

# Practical Journal

## Robotics



Chembur Trombay Education Society's

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**College of Arts Science & Commerce**

**Chembur Mumbai – 400 071**

### CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Shivani Anil Borhadeof** M.Sc Part II (Computer Science) Sem IV.

Seat Number: **4142333** has successfully completed the necessary course of experiments in the subject of **Robotics** during the academic year 2022 - 2023.

**Prof. In Charge**

**Head of Department**

College Seal

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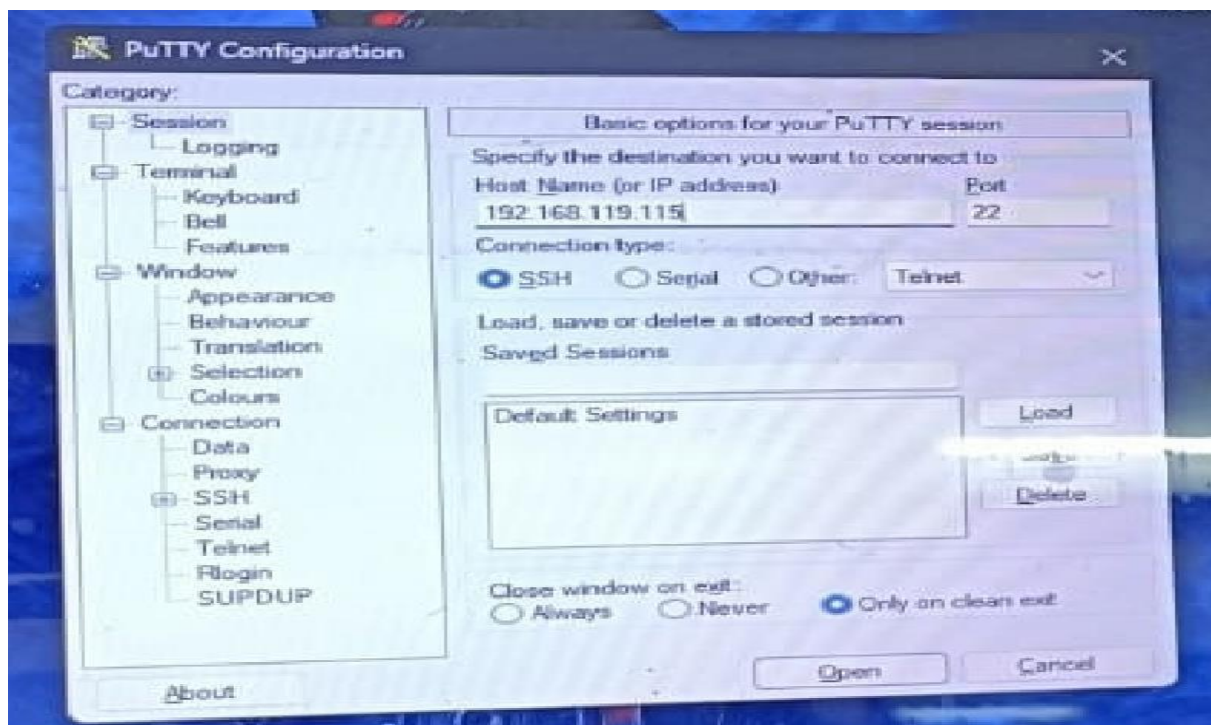
## Practical No – 01

**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,

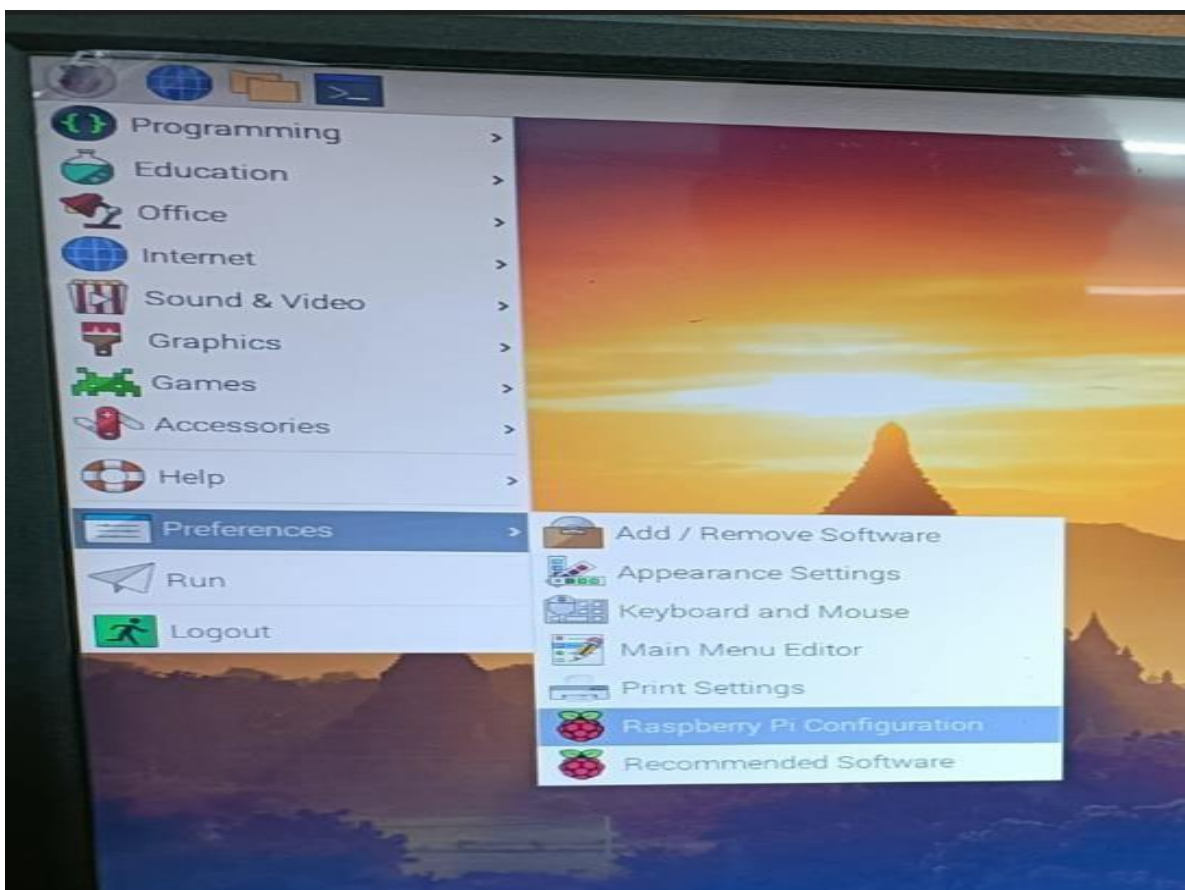


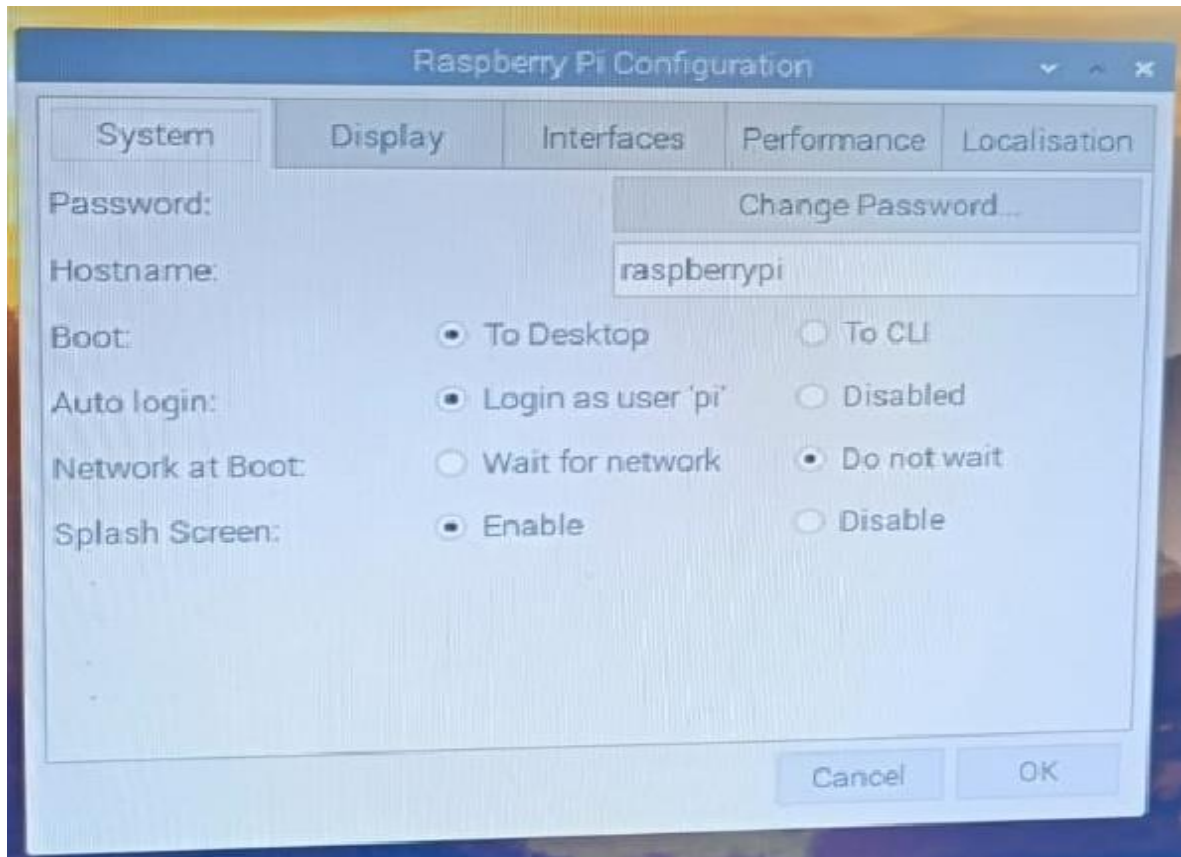
### Raspberry pi configuration:

**Step 3:** Click on start menu,

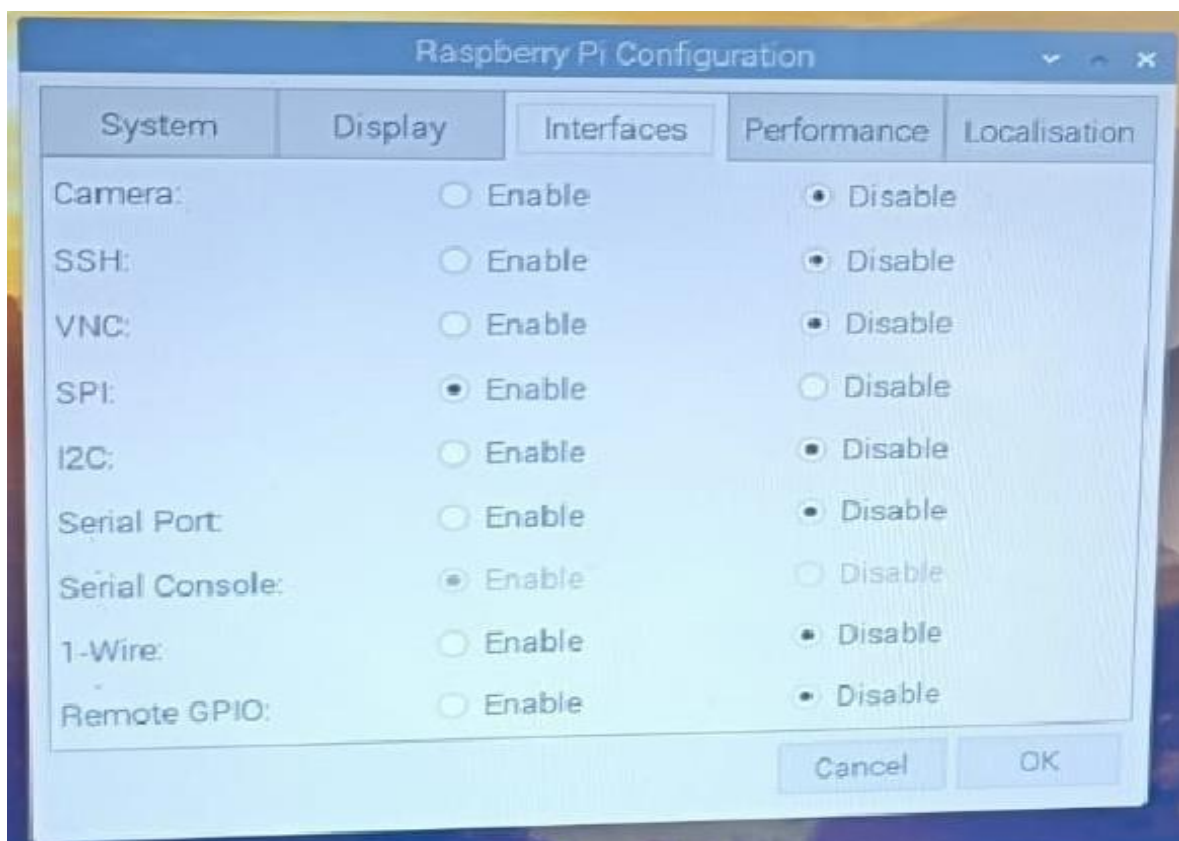


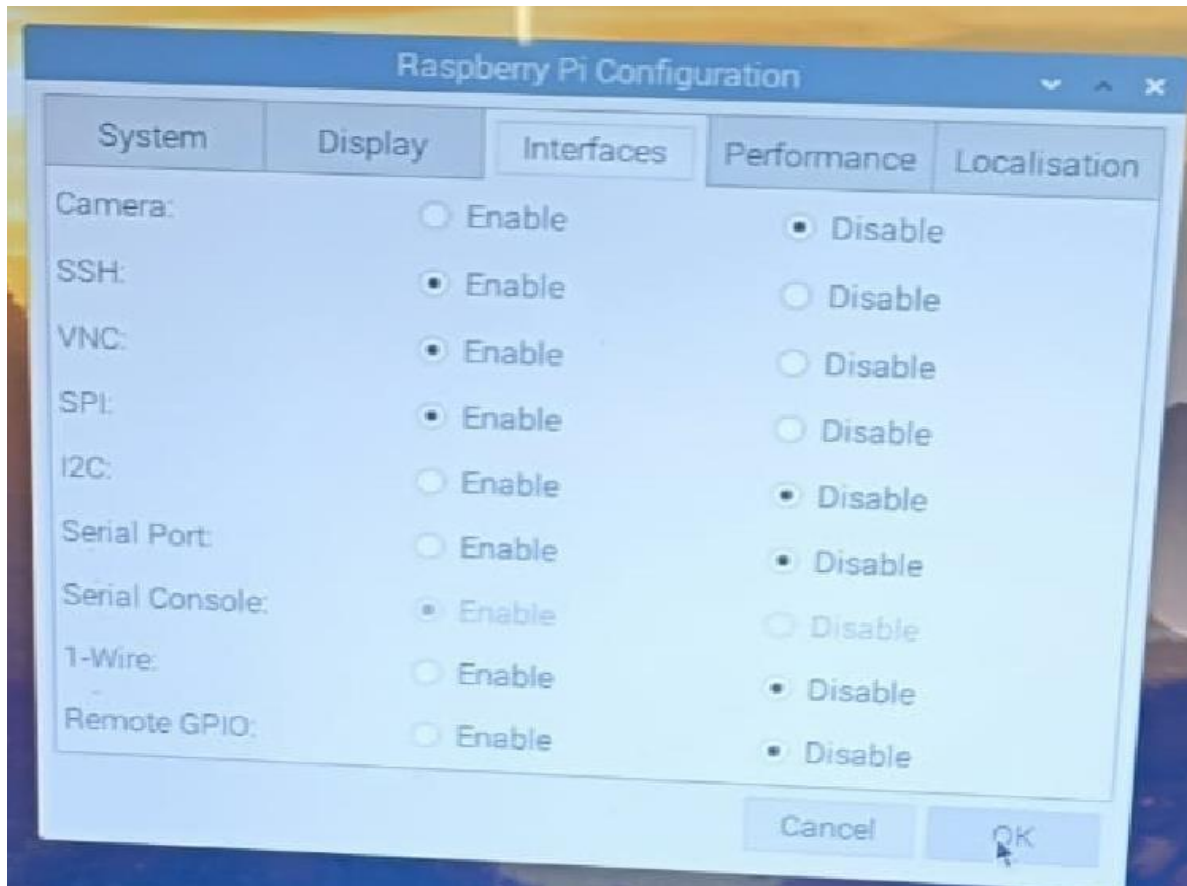
**Step 4:** Go to Preferences -> Raspberry pi configuration -> Enter



