MIT AI2 204 loT with MIT App Inventor

Fundamental

loT with MIT App Inventor

Start 7:05PM Please update your name with studentID In Zoom meeting

Prepare the Env and Test the Sensor

git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/freenove/ Freenove Ultimate Starter Kit for Raspberry Pi

mv Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi ~/Freenove_Kit/

cd Freenove_Kit/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code/21.1.1_DHT11/

python DHT11.py

```
ADCDevice-1.0.2.tar.gz ADCDevice-1.0.3.tar.gz Freenove_DHT11 spidev-3.6.tar.gz
  pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Libs/Python-Libs/Freenove_DHT11 $ sudo python setup.py
  Hit:1 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm InRelease
  Hit:2 http://deb.debian.org/debian-security bookworm-security InRelease
  Hit:3 http://deb.debian.org/debian bookworm-updates InRelease
  Hit:4 http://archive.raspberrypi.com/debian bookworm InRelease
  Reading package lists... Done
PTEPTO. / I I CONOVO_O CCIMACO_OCAL COL_NIC_LOL_NASPBOLLY_LIT/ COAC & CA LYCHON_OLICECTO_COAC/
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPI0Zero_Code $ ls
00.0.0 Hello
                    06.2.1 Alertor
                                              14.1.1_Relay
                                                                          21.1.1 DHT11
01.1.1 Blink
                    07.1.1 ADC
                                              15.1.1_Sweep
                                                                          22.1.1_MatrixKeypad
                                              16.1.1_SteppingMotor
02.1.1 ButtonLED
                    08.1.1_Softlight
                                                                           23.1.1 SenseLED
                    09.1.1_ColorfulSoftlight 17.1.1_LightWater02
02.2.1_Tablelamp
                                                                           24.1.1_UltrasonicRanging
                                              18.1.1_SevenSegmentDisplay 25.1.1 MPU6050
03.1.1 LightWater
                    10.1.1_Nightlamp
04.1.1 BreathingLED 11.1.1 Thermometer
                                              18.2.1_StopWatch
                                                                           26.1.1 WebIO
05.1.1_ColorfulLED 12.1.1_Joystick
                                              19.1.1_LEDMatrix
                                                                           27.2.1_LightWater03
06.1.1 Doorbell
                     13.1.1 Motor
                                              20.1.1 I2CLCD1602
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPI0Zero_Code $ cd 21.1.1_DHT11
pi@pi5:~/Freenove Ultimate Starter Kit for Raspberry Pi/Code/Python GPI0Zero Code/21.1.1 DHT11 $ python DHT11.py
Program is starting ...
```

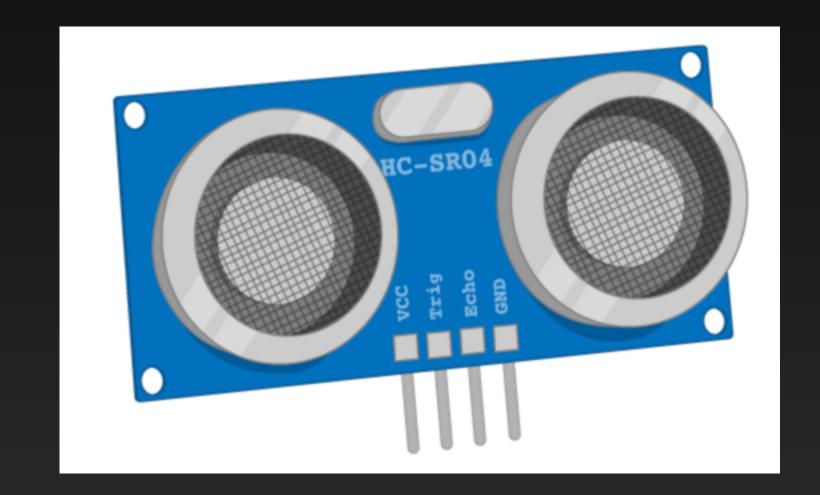
PARPAR I I I CONOVO O CCAMACO OCAL COL NATO I OL NASPOCITY LA LADO O CALLY CHOIL LADO

inky.txtpi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Libs/Python-Libs \$ ls

