen showing the Telegram desktop application for PC/Mac/Linux, featuring a similar interface to the macOS version.

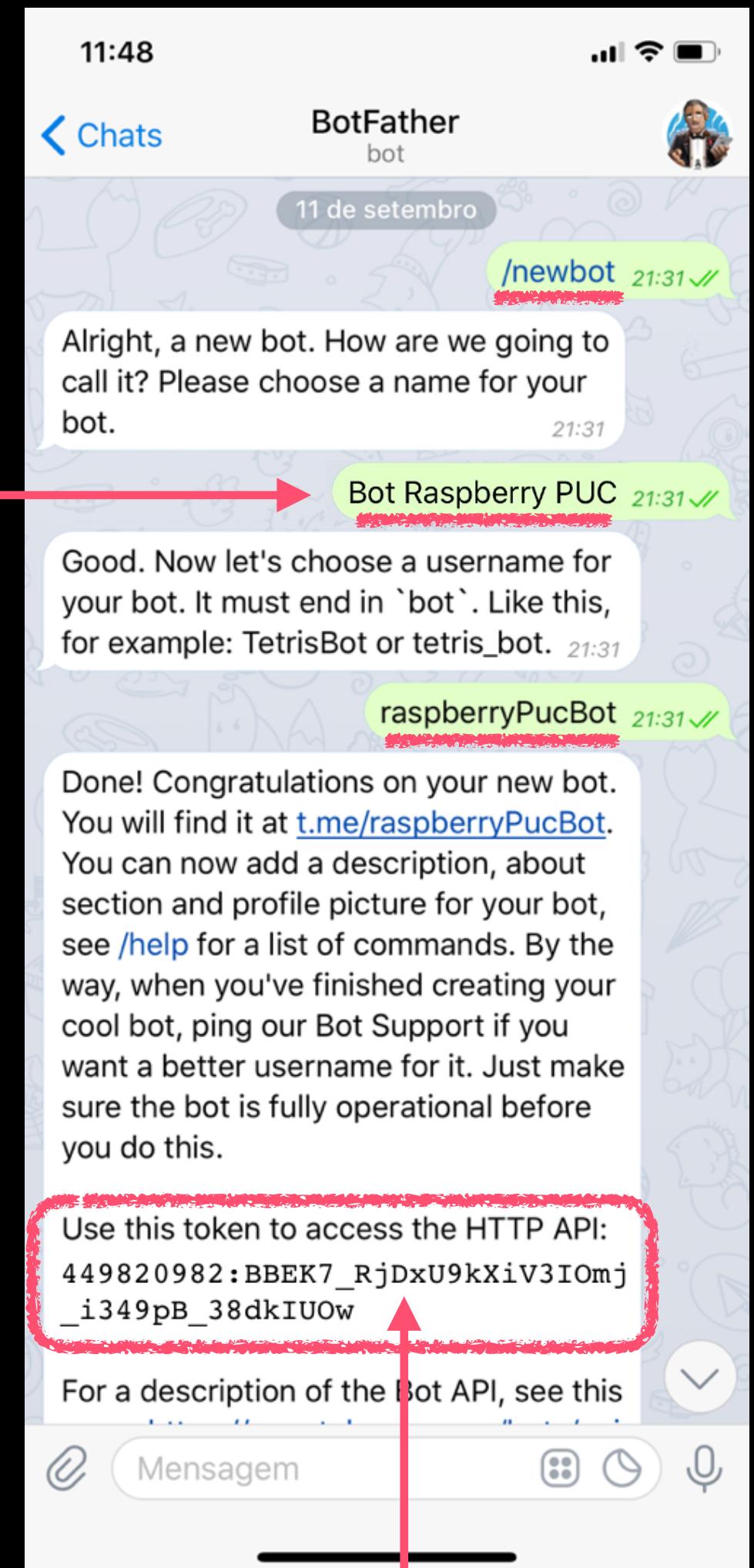
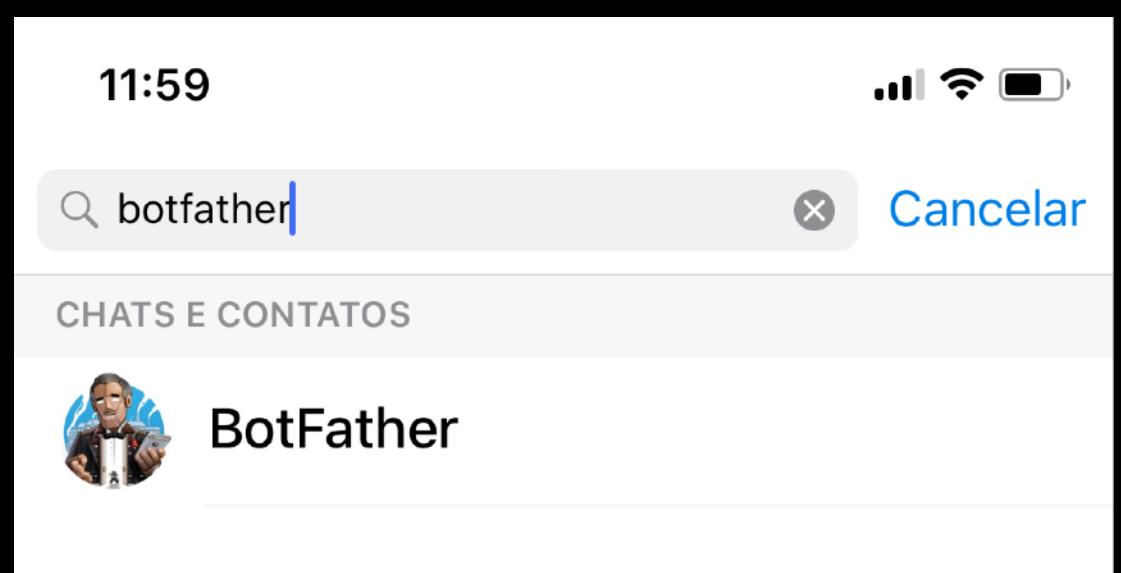
**Plataformas do Telegram**



