

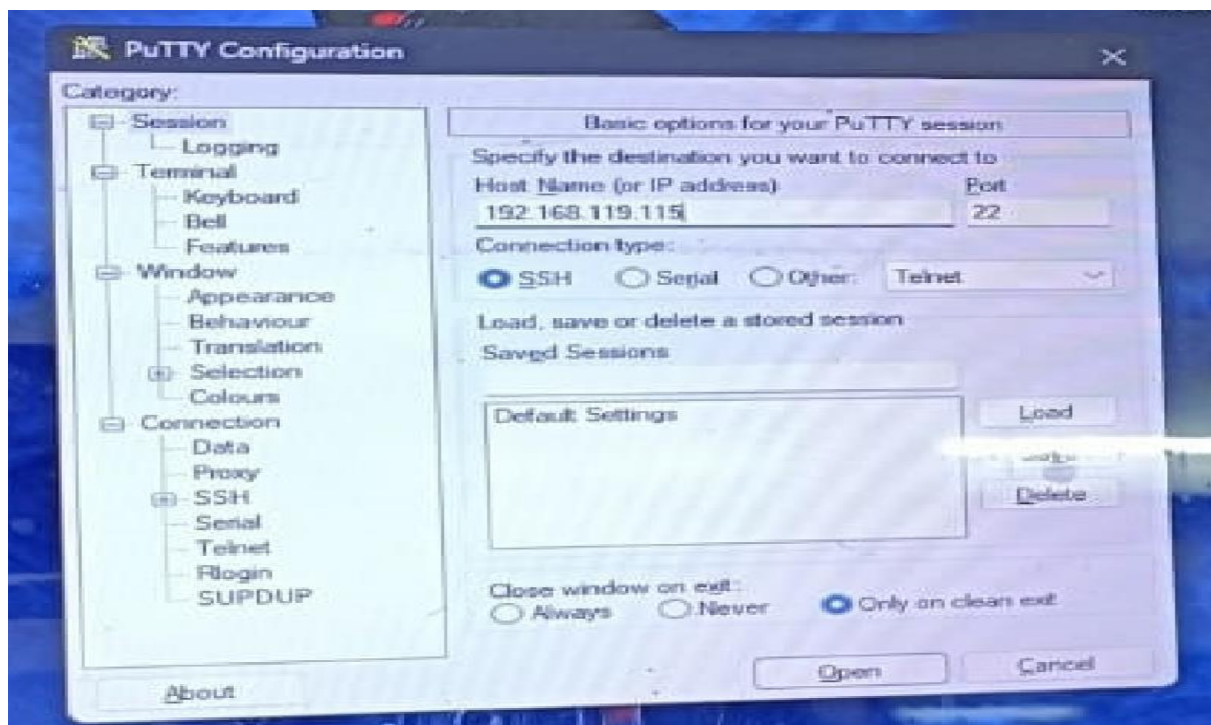
Practical No – 01

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

Windows Configuration:

Step 1: Download putty and open, Host application for SSH

Step 2: Select SSH as connection type,

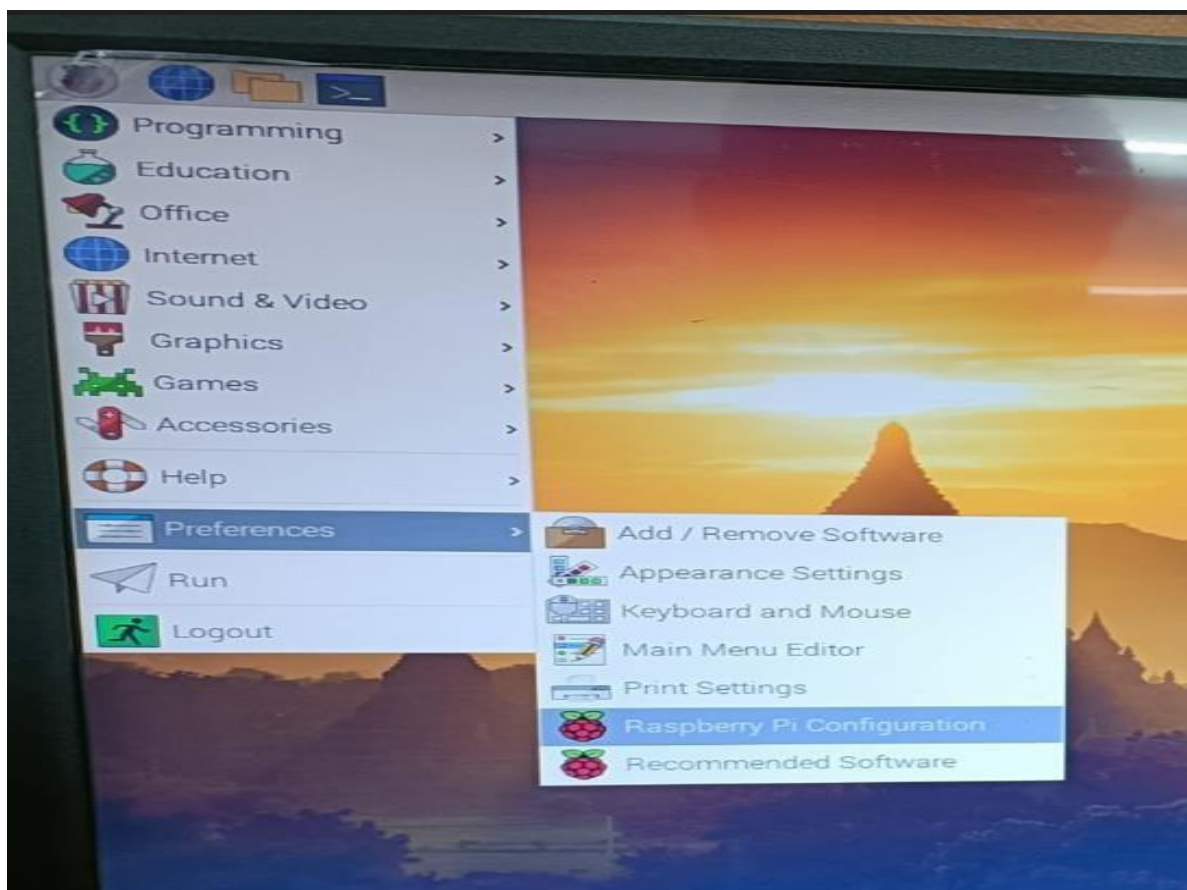


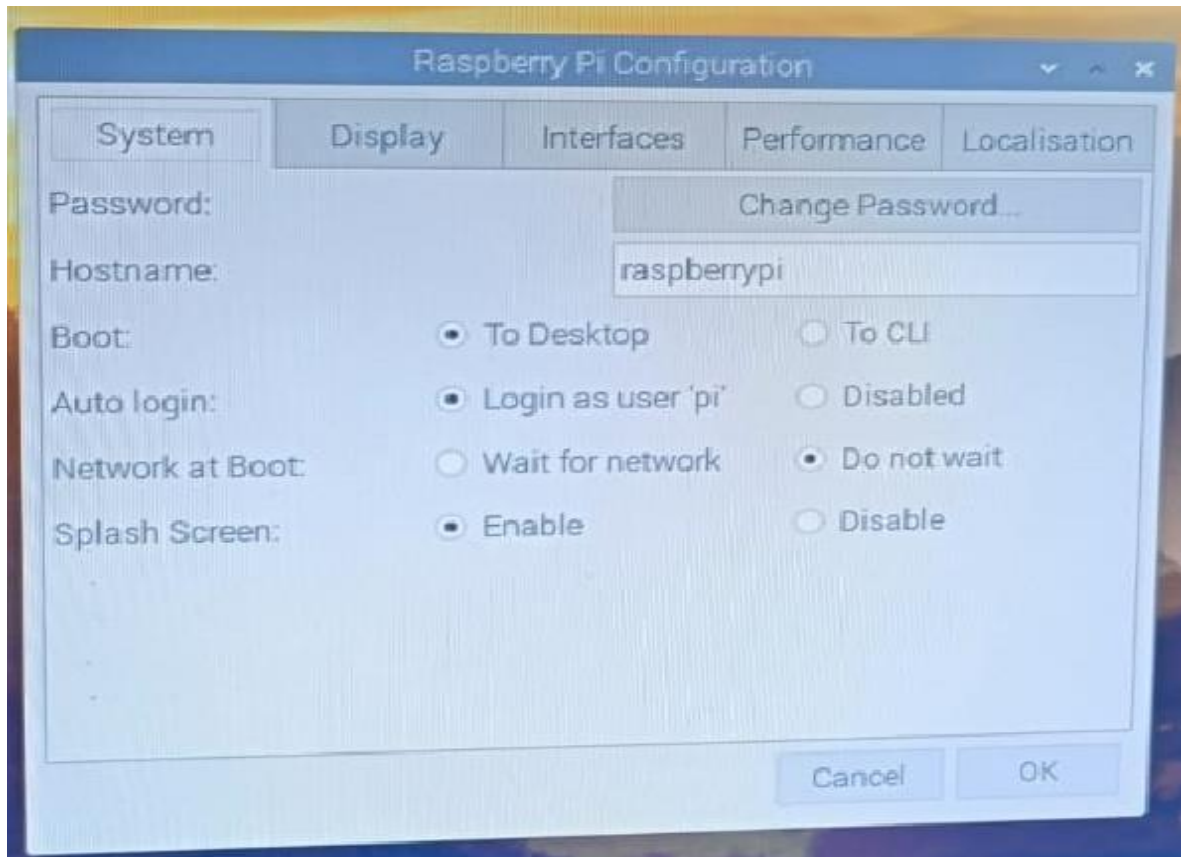
Raspberry pi configuration:

Step 3: Click on start menu,

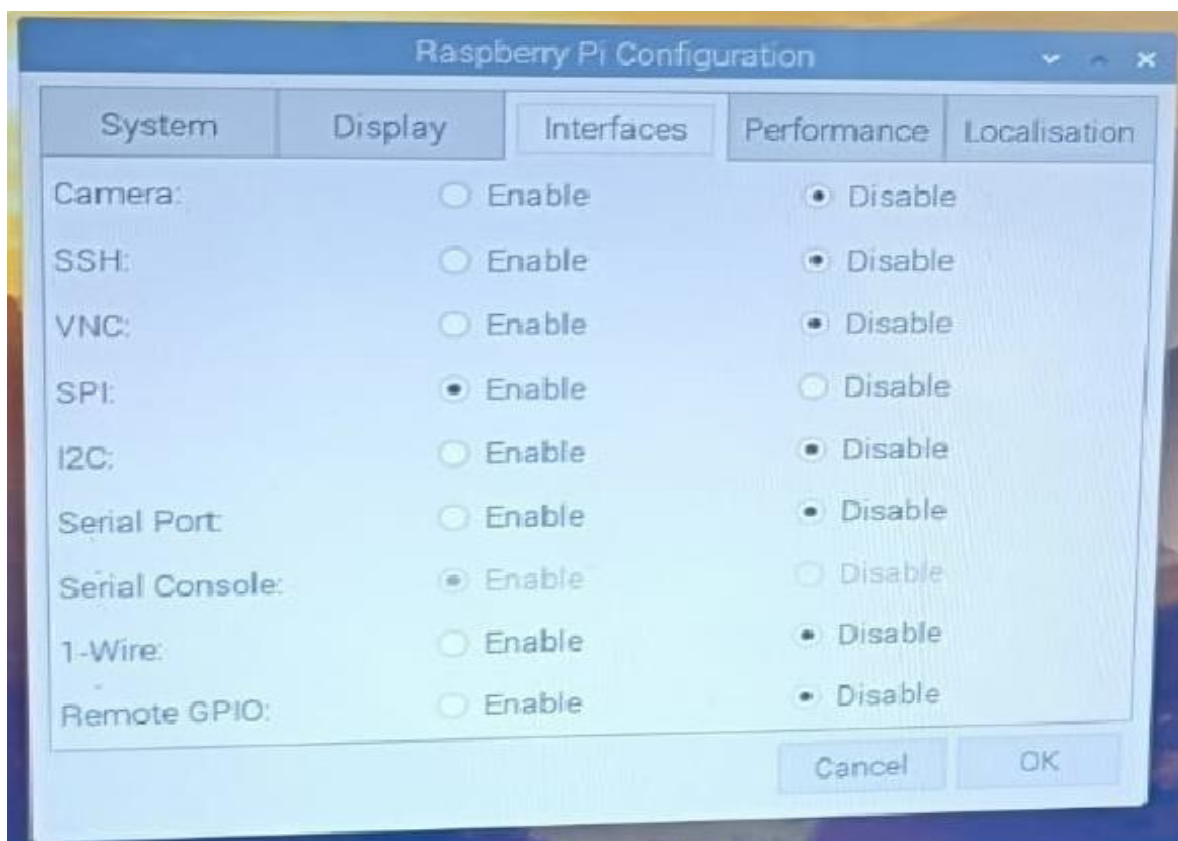


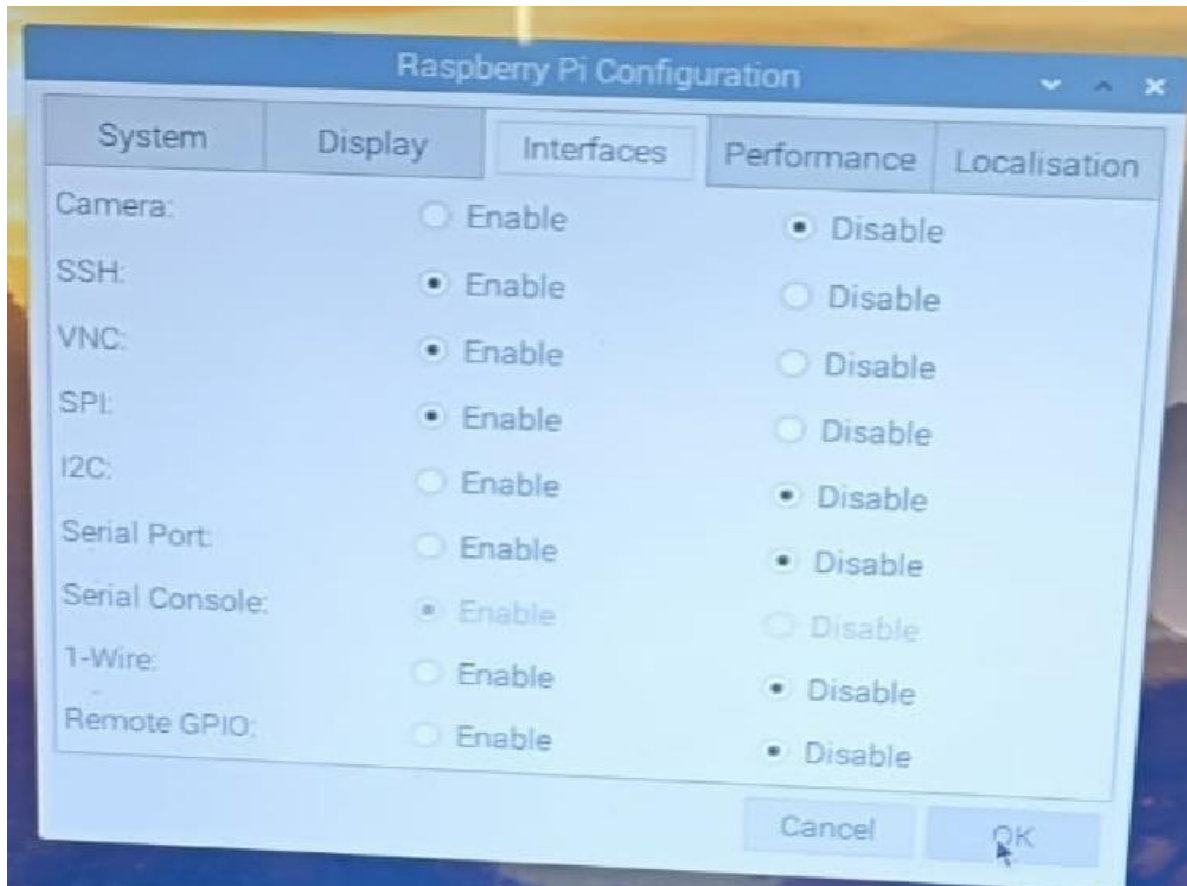
Step 4: Go to Preferences -> Raspberry pi configuration -> Enter