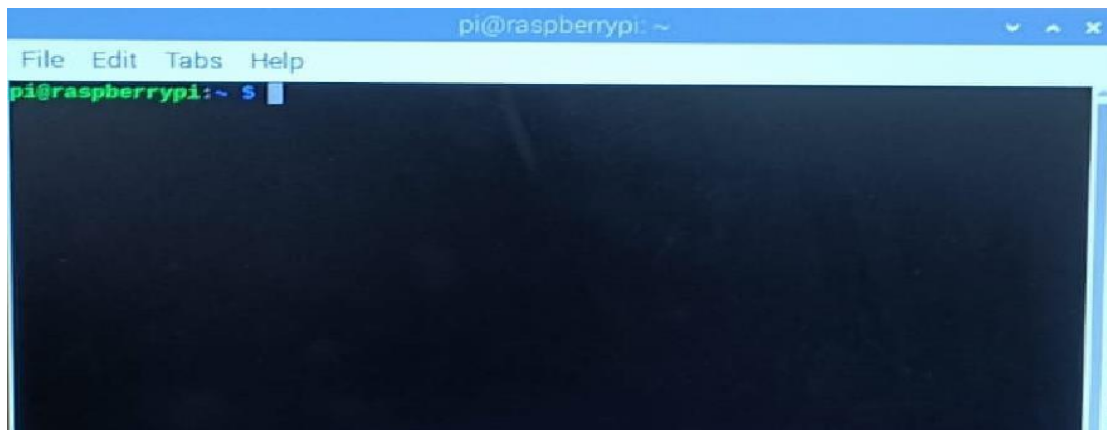


**Step 5:** Interface -> Enable SSH and VNC Connections press OK.

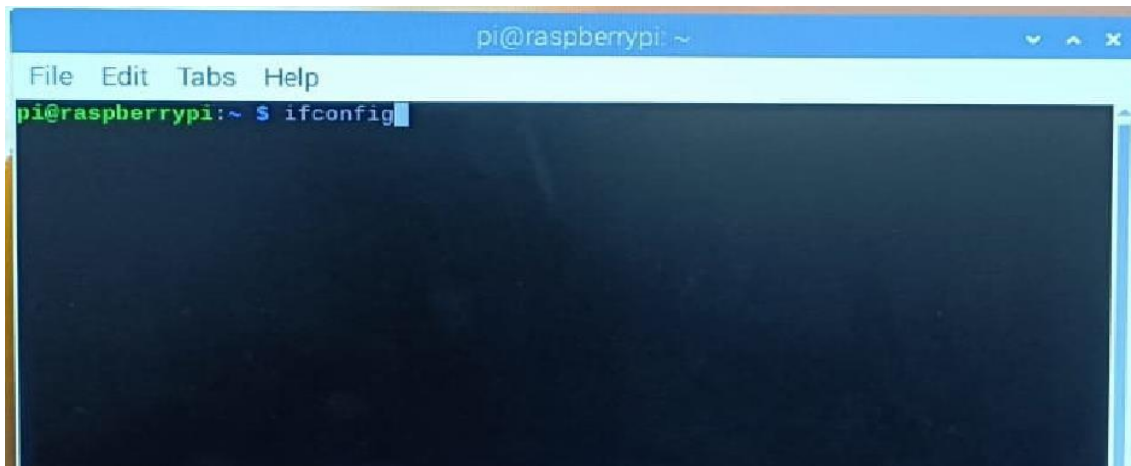




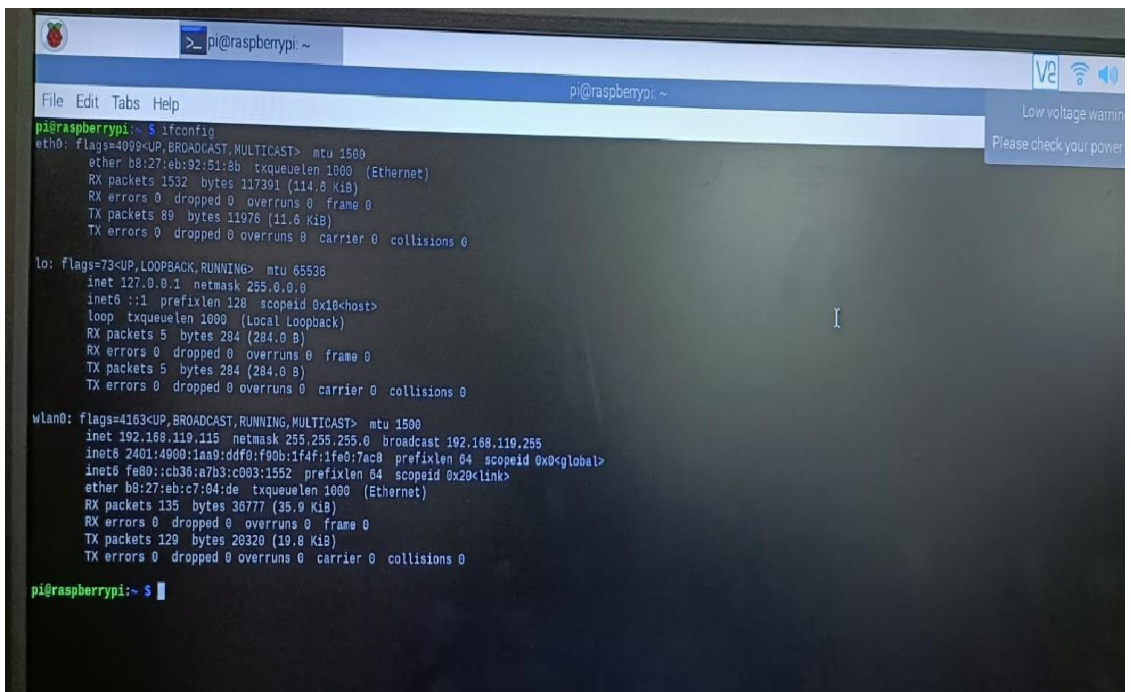
**Step 6:** Open New terminals and type below command,  
>>>ifconfig







```
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::1 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

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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 $
```

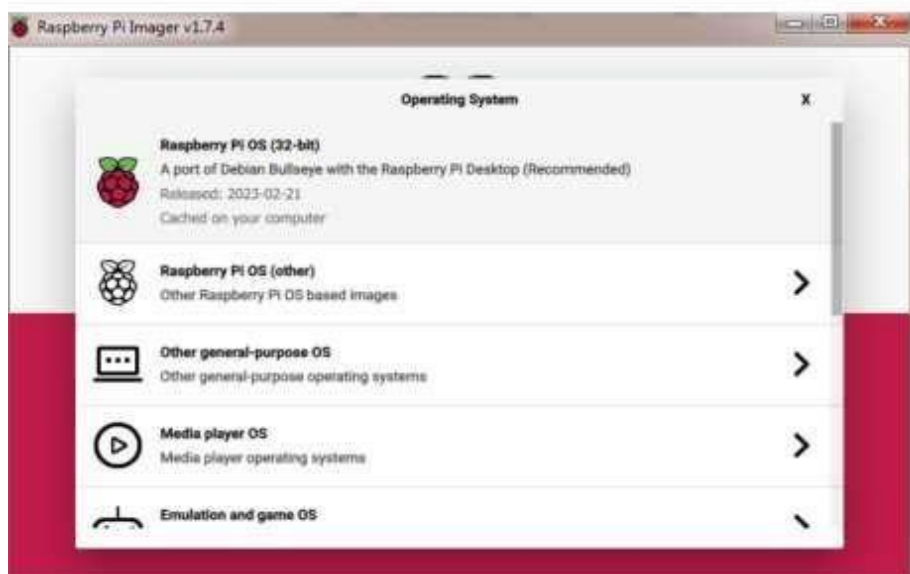


## Practical No – 02

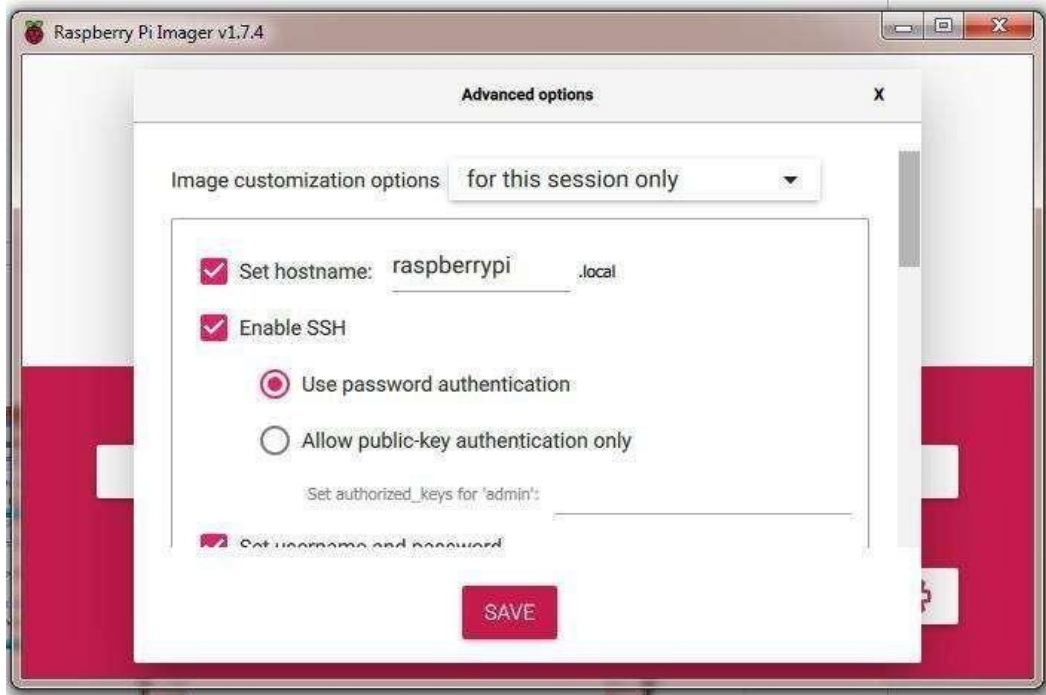
**Aim :** Using sftp upload files from PC