Exemplos de Conversas com Bots



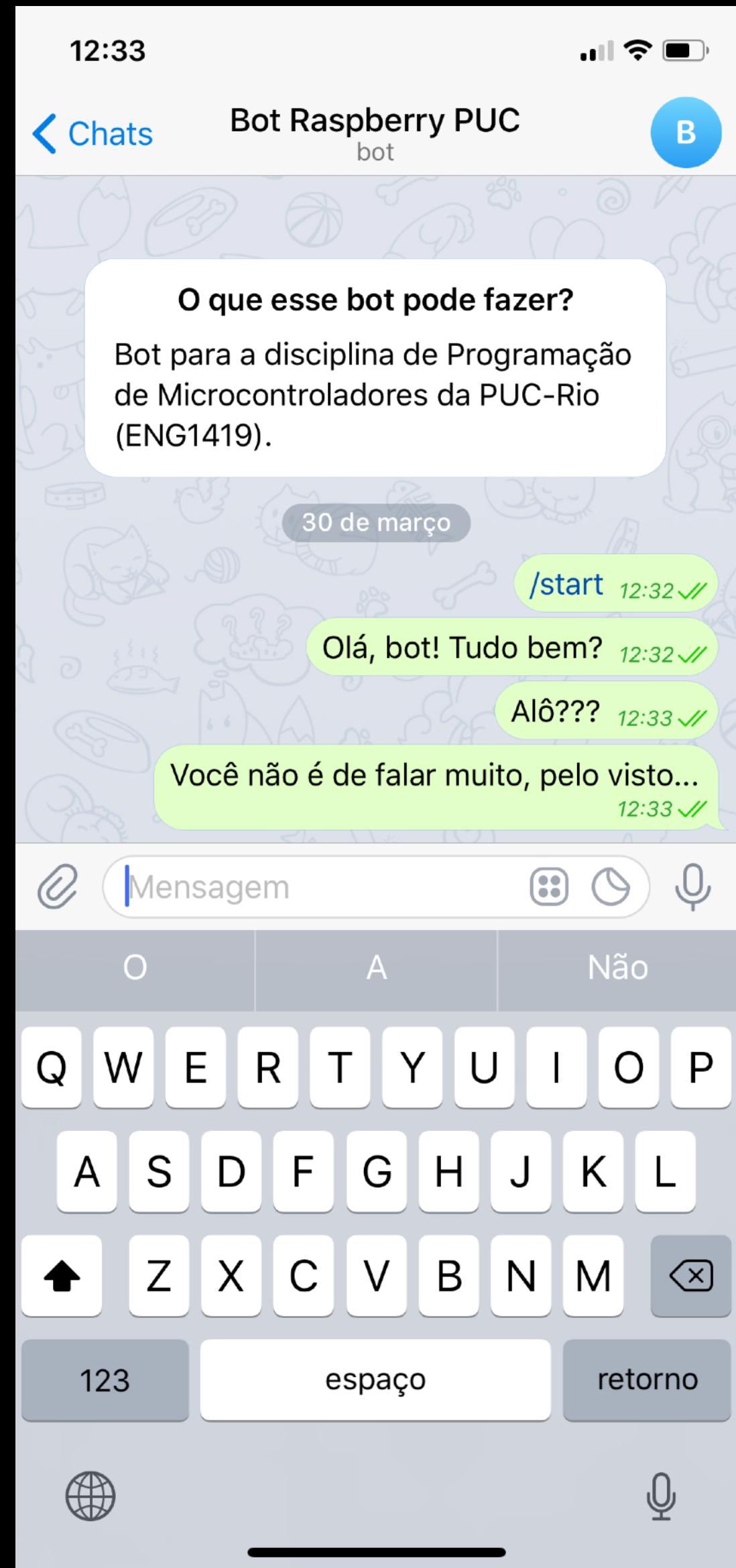
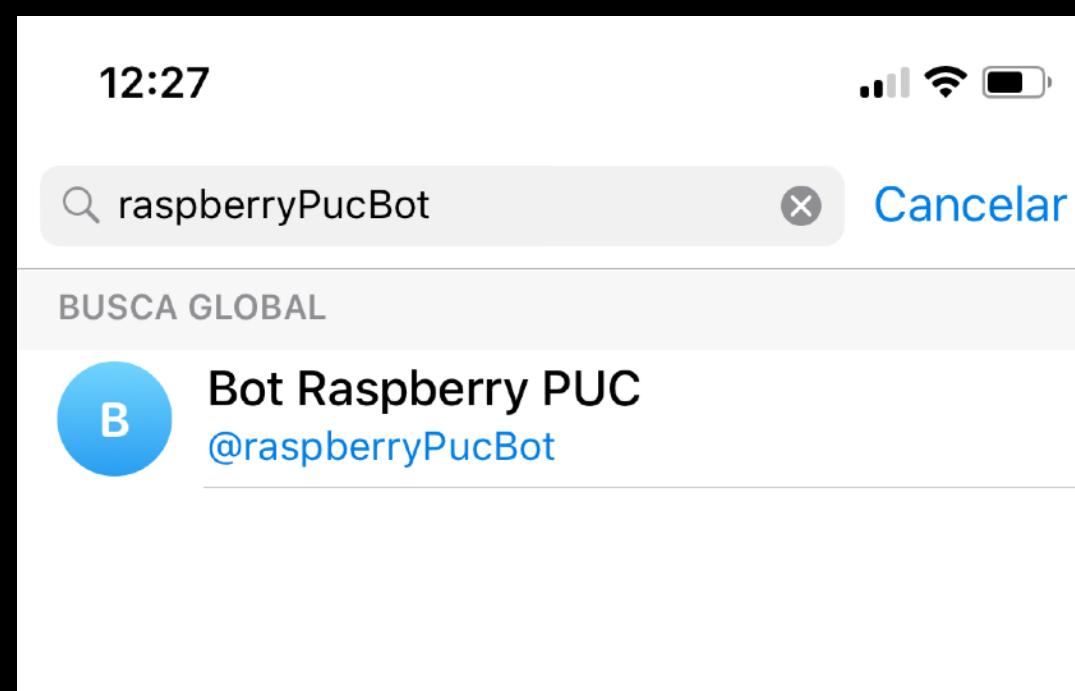
invente um nome seu!