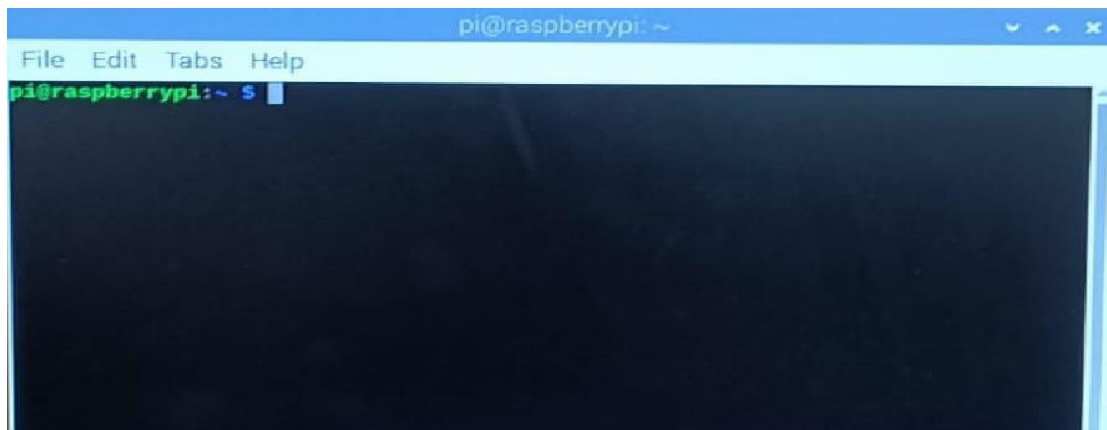


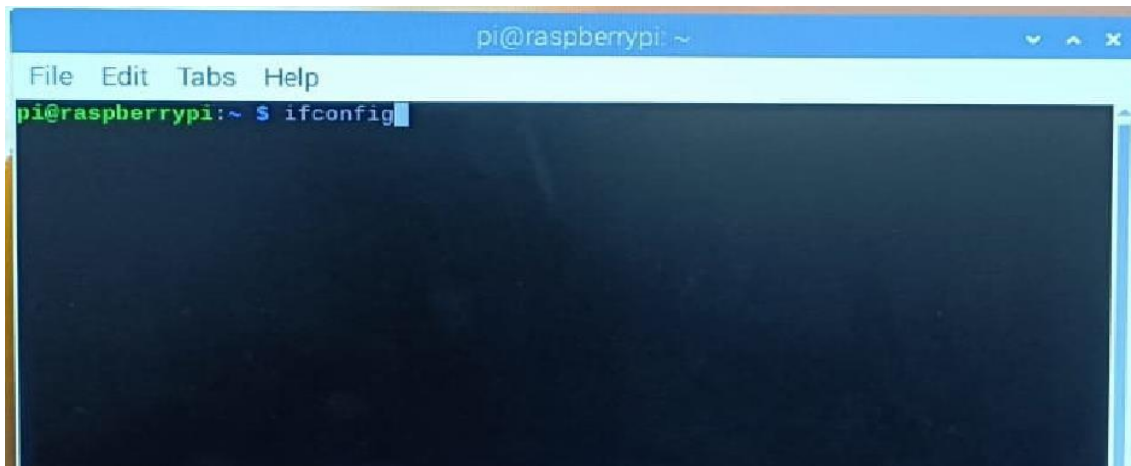
Step 5: Interface -> Enable SSH and VNC Connections press OK.



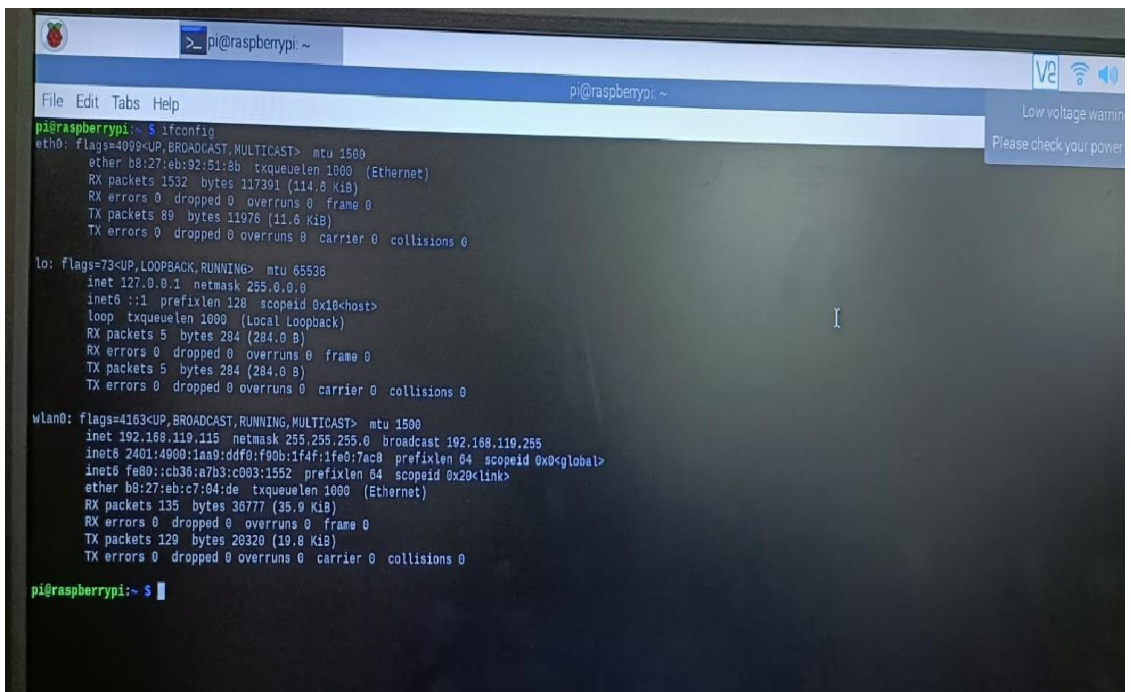


Step 6: Open New terminals and type below command,
>>>ifconfig





```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
File Edit Tabs Help  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ifconfig
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ifconfig  
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    ether b8:27:eb:92:51:8b txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 1532 bytes 117301 (114.0 KiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 89 bytes 11076 (11.6 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
    RX packets 5 bytes 284 (284.0 B)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 5 bytes 284 (284.0 B)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
    inet 192.168.119.115 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.110.255  
    inet6 2401:4900:1aa9:ddf0:f90b:1f4f:1fe0:7ac8 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>  
    inet6 fe80::cb36:a7b3:c003:1552 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
    ether b8:27:eb:c7:04:de txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
    RX packets 135 bytes 38777 (38.0 KiB)  
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
    TX packets 129 bytes 20320 (19.8 KiB)  
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Note: Make sure both PCs are connected with same network.

Step 7: Connection Part,

->Go to putty, Enter ip and click on open.

->Enter requested Username(pi) and Password(raspberry):

->For finding Username type below command on terminal,

\$whoami

```
inet6 2401:4900:1aa9:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20
inet6 fe80::cb36:a7b3:c003:1552 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20 (Ethernet)
ether b8:27:eb:c7:04:de txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 135 bytes 36777 (35.9 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 129 bytes 20320 (19.8 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

pi@raspberrypi:~ $
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ whoami
pi
pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

Connected Successfully.

Step 8: For checking connection run below commands,

Output: “try” folder name are showing which is present on another system desktop.

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/Desktop
Access denied
pi@192.168.119.115's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.10.17-v7+ #1414 SMP Fri Apr 30 13:18:35 BST 2021 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: Sat May 6 13:17:27 2023 from 192.168.119.1

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set
a new password.

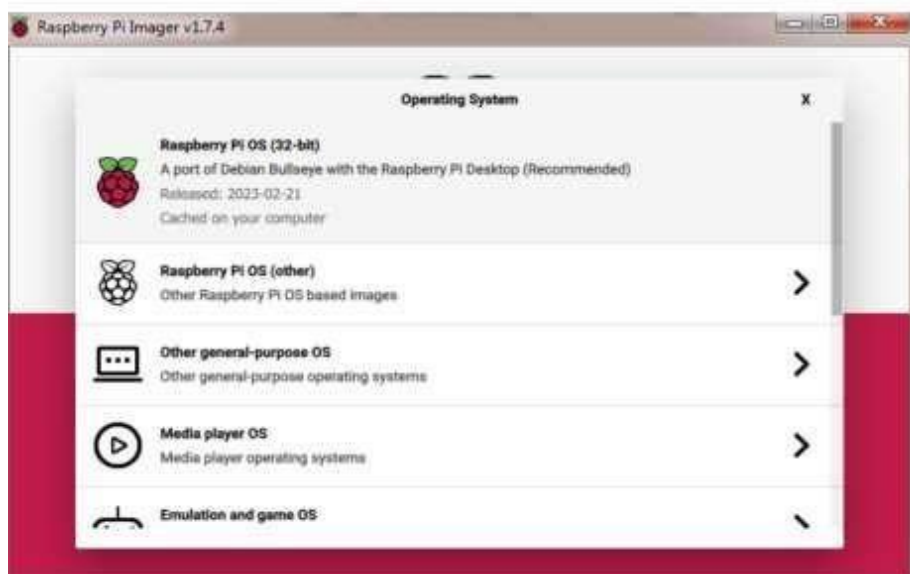
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
Desktop  sycs57.py
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
Desktop  sycs57.py
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ cd Desktop/
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop $ ls
try
pi@raspberrypi:~/Desktop $
```

Practical No – 02

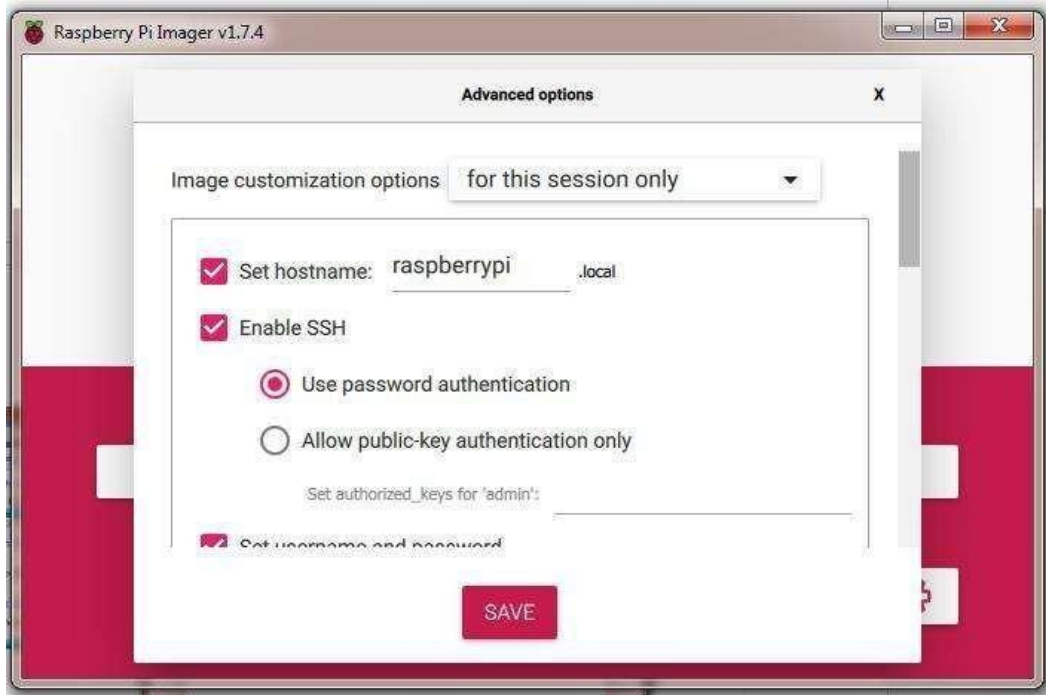
Aim : Using sftp upload files from PC

Software required:-Filezilla, Github

Step 1: Install the Raspberry Pi Imager

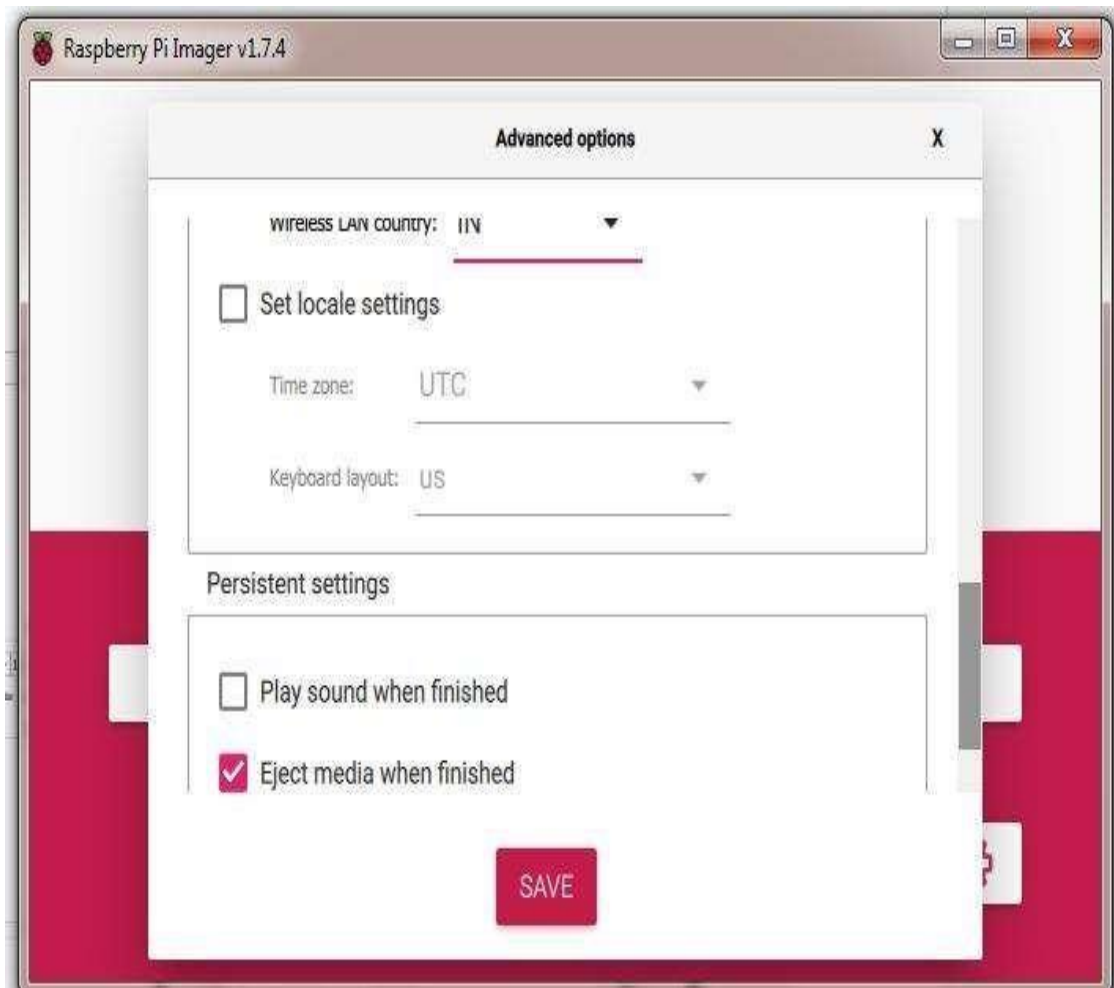


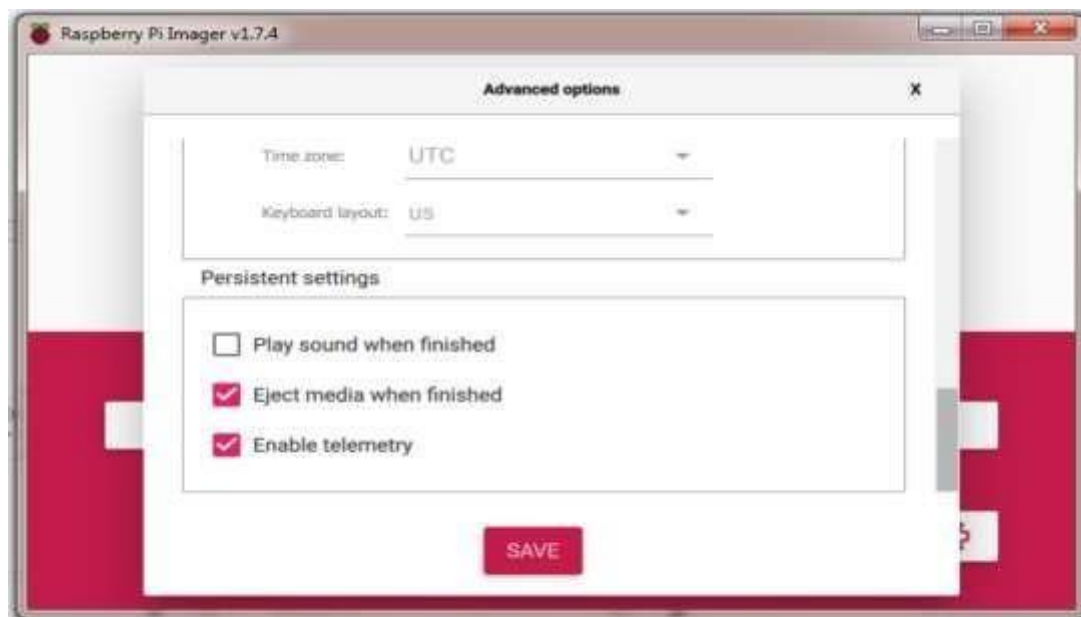
Step 2: Set Host Name , enable SSH, Set Username and Password.



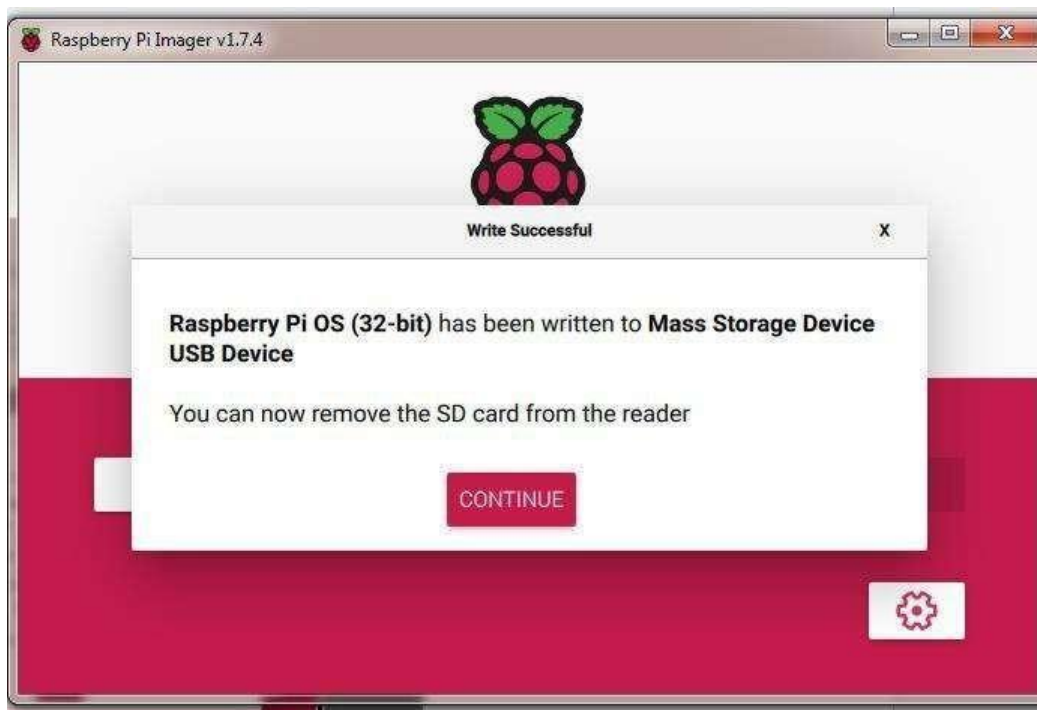
Step 3: Set SSID and Password of hotspot which is used .







on



Step 4: Connect Raspberry Pi WIFI and Laptop WIFI to Mobile



Step 5: Open CMD and type following command

I) ping raspberrypi or ping 162.168.207.244

II) ssh admin@ raspberrypi or sshadmin@ 162.168.207.244

And type the password