**Software required:-**Filezilla, Github

Step 1: Install the Raspberry Pi Imager

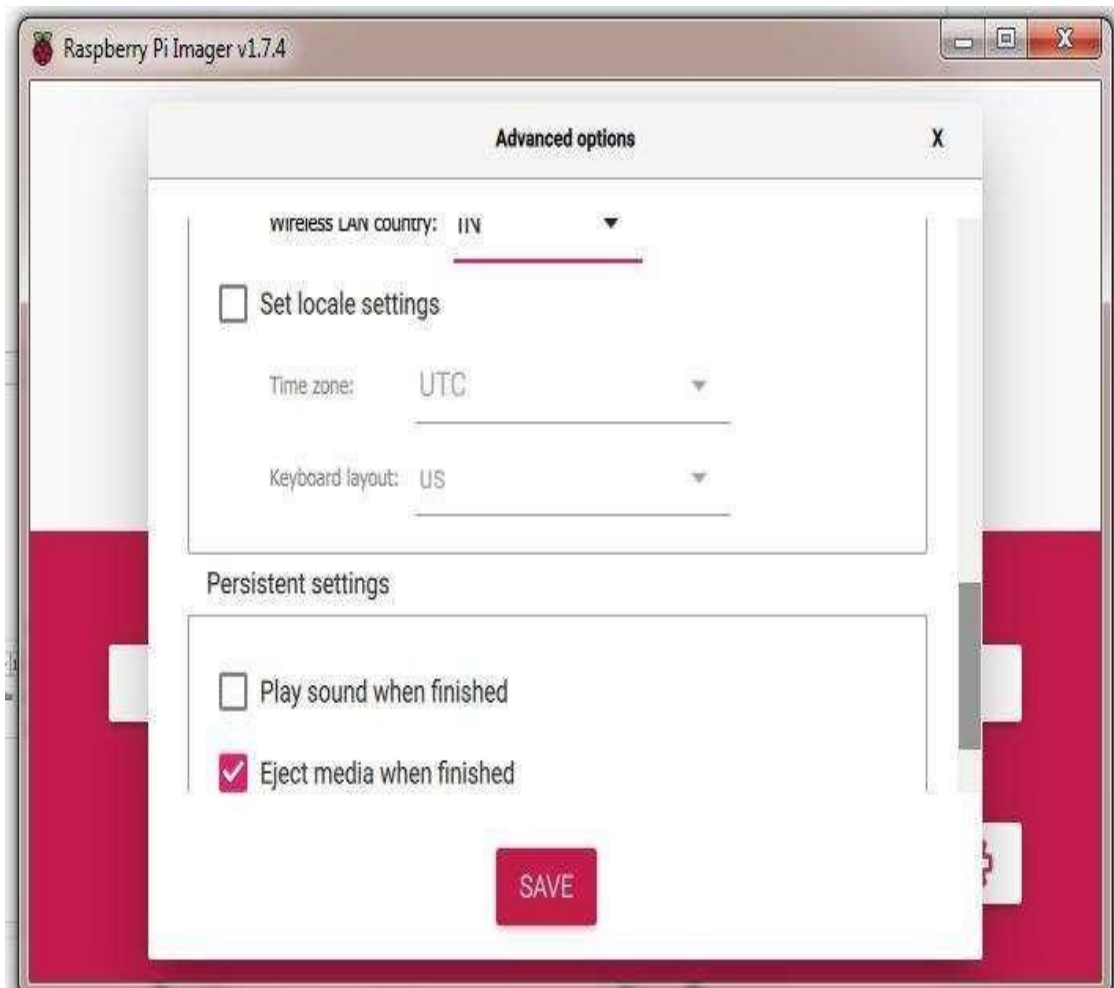


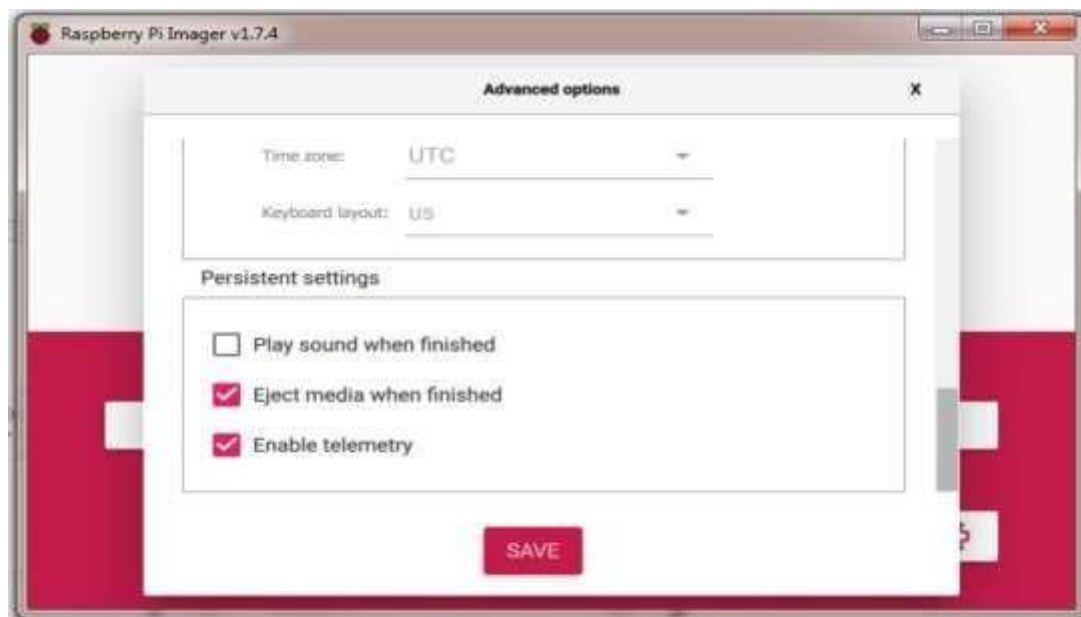
## Step 2: Set Host Name , enable SSH, Set Username and Password.



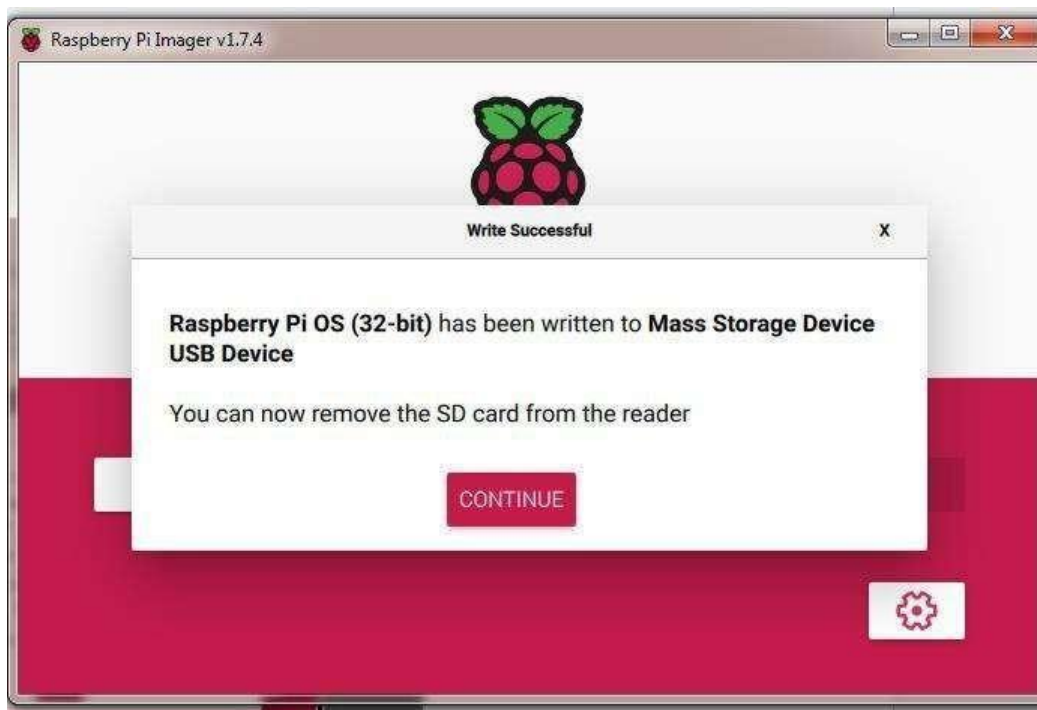
## Step 3: Set SSID and Password of hotspot which is used .





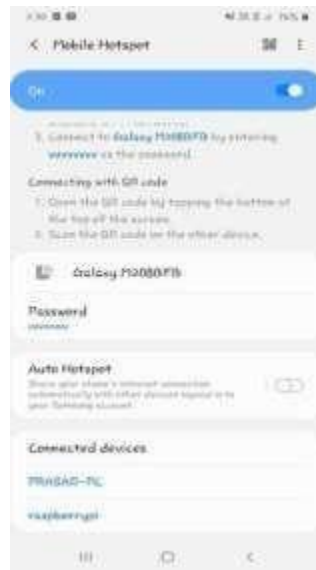


on





## 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:~
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

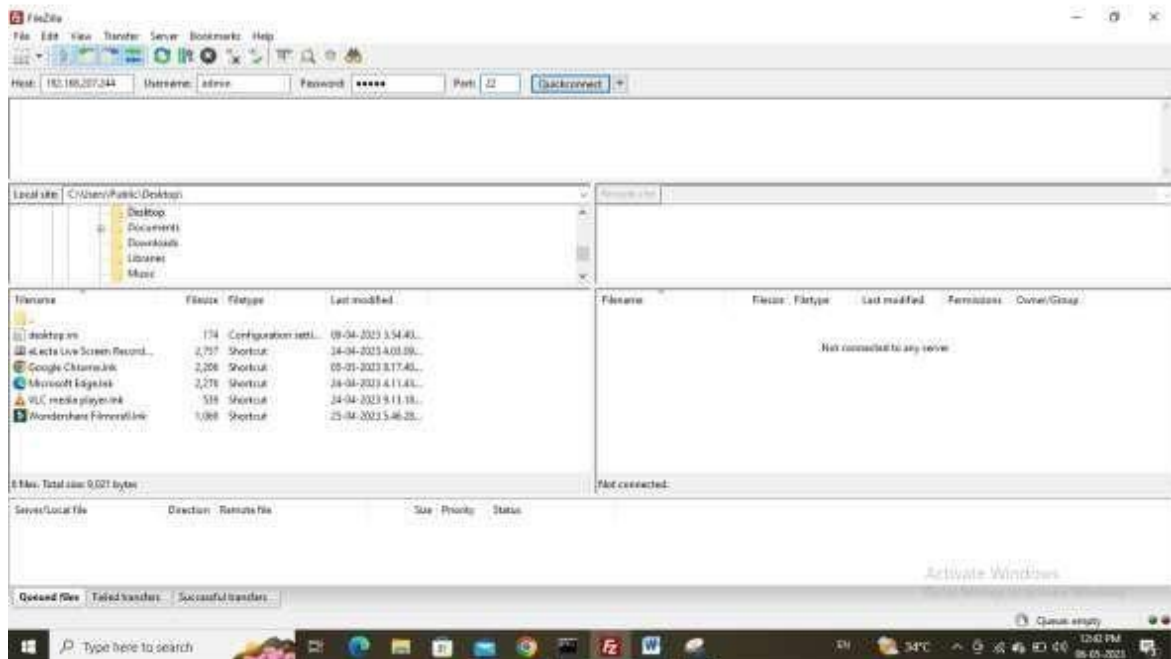
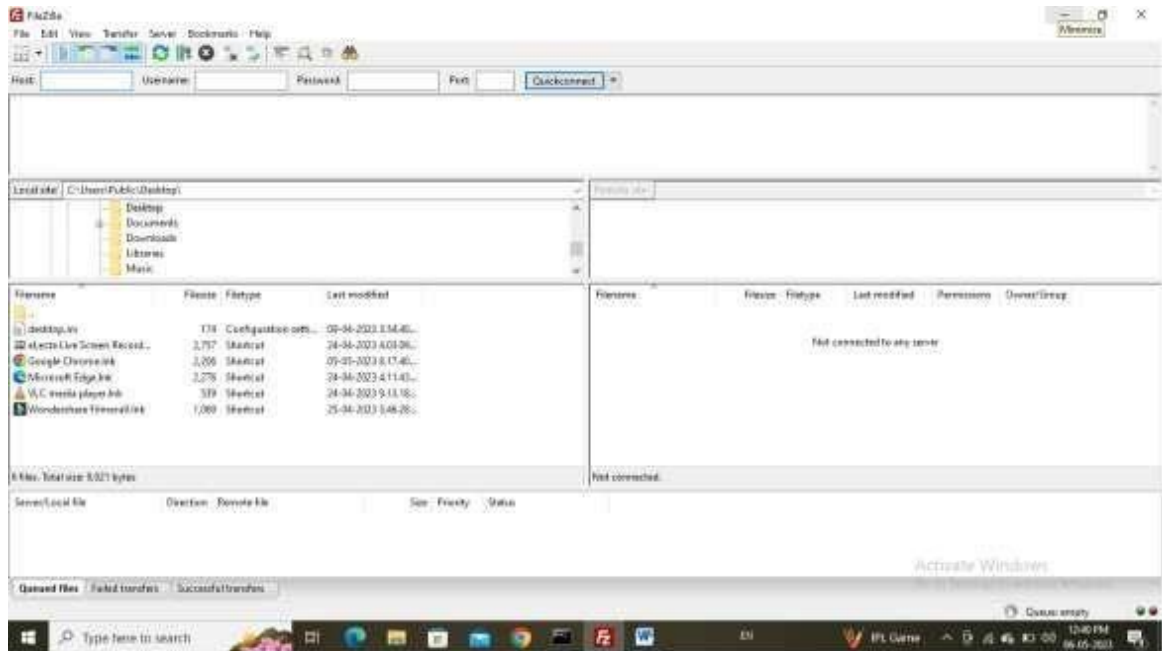
Ping statistics for 192.168.207.244:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 9ms, Maximum = 21ms, Average = 12ms

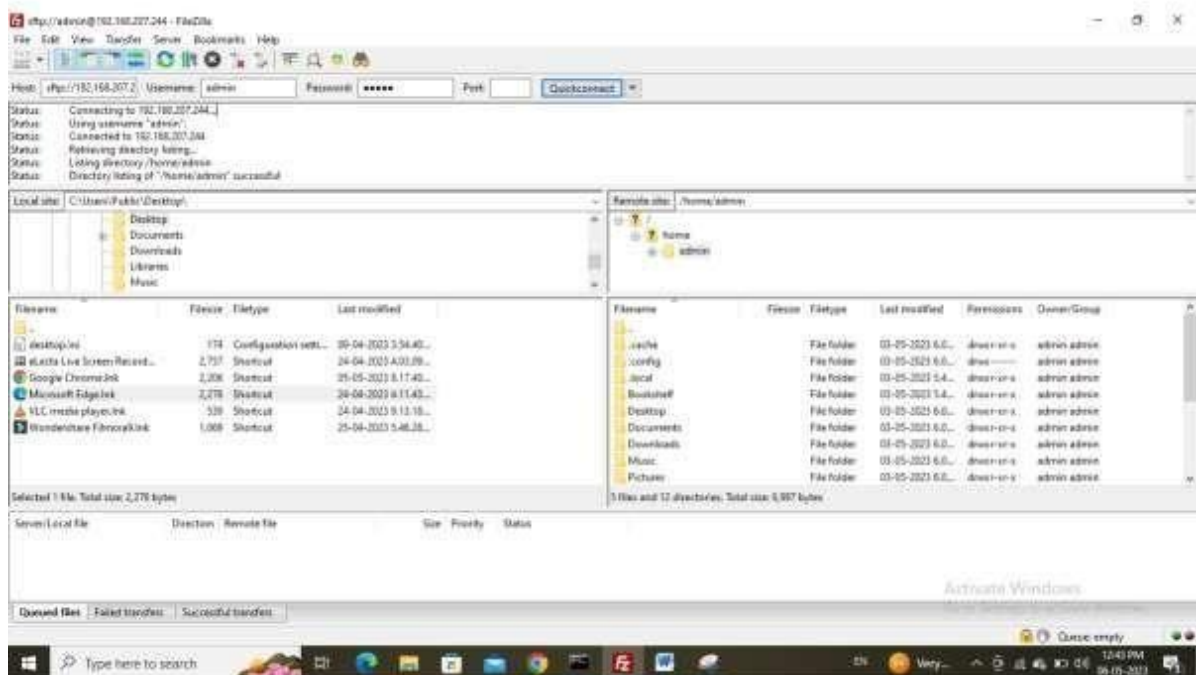
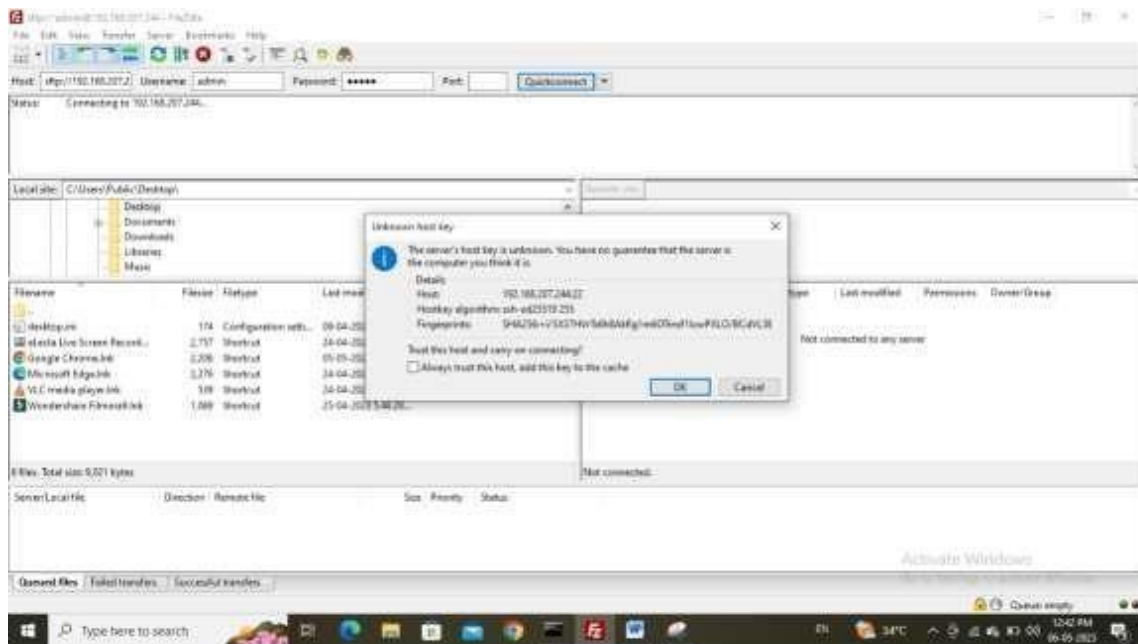
C:\Users\Admin>ssh admin@192.168.207.244
The authenticity of host '192.168.207.244 (192.168.207.244)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:qZw2aLXcb81PnFDfJMHtKANxs5KbGF1/X9PLVqS/Hb0.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '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