anote esta chave!

Criação de Bots no Telegram via BotFather

**pesquise o nome  
do SEU bot!**



Conversa com um Bot

`api.telegram.org/bot<SUA_CHAVE_SECRETA>/<comando>`

+

dados extras

Comando	Dados Obrigatórios
sendMessage	id do chat, texto
sendPhoto	id do chat, arquivo
sendVoice	id do chat, arquivo
getUpdates	(nenhum)
getFile	id do arquivo

Exemplos de Comandos para Bots do Telegram

api.telegram.org/bot<SUA\_CHAVE\_SECRETA>/getUpdates

A screenshot of a Mac OS X desktop browser window. The address bar shows 'api.telegram.org'. The main content area displays a JSON response from the Telegram API. The response is a list of updates, each containing information about a message sent by a user named 'Jan' (with ID 18594979). The messages include '/start', 'Olá, bot! Tudo bem?', 'Alô???' (with a question mark), and 'Vocé não consegue falar muito, pelo visto...'. The browser interface includes standard OS X window controls (red, yellow, green buttons) and a toolbar with icons for back, forward, and search.

Endereço para Obter Atualizações das Conversas com o Bot

```
{  
    "ok":true,  
    "result": [  
        ...  
        {  
            "update_id":564714810,  
            "message":{  
                "message_id":160,  
                "from":{  
                    "id":18594979,  
                    "is_bot":false,  
                    "first_name":"Jan",  
                    "last_name":"K. S.",  
                    "username":"wallysalami",  
                    "language_code":"pt-br"  
                },  
                "chat":{  
                    "id":314253469,           ← anote este número!  
                    "first_name":"Jan",  
                    "last_name":"K. S.",  
                    "username":"wallysalami",  
                    "type":"private"  
                },  
                "date":1522423957,  
                "text":"Ol\u00e1, bot! Tudo bem?"  
            }  
        },  
        ...  
    ]  
}
```

Dicionário (JSON) de Resposta com as Atualizações de Mensagens

[core.telegram.org/bots/api](#)

[Recent changes](#)

[Authorizing your bot](#)

[Making requests](#)

[Getting updates](#)

[Available types](#)

[Available methods](#)

- [getMe](#)
- [sendMessage](#)
- [Formatting options](#)
- [forwardMessage](#)
- [sendPhoto](#)
- [sendAudio](#)
- [sendDocument](#)
- [sendVideo](#)
- [sendVoice](#)
- [sendVideoNote](#)
- [sendMediaGroup](#)
- [sendLocation](#)
- [editMessageLiveLocation](#)
- [stopMessageLiveLocation](#)
- [sendVenue](#)
- [sendContact](#)
- [sendChatAction](#)
- [getUserProfilePhotos](#)
- [getFile](#)
- [kickChatMember](#)
- [unbanChatMember](#)
- [restrictChatMember](#)

## sendMessage

Use this method to send text messages. On success, the sent [Message](#) is returned.