```
admin@raspberrypi:~$ ping 192.168.207.244
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 192.168.207.244:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),

C:\Users\Admin>ping 192.168.207.244

Pinging 192.168.207.244 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.207.244: bytes=32 time=21ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.207.244: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.207.244: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.207.244: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=64

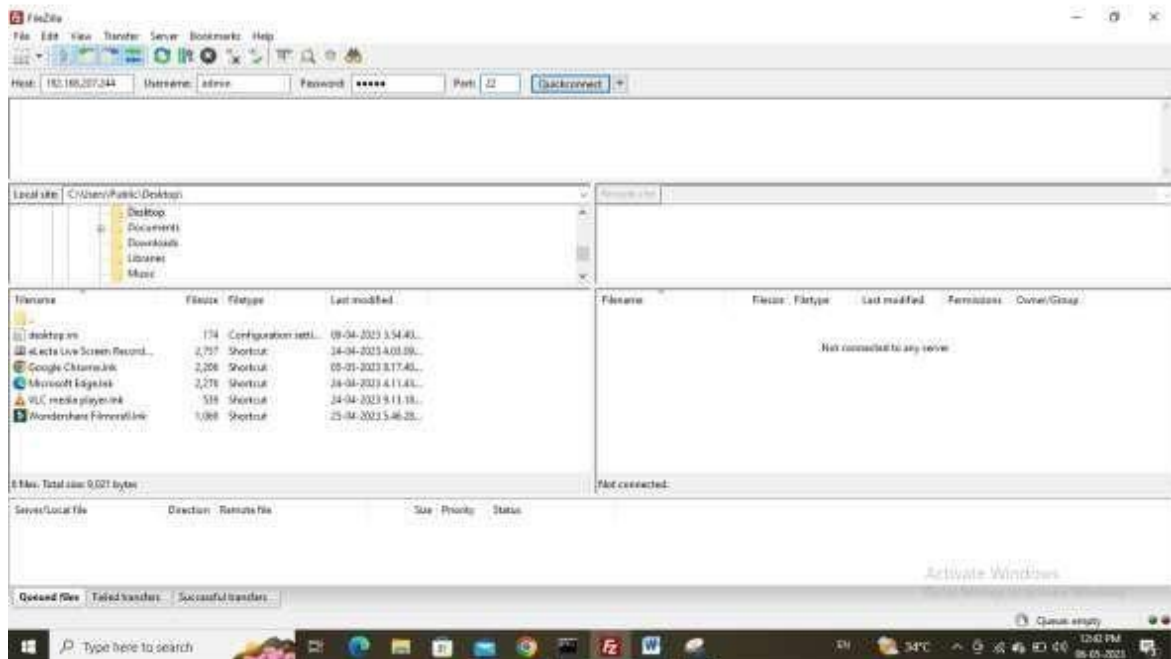
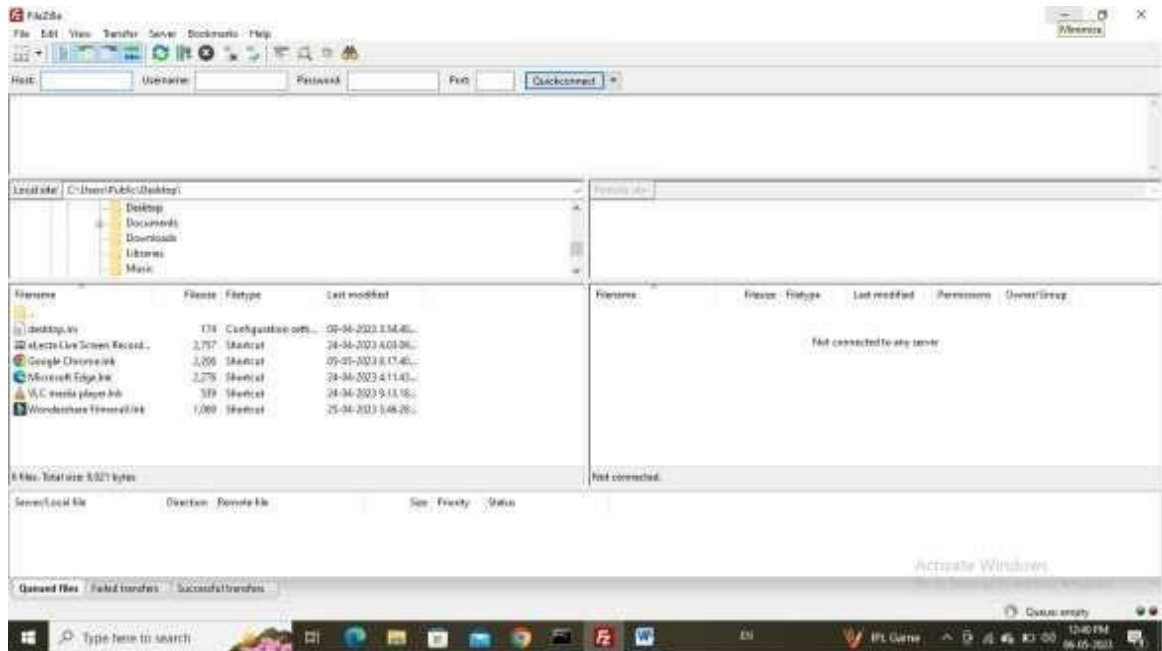
Ping statistics for 192.168.207.244:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 21ms, Average = 12ms

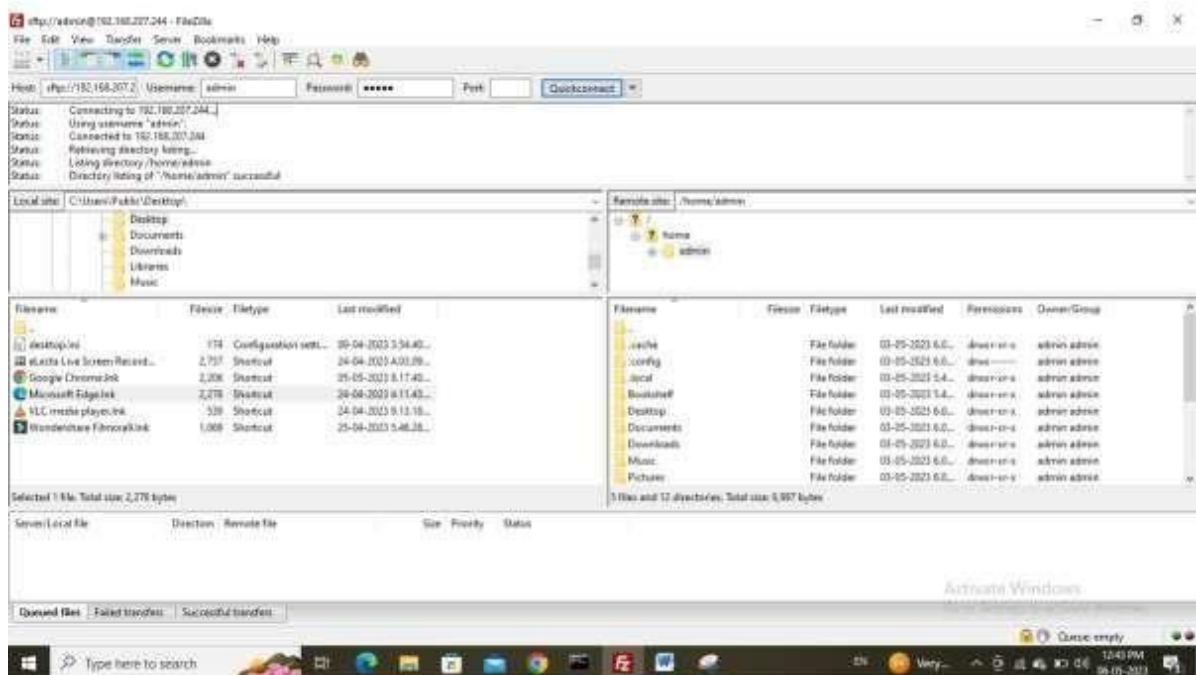
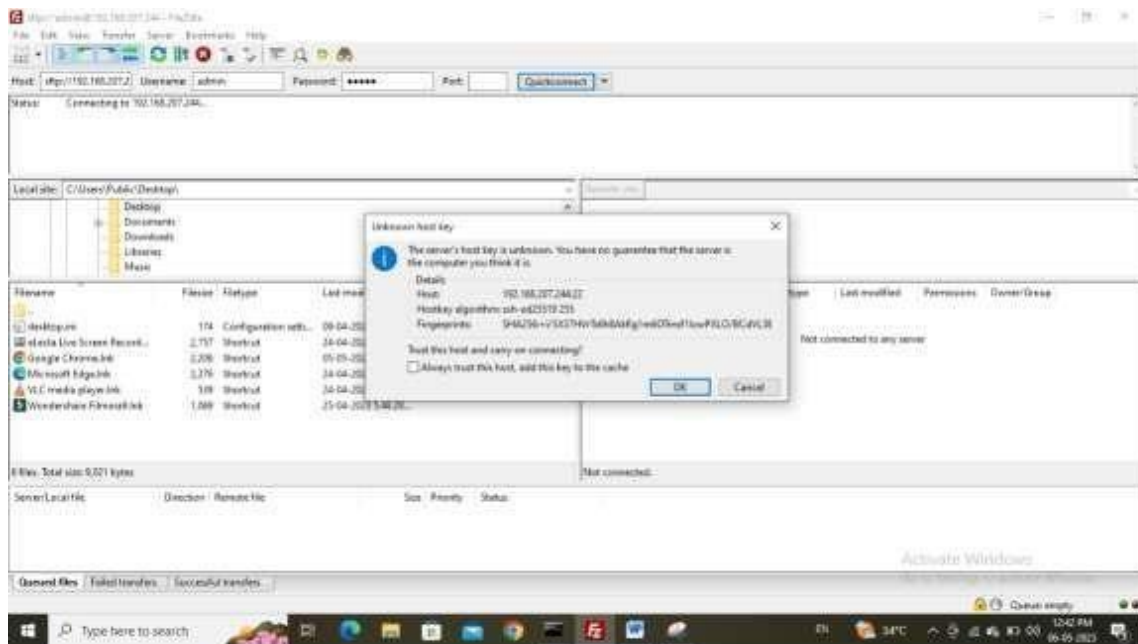
C:\Users\Admin>ssh admin@192.168.207.244
The authenticity of host '192.168.207.244 (192.168.207.244)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:qZw2aLXcb81PnFDfJMHtKANxs5KbGF1/X9PLVqS/Hb0.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.207.244' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
admin@192.168.207.244's password:
linux raspberrypi 6.1.21-v7+ #1642 SMP Mon Apr  3 17:20:52 BST 2023 armv7l