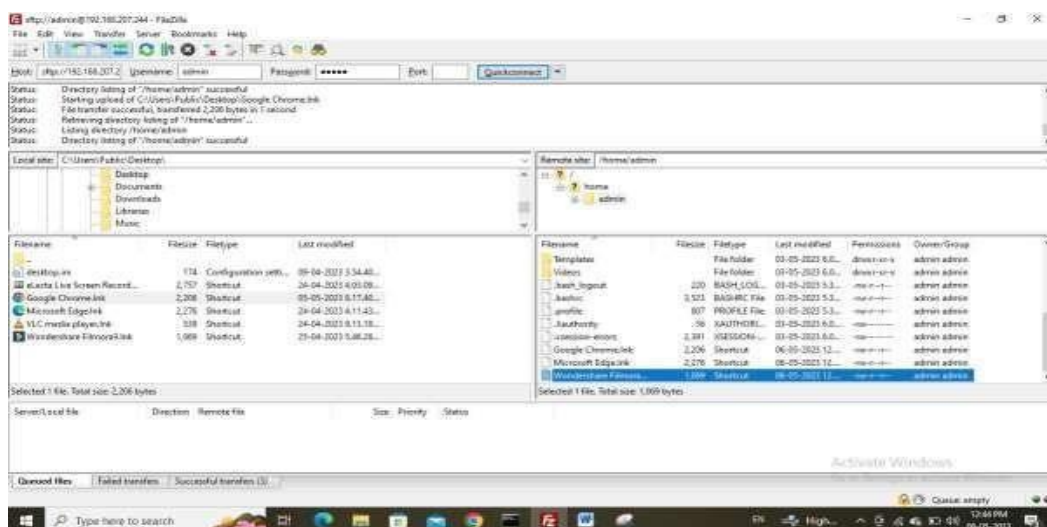
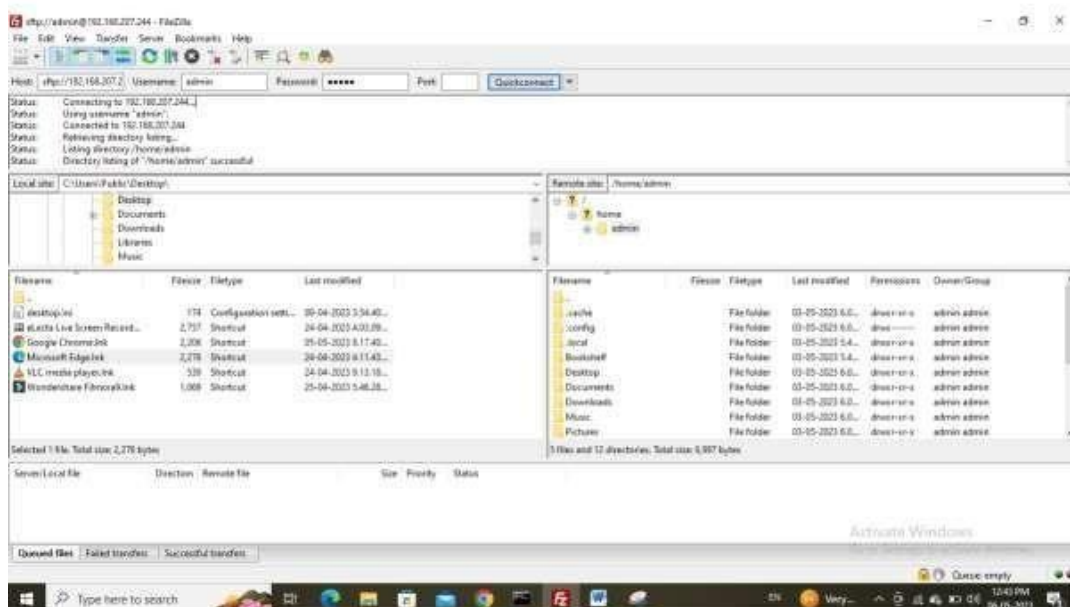
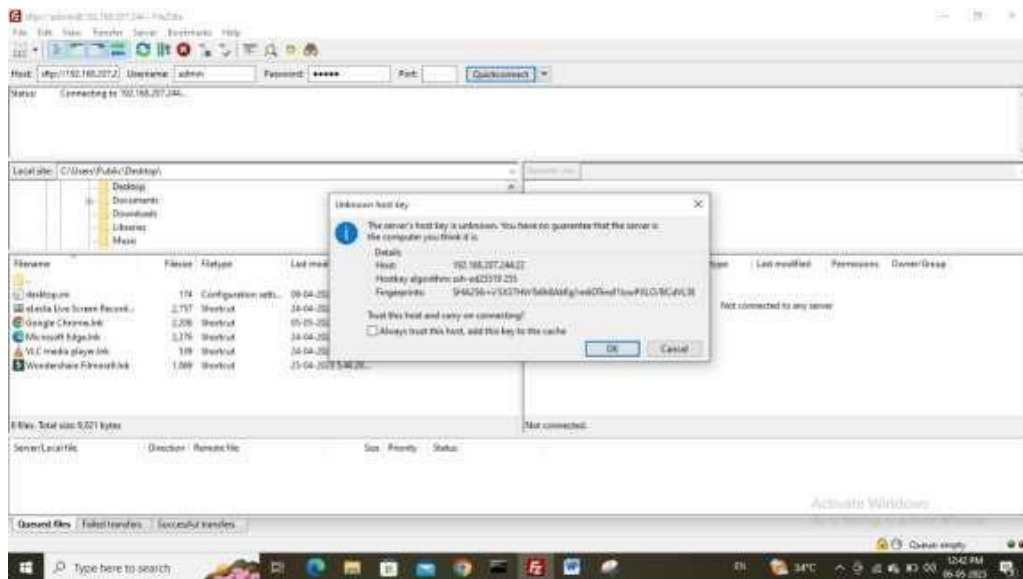
The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

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)