Parameters	Type	Required	Description
chat_id	Integer or String	Yes	Unique identifier for the target chat or username of the target channel (in the format <code>@channelusername</code> )
text	String	Yes	Text of the message to be sent
parse_mode	String	Optional	Send <a href="#">Markdown</a> or <a href="#">HTML</a> , if you want Telegram apps to show <b>bold</b> , <i>italic</i> , <code>fixed-width text</code> or <a href="#">inline URLs</a> in your bot's message.
disable_web_page_preview	Boolean	Optional	Disables link previews for links in this message
disable_notification	Boolean	Optional	Sends the message <a href="#">silently</a> . Users will receive a notification with no sound.
reply_to_message_id	Integer	Optional	If the message is a reply, ID of the original message
reply_markup	<a href="#">InlineKeyboardMarkup</a> or <a href="#">ReplyKeyboardMarkup</a> or <a href="#">ReplyKeyboardRemove</a> or <a href="#">ForceReply</a>	Optional	Additional interface options. A JSON-serialized object for an <a href="#">inline keyboard</a> , <a href="#">custom reply keyboard</a> , instructions to remove reply keyboard or to force a reply from the user.

The screenshot shows a Mac OS X browser window with the URL [docs.python-requests.org](https://docs.python-requests.org) in the address bar. The page content is as follows:

**Requests 3.0 development is underway, and your financial help is appreciated!**

**Fork me on GitHub**

# Requests: HTTP for Humans

Release v2.18.4. ([Installation](#))

license Apache 2.0 wheel yes python 2.6, 2.7, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6 codecov 90% Say Thanks!

**Requests** is the only *Non-GMO* HTTP library for Python, safe for human consumption.

**Note:**

The use of **Python 3** is *highly* preferred over Python 2. Consider upgrading your applications and infrastructure if you find yourself *still* using Python 2 in production today. If you are using Python 3, congratulations — you are indeed a person of excellent taste.  
—Kenneth Reitz

---

**Behold, the power of Requests:**

```
>>> r = requests.get('https://api.github.com/user', auth=('user', 'pass'))
>>> r.status_code
200
>>> r.headers['content-type']
'application/json; charset=utf8'
>>> r.encoding
'utf-8'
```

v: master ▾

```
>>> chave = "COLOQUE A SUA CHAVE AQUI!"  
>>> id_da_conversa = "COLOQUE O ID DA SUA CONVERSA AQUI!"  
>>> endereco_base = "https://api.telegram.org/bot" + chave
```

Configuração Inicial para Usar o Bot

```
>>> from requests import post  
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendMessage"  
>>> dados = {"chat_id": id_da_conversa, "text": "Oi!"}  
>>> resposta = post(endereco, json=dados)
```



Mensagem Enviada pelo Bot na Conversa

```
>>> from requests import post  
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendPhoto"  
>>> dados = {"chat_id": id_da_conversa}  
>>> arquivo = {"photo": open("foto.jpeg", "rb")}  
>>> resposta = post(endereco, data=dados, files=arquivo)
```



Foto Enviada pelo Bot na Conversa

```
>>> from requests import post  
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendVoice"  
>>> dados = {"chat_id": id_da_conversa}  
>>> arquivo = {"voice": open("audio.ogg", "rb")}  
>>> resposta = post(endereco, data=dados, files=arquivo)
```



