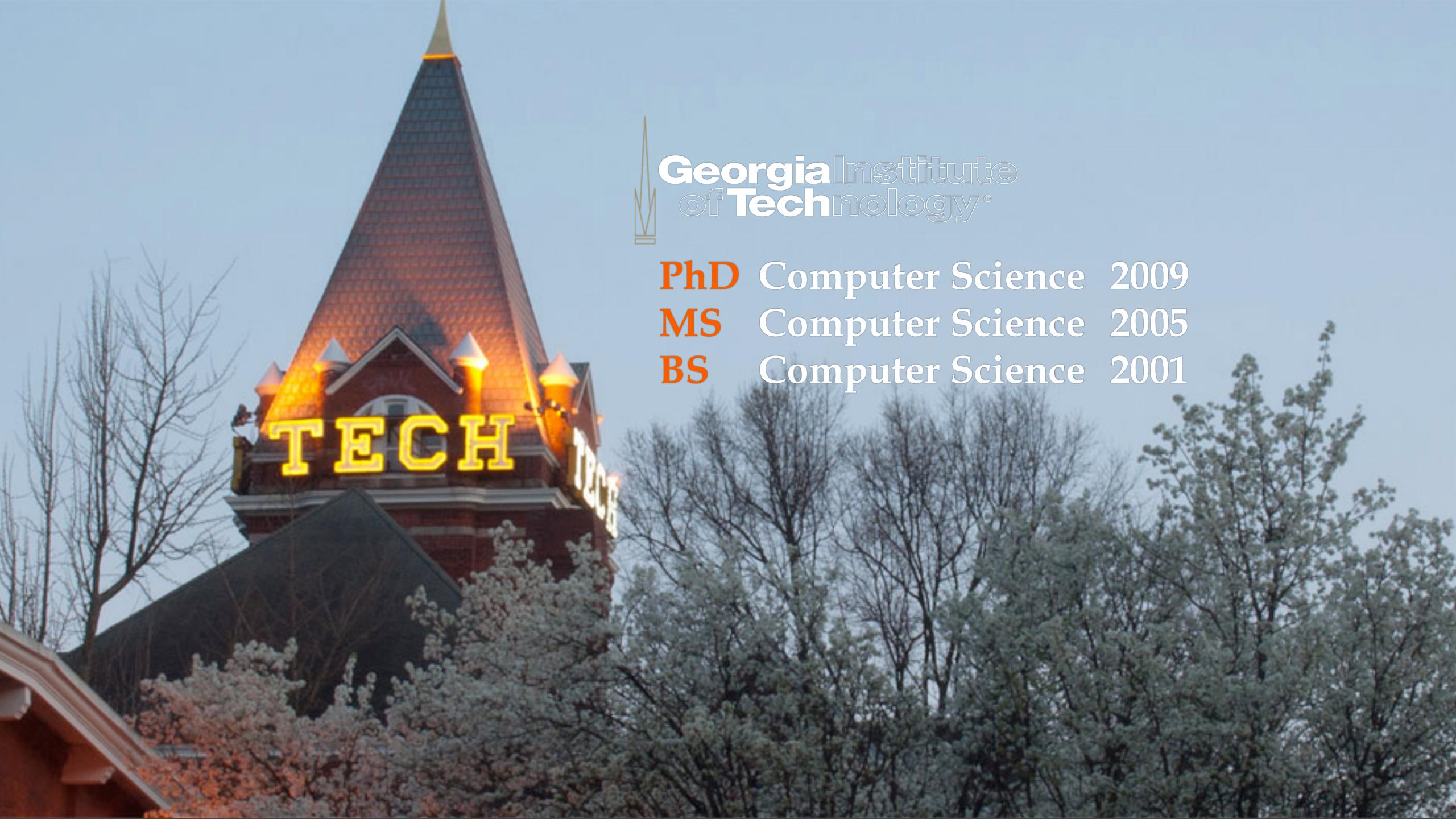
HCIN720 Prototyping Wearable and Internet of Things Devices

Dr. Daniel Ashbrook

Today

- Who are you?
- Overview of the course (what are we going to learn?)
- Course logistics
- Why are we going to learn these things?

About me







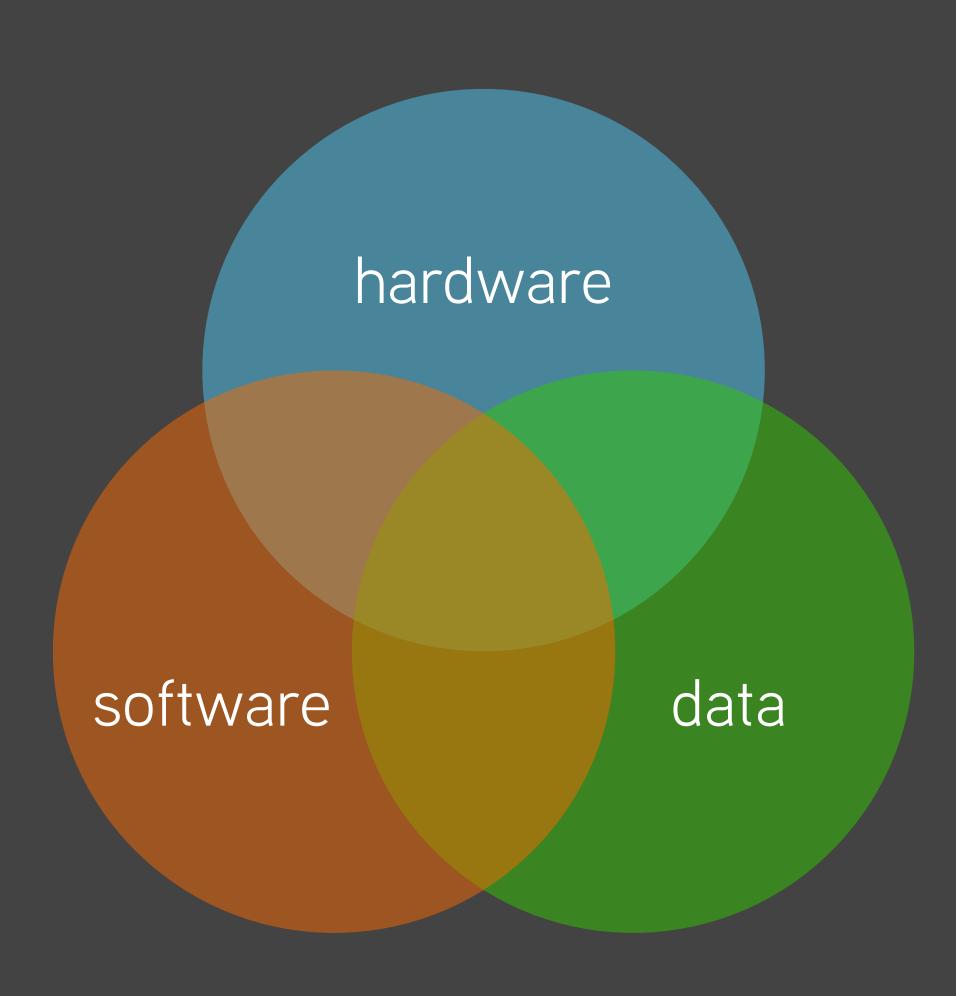


Course overview

About this course

We can't any longer think only about designing for screen-based devices. There is a whole new world of linked hardware/software/data out there.