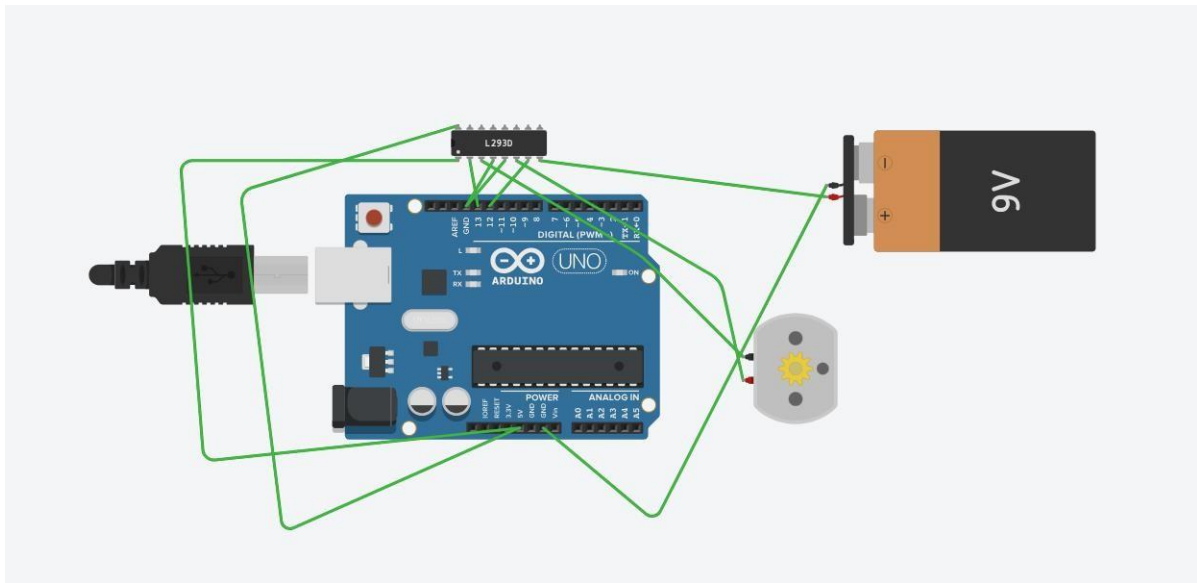




## Practical No – 03

**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)
```

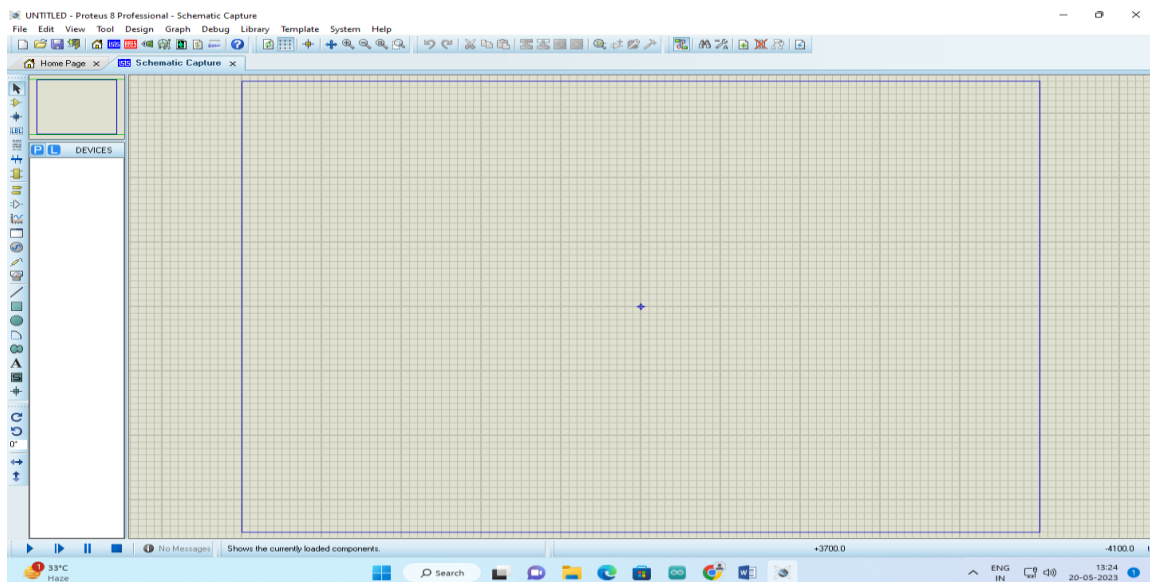
```
}
```

## Practical no:- 4

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

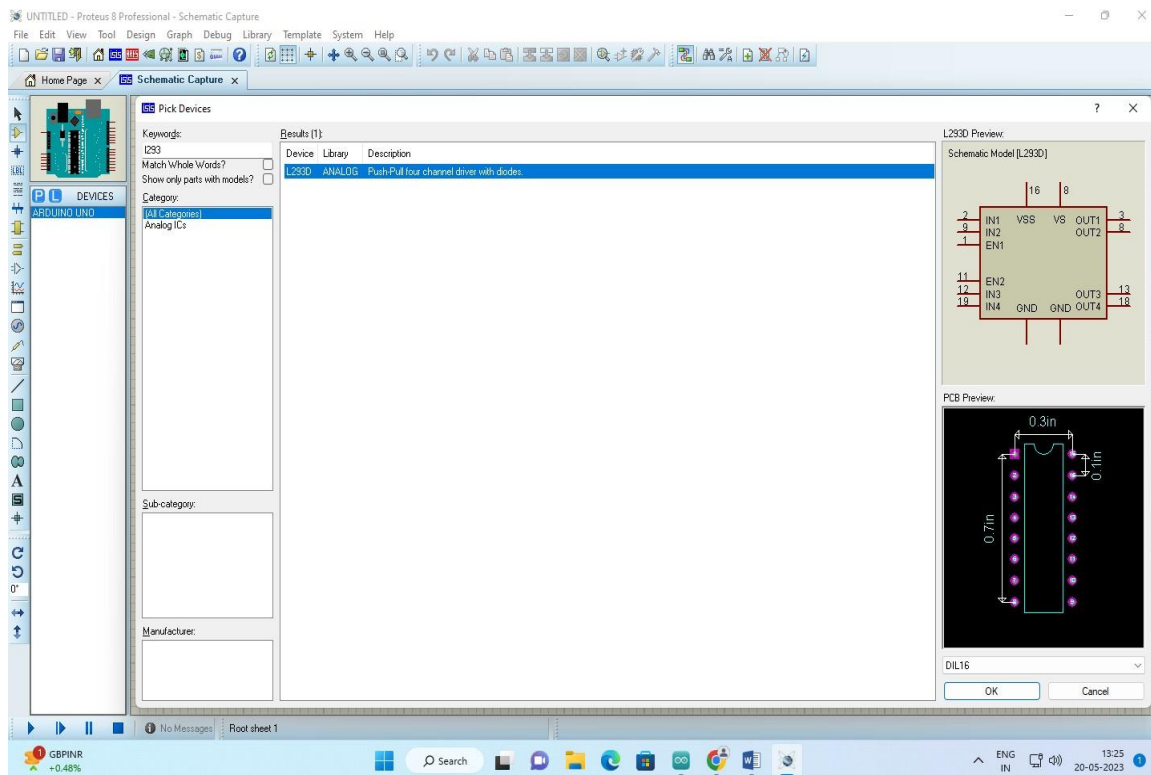
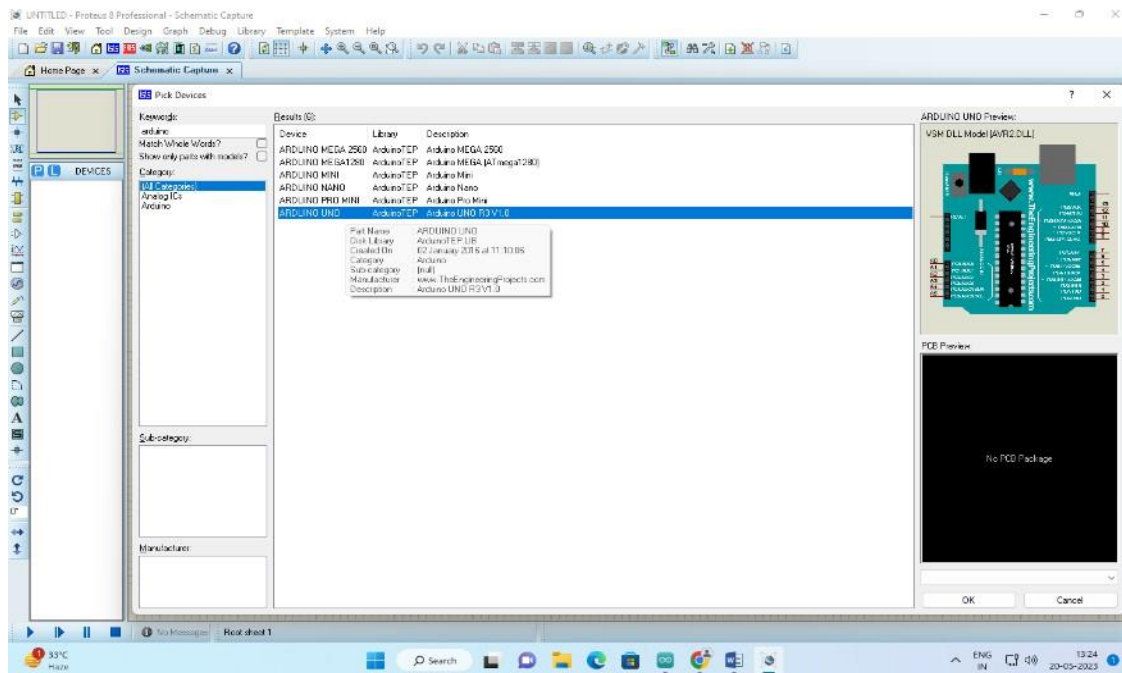
**Prequest:** Proteus Design Suite, Arduino IDE

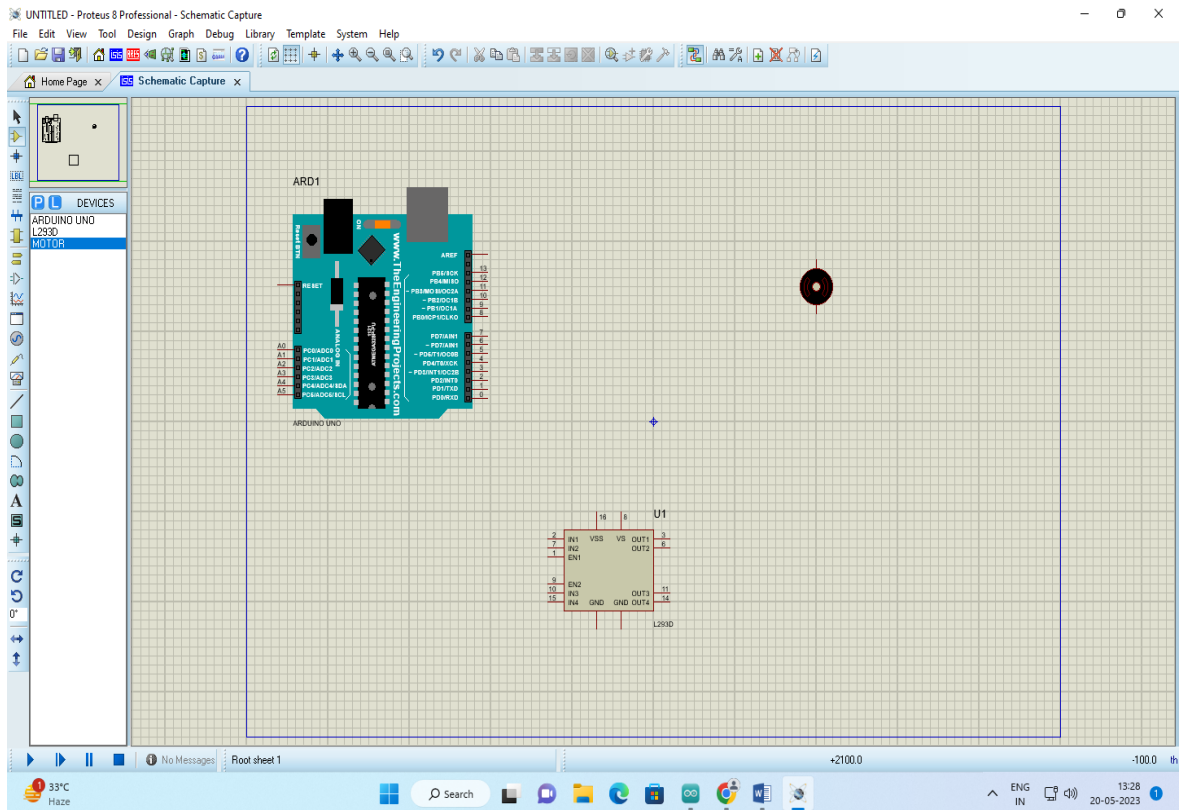
**Step 1)** First open proteus software and select ISIS and click on it.



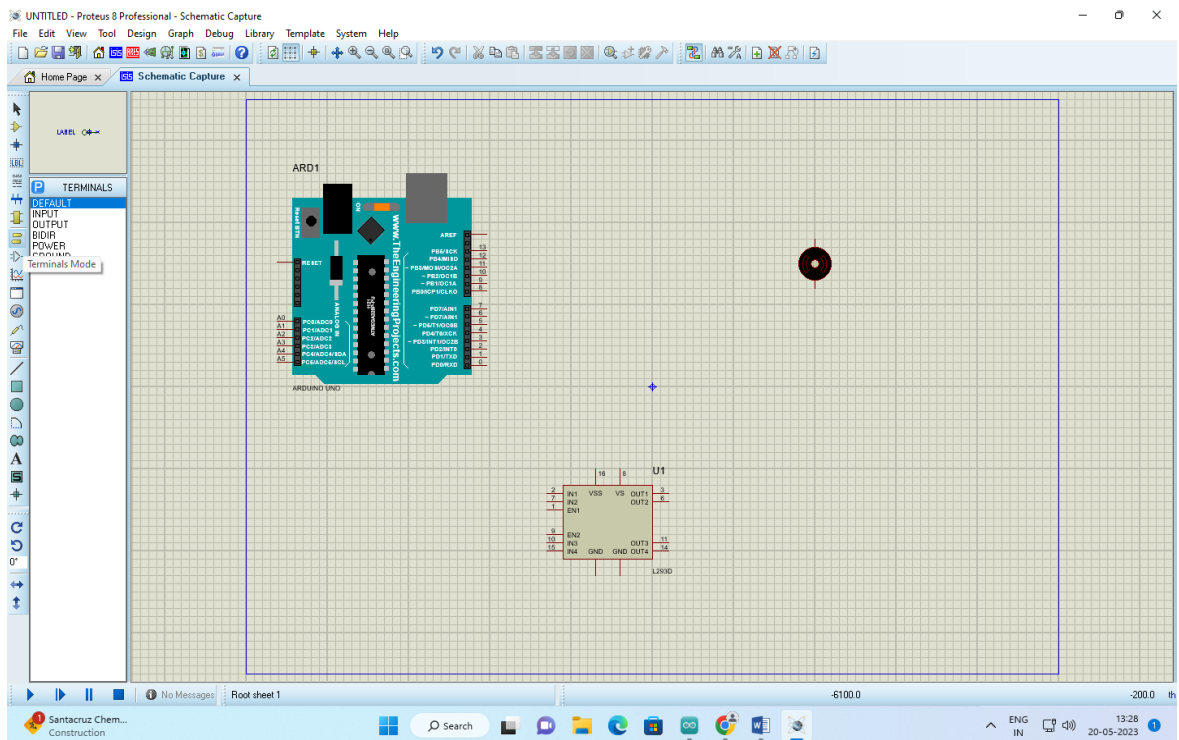