Áudio Enviado pelo Bot na Conversa



Recebimento de Mensagens

```
>>> from requests import get
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/getUpdates"
>>> resposta = get(endereco)
>>> dicionario_da_resposta = resposta.json()
>>> dicionario_da_resposta
{'ok': True, 'result': [{}{'update_id': 564714810,
'message': {'message_id': 160, 'from': {'id': 18594979,
'is_bot': False, 'first_name': 'Jan', 'last_name': 'K.
S.', 'username': 'wallysalami', 'language_code': 'pt-
br'}, 'chat': {'id': 18594979, 'first_name': 'Jan',
'last_name': 'K. S.', 'username': 'wallysalami', 'type':
'private'}, 'date': 1522423957, 'text': 'Olá, bot! Tudo
bem?'}}}, ...}
```

```
{  
    "ok":true,  
    "result": [  
        {  
            "update_id":564714813,  
            "message": {  
                "voice": {  
                    "file_id": "AwADAQADJAADQzTwRQGVIkswNsWHAg",  
                    "...  
                },  
                "...  
            }  
        },  
        {  
            "update_id":564714814,  
            "message": {  
                "photo": [  
                    {  
                        "file_id": "AgADAQAD1qcxG0M08EXPZxFkkC7VB-drDDAABHNCNifaQdcHHhEBAEAC",  
                        "file_size": 1438,  
                        "...  
                    },  
                    {  
                        "file_id": "AgADAQAD1qcxG0M08EXPZxFkkC7VB-drDDAABAuIfKssEffgIBEBAEAC",  
                        "file_size": 117149,  
                        "...  
                    },  
                    "...  
                ]  
            }  
        },  
        {  
            "update_id":564714815,  
            "message": {  
                "text": "Texto!",  
                "...  
            }  
        }  
    ]  
}
```

Dicionário (JSON) com as Atualizações de Mensagens

```
>>> from requests import get
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/getUpdates"
>>> resposta = get(endereco)
>>> dicionario_da_resposta = resposta.json()
>>> for resultado in dicionario_da_resposta["result"]:
...     mensagem = resultado["message"]
...     if "text" in mensagem:
...         texto = mensagem["text"]
...     elif "voice" in mensagem:
...         id_do_arquivo = mensagem["voice"]["file_id"]
...     elif "photo" in mensagem:
...         foto_mais_resolucao = mensagem["photo"][-1]
...         id_do_arquivo = foto_mais_resolucao["file_id"]
```

```
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/getFile"
>>> dados = {"file_id": id_do_arquivo}
>>> resultado = get(endereco, json=dados)
>>> dicionario = resultado.json()
>>> caminho_do_arquivo = dicionario["result"]["file_path"]

>>> from urllib.request import urlretrieve
>>> endereco_do_arquivo = "https://api.telegram.org/file/bot"
+ chave + "/" + caminho_do_arquivo
>>> arquivo_de_destino = "meu_arquivo.ogg"
>>> urlretrieve(endereco_do_arquivo, arquivo_de_destino)
```

Busca Atualizações



update\_id: 123000  
text: "Olá!"

um tempo depois...

Busca Atualizações



update\_id: 123000  
text: "Olá!"

update\_id: 123001  
text: "Tudo bem?"

Como fazer para não vir a  
mesma mensagem de novo?



Atualizações com Repetição

Busca Atualizações



update\_id: 123000  
text: "Olá!"

um tempo depois...

Busca Atualizações  
**a partir do id 123001**



update\_id: 123001  
text: "Tudo bem?"

Atualizações a Partir de um Id

```
>>> proximo_id_de_update = 0
>>> while True:
...
    endereco = endereco_base + "/getUpdates"
...
    dados = {"offset": proximo_id_de_update}
...
    resposta = get(endereco, json=dados)
...
    dicionario_da_resposta = resposta.json()
...
    for resultado in dicionario_da_resposta["result"]:
...
        ...
...
    proximo_id_de_update = int(resultado["update_id"]) + 1
```

# Resumo da Ópera

## Funcionalidade

Datas e Horas  
(documentação)

## Comandos

```
from datetime import datetime, timedelta
tempo = datetime(2018, 3, 28, 15, 35, 12) • datetime.now()
novo_tempo = tempo + timedelta(months=4)
from time import strftime • texto = strftime(tempo, "%H:%M:%S")
```

Campainha  
(documentação)

Sensor de  
Distância  
(documentação)

MongoDB  
(documentação)

```
from gpiozero import Buzzer • buzzer = Buzzer(porta_da_GPIO)
buzzer.on() • buzzer.off() • buzzer.toggle()
buzzer.is_active • buzzer.beep()
buzzer.beep(n=4, on_time=0.5, off_time=2, background=False)
```

```
from gpiozero import DistanceSensor
sensor = DistanceSensor(trigger=17, echo=18)
sensor.distance • sensor.threshold_distance
sensor.wait_for_in_range() • sensor.wait_for_out_of_range()
s.when_in_range = funcao • s.when_out_of_range = funcao
```

```
from pymongo import MongoClient, ASCENDING, DESCENDING
cliente = MongoClient("localhost", 27017)
banco = cliente["nome"] • colecao = banco["nome"]
dados = {"nome": "Jan K. S.", "idade": 32}
colecao.insert_one(dados) • colecao.insert_many(lista_de_dados)
busca = {"chave": valor} • documento = colecao.find_one(busca)
documentos = colecao.find_many(busca) • list(documentos)
colecao.find_many(busca, sort=ASCENDING)
```

## Funcionalidade

## Comandos

Emissor  
Infravermelho

```
from py_irsend.irsend import *
nomes_dos_controles = list_remotes()
codigos = list_codes("mini") • send_once("mini", ["KEY_1"])
```

Receptor  
Infravermelho

```
from lirc import init, nextcode
receptor = init("aula", blocking=False)
codigo = nextcode() • codigo == ["KEY_1"]
```

Servidor

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

@app.route("/")
def mostrar_inicio():
    return "Bem-vindo!"