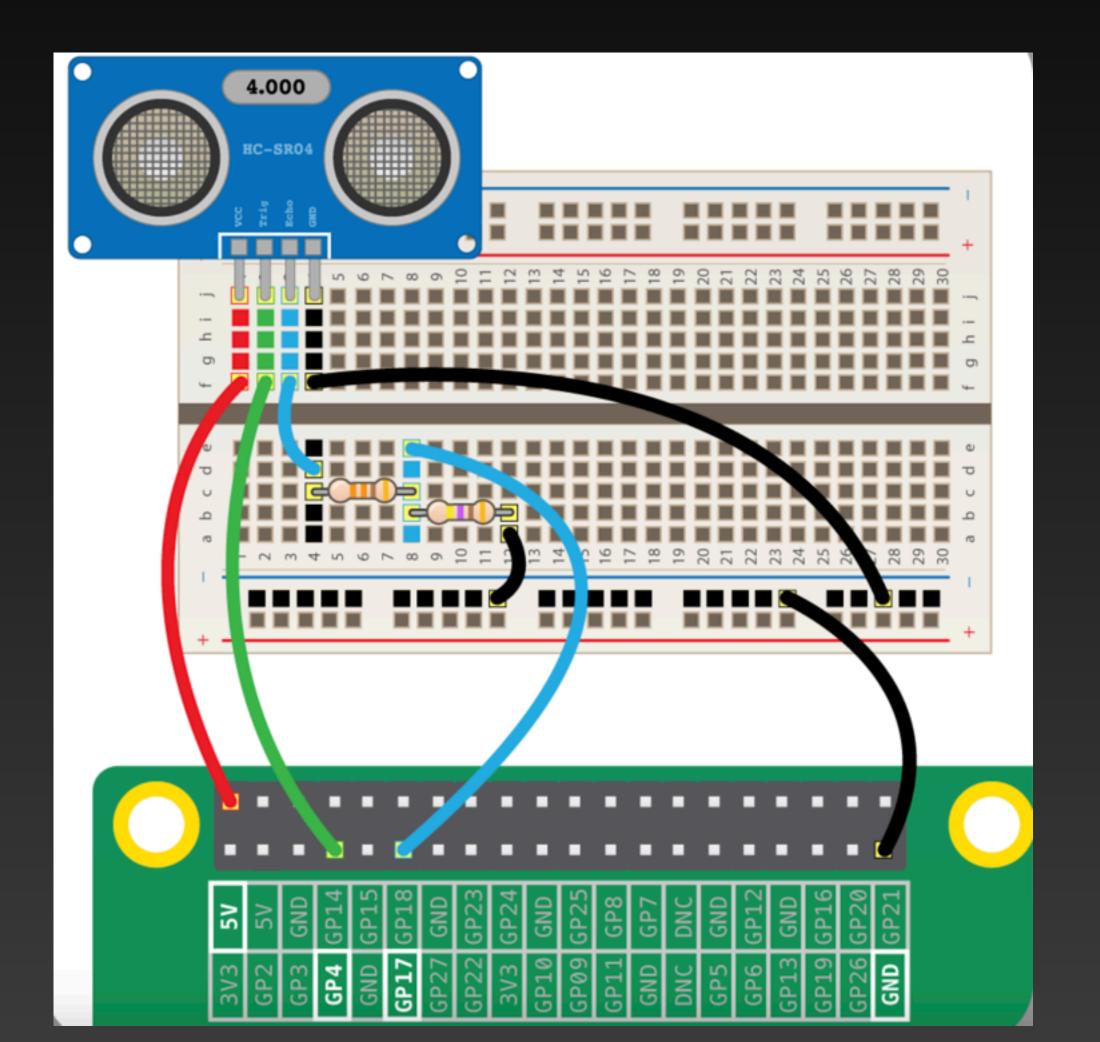
An ultrasonic distance sensor is a device that sends out pulses of ultrasonic sound, and measures the time they take to bounce off nearby objects and be reflected back. They can measure distances fairly accurately (up to about a meter).