**Step 2)** Select the following components-

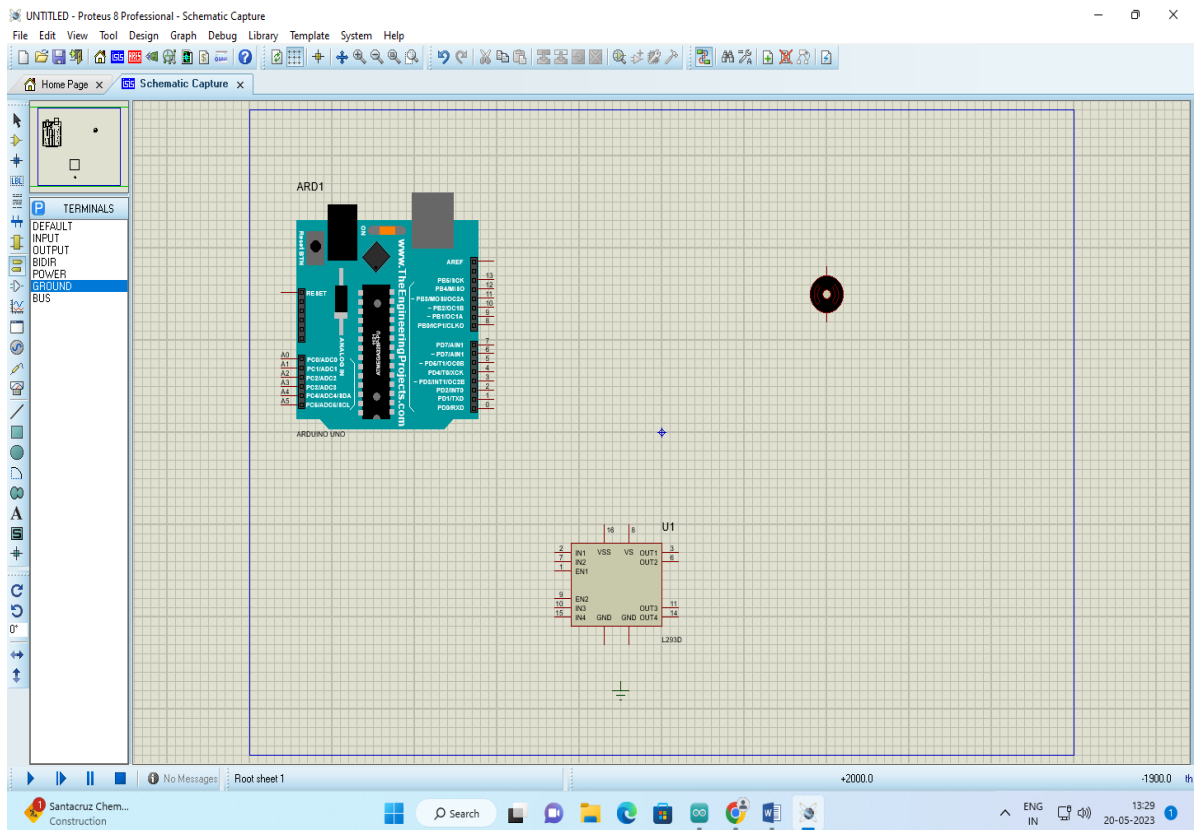
- Arduino UNO
- L293D
- DC MOTOR



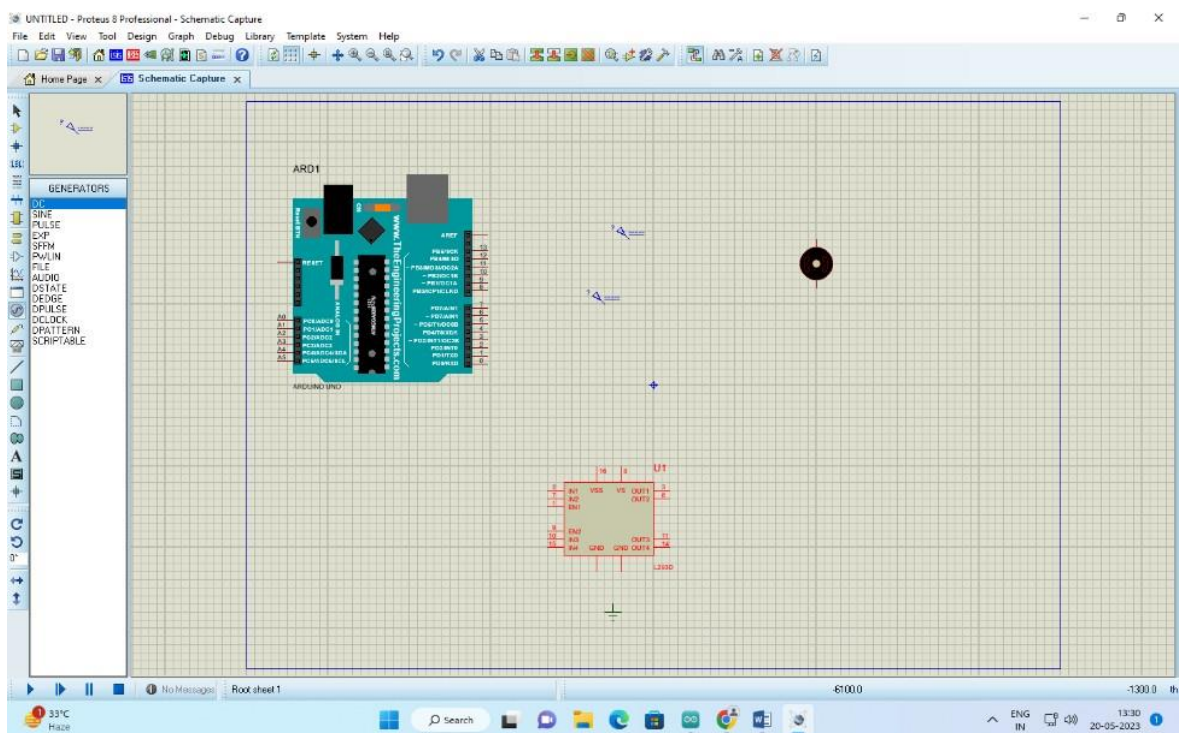


### 3) Select terminal and choose ground.





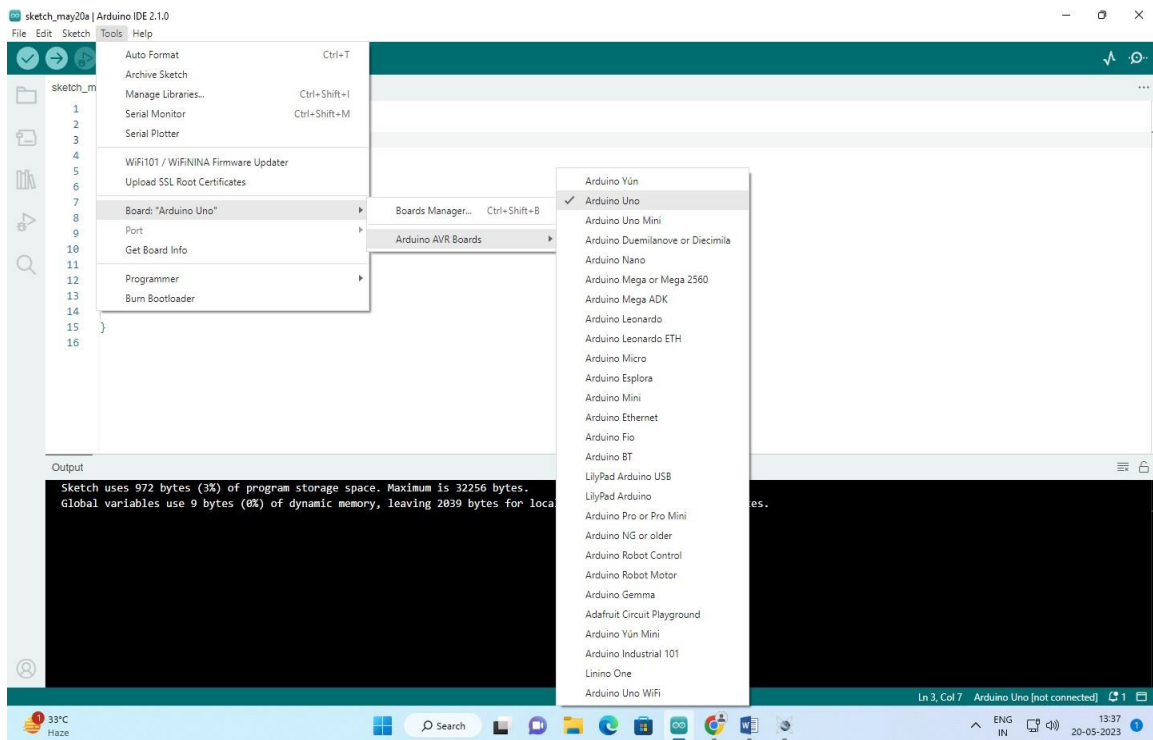
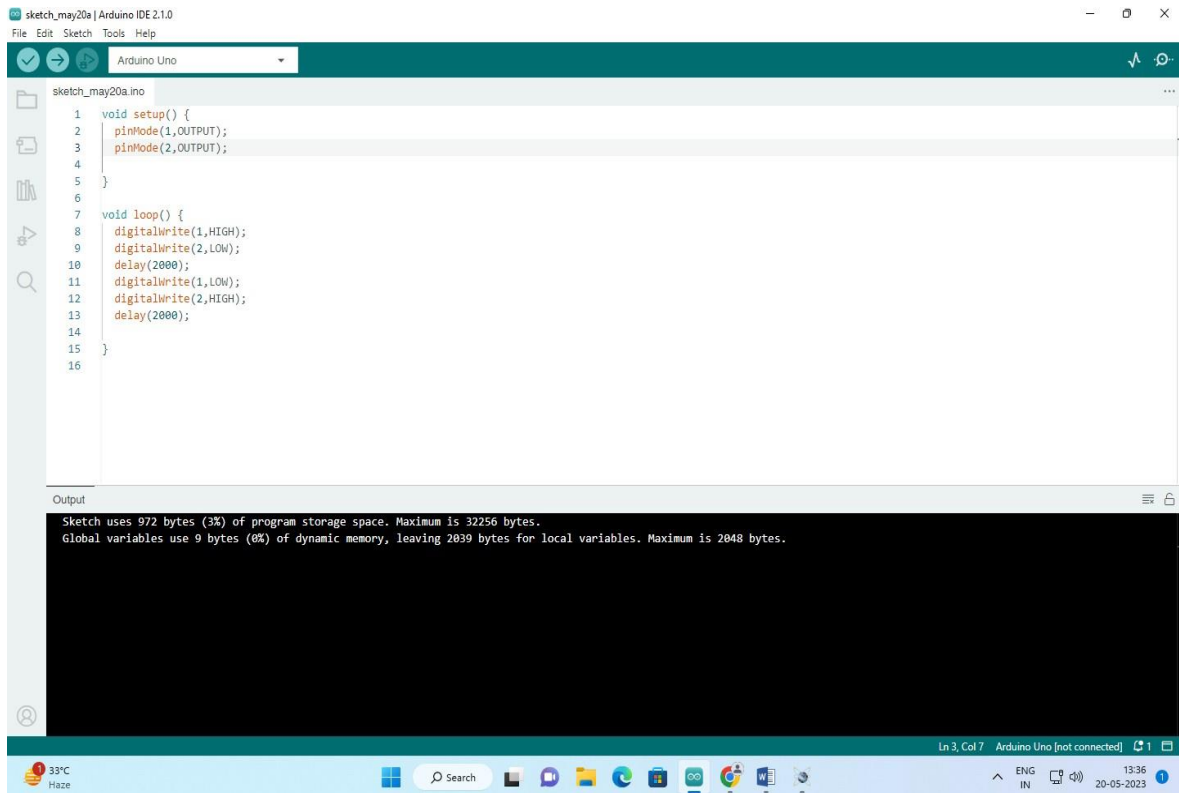
#### 4) Select generators as DC



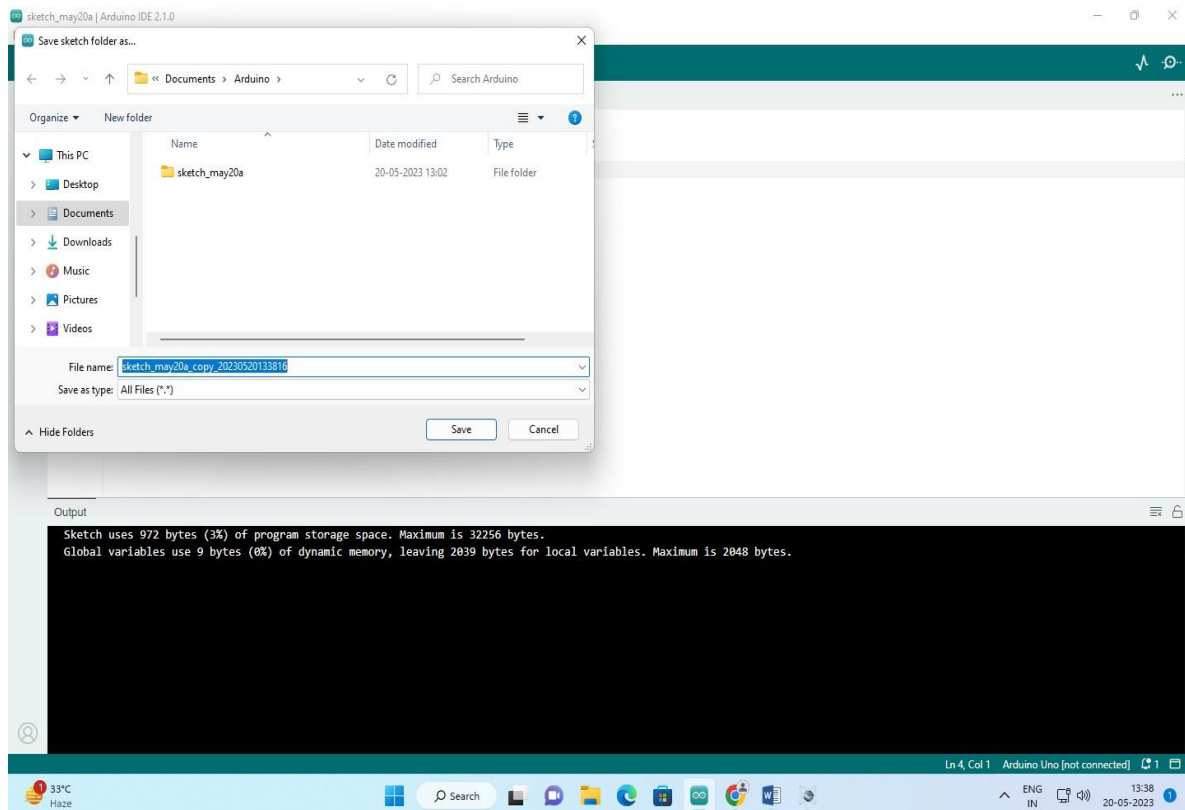




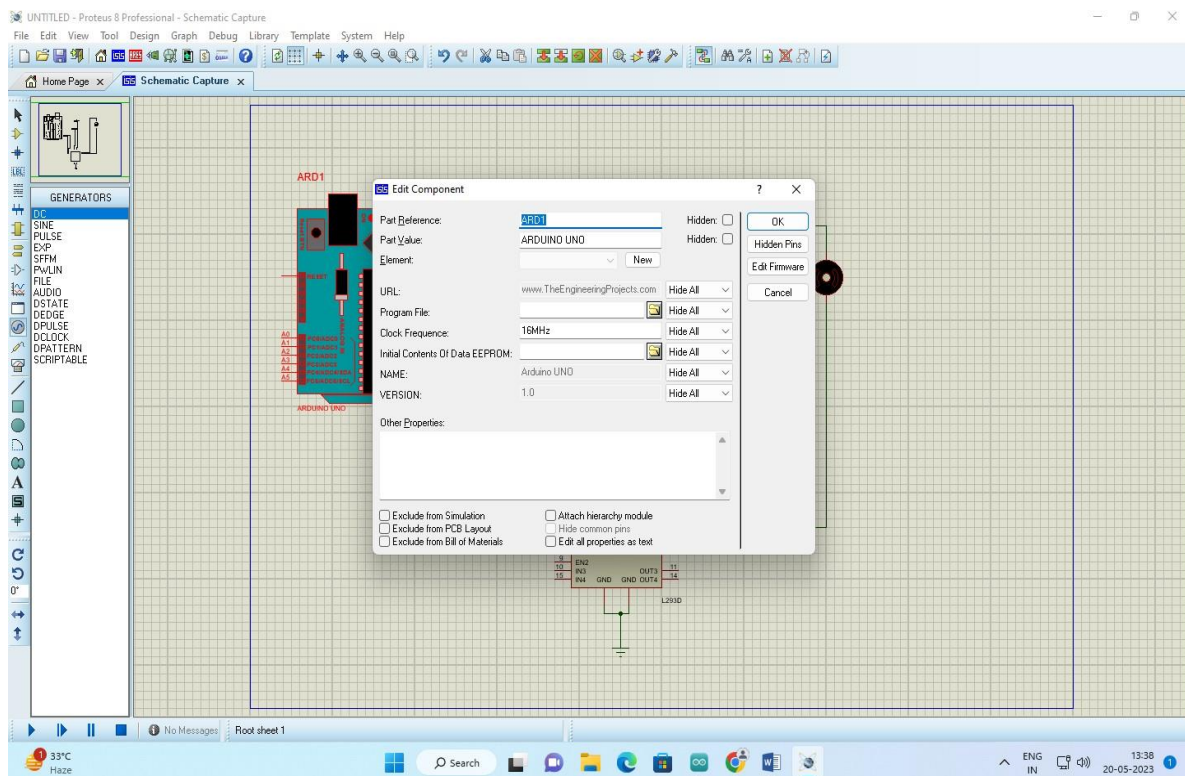
# Write code on Arduino

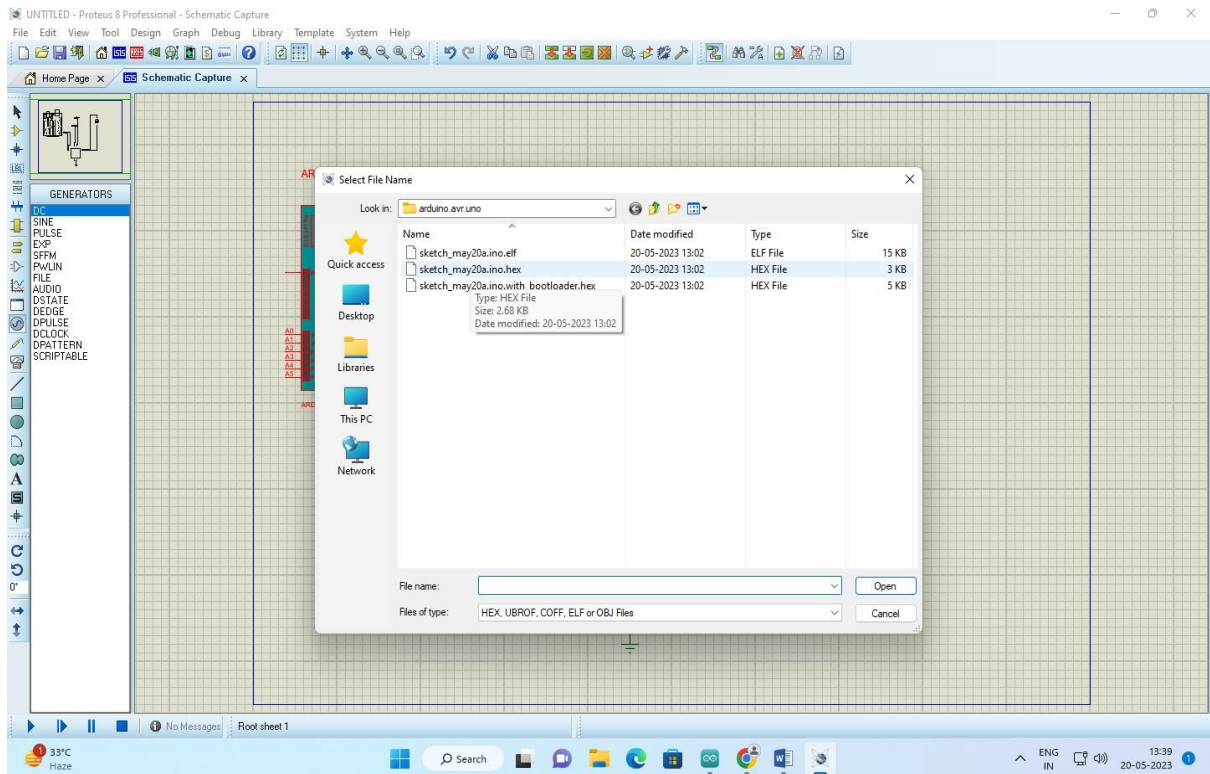


# Save file

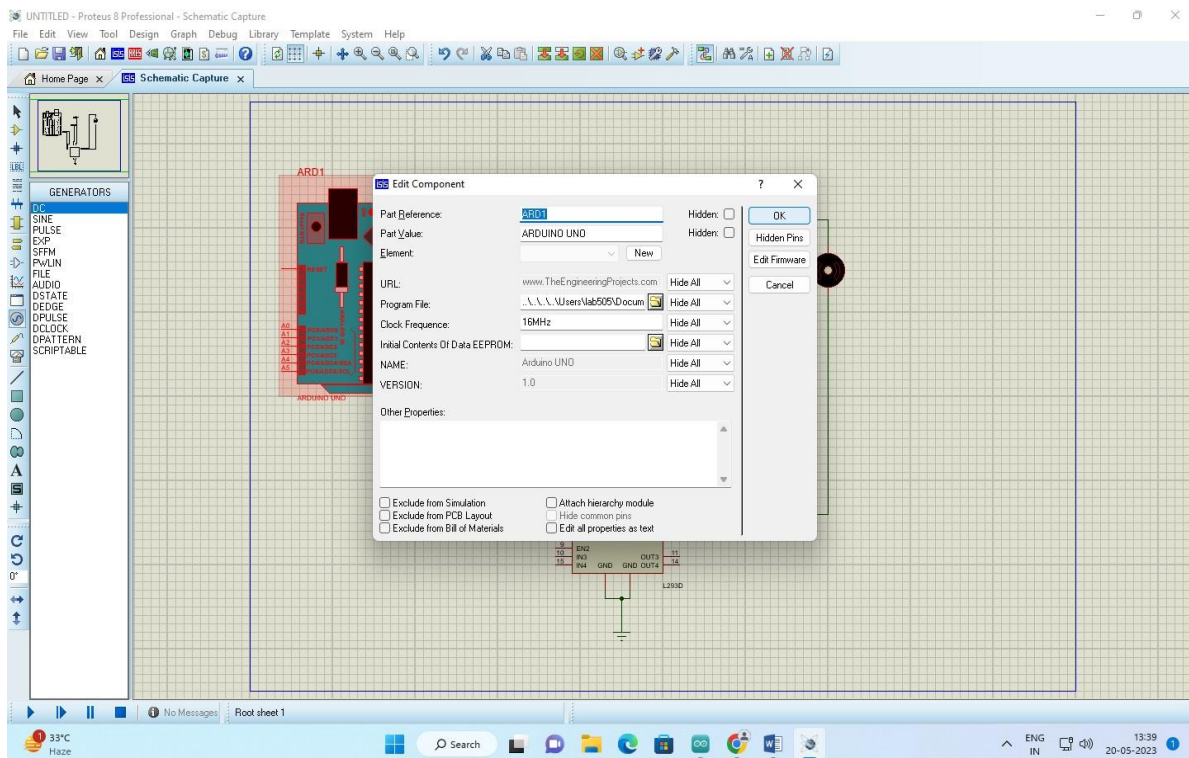