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

HTML

```
<p>Parágrafo</p>

<a href="/pagina">Link</a>
```

```
@app.route("/numero/<int:x>")
def mostrar_numero(x):
    return "x = " + str(x)

return
redirect("/outrapagina")

return
render_template("index.html")

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

```
<ul>
    <li>Item 1 da Lista</li>
    <li>Item 2 da Lista</li>
</ul>
```

Ngrok

abrir Terminal → ngrok http 5000

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

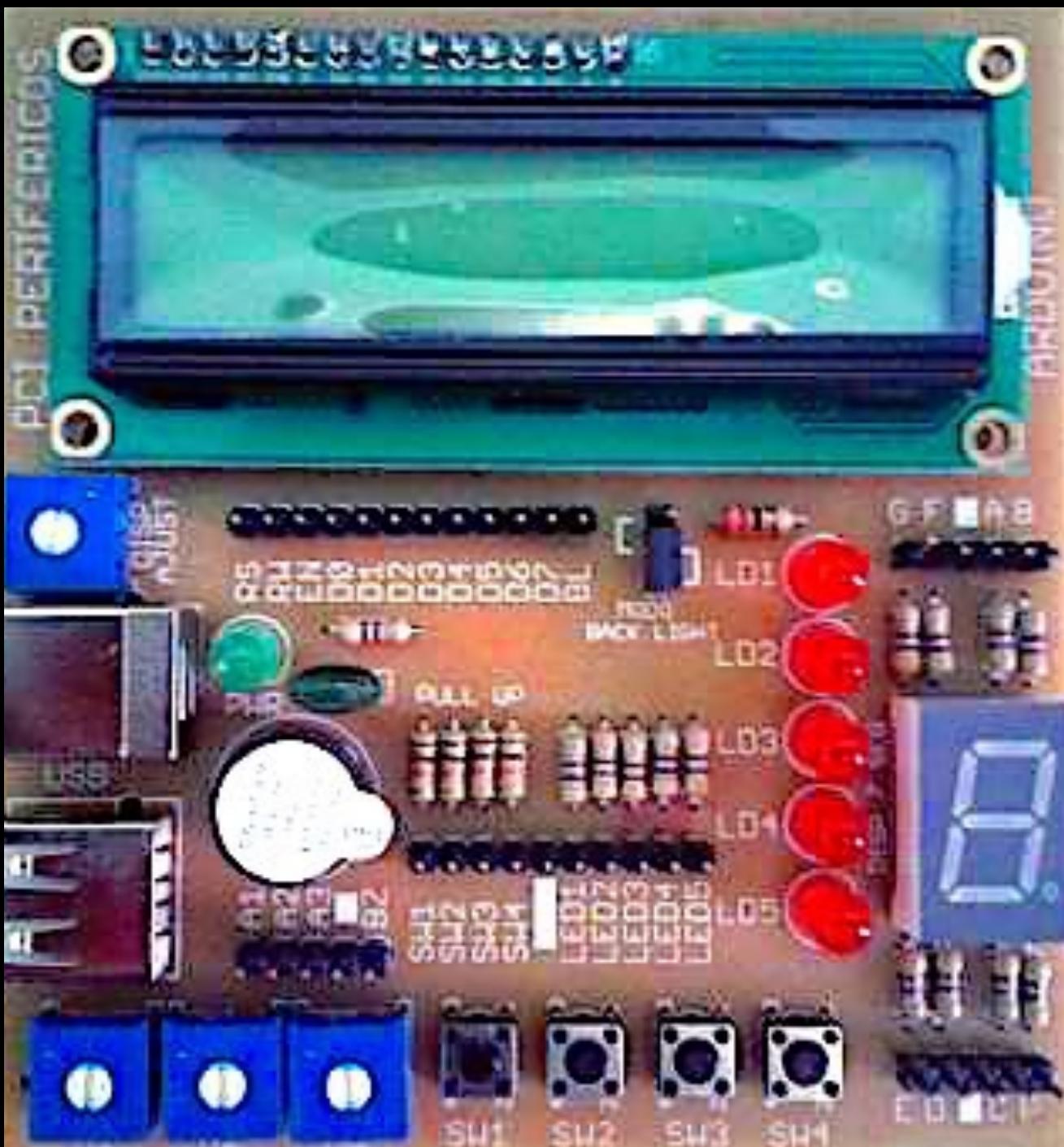
# Prática



[janks.link/micro/projeto04.zip](https://janks.link/micro/projeto04.zip)

# Testes Iniciais

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



GPIO 16

GPIO 11, 12, 13, 14

GPIO 21  
GPIO 22  
GPIO 23  
GPIO 24  
GPIO 25

Conexões com as Portas da GPIO



## Testes Iniciais

Ao apertar o botão 1, exiba o texto "Gravando..." no LCD, grave 5 segundos de áudio e apague o texto. Abra o arquivo manualmente para ouvir a gravação.  
↪ DICA: use a função **system**.

Ao apertar o botão 2, tire 5 fotos com a webcam, com 2 segundos de intervalo entre elas. Abra o 5 arquivos manualmente para visualizar as imagens.  
↪ DICA: use um for, variando o nome do arquivo.

Pisque 1 vez rapidamente o LED 1 após capturar cada foto no item anterior.

Configure o seu bot no Telegram.

↪ DICA: você pode usar o Telegram pelo navegador em [web.telegram.org](https://web.telegram.org).

Ao apertar o botão 3, envie uma mensagem de texto qualquer para a conversa com o bot.