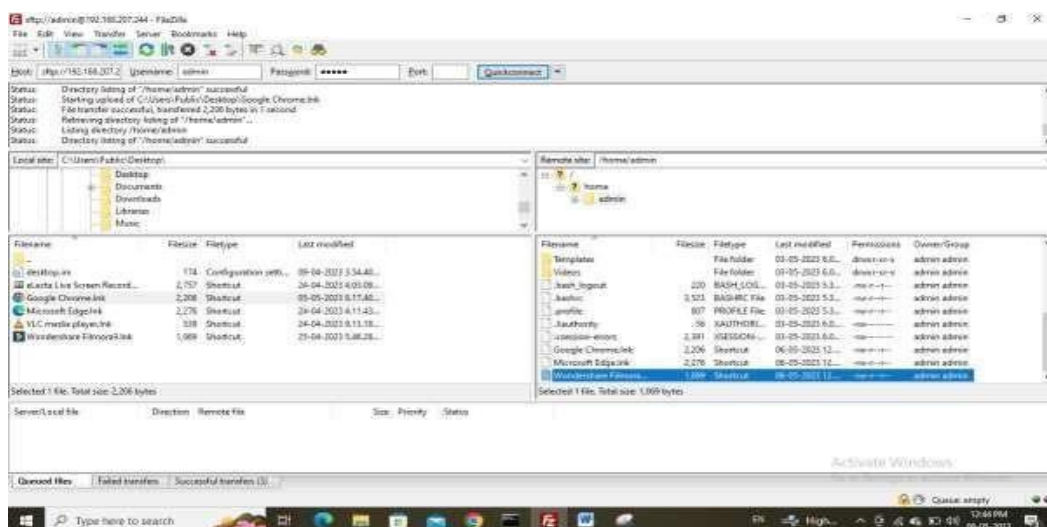
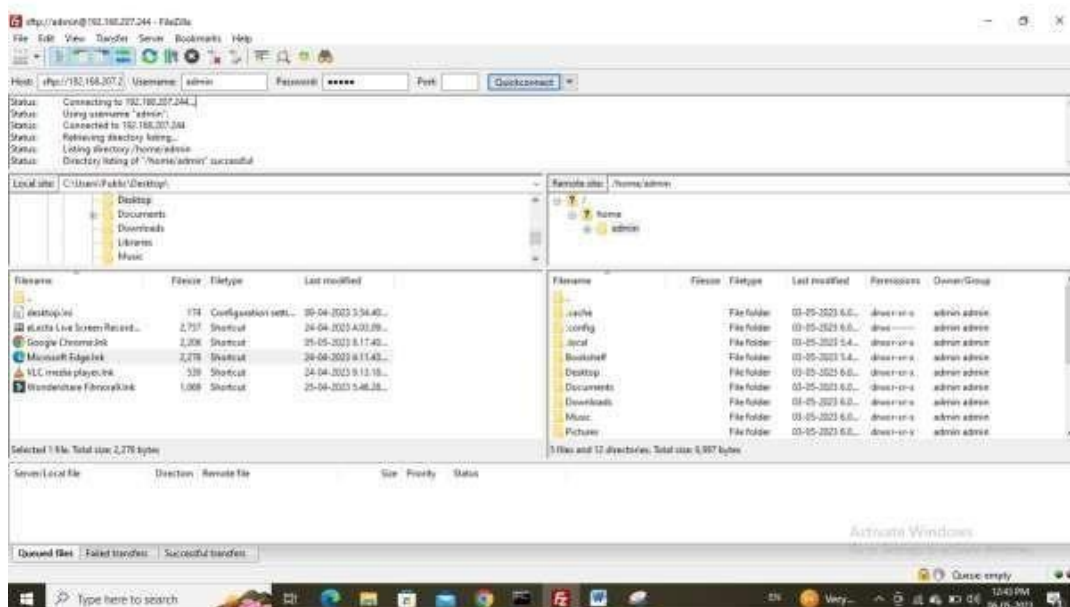
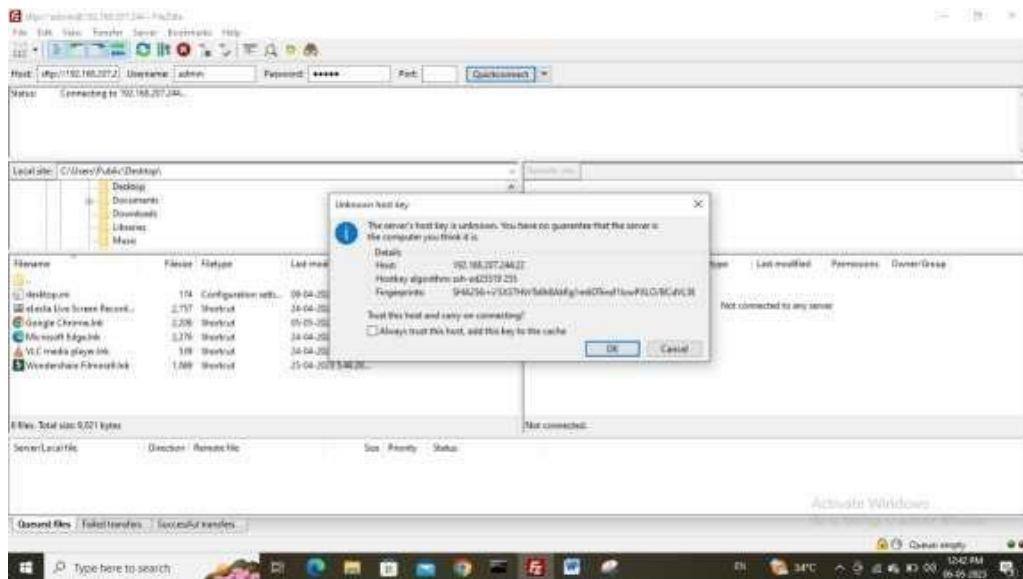
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Wed May  3 06:07:06 2023
admin@raspberrypi:~$
```


Step:6 Download the FileZilla (Client)



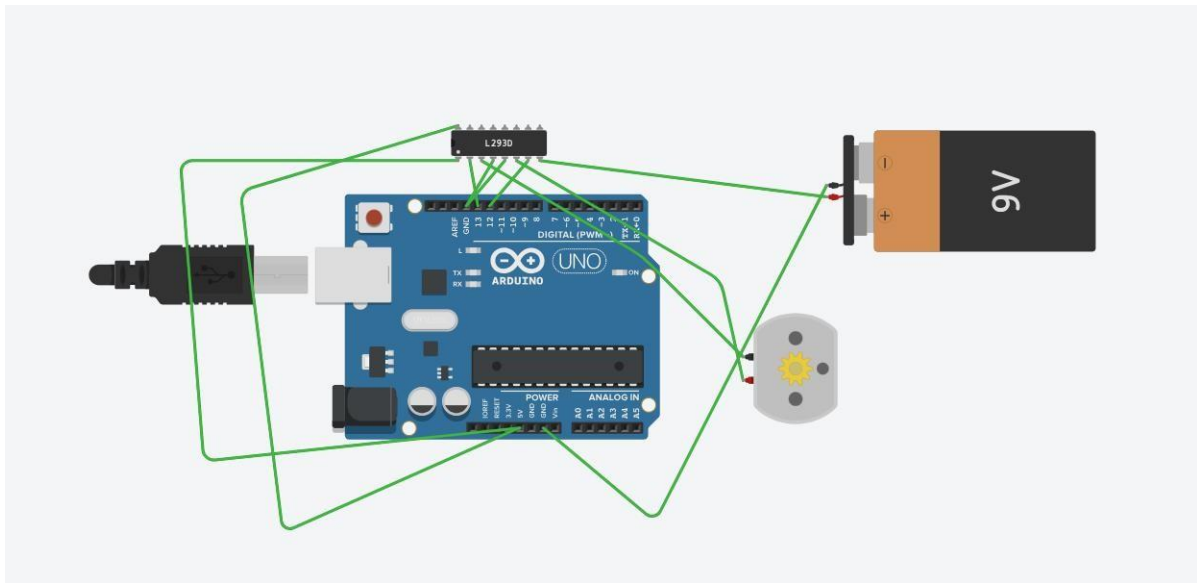




Practical No – 03

Aim: - Write a python code to test motor.

Prequest : THINKERcard make a account on tinkercad



- Arduino UNO
- L293D
- DC MOTOR
- Battery

Code:

```
// C++ code
```

```
//
```

```
void setup()
```

```
{
```

```
  pinMode(LED_BUILTIN, OUTPUT);
```

```
}
```

```
void loop()
```

```
{
```

```
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, HIGH);
```

```
  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
```

```
  digitalWrite(LED_BUILTIN, LOW);
```

```
  delay(1000); // Wait for 1000 millisecond(s)
```

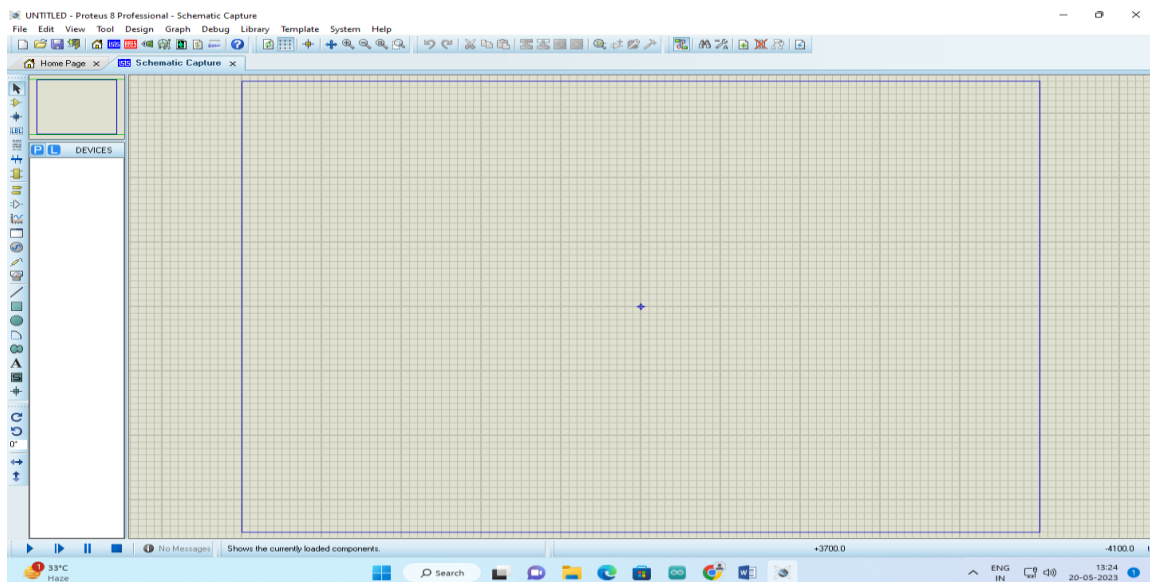
```
}
```

Practical no:- 4

Aim:-Write the script to follow the pre-determined path.

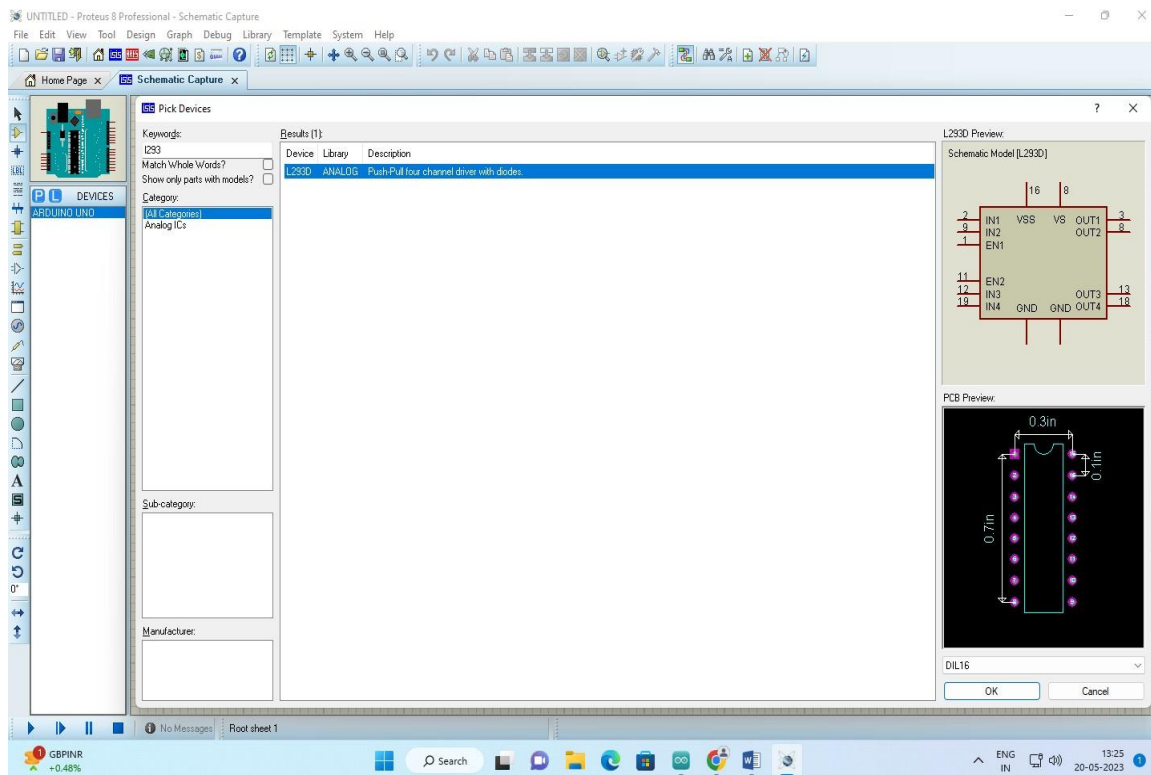
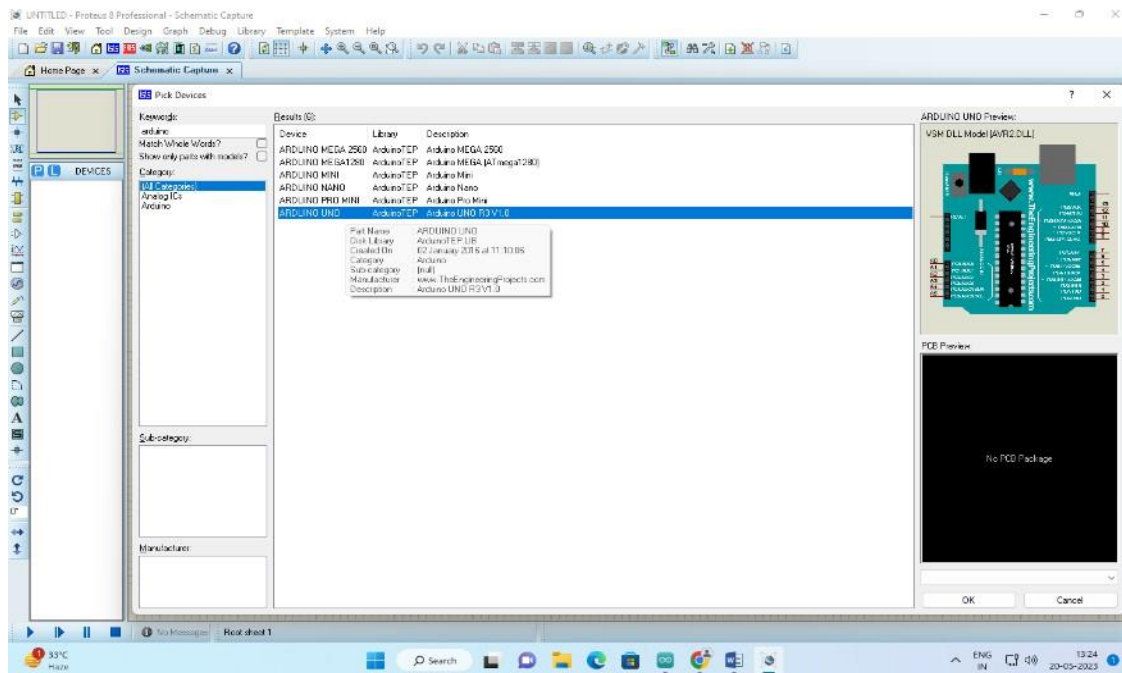
Prequest: Proteus Design Suite, Arduino IDE

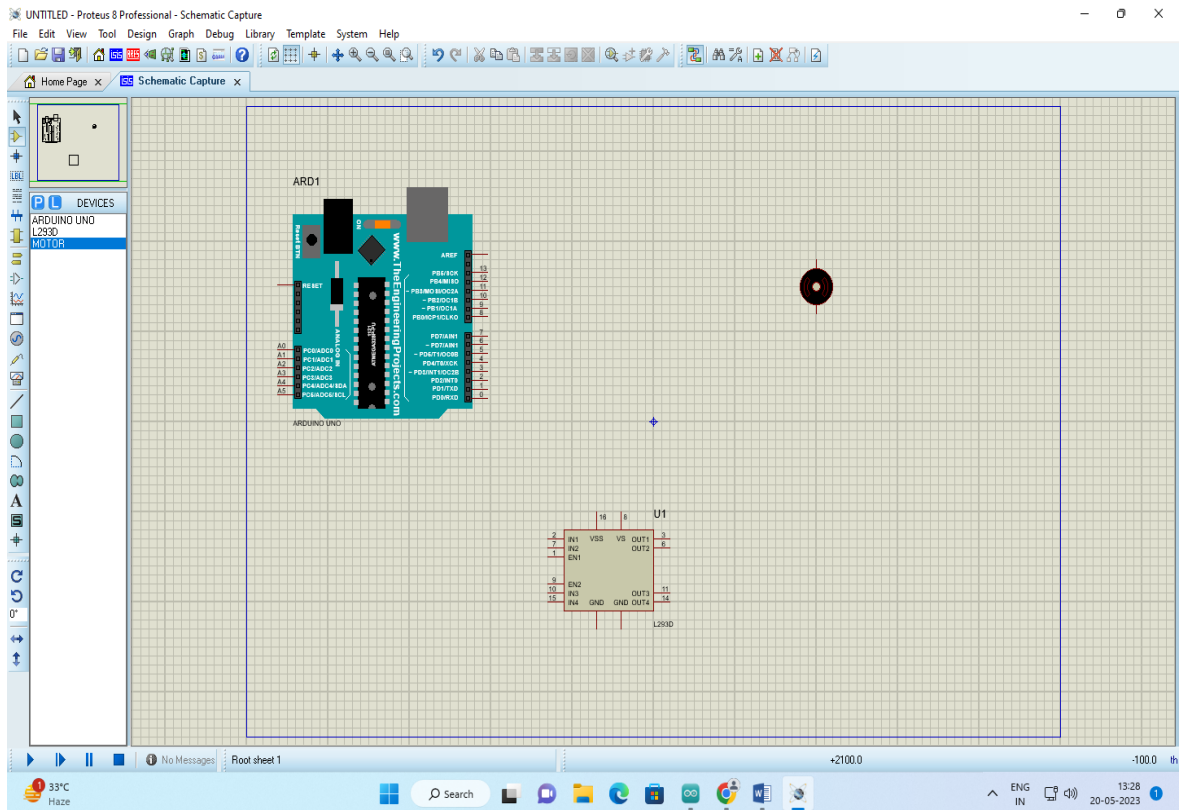
Step 1) First open proteus software and select ISIS and click on it.



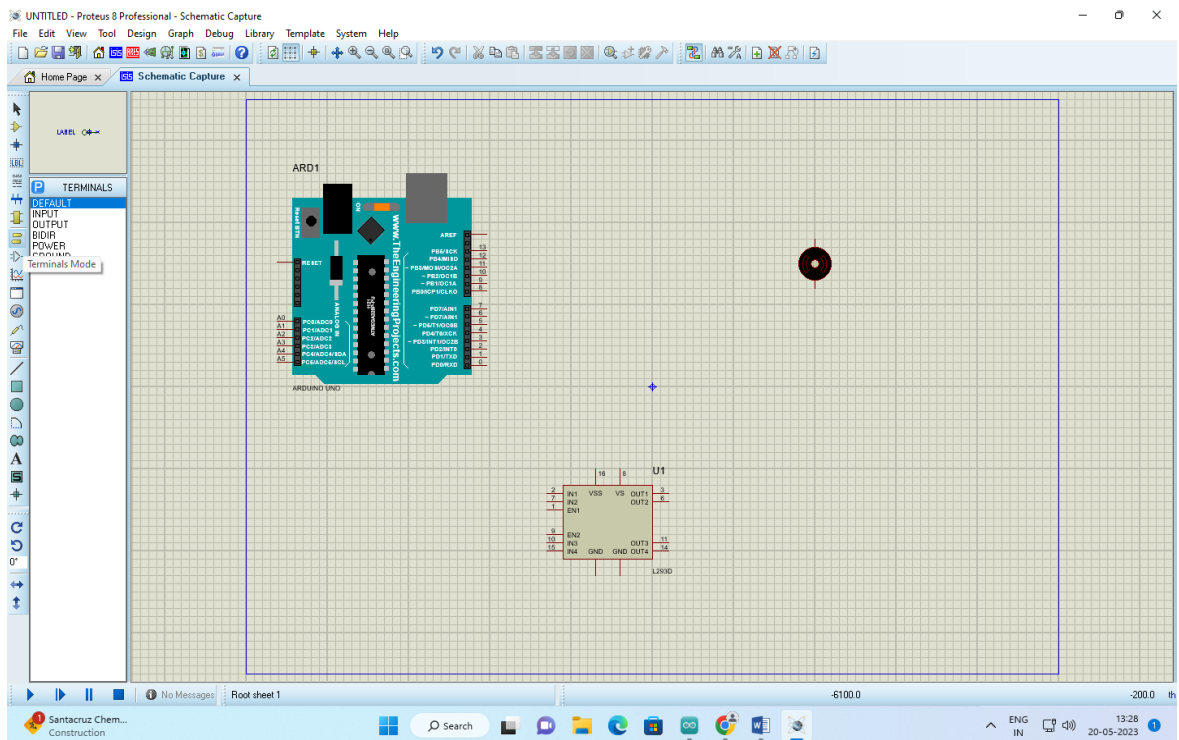
Step 2) Select the following components-

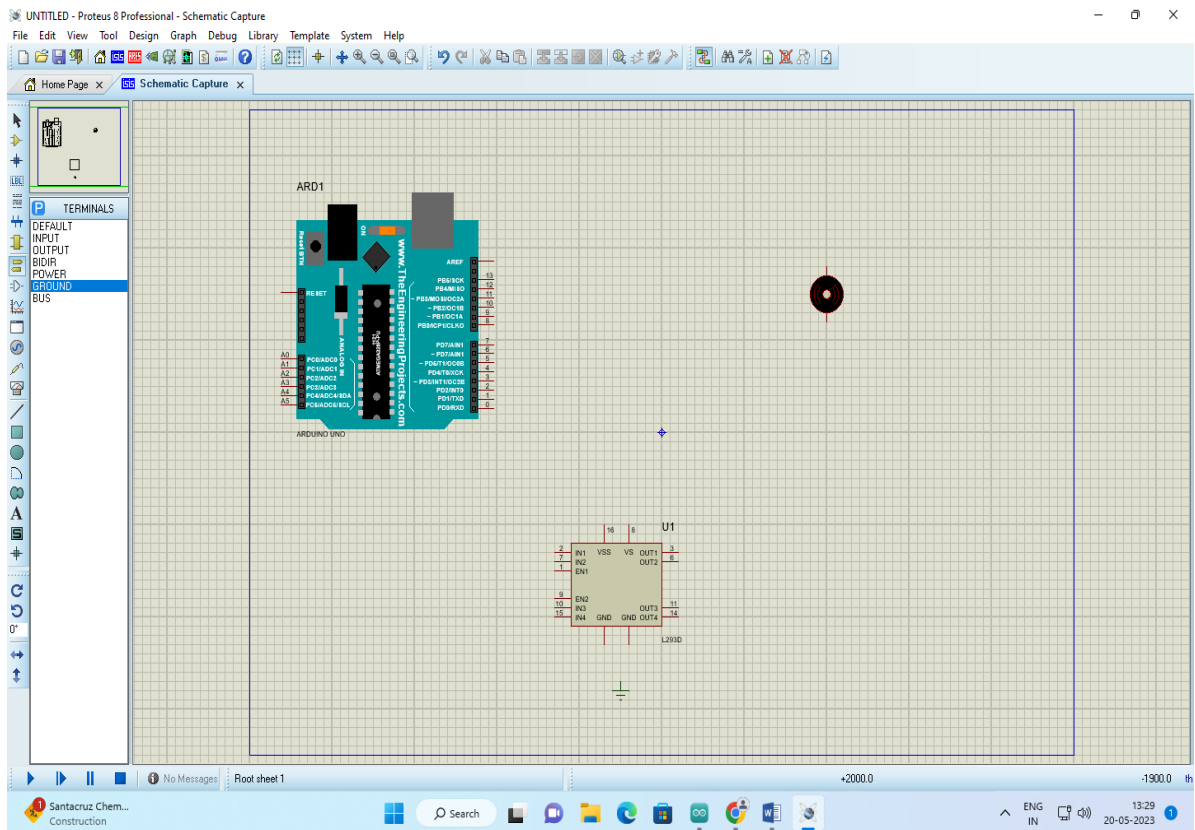