These are physical objects that also have digital representations or linkages; alternately, it's digital information that has a physical instantiation.



About this course

The focus of this class is on prototyping user experiences for physical artifacts that are connected to the Internet:

devices that allow things sensed about the physical world to be acted on in the cloud,

devices that allow things happening on the Internet to be reflected in the physical world, devices that we carry on our bodies every day.







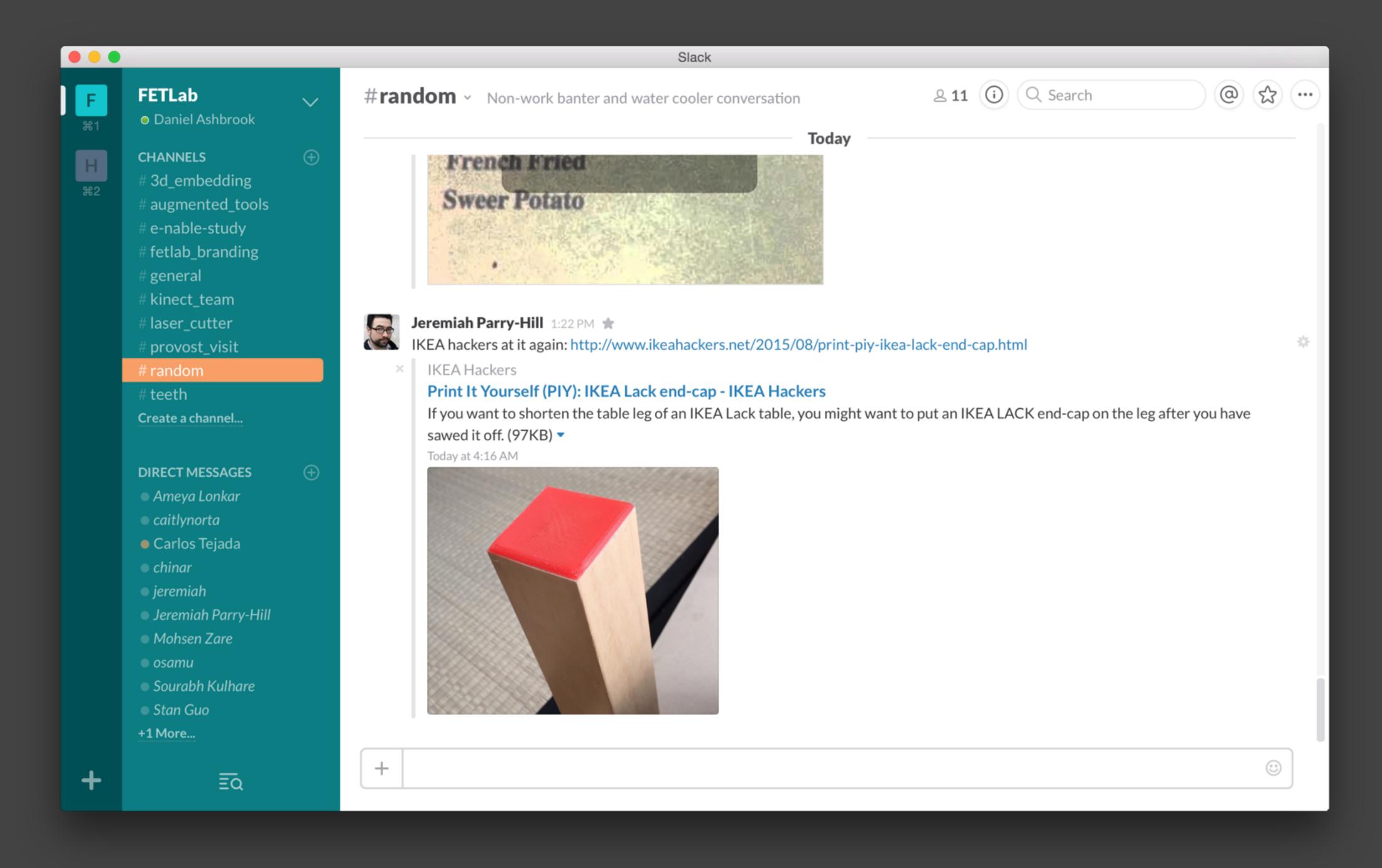
Questions for the course

- What's out there?
- Where did it come from?
- How does information flow amongst the Internet and these devices?
- What are the different kinds of user experiences possible with these devices?
- How do we design these experiences?

Logistics

Communication

- I will not use MyCourses in this class
 - Because it is horrible
- Assignments and everything else will be on the course website: http://fetlab.rit.edu/720
 - (this link is on MyCourses)
- We will use Slack for communication, discussions, help, etc; you will sign up via instructions on the course web site.



Skills

- 3D printing
- Laser cutting
- Sewing
- 2D modeling for laser cutting
- 3D modeling for 3D printing
- Generative design
- Soft circuits
- Foam core
- Arduino

- Arduinos and interaction
- Bluetooth/BLE
- Wifi
- Processing
- Machine learning
- Signal processing
- Audio generation
- node.js
- Event-driven programming

- Basic electronics theory
- Motors, servos
- Connecting sensors and actuators via IO pins, I2C, SPI
- Capacitive sensing
- Sketching
- Data visualization
- Web APIs (REST)