```
>>> endereco = endereco_base + "/sendMessage"
>>> dados_incompletos = {"text": "Olá!"}
>>> resposta = post(endereco, data=dados_incompletos)
>>> print(resposta.text)
{"ok":false,"error_code":400,"description":"Bad
Request: chat_id is empty"}
```

DICA: Mensagens de Erro do Telegram (Caso Algo Não Esteja Funcionando)

# Implementação



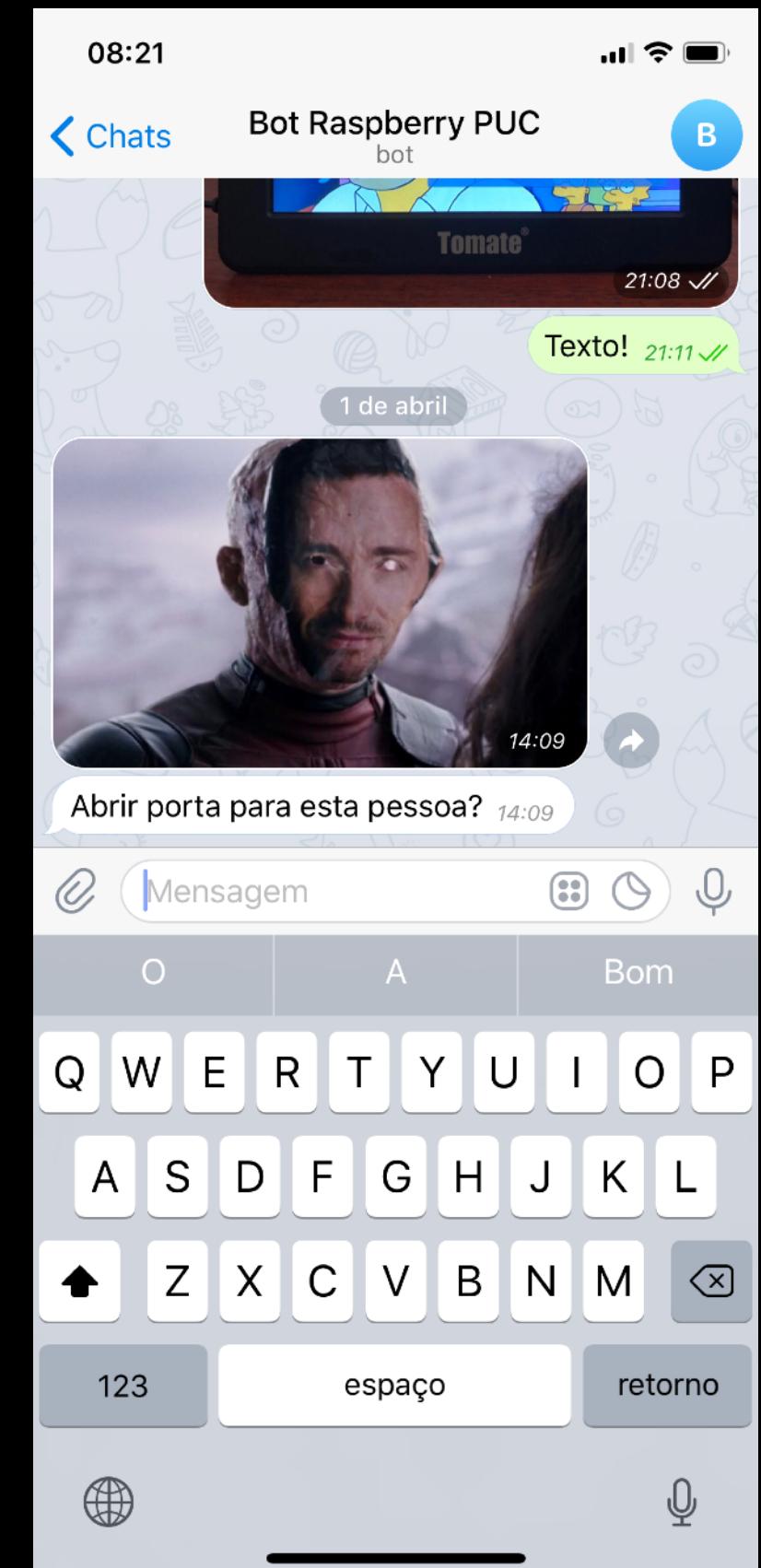
Visitantes?

Controle de Acesso para Visitantes



notificação com foto

← comando



Controle de Acesso por Notificação

Ao apertar o botão 1, envie uma mensagem de alerta para o chat.



Após o envio do alerta, capture e envie uma foto tirada pela webcam.

Ao receber uma mensagem "Abrir", acenda o LED 1 (representando a abertura da porta). Ao receber "Alarme", toque a campainha 5 vezes rapidamente.

## Implementação

Ao apertar o botão 2, apague o LED 1 (representando o fechamento da porta).

...

```
print("Enviando foto...")
```

...

```
print("Foto enviada!")
```

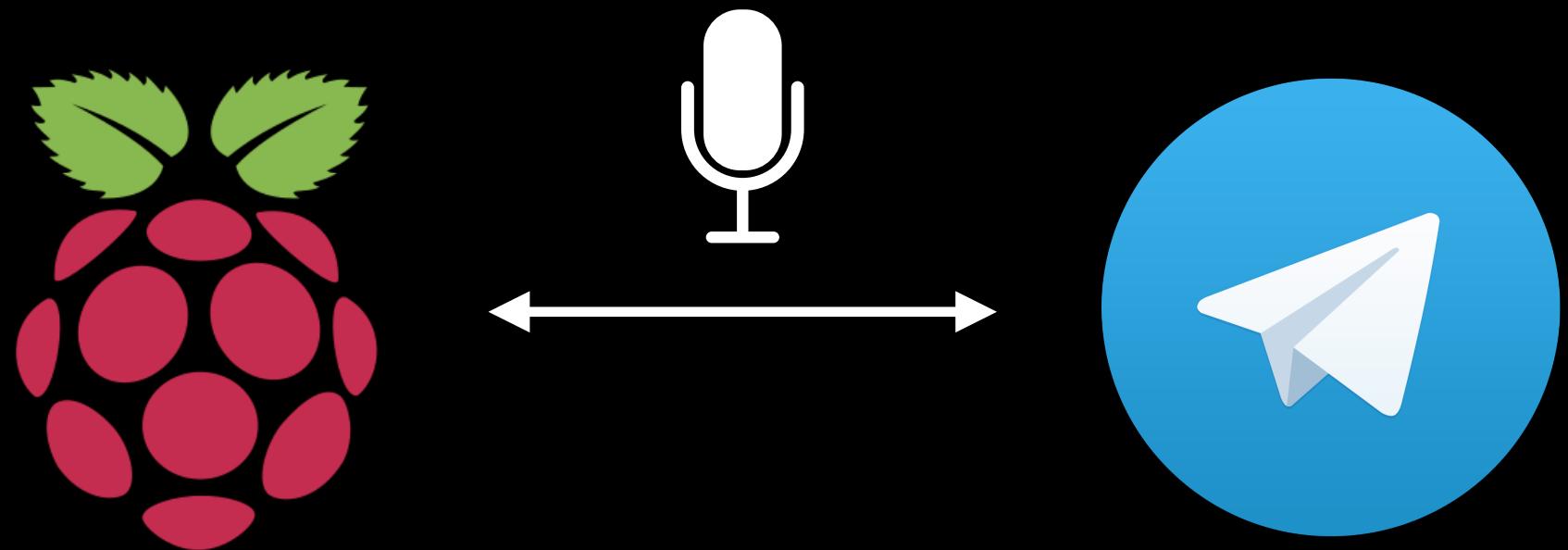
...

```
print("Enviando mensagem de texto...")
```

...

DICA: Acompanhamento das Etapas com Print

# Aperfeiçoamento



Troca de Áudio e Teclado de Respostas Pré-Definidas



## Aperfeiçoamento

Ao pressionar o botão 3, comece a gravar um áudio.  
Ao soltar, finalize a gravação, converta o arquivo para OGG e envie-o para o chat.  
↪ DICA: use o **P0pen**.

Ao receber um arquivo de áudio do chat, toque-o no Raspberry Pi.  
↪ DICA: use o **mplayer**.

Após enviar a foto da webcam, configure opções pré-definidas de resposta para "Abrir", "Soar Alarme" e "Ignorar".  
↪ DICA: envie um dicionário como parâmetro extra na `sendMessage`, conforme a documentação em [core.telegram.org/bots/api#sendmessage](https://core.telegram.org/bots/api#sendmessage).

```
dados = {"chat_id": ..., "text": ..., "reply_markup": ...}
```