Double click on Arduino and select the path Arduino hex file.



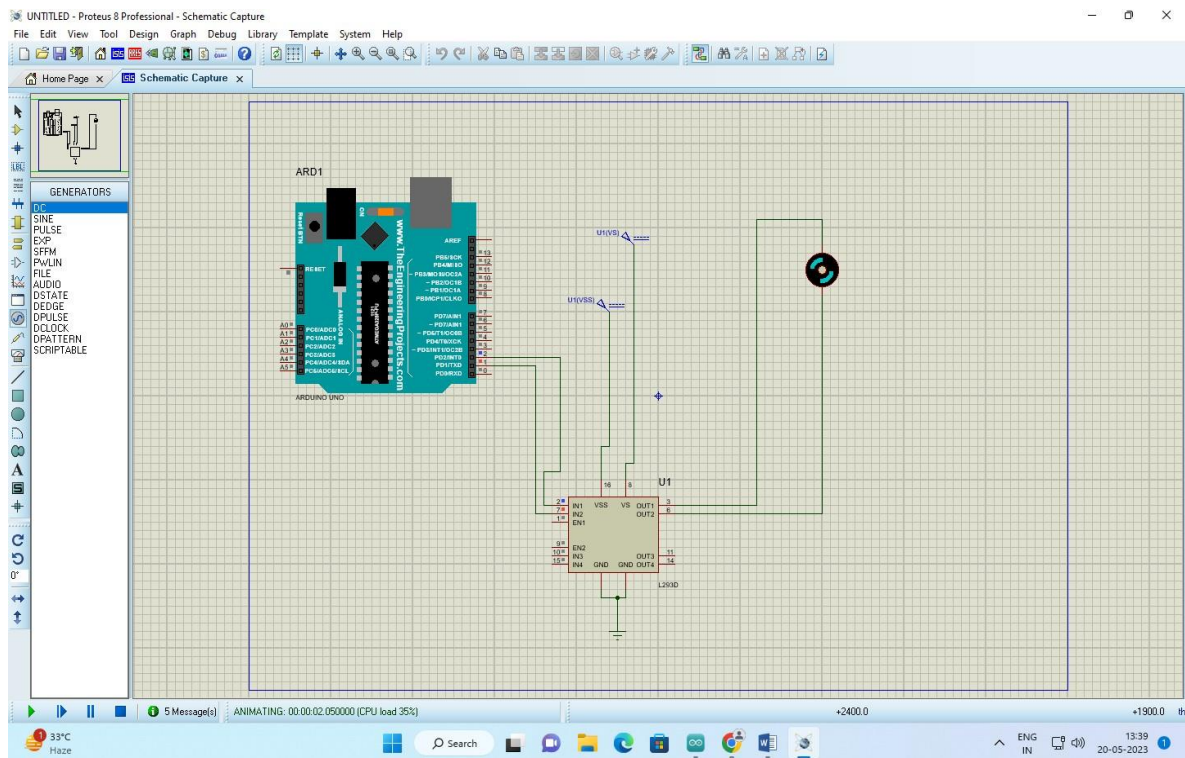


After selecting the path click on “ok”



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



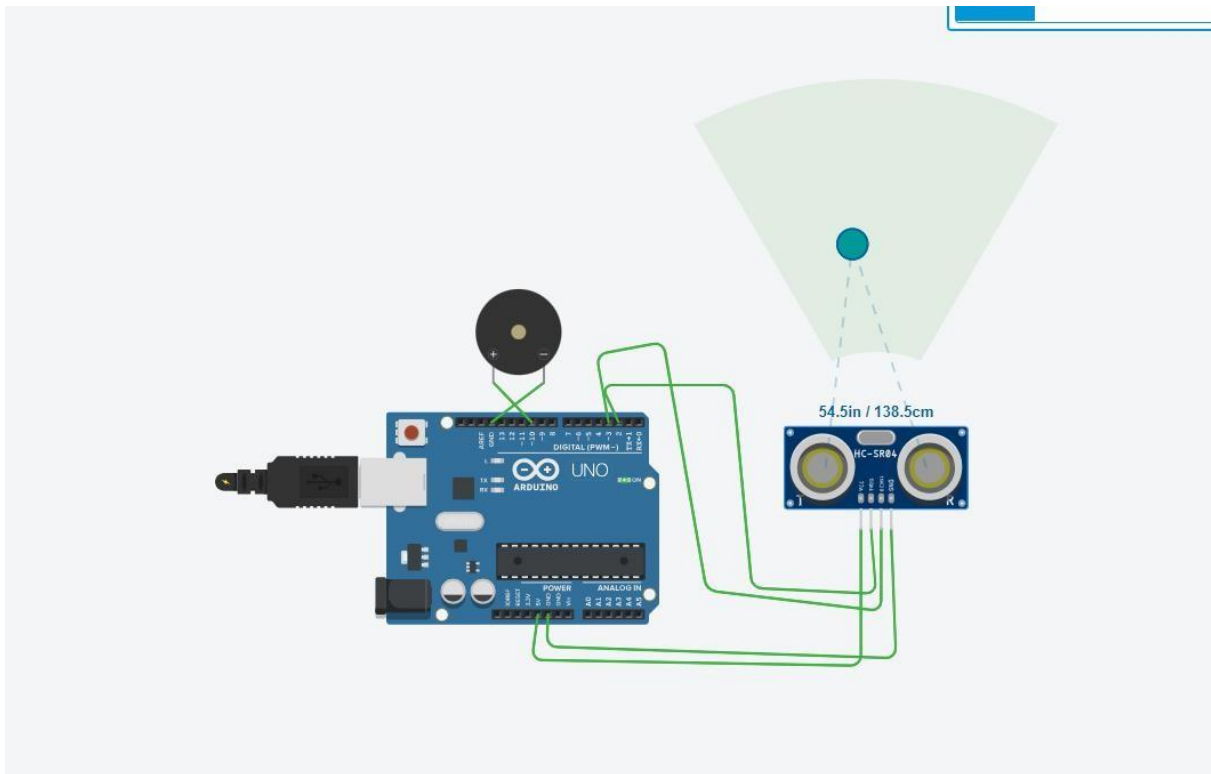




## Practical no:- 5

**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;

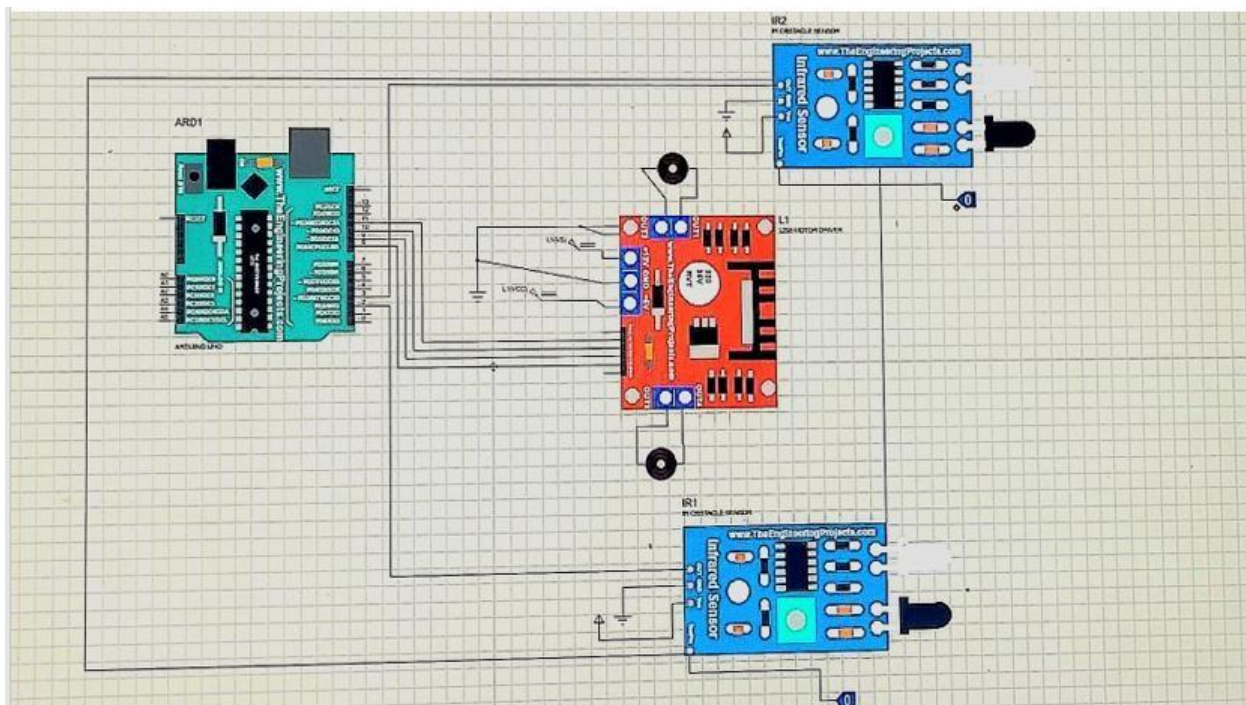
    if (distance <= 10)
    {
        Serial.println("Door Open");
        Serial.print ("Distance=");
```

```
    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);  
}  
}
```