Examples







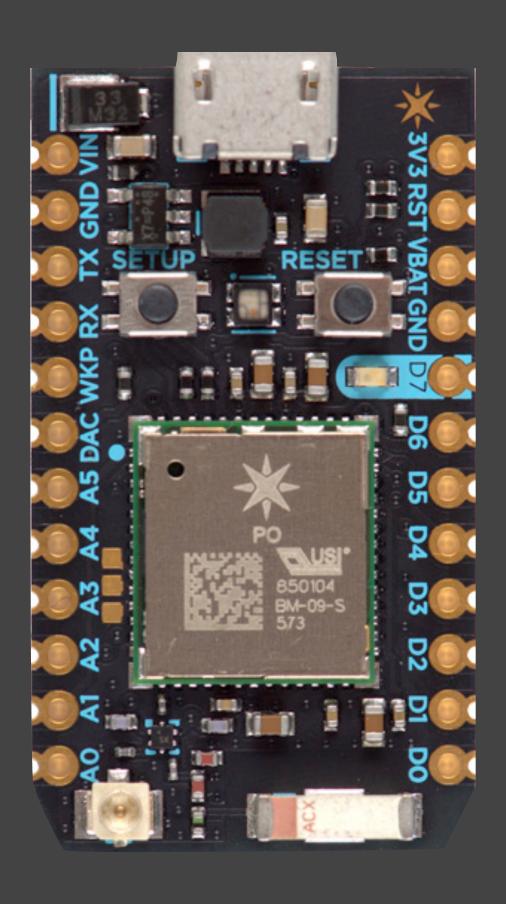


Demo

Hardware

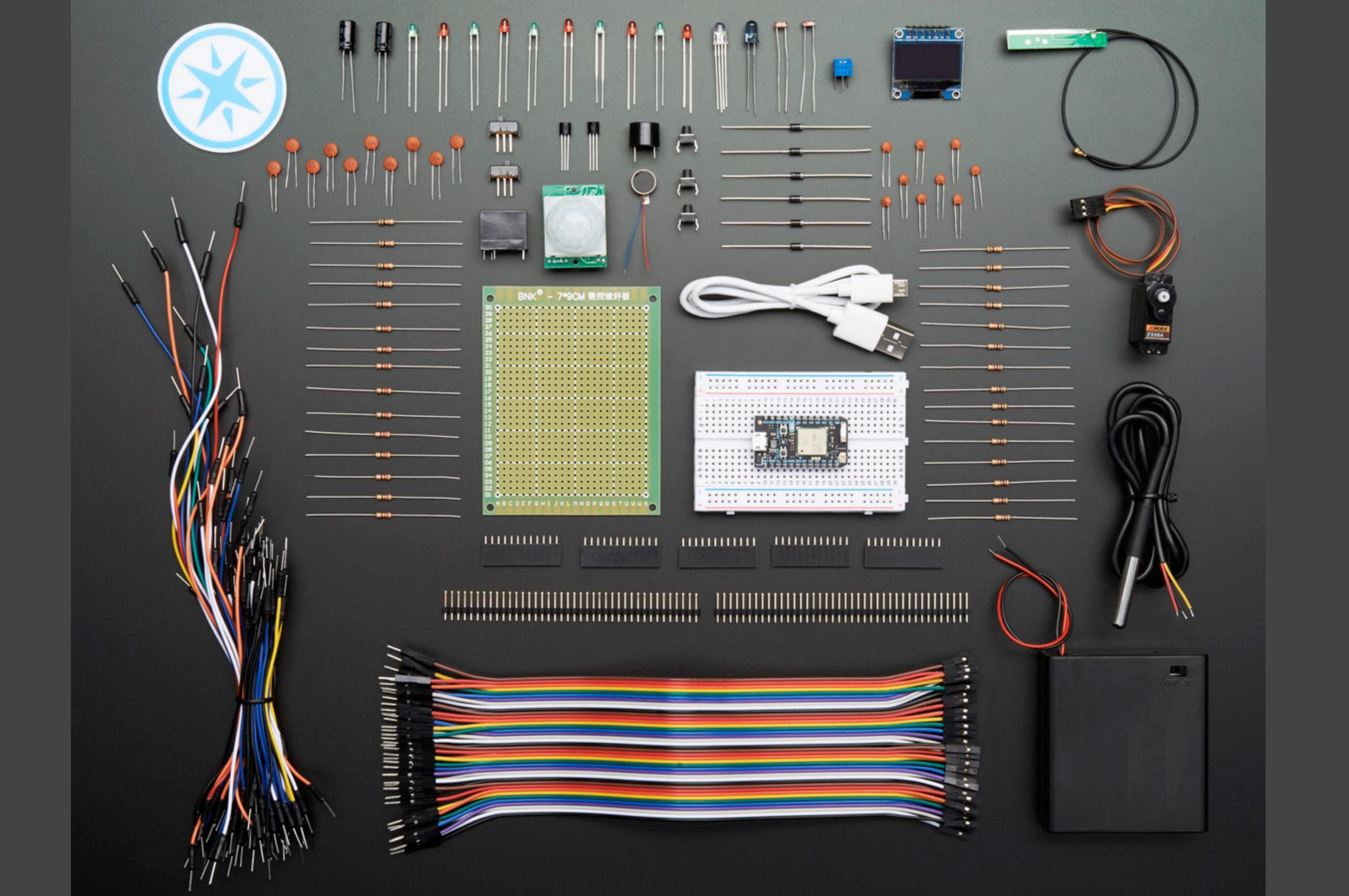
Particle.io Photon

- Arduino-like WiFi-based cloud-magic microcontroller
- \$19
- Supported path from prototype → product



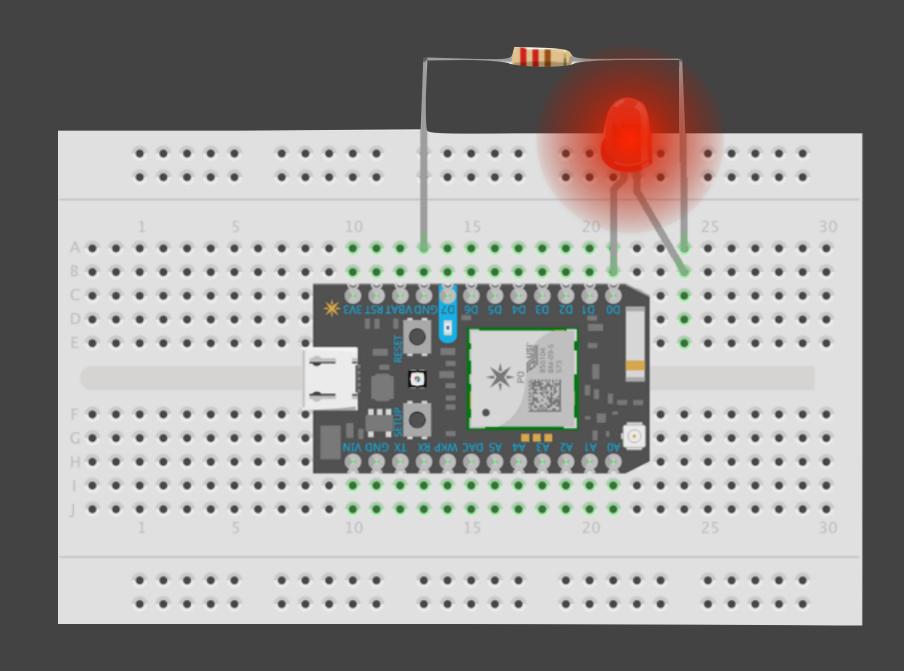
Hardware

- \$89 (+tax) fee for materials
- You get to keep them!
- Includes Photon and a bunch of stuff



Example: control an LED over the Internet

```
int led1 = D0;
int led2 = D7;
void setup() {
  pinMode(led1, OUTPUT);
  Spark.function("led", ledToggle);
void loop() {}
int ledToggle(String command) {
  if(command == "on") {
     digitalWrite(led1, HIGH);
     return 1;
  else if(command == "off") {
     digitalWrite(led1, LOW);
     return 0;
  else
     return -1
```



https://api.particle.io/v1/devices/ 0123456789abcdef/led? access_token=123412341234& args=off



Grading

Individual assignments (3)	30%
Group assignment	30%
Final project	30%
Class participation	10%
Extra credit (maybe)	5%
Total	105%

Individual assignments

- Relatively straightforward—reflect the skills you've learned in class
- Each worth 10% of final grade (30% total)

Group assigment

- Teams of 2 students
- More complex: requires independent learning and research
- 30% of the final grade

Final project

- Teams of 2 students (could be the same or different)
- Integrate everything you've learned
- 30% of final grade

Class participation

- Show up to every class
- Be prepared for class
- Be on time
- Help your classmates
- Participate in your team
- Engage in class discussion
- Various smaller tasks (e.g. fill out survey)
- Worth 10% of final grade!