- Arduino UNO
- L293D
- DC MOTOR



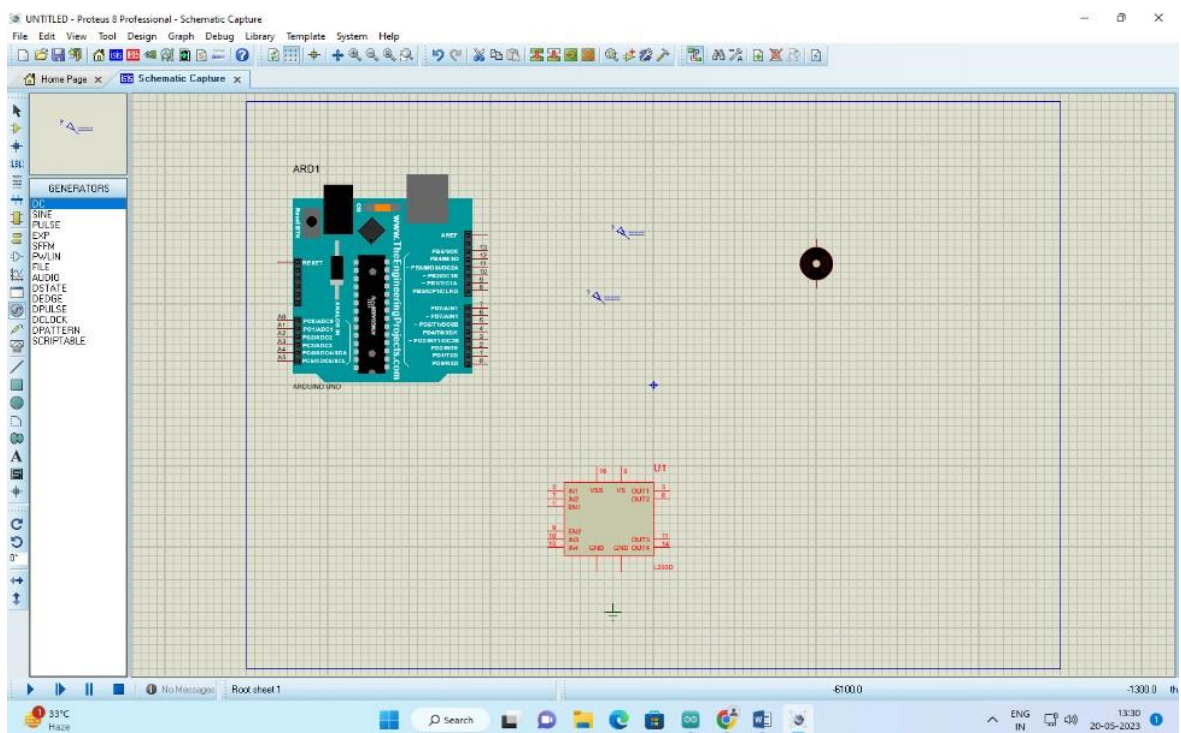


3) Select terminal and choose ground.



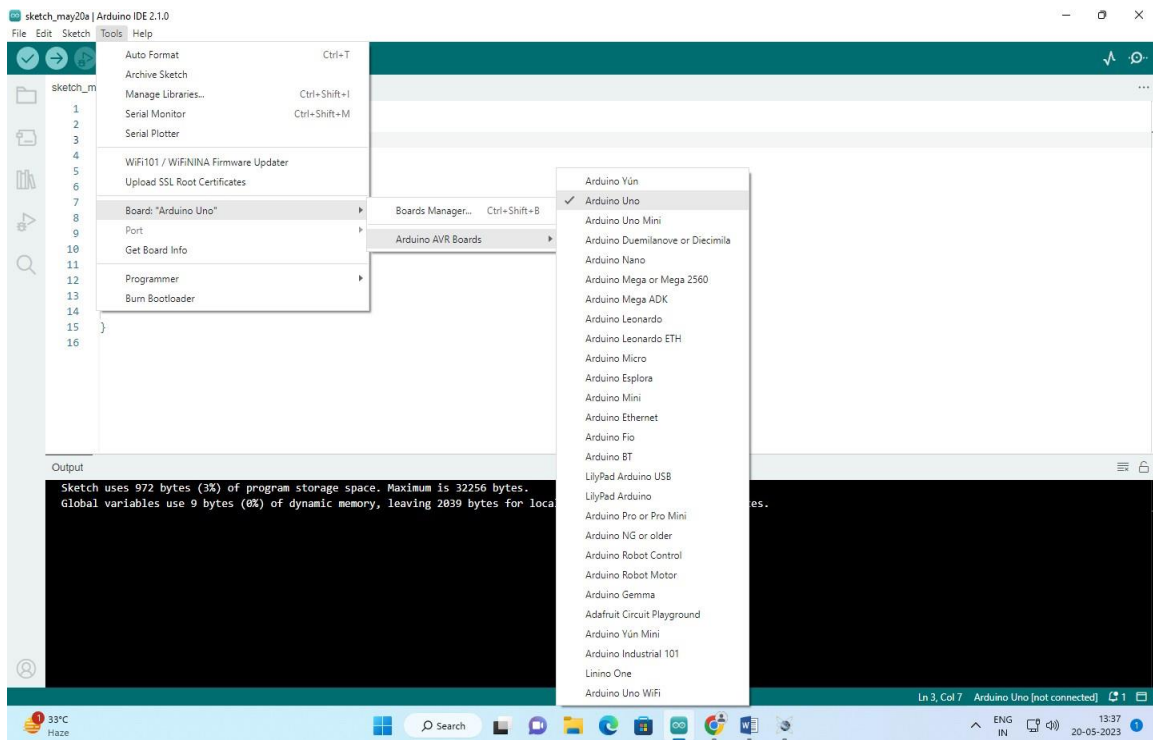
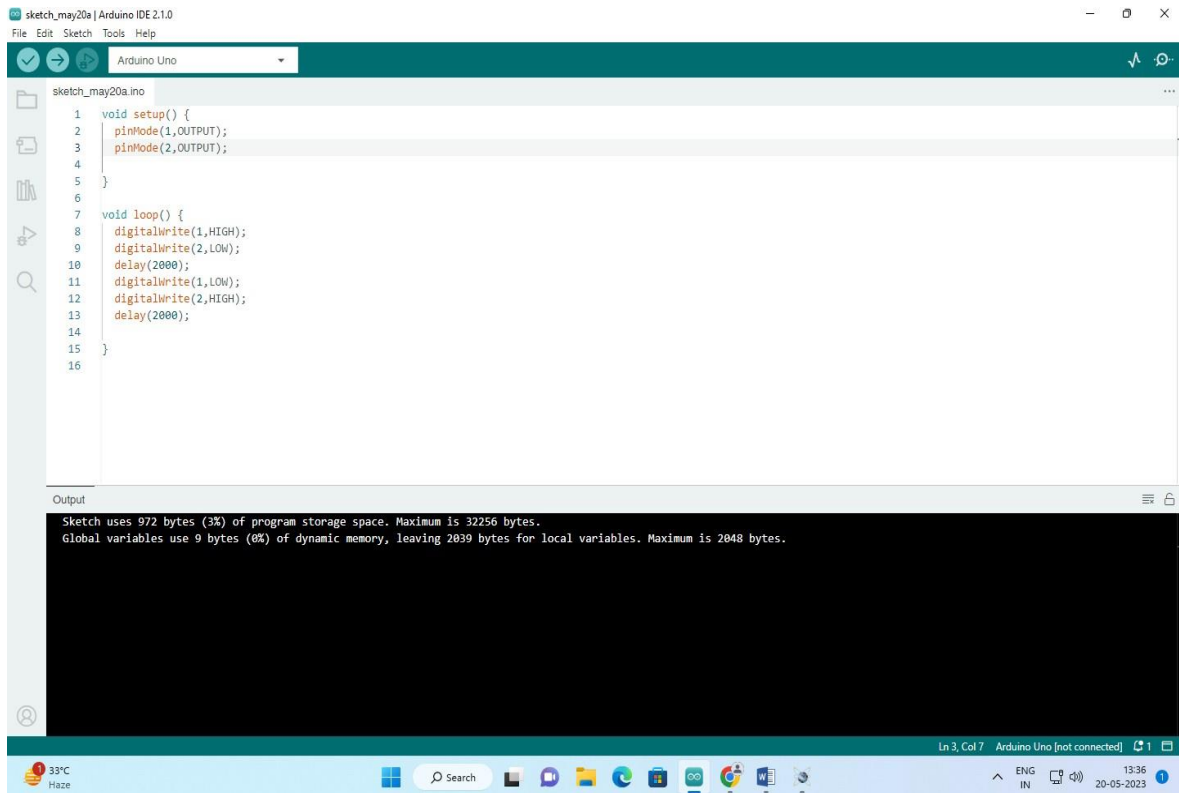


4) Select generators as DC

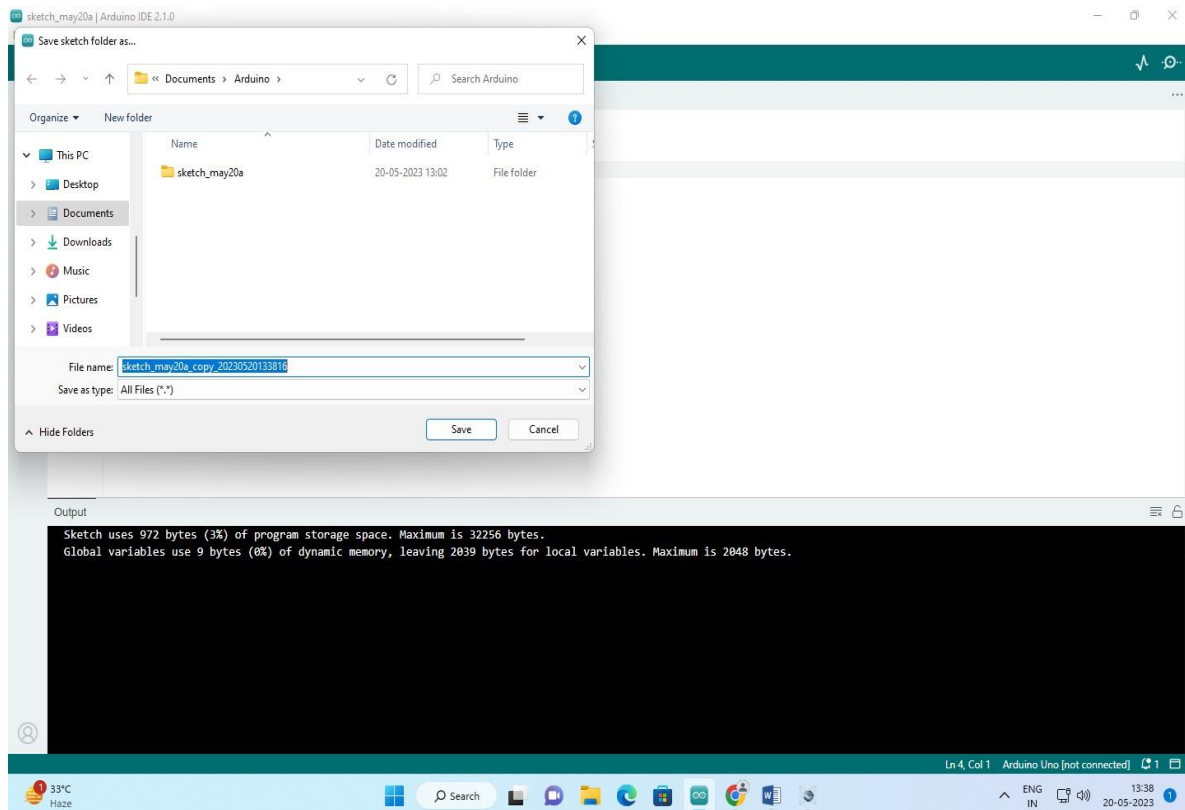


[illegible]

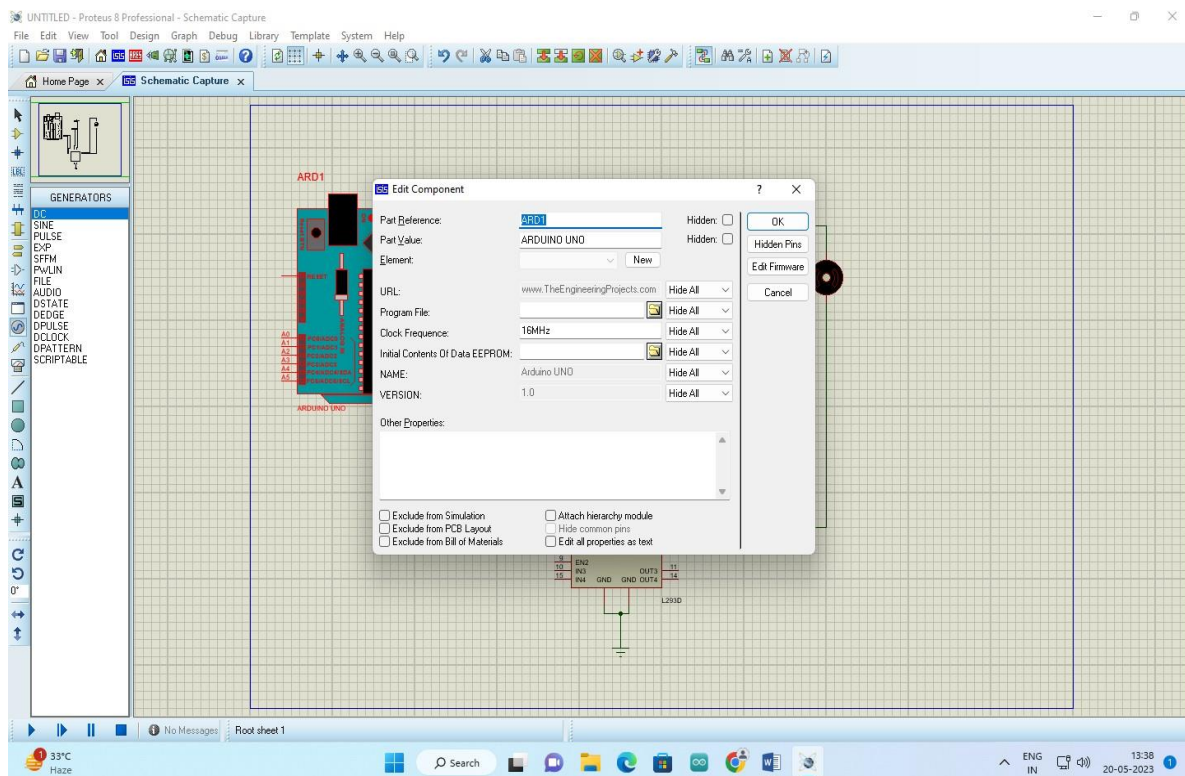
Write code on Arduino

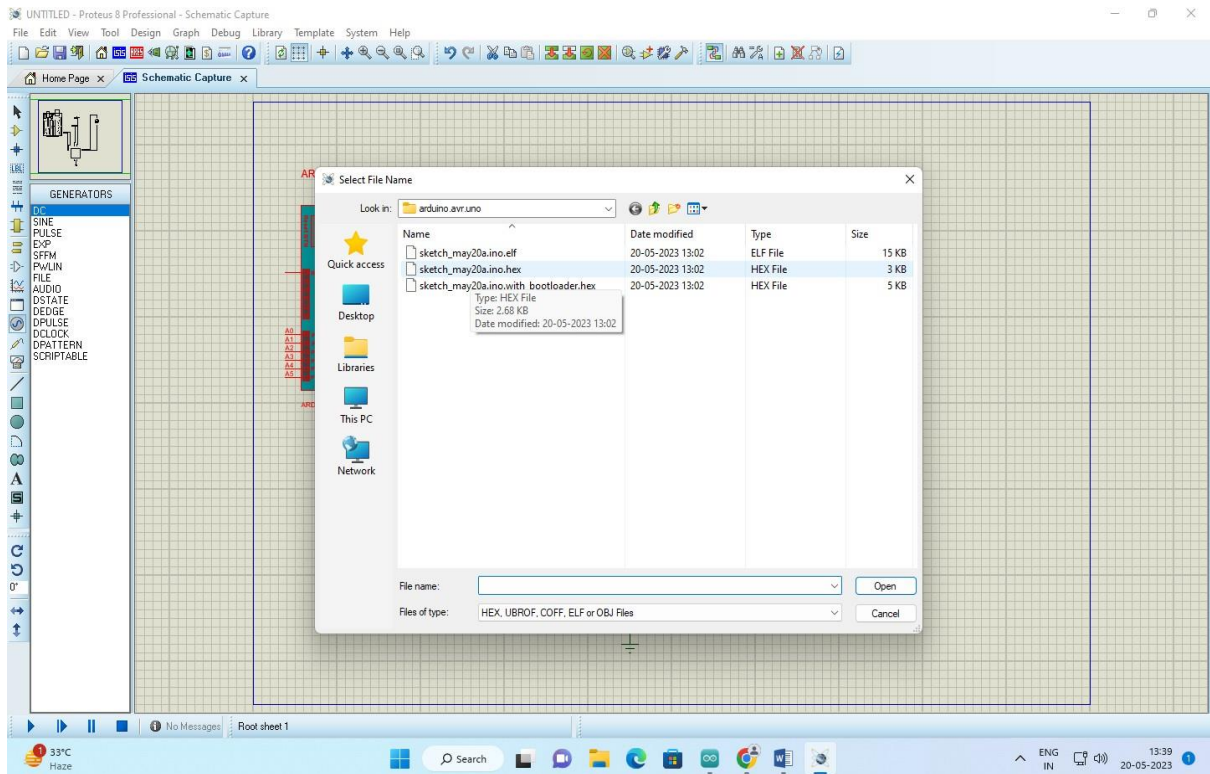


Save file

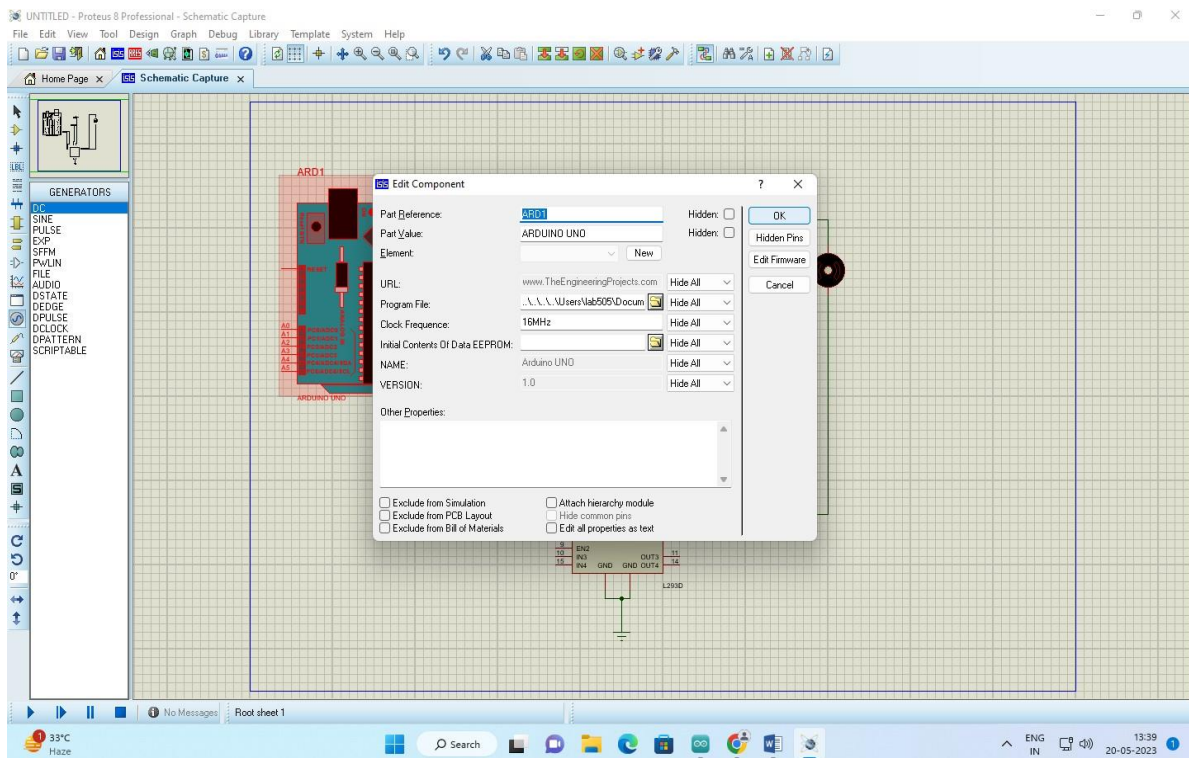


Double click on Arduino and select the path Arduino hex file.

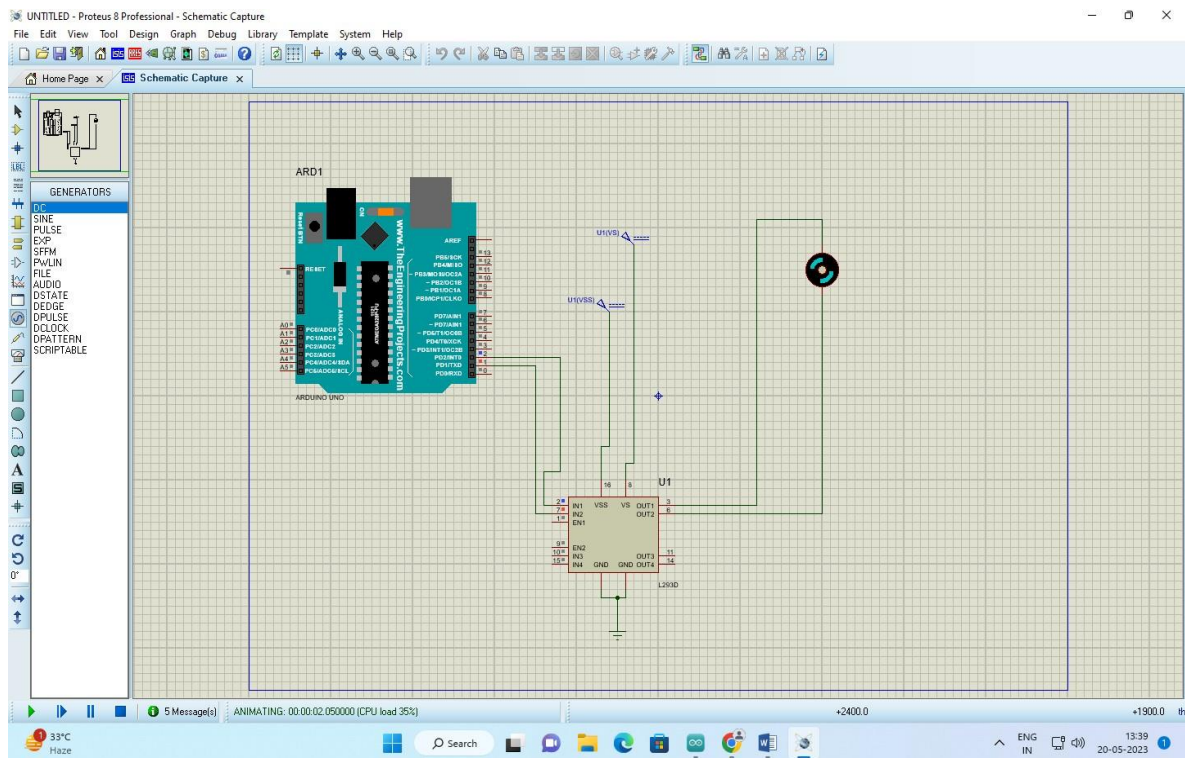




After selecting the path click on “ok”



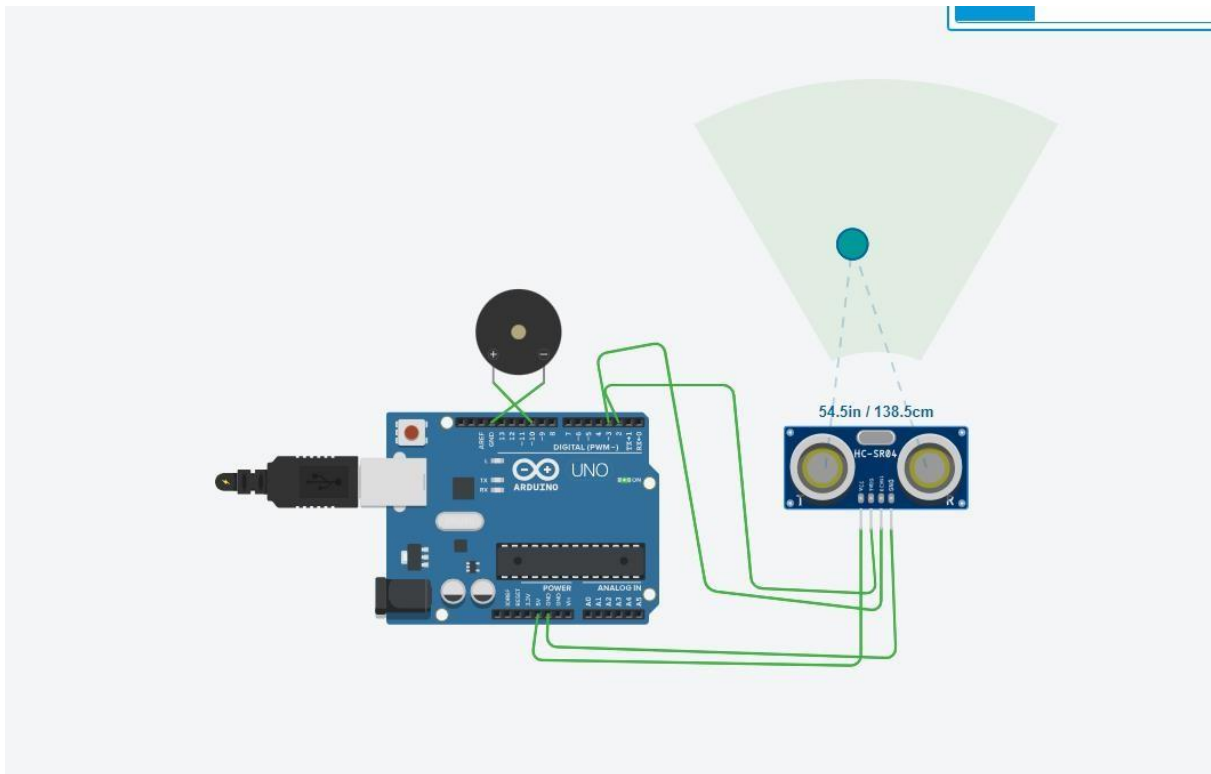
Click on run and you will see the o/p:-



Practical no:- 5

Aim: Develop Python code for testing the sensors

Prequest : THINKERcard make a account on tinkercad



- Arduino UNO
- Ultrasonic distance sensor
- Piezo

Code:

```
int trigger_pin = 2;
int echo_pin = 3;
int buzzer_pin = 10;
int time;
int distance;
void setup()
{
    Serial.begin(9600);
    pinMode (trigger_pin, OUTPUT);
    pinMode (echo_pin, INPUT);
    pinMode (buzzer_pin, OUTPUT);
}
void loop()
{
    digitalWrite (trigger_pin,HIGH);
    delayMicroseconds (10);
    digitalWrite (trigger_pin, LOW);
    time = pulseIn (echo_pin, HIGH);
    distance = (time * 0.034)/2;

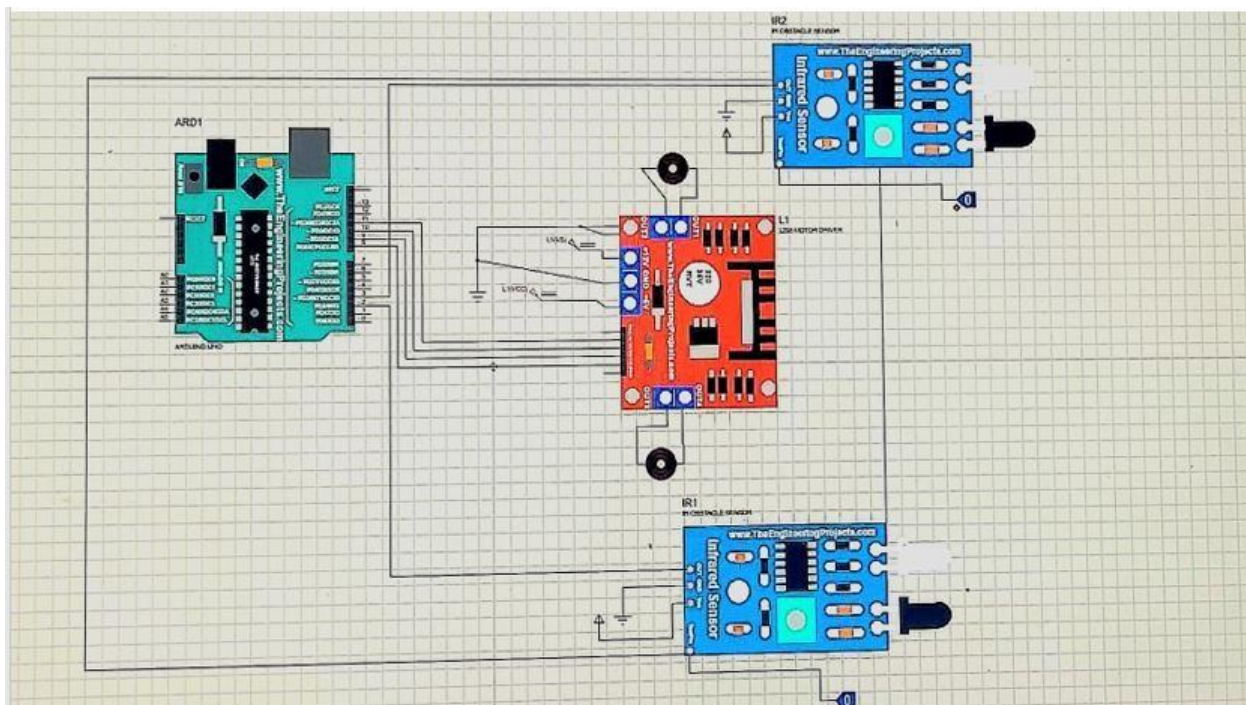
    if (distance <= 10)
    {
        Serial.println("Door Open");
        Serial.print ("Distance=");
```

```
    Serial.println (distance);  
    digitalWrite (buzzer_pin, HIGH);  
    delay (500);  
}  
else  
{  
    Serial.println("Door Close");  
    Serial.print ("Distance=");  
    Serial.println (distance);  
    digitalWrite (buzzer_pin, LOW);  
    delay (500);  
}  
}
```

Practical no:- 6

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

Prequest: Proteus Design Suite, Arduino IDE



- Arduino UNO
- L298 Motor Driver
- DC MOTOR
- IR OBSTACLE SENSOR

Code:

```
int IR1 = 2;
int IR2 = 3;
int mt1f = 9;
int mt1b = 8;
int mt2f = 10;
int mt2b = 11;
void setup() {
    // put your setup code here, to run once:

    pinMode(IR1, INPUT);
    pinMode(IR2, INPUT);

    pinMode(mt1f, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(mt1b, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(mt2f, OUTPUT);
    pinMode(mt2b, OUTPUT);
}

void loop() {
    // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
    int st1 = digitalRead(IR1);

    int st2 = digitalRead(IR2);

    if (st1 ==1 && st2==1) {

        digitalWrite(mt1f, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(mt2f, HIGH);
    }
    else if(st1 ==0 && st2==1){

        digitalWrite(mt1b, HIGH);
        digitalWrite(mt2f, HIGH);
    }
}
```

```
}  
else if(st1 ==1 && st2==0){  
  
    digitalWrite(mt1f, HIGH);  
    digitalWrite(mt2b, HIGH);  
}  
else {  
  
    digitalWrite(mt1b, LOW);  
    digitalWrite(mt2b, LOW);  
}  
}
```

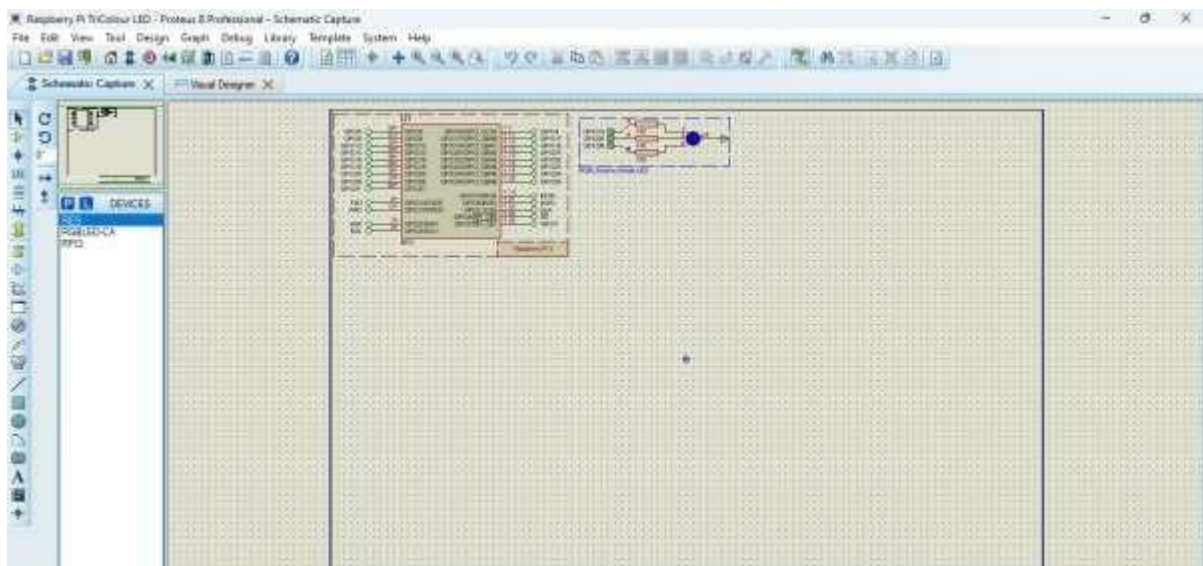
Practical no:- 7

Aim:-Using Light strip to develop and debug the line follower robot

Components required:

Raspberry pr ,Strip rgb led

Circuit connection:-



Source Code
in python

```

from goto import with_goto
from stddef import *
import var
import pio
import resource
from datetime import datetime
# Peripheral Configuration Code (Do Not Edit)
#---CONFIG_BEGIN---
import cpu
import FileStore
import timer
import VFP
import Generic
def peripheral_setup():
# Peripheral Constructors
pio.cpu=cpu.CPU()
pio.storage=FileStore.FileStore()
pio.timer=timer.Timer()
pio.server=VFP.VfpServer()
pio.RGBLED1=Generic.RgbLedCa(pio.GPIO19, pio.GPIO20, pio.GPIO26)
pio.storage.begin()
pio.server.begin(0)
# Install interrupt handlers

def peripheral_loop():
pio.timer.poll()
pio.server.poll()
#---CONFIG_END---
def variables_setup():
# Flowchart Variables
pass
# Flowchart Routines
@with_goto
def chart_SETUP():
return
@with_goto
def chart_LOOP():
pio.RGBLED1.set(True, True, True)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(True, False, False)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(True, True, False)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(False, True, False)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(False, True, True)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(False, False, True)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(True, False, True)
sleep((500)*0.001)
pio.RGBLED1.set(False, False, False)
sleep((500)*0.001)
return

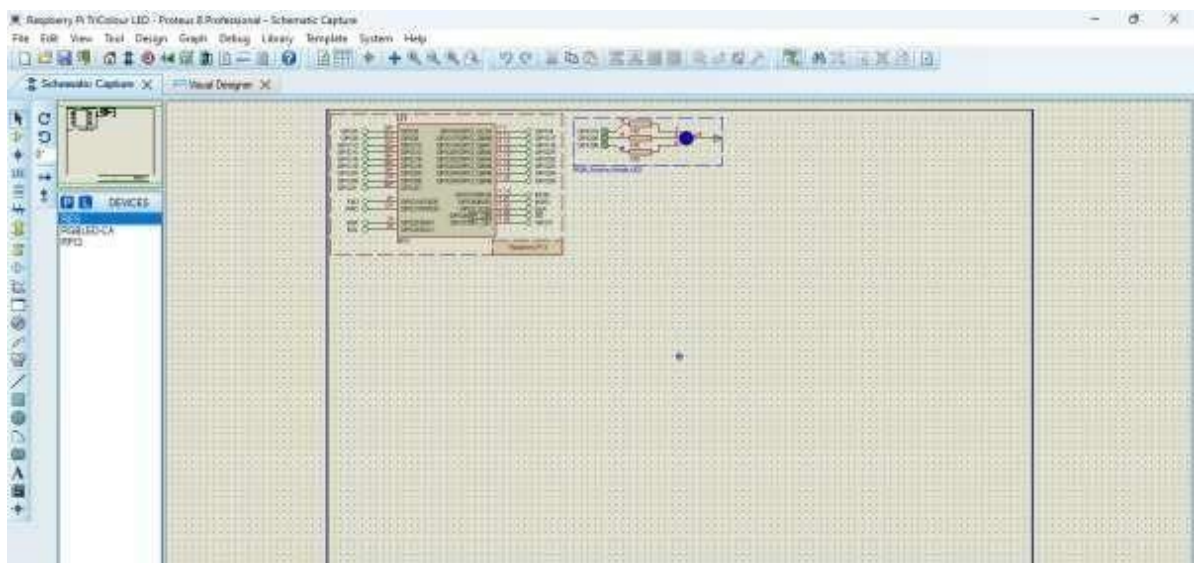
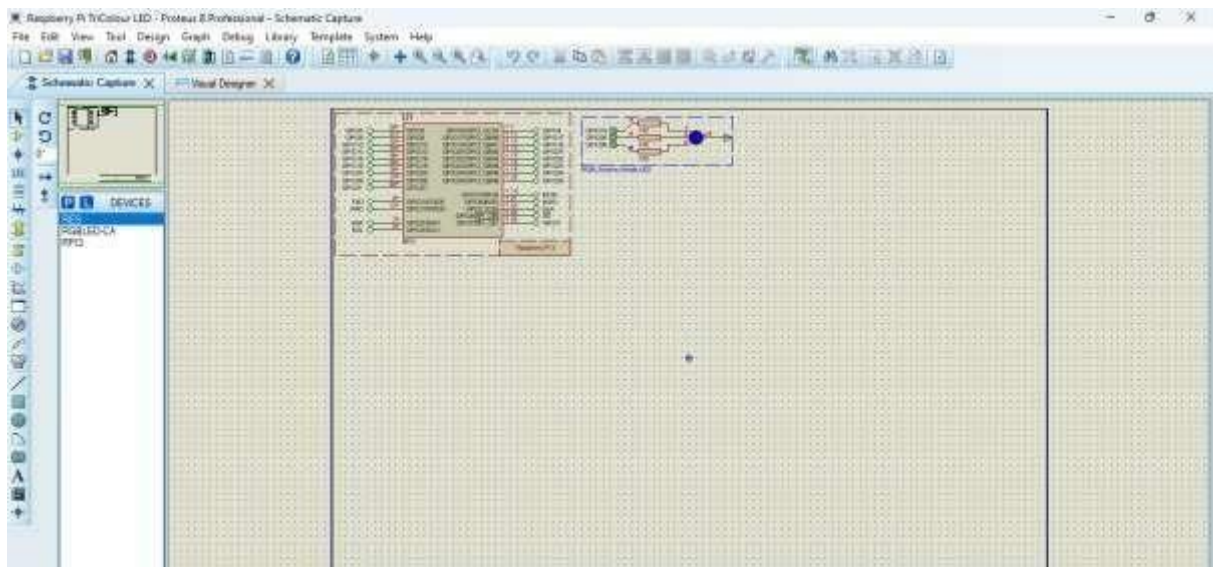
# Main function
def main():
# Setup
variables_setup()
peripheral_setup()
chart_SETUP()