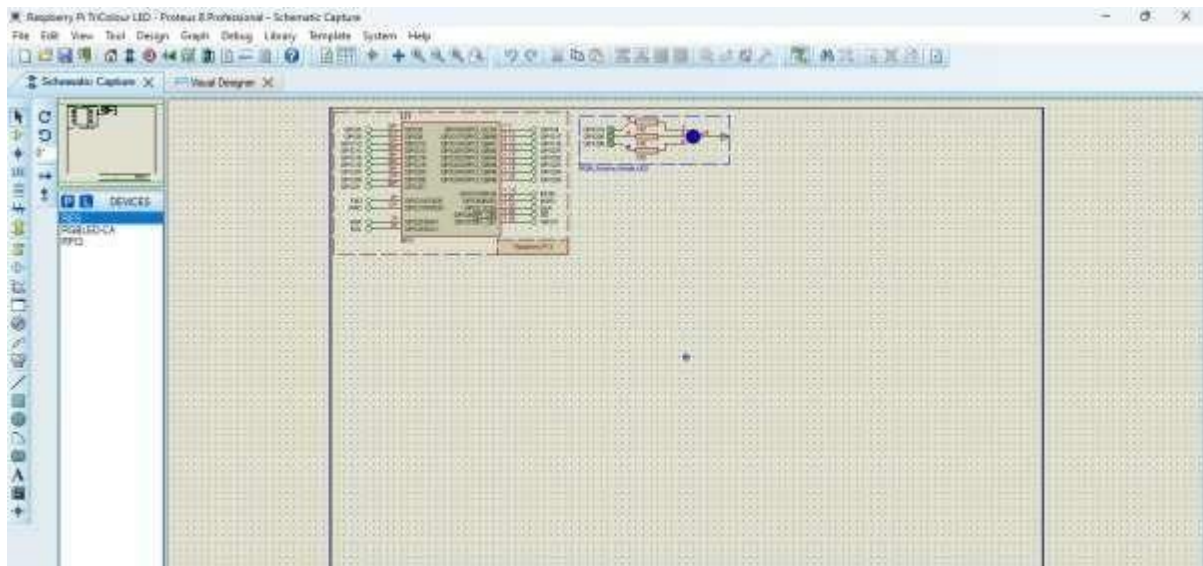
## Practical no:- 7

**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

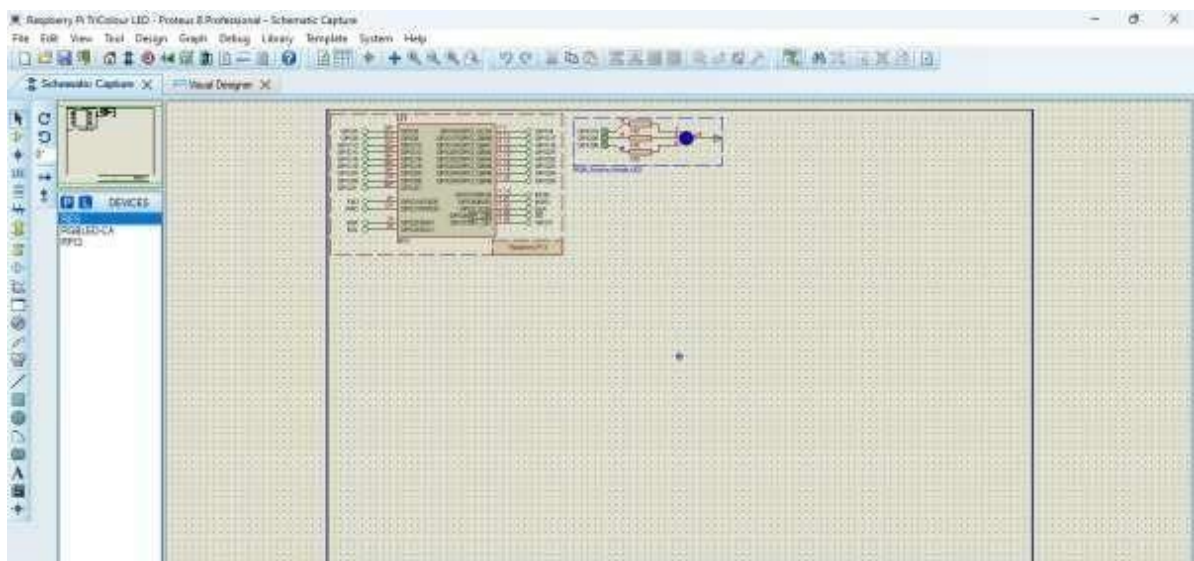
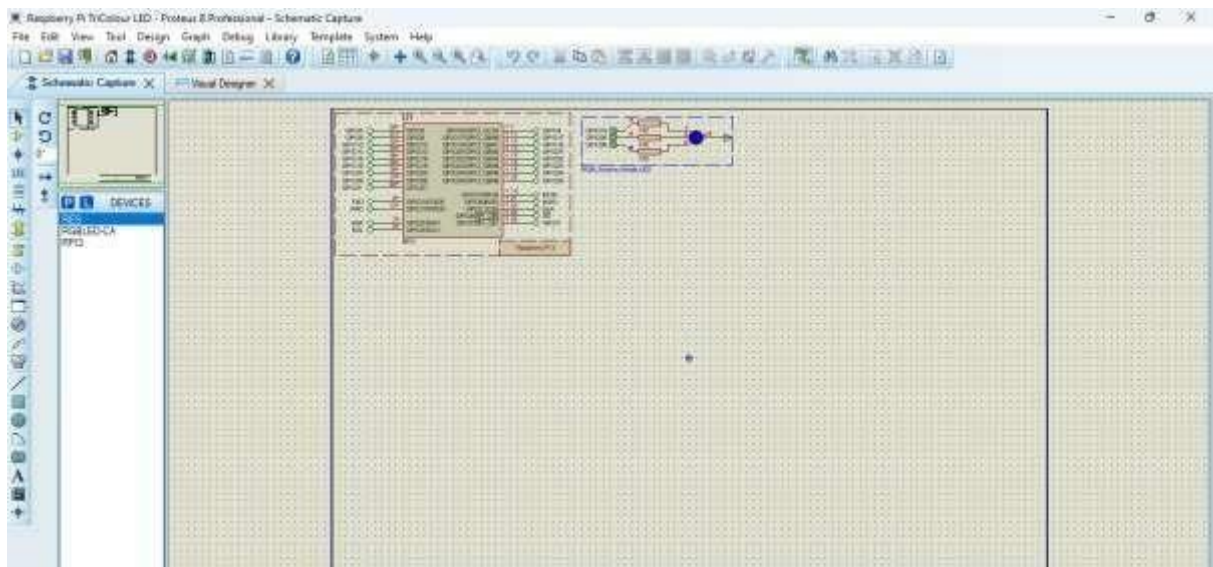
# Main function
def main():
# Setup
variables_setup()
peripheral_setup()
chart_SETUP()

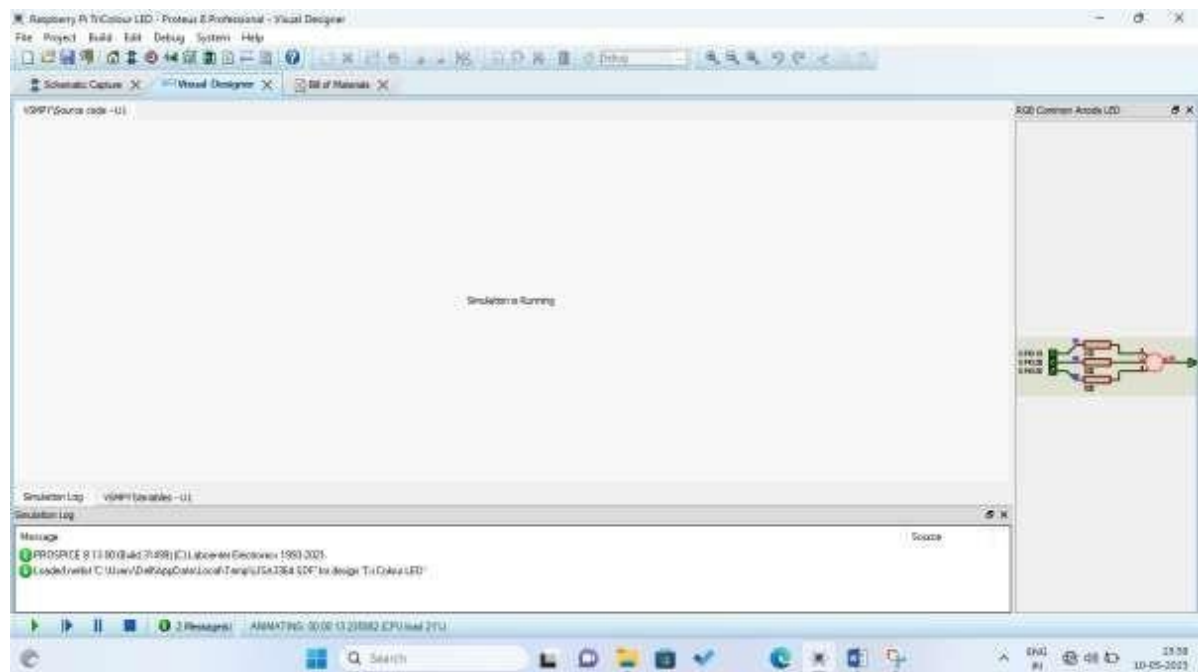
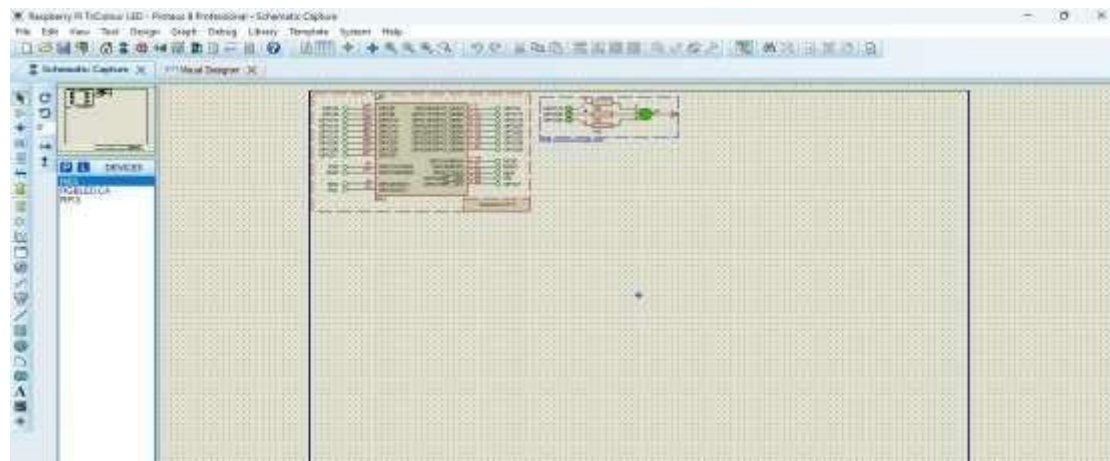
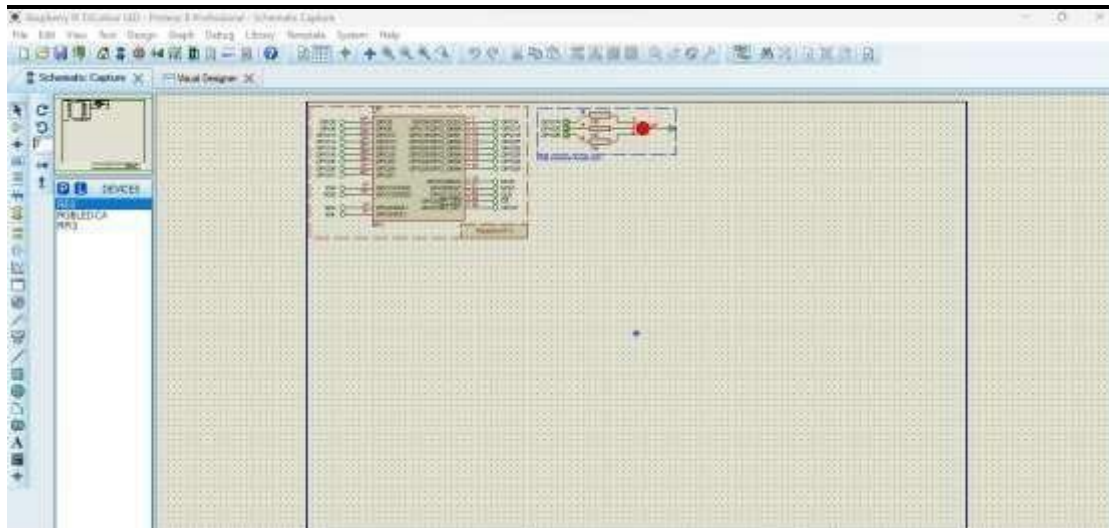
```

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

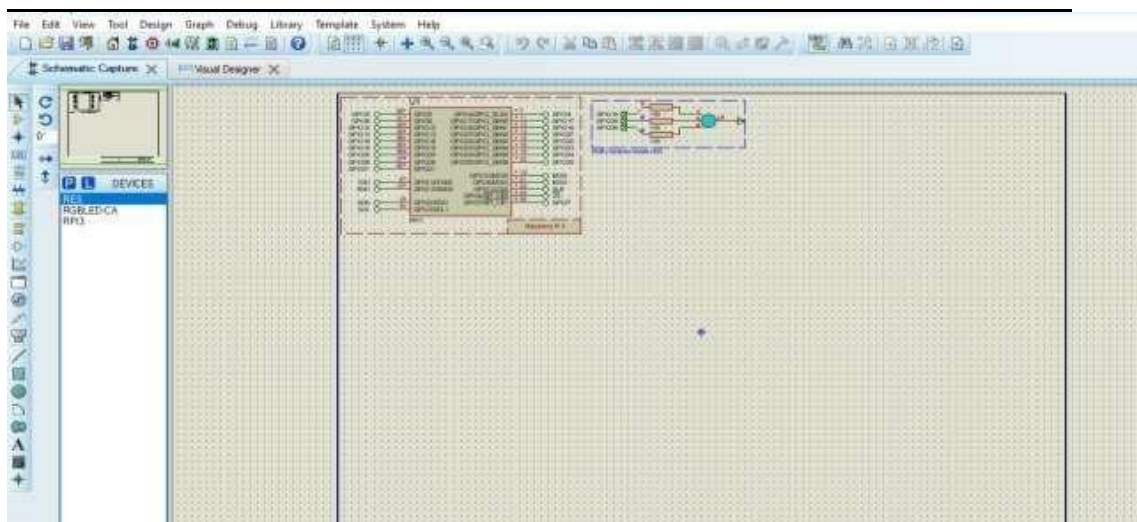
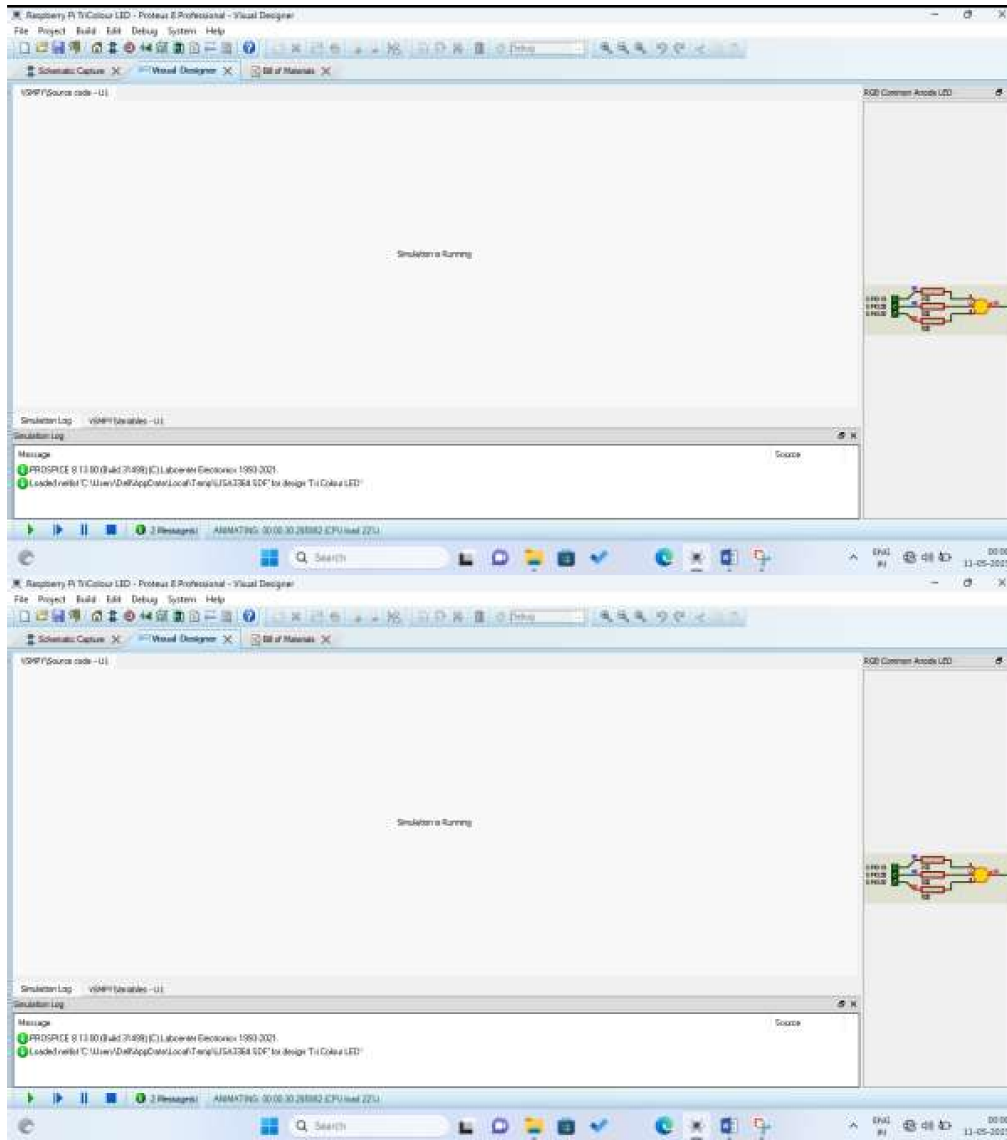
Flowchart of project:

OUTPUT:-









## **Conclusion:-**

Hence we have programmed the rgb strip led for the observation of various colors used to identify the paths.

## 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:**