Policies

Late assignment policy

- Late assignments are not accepted
 - Unless you get my prior permission; then 50% penalty

Attribution

- Lots of coding and making in this course
- You will find help on the Internet. This is ok!
- Give proper credit for what helped you
 - Comments in code
 - Mentions in documentation or on slides
 - See syllabus
- Don't plagiarize!

Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the representation of others' ideas as one's own without giving proper attribution to the original author or authors. Plagiarism occurs when a student copies direct phrases or code from a source (e.g. books, journals, and internet) and does not provide quotation marks, paraphrases, or attribution; or summarizes those ideas without giving credit to the author or authors.

Plagiarism

In other words:

if you use something
someone else did,
you must acknowledge
that other person's work.

Attribution

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RIT gender-based discrimination policy

RIT is committed to providing a safe learning environment, free of harassment and discrimination as articulated in our university policies located on our governance website. RIT's policies require faculty to share information about incidents of gender based discrimination and harassment with RIT's Title IX coordinator or deputy coordinators, regardless whether the incidents are stated to them in person or shared by students as part of their coursework.

If you have a concern related to gender-based discrimination and/or harassment and prefer to have a confidential discussion, assistance is available from one of RIT's confidential resources on campus (listed in syllabus).

RIT gender-based discrimination policy

In other words: be kind.

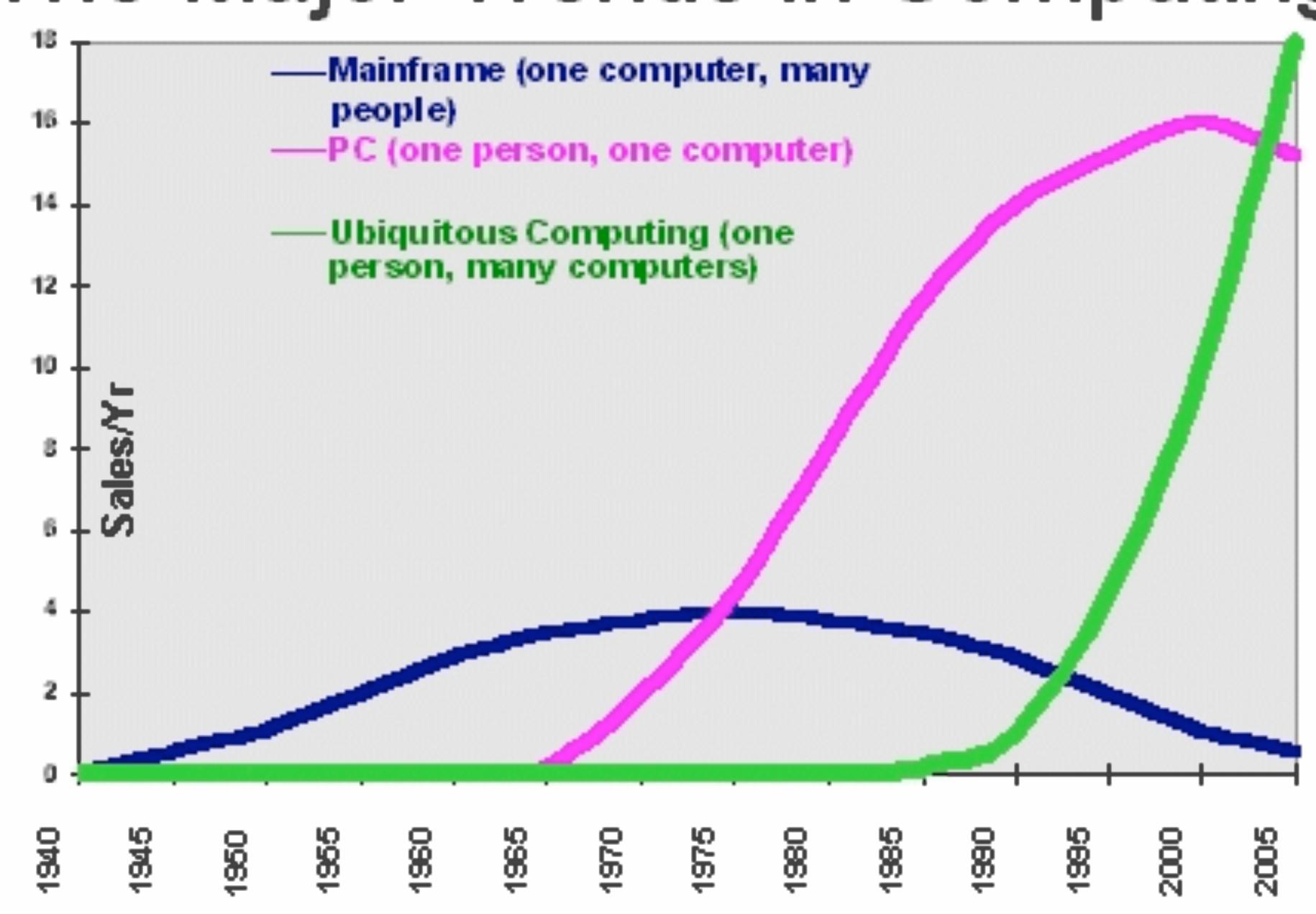
Failure

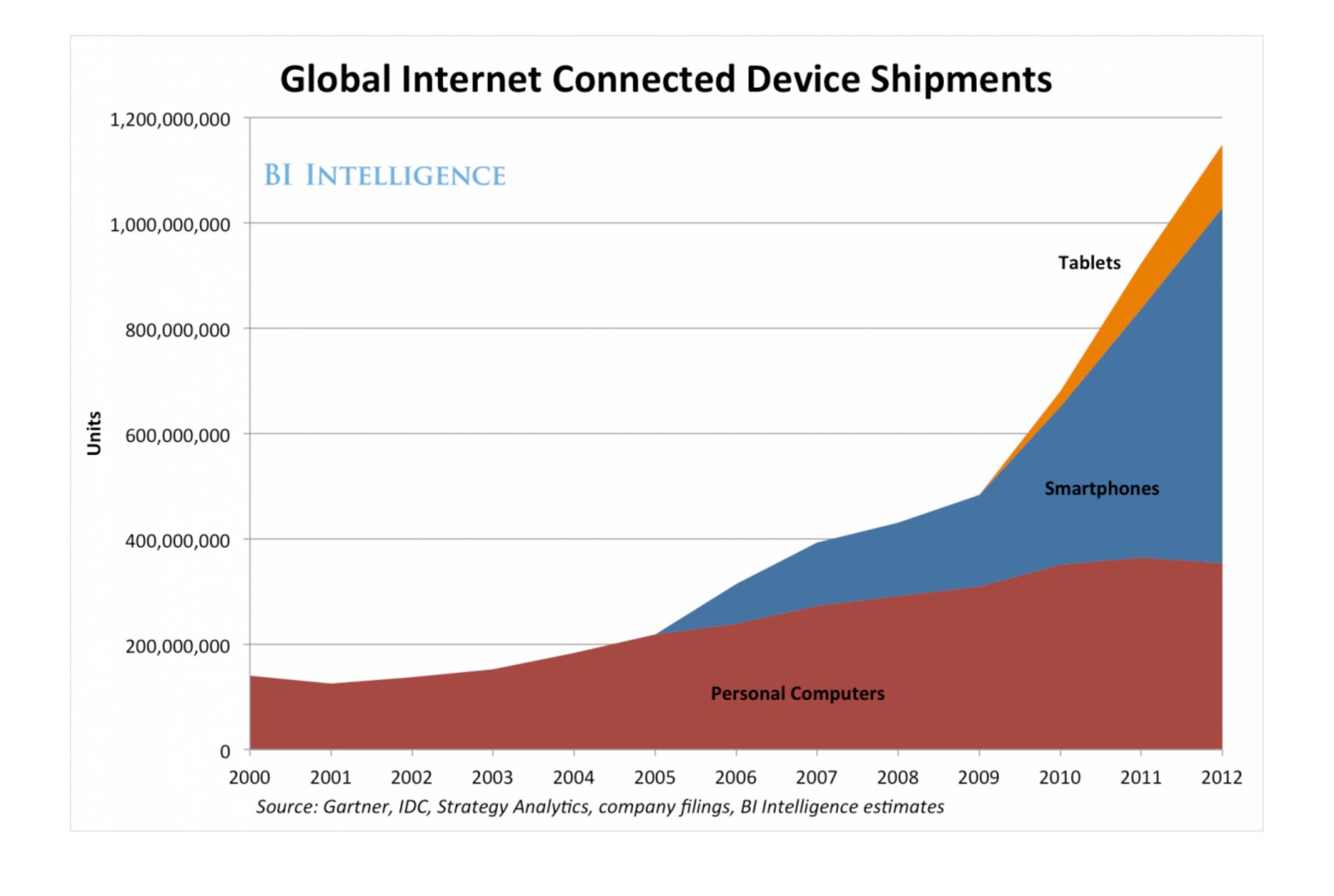
- Failure is how we learn!
- This is my second time teaching this course. My lectures, projects, etc might probably will fail.
- We'll all fail & learn collaboratively!
- Key: try!

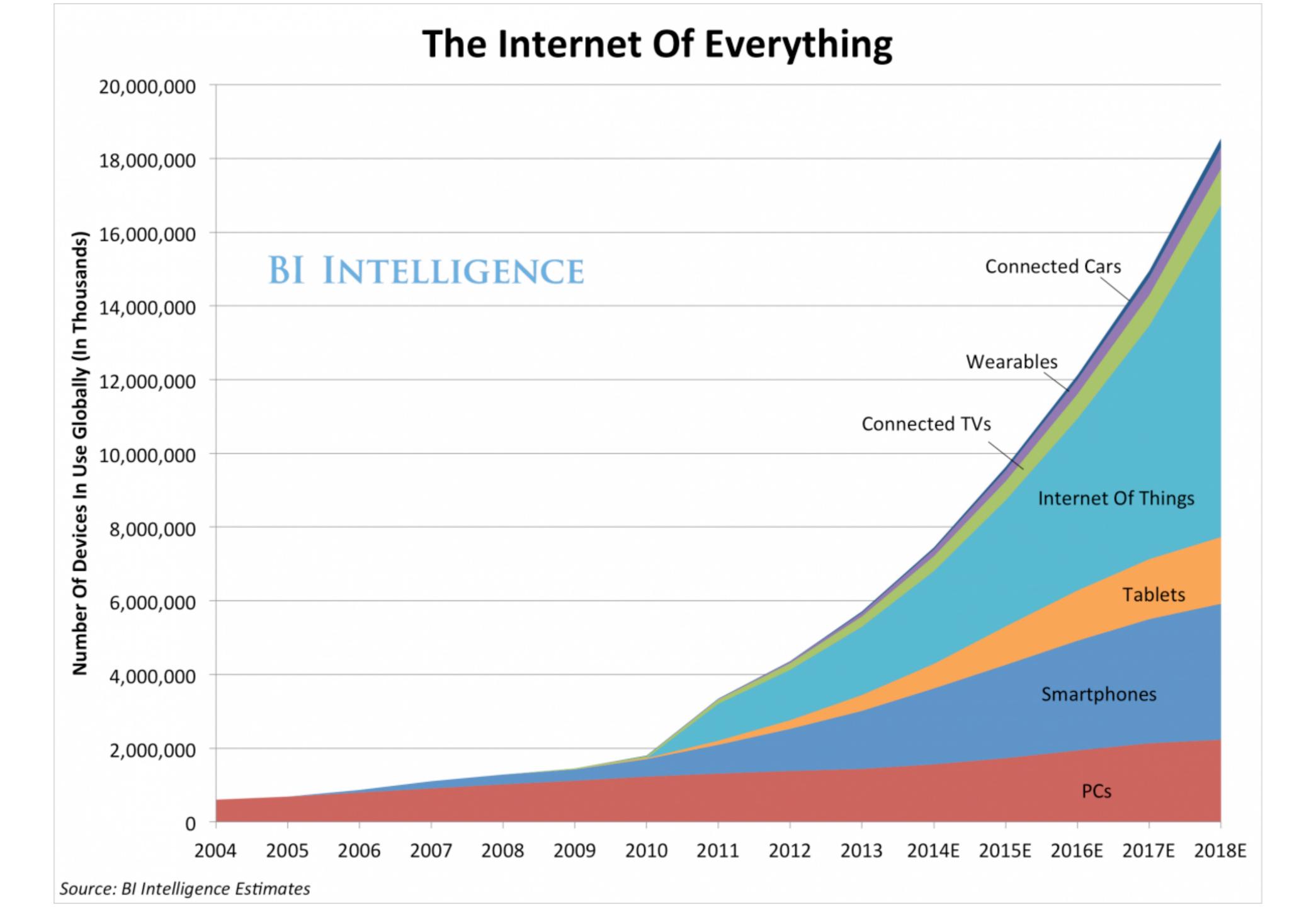
Questions?

What is the point of this course?

The Major Trends in Computing







Why do we care?

- Old paradigms:
 - one user per computer
 - several users per computer
 - software ↔ software
- New paradigms:
 - many computers per user
 - many computer for many users
 - hardware ↔ software ↔ cloud







tado° VOCCA

niSmartAlarm™

Internet of Things

Contact

info@venturescanner.com to see all 954 companies





















The Parts

- User experience
- input (e.g. sensors)
- actuators (e.g. displays)
- microcontrollers (abbrev: μC)
- Internet (you know what this is)





Dual zone temperature



Sleep tracking



Smart alarm



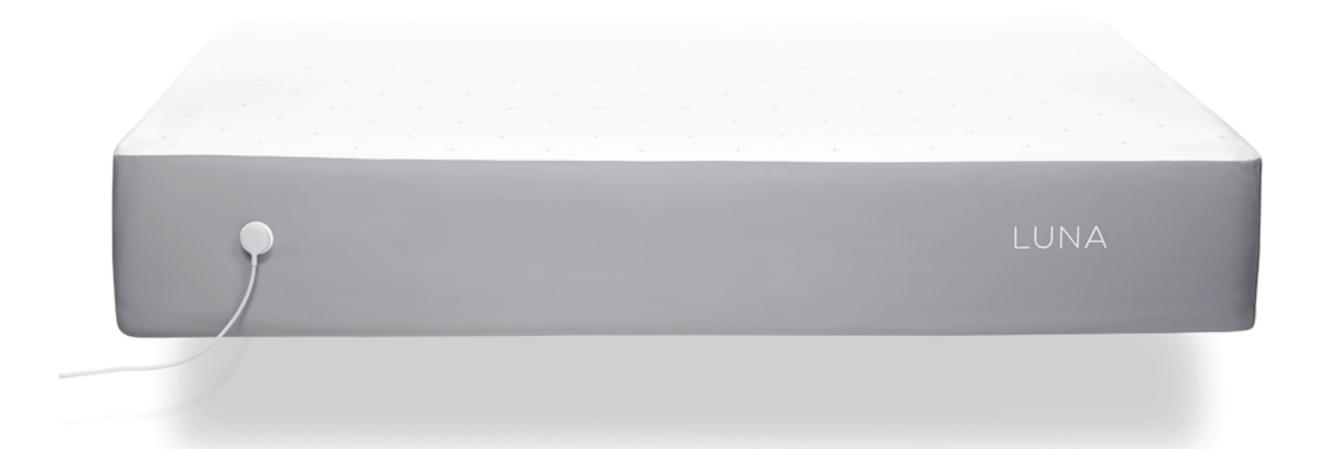
Auto learning



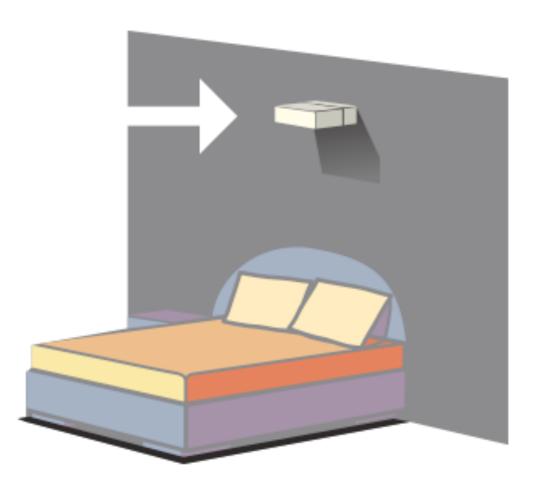
Mobile controlled

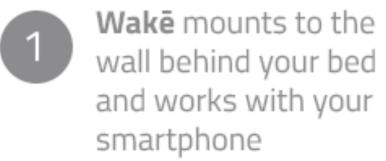


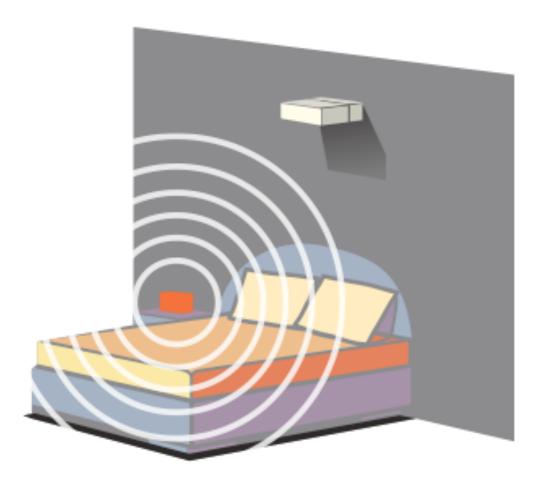
Smart home integration











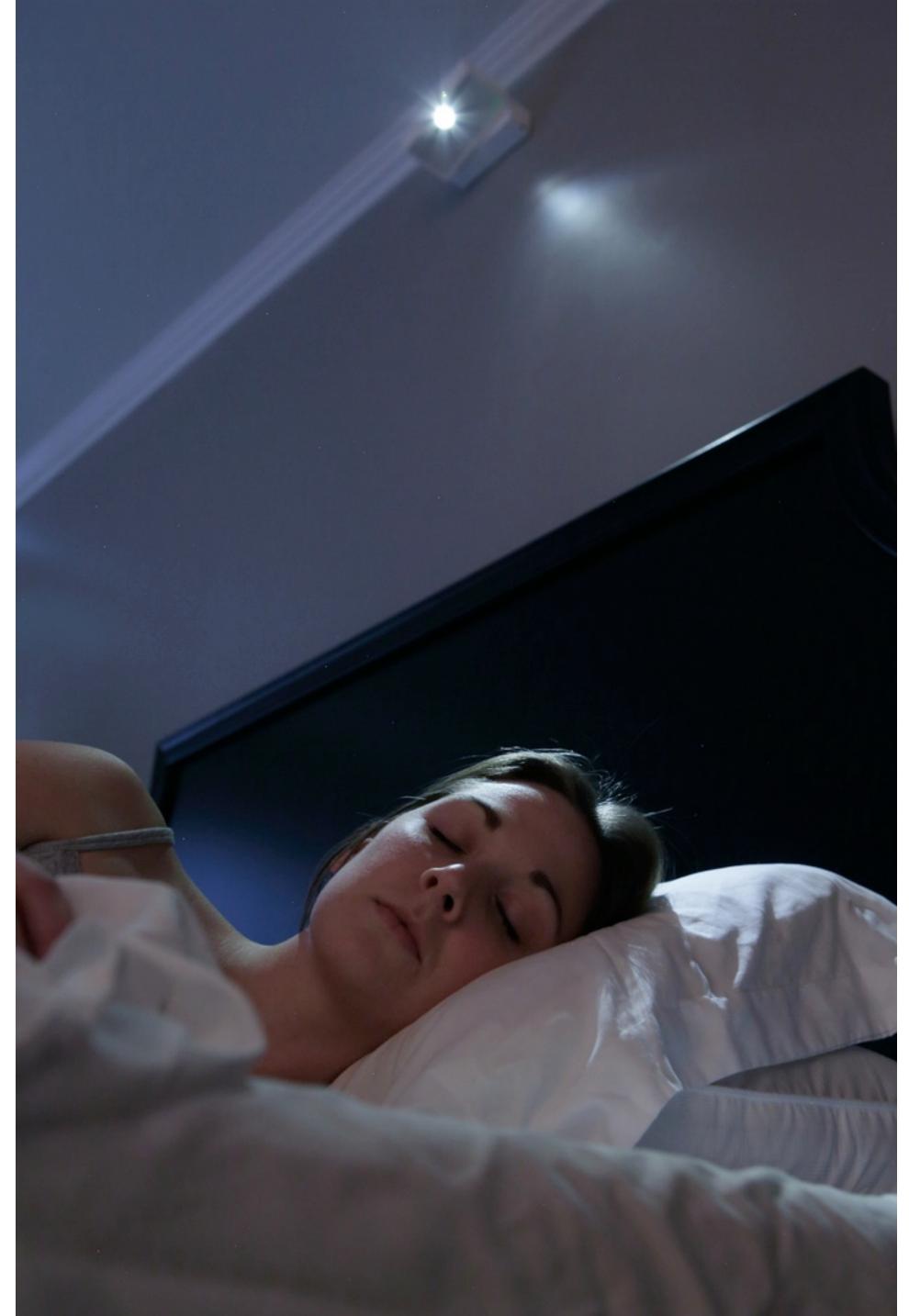
Instead of using normal speakers that wake up everyone ...



When its time to get up,
Wakē uses a body heat
sensor to find where
you are



Wakē uses focused beams of light and sound sent exactly to your location









Skill #1: git

What's git?

- A Version Control System (VCS)—a way to manage changes in files
- Keeps track of changes
- Go back to a previous change
- Work on code in teams

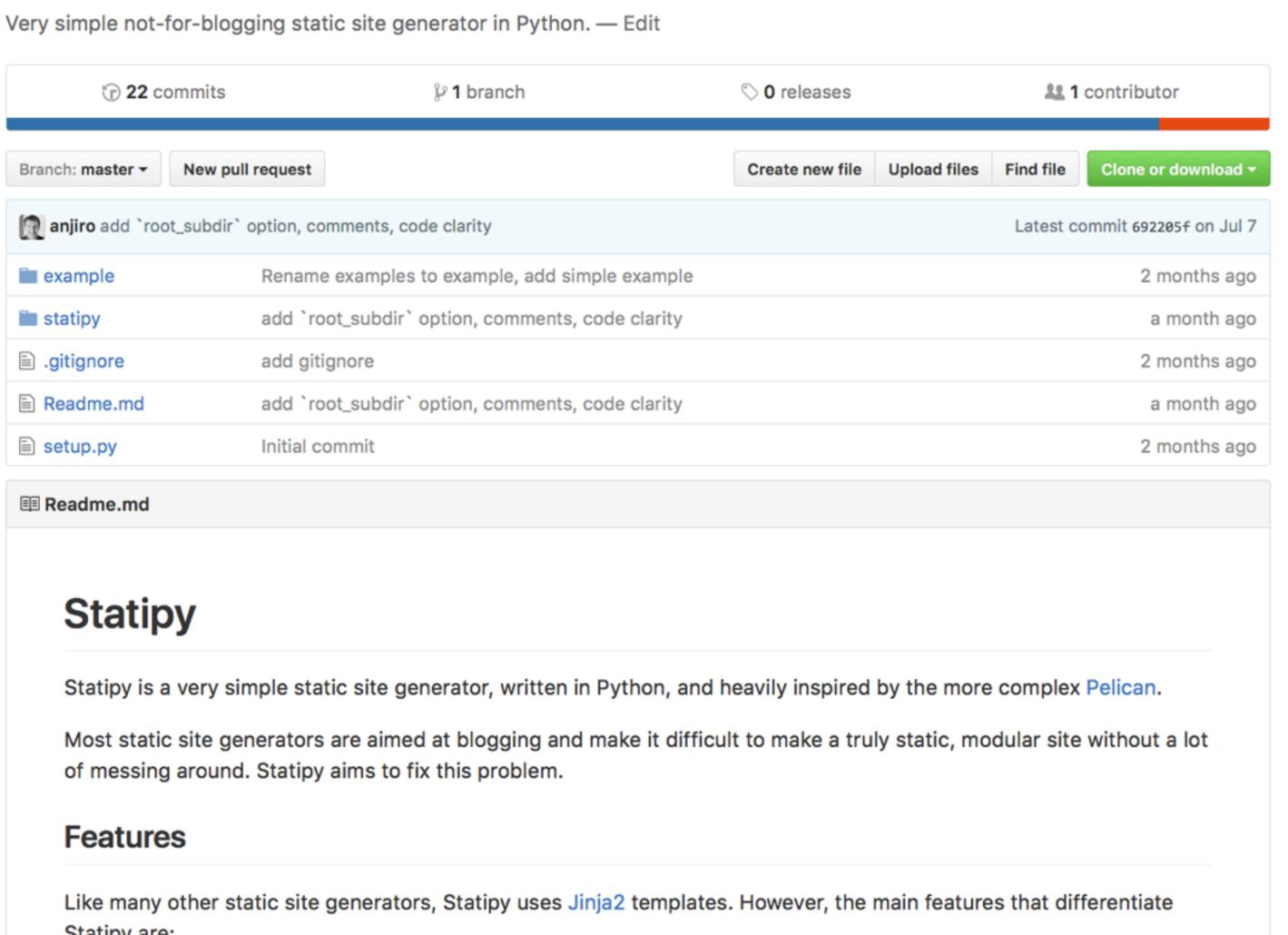
Why do you care?

- With github, a great way to share and back up code
- Experimenting is easy without losing changes
- Current industry standard: employers will like that you know it

What's github?

- Social coding website
- It uses git, but it git is separate from github
- Supports documentation, wikis, websites too





Statipy are:

- Mirrored site layout: set up your site in content/ as you want it, and Statipy will copy the same structure into your site's output/ directory.
- Non-centralized templates: templates (with a .jinja extension) live in the same directories as your content, rather than in a central template directory.

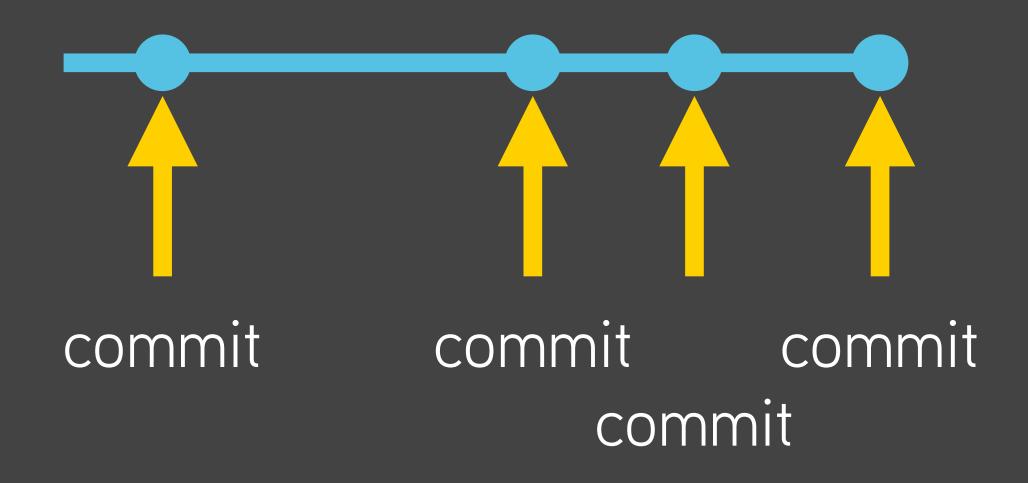
git walkthrough

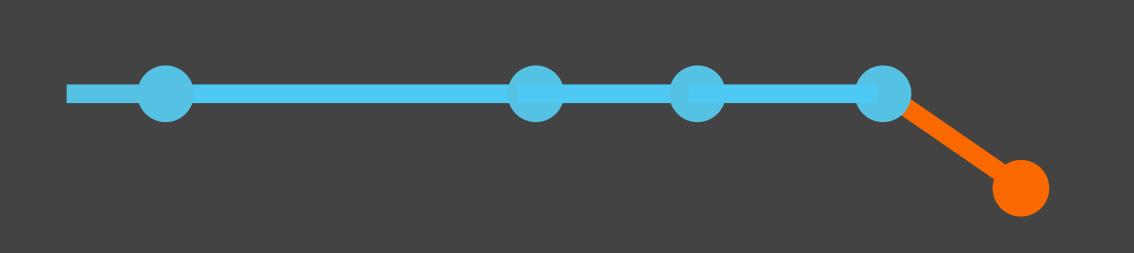
















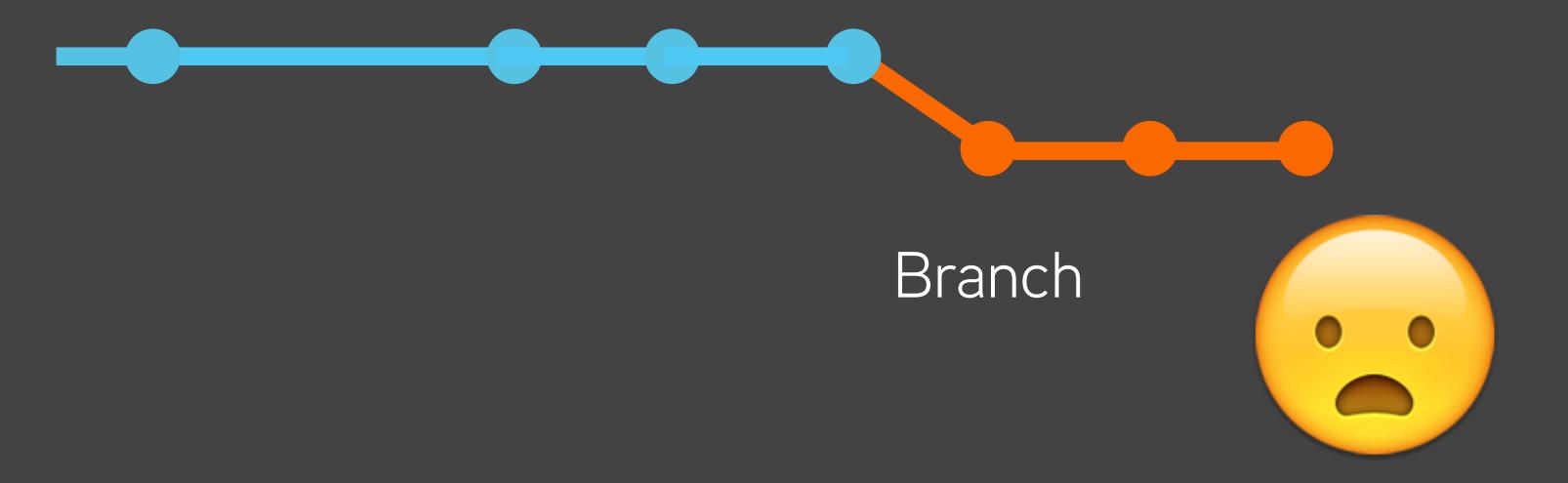


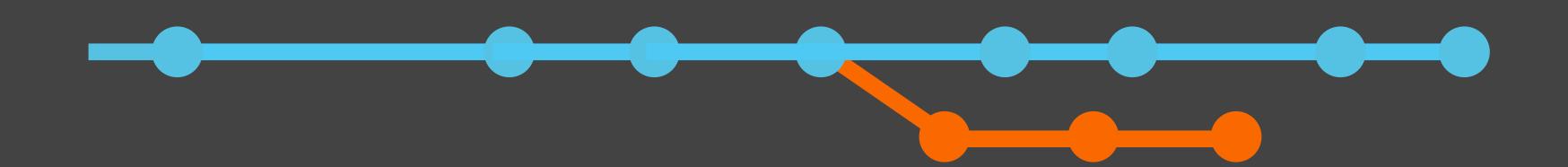
Merge

Branch

Merge

Branch





git terminology 1

- Repository: a collection of related code—usually a single project
- Stage: a temporary list of all of the things that will be put into a single commit
- Commit: a group of related changes; often entire files, but can consist of parts of files as well
- Branch: a line of history in a repository
- Merge: an operation to bring all of the historical changes from one branch into another one
- Conflict: a problem when a merge would result in incompatible changes

git terminology 2

- Remote: a repository not on your computer; e.g. one on github
- Clone: to make a copy of a (remote) repository, including all of its history and branches
- Pull: get all of the new changes from another repository and put them into your current branch
- Push: send all of your changes to a remote repository
- Fork: on github, make a clone in your account of another repository so you can make changes

Using git

- git is for managing changes, not making changes
- Create your own directories, use your favorite editors, just as always; but use git to make sure your work is backed up and shared
- now: github desktop demo

Questions?

What's next?

- Due tomorrow: course survey (on web page)
 - So I can get an idea of your skills and knowledge
- Due Thursday: class set up (on web page)
- Thursday: hands-on skills—reading public data sources, visualizing data, jquery, paper.js
 - Get set up for class Thursday—see web page!