An ultrasonic distance sensor has four pins. They are called Ground (Gnd), Trigger (Trig), Echo (Echo), and Power (Vcc).

To use an ultrasonic distance sensor, you need to connect the Gnd pin to the ground pin on the Raspberry Pi, the Trig and Echo pins to GPIO pins on the Raspberry Pi, and the Vcc pin to the 3V3 pin on the Raspberry Pi.

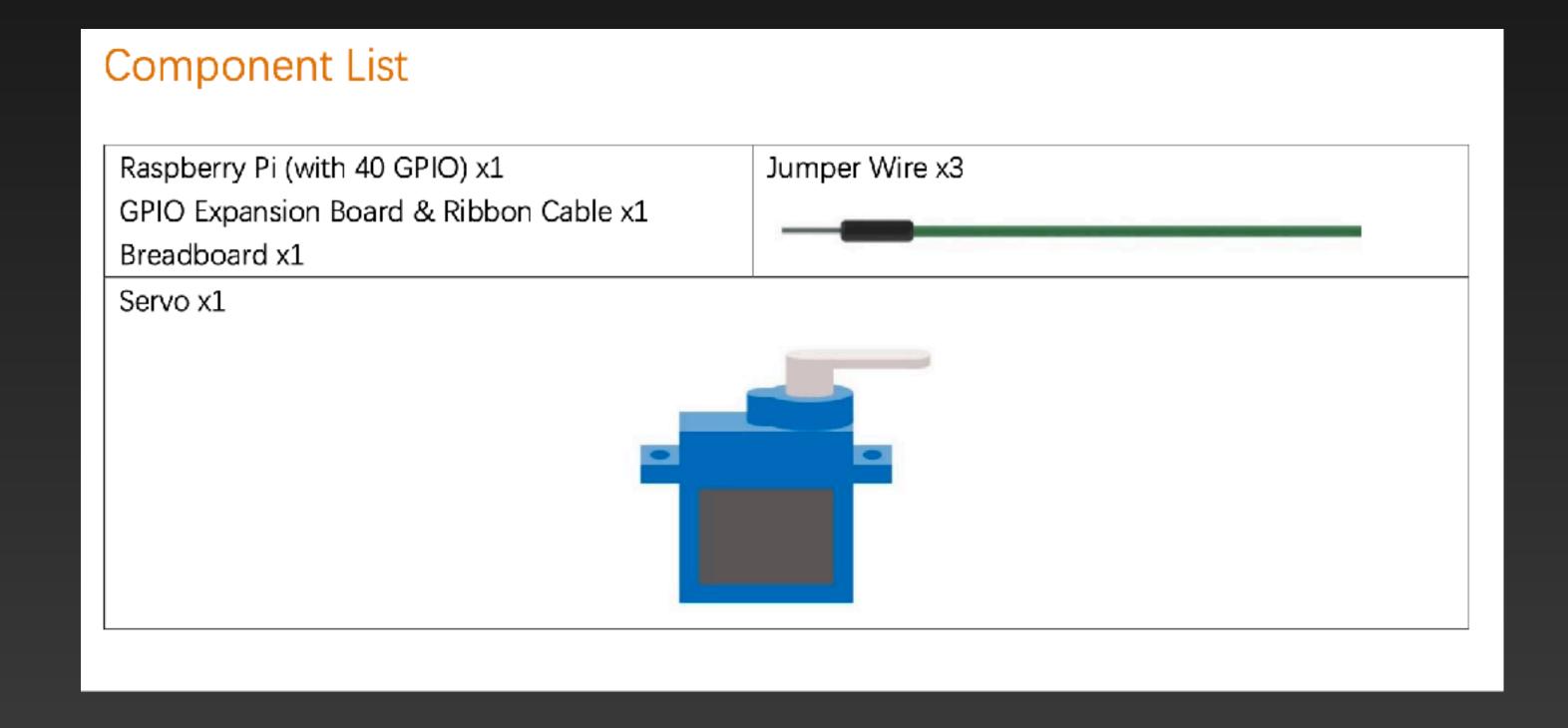


The circuit connects to two GPIO pins (one for echo, one for trigger), the ground pin, and a 5V pin. You'll need to use a pair of resistors (220 Ω) as a potential divider:

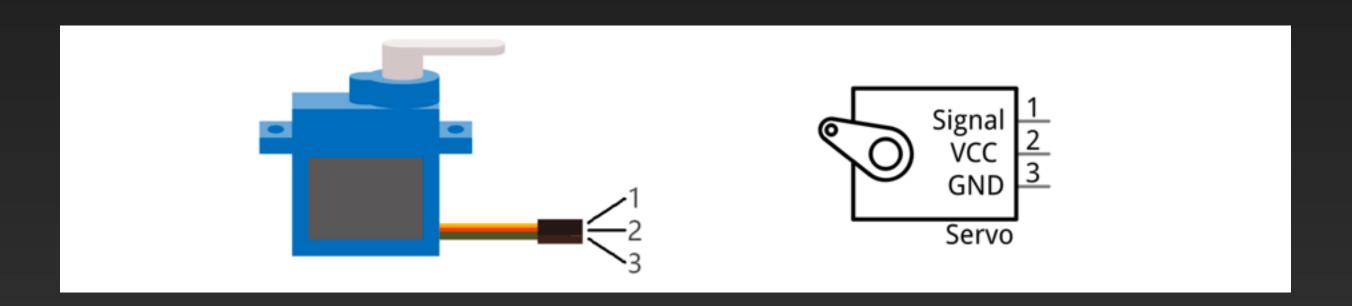


from gpiozero import DistanceSensor ultrasonic = DistanceSensor(echo=17, trigger=4) while True: print(ultrasonic.distance)

We will learn how to make motor rotate.



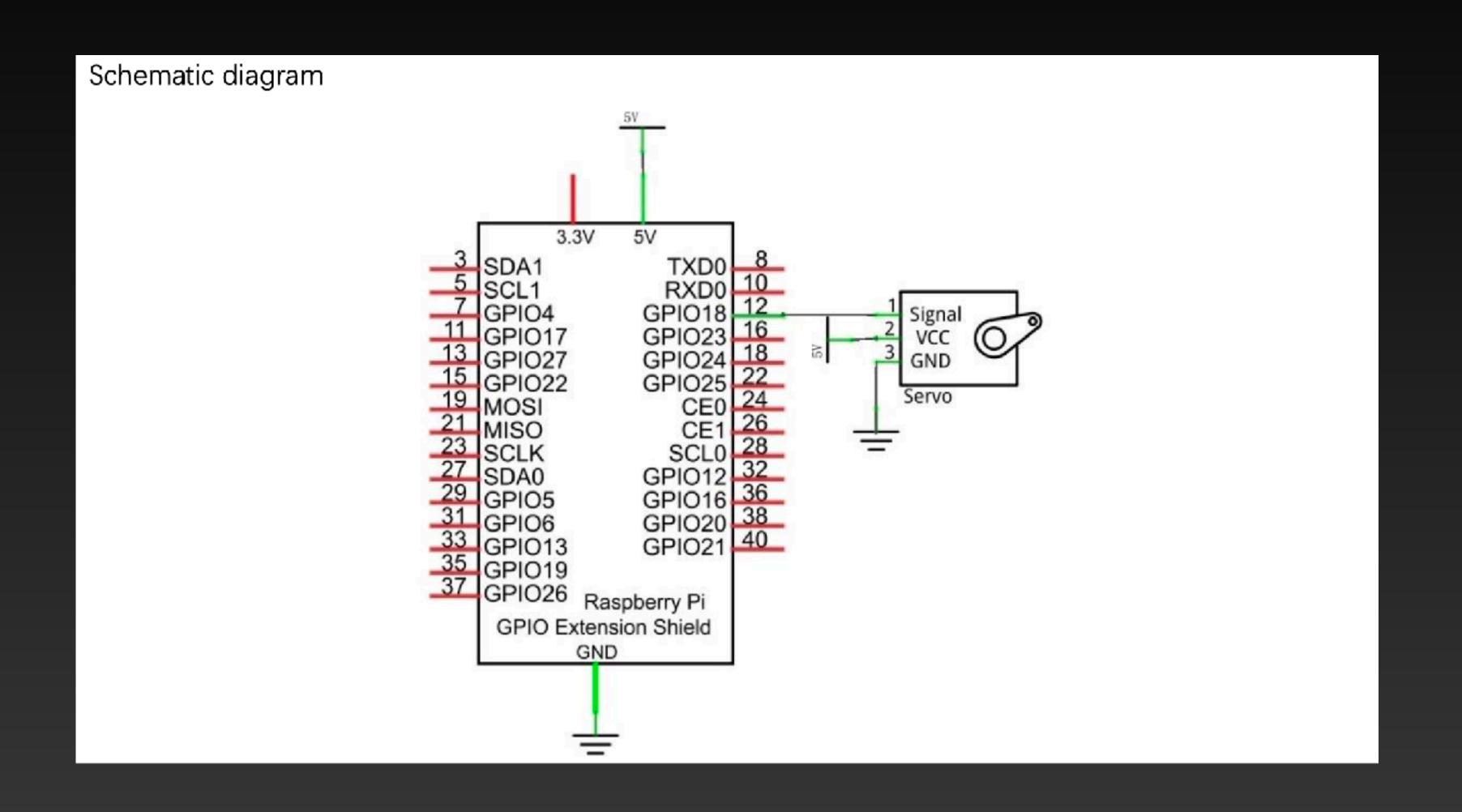
Servo is a compact package which consists of a DC Motor, a set of reduction gears to provide torque, a sensor and control circuit board. Most Servos only have a 180-degree range of motion via their "horn". Servos can output higher torque than a simple DC Motor alone and they are widely used to control motion in model cars, model airplanes, robots, etc. Servos have three wire leads which usually terminate to a male or female 3-pin plug. Two leads are for electric power: Positive (2-VCC, Red wire), Negative (3-GND, Brown wire), and the signal line (1-Signal, Orange wire) as represented in the Servo provided in your Kit.

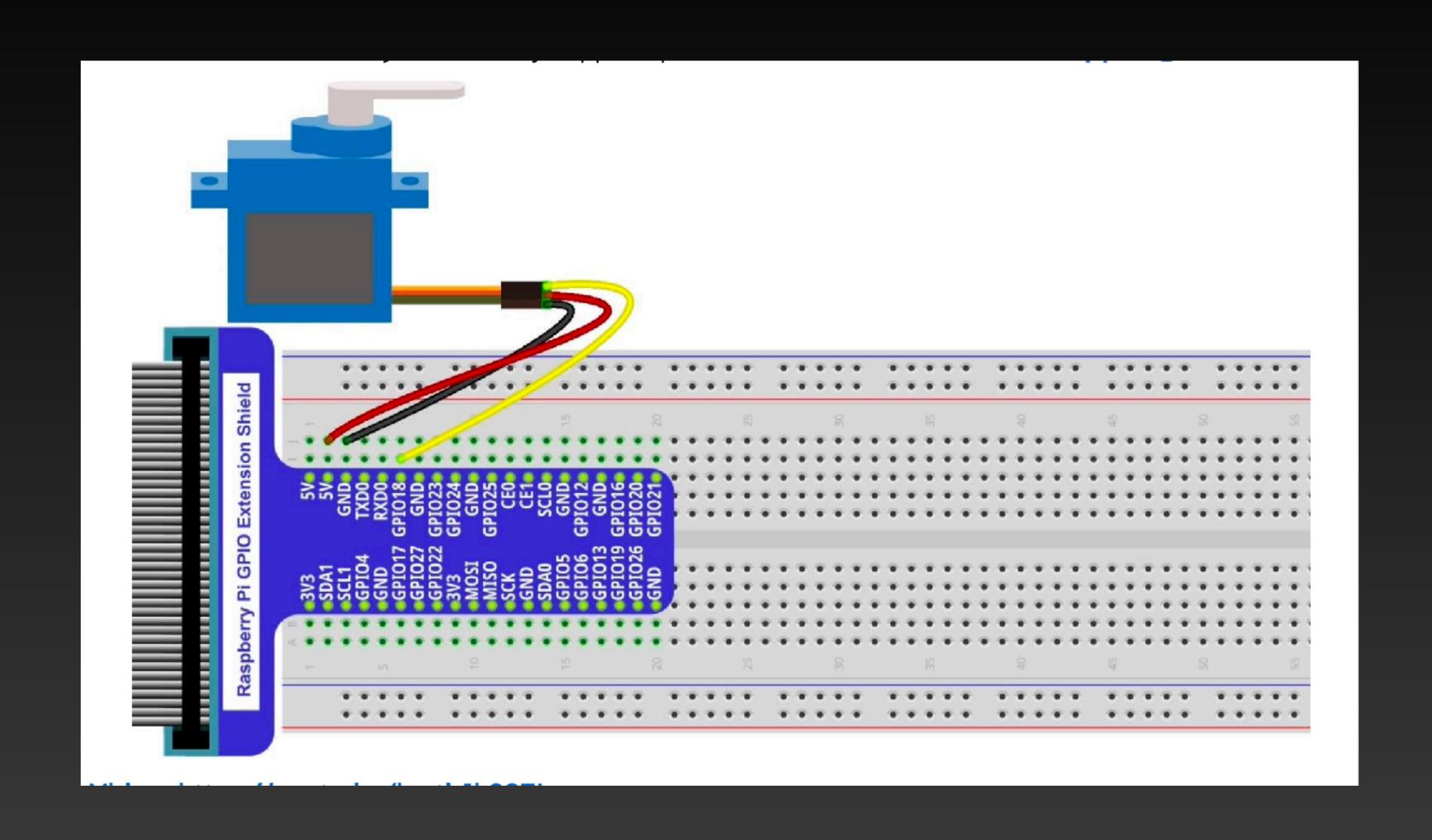


We will use a 50Hz PWM signal with a duty cycle in a certain range to drive the Servo. The lasting time 0.5ms- 2.5ms of PWM single cycle high level corresponds to the Servo angle 0 degrees - 180 degree linearly. Part of the corresponding values are as follows:

Note: the lasting time of high level corresponding to the servo angle is absolute instead of accumulating. For example, the high level time lasting for 0.5ms correspond to the 0 degree of the servo. If the high level time lasts for another 1ms, the servo rotates to 45 degrees.

Н	igh level time	Servo angle
0.	5ms	0 degree
1 r	ns	45 degree
1.	5ms	90 degree
2r	ns	135 degree
2.	5ms	180 degree

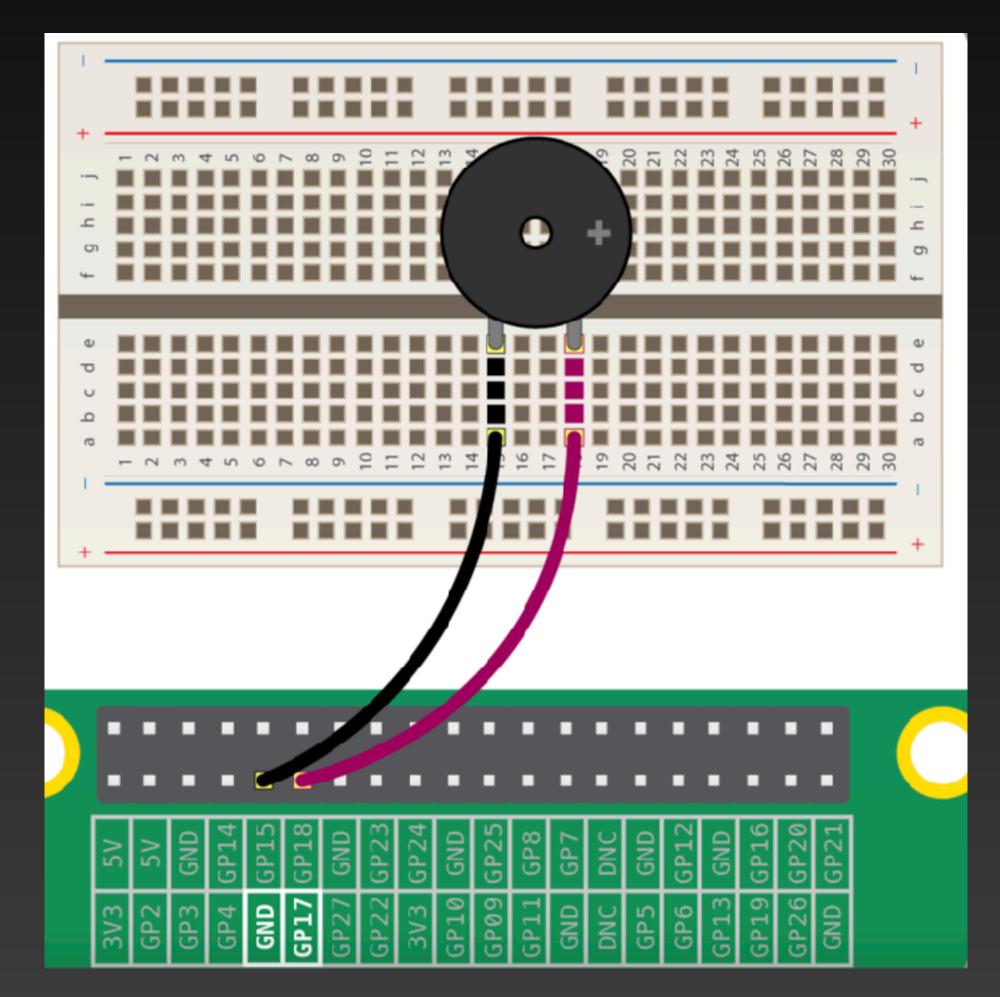




```
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi $ cd Code
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code $ cd Python_GPI0Zero_Code/
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPIOZero_Code $ ls
00.0.0_Hello
                    06.2.1 Alertor
                                             14.1.1_Relay
                                                                        21.1.1_DHT11
                                             15.1.1_Sweep
01.1.1_Blink
                   07.1.1 ADC
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05.1.1 ColorfulLED 12.1.1 Joystick
                                             19.1.1 LEDMatrix
                                                                        27.2.1_LightWater03
06.1.1 Doorbell
                    13.1.1 Motor
                                             20.1.1 I2CLCD1602
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPI0Zero_Code $ cd 15.1.1_Sweep/
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPI0Zero_Code/15.1.1_Sweep $ python Sweep.py
/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/gpiozero/output_devices.py:1509: PWMSoftwareFallback: To reduce servo jitter, use the p
igpio pin factory.See https://gpiozero.readthedocs.io/en/stable/api_output.html#servo for more info
 warnings.warn(PWMSoftwareFallback(
Program is starting...
۸Z
[1]+ Stopped
                             python Sweep.py
pi@pi5:~/Freenove_Ultimate_Starter_Kit_for_Raspberry_Pi/Code/Python_GPI0Zero_Code/15.1.1_Sweep $
```

Setup Buzzer

An active buzzer can be connected just like an LED, but as they are a little more robust, you won't be needing a resistor to protect them.



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```
from gpiozero import Buzzer
from time import sleep

buzzer = Buzzer(17)

while True:
buzzer.on()
sleep(1)
buzzer.off()
sleep(1)
```

Setup Traffic light program