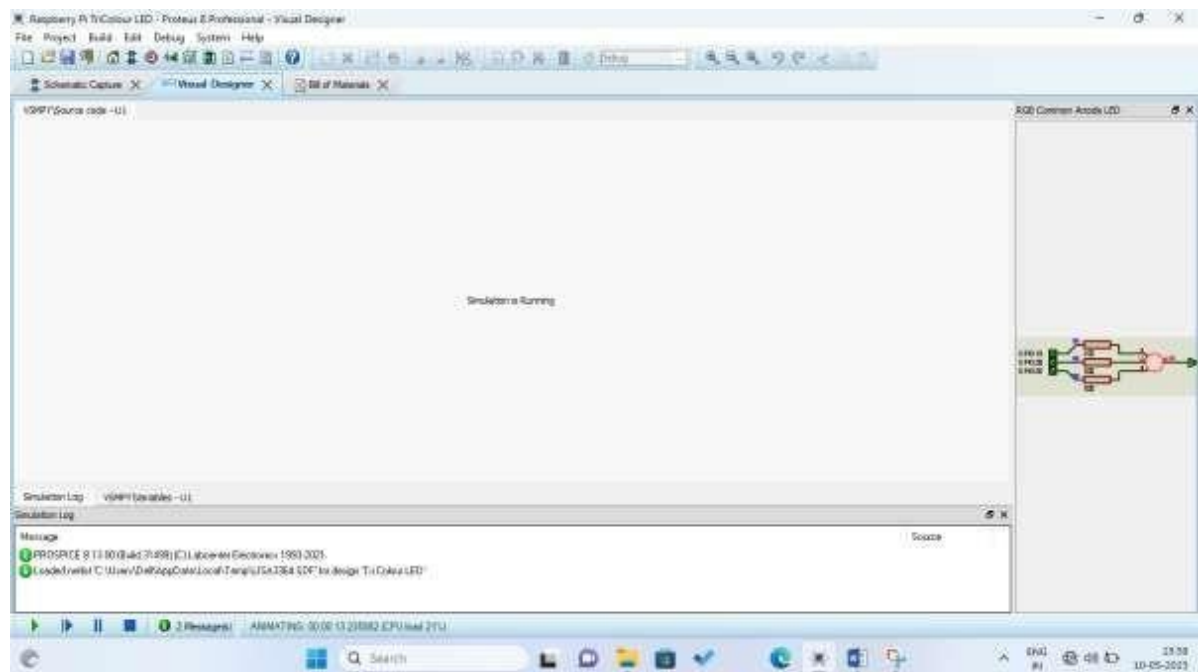
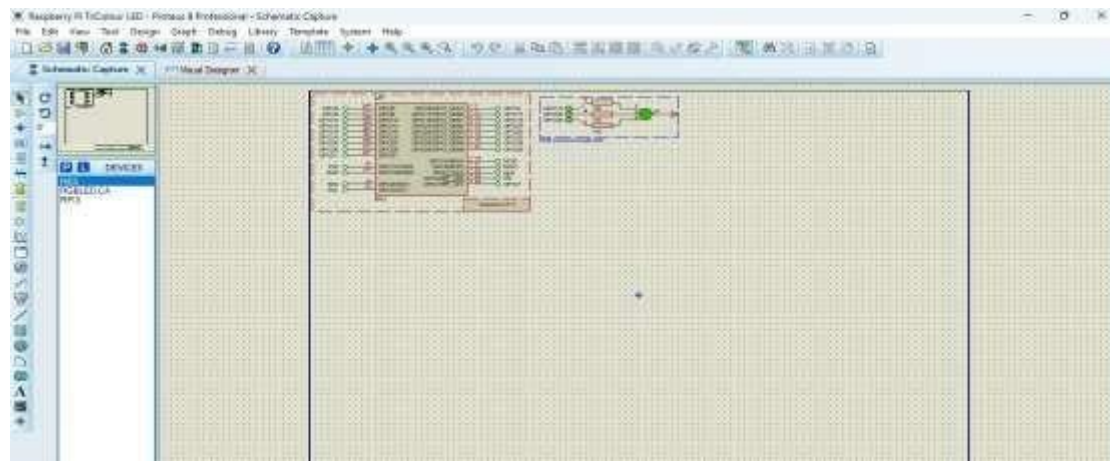
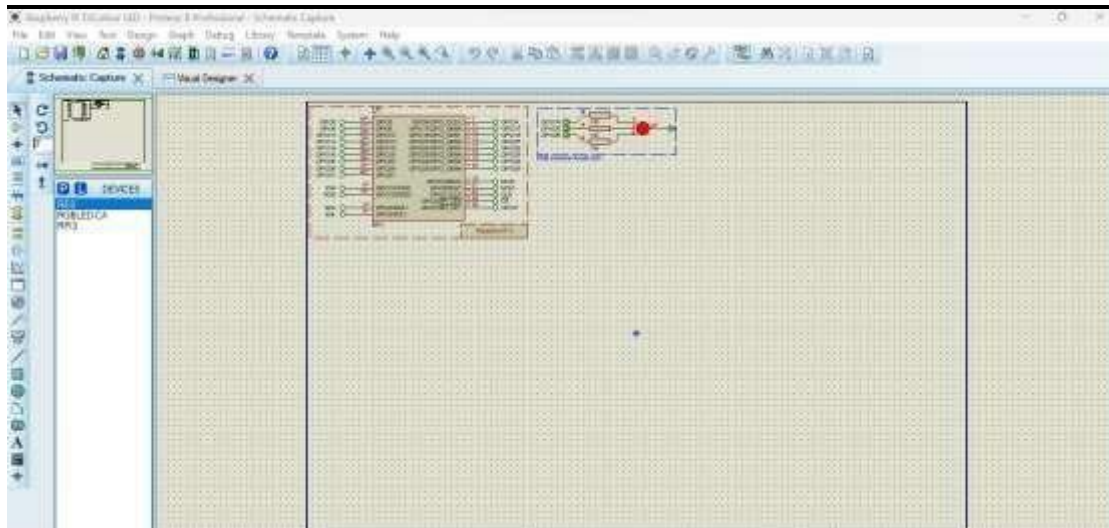
```

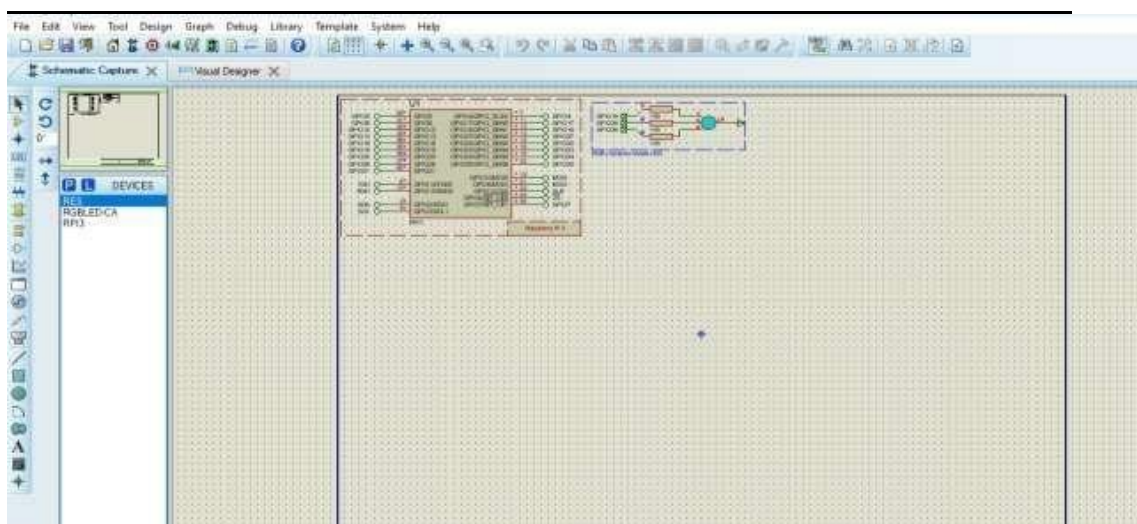
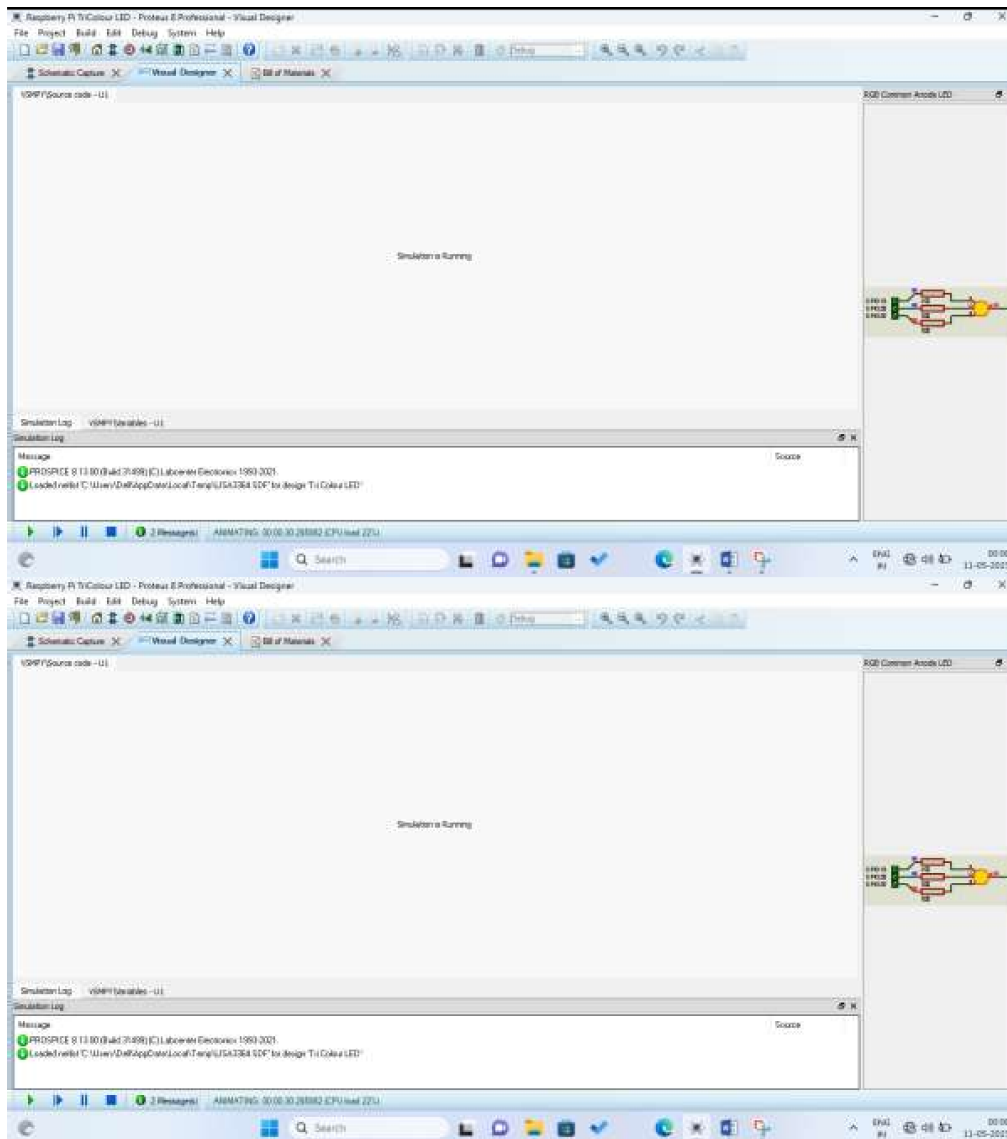
```
# Infinite loop
while True:
    peripheral_loop()
    chart_LOOP()
# Command line execution
if __name__ == '__main__':
    main()
```

Flowchart of project:

OUTPUT:-







Practical No – 8

Aim - Detect faces with Haar cascades.

Step 1: Need to be Download

“haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml” in same folder of code file and Web cam connected to system.

Step 2: Install create and activate Virtual Environment by using venv Package.

Use below command to download virtual environment by using CMD,

```
>>>pip install venv
```

Command to Create virtual environment,

```
>>>Virtualenv env
```

Command to Activation of virtual environment,

For Linux: \$sources environment_name/bin/activate

For Windows: >env\scripts\activate

Step 3: Install Open CV Package,

```
>>>pip install opencv-python
```

Step 4: Use any Editor for code writing (e.g: VS Code, Python IDLE)

For open VS code type in same CMD shell,

```
>>>code .
```

Step 5: For running program here we used VS Code, Write below code and run.

Source Code:

```
import cv2
```

```
face_classifier = cv2.CascadeClassifier(cv2.data.harcascades
+ "haarcascade_frontalface_default.xml")
```

```
video_capture = cv2.VideoCapture(0)
```

```
def detect_bounding_box(vid):
    gray_image = cv2.cvtColor(vid, cv2.COLOR_BGR2GRAY)
    faces = face_classifier.detectMultiScale(gray_image, 1.1, 5,
minSize=(40,40))
    for (x,y,w,h) in faces:
        cv2.rectangle(vid, (x,y),(x+w,y+h),(0,255,0),4)
    return faces
```

```
while True:
```

```
    result, video_frame = video_capture.read() #read frames
from the video
```

```
    if result is False:
```

```
        break #terminate the loop if the frame is not read
successfully
```

```
    faces = detect_bounding_box(video_frame) #apply the
function we created to the video frame
```

```
    cv2.imshow("My Face Detection Project",video_frame)
#display the processed frame in a window named "My Face
Detection Project"
```

```
    if cv2.waitKey(1)& 0xFF == ord("q"):
        break
```

```
video_capture.release()
cv2.destroyAllWindows()
```

Output:

