

A P I - W E B

BUILDING ANALOG DISPLAYS

FOR YOUR DATA

STRANGELOOP 2014

@OGRODNEK

R E Q U

C P U

WHY?

fun!

engaging!

becomes part of your environment!

learn surprising things!

use other senses!

constraints drive creativity!

GOALS

- ▶ Inspire you to create your own analog displays
 - ▶ Convince you it's *easy!*
 - ▶ Give you a starting point

AGENDA

- ▶ hardware platforms overview/intro
- ▶ cover analog metric display projects
 - ▶ next steps

PLATFORMS

- ▶ **arduino**
- ▶ **spark core**
- ▶ **raspberry pi**

The background of the image is a light, neutral-toned surface covered with numerous small, black, square microcontrollers. These components are scattered across the frame, some in sharp focus and others blurred, creating a sense of depth. The microcontrollers have various pin configurations, including some with pins on all four sides and others with pins on two opposite sides. The overall lighting is soft and even, highlighting the textures and shapes of the components.

LET'S TALK MICROCONTROLLERS

MADE
IN ITALY

AREF GND 13 12 ~11 ~10 ~9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0
DIGITAL (PWM ~) TX → RX ←

ARDUINO

UNO

ARDUINO

RESET 3.3V 5V GND GND V_{in} A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5
POWER ANALOG IN

WWW.ARDUINO.CC

HELLO WORLD



BLINK!

```
int led = 13; // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards.

// the setup routine runs once when you press reset:
void setup() {
  pinMode(led, OUTPUT); // initialize the digital pin as an output.
}

// the loop routine runs over and over again forever:
void loop() {
  digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // turn the LED on (HIGH is voltage level)
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
  digitalWrite(led, LOW); // turn the LED off by making voltage LOW
  delay(1000); // wait for a second
}
```



New ⌘N
Open... ⌘O
Sketchbook ▶
Examples ▶
Close ⌘W
Save ⌘S
Save As... ⌘⇧S
Upload ⌘U
Upload Using Programmer ⌘⇧U
Page Setup ⌘⇧P
Print ⌘P

1.Basics ▶
2.Digital ▶
3.Analog ▶
4.Communication ▶
5.Control ▶
6.Sensors ▶
7.Display ▶
8.Strings ▶
ArduinoISP

Adafruit_NeoPixel ▶
NewSoftSerial ▶
Thermal ▶

EEPROM ▶
Ethernet ▶
Firmata ▶
LiquidCrystal ▶
SD ▶
Servo ▶
SoftwareSerial ▶
SPI ▶
Stepper ▶
Wire ▶

AnalogReadSerial
BareMinimum
Blink
DigitalReadSerial
Fade

```
This example code is in the public domain.  
*/  
  
void setup() {  
  // initialize the digital pin as an output  
  // Pin 13 has an LED connected on most Arduino boards  
  pinMode(13, OUTPUT);  
}  
  
void loop() {  
  digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // set the LED on  
  delay(1000);           // wait for a second  
  digitalWrite(13, LOW); // set the LED off  
  delay(1000);           // wait for a second  
}
```

COMMUNICATION

Arduino has built-in USB serial
ethernet, wifi, bluetooth possible

FIRMATA

Generic protocol for communicating with microcontrollers.

Client and device libraries

Makes it very easy to create 'dumb' devices.

Great for prototyping!

PYFIRMATA

<https://github.com/tino/pyFirmata>

```
from pyfirmata import Arduino
import time

arduino = Arduino('/dev/tty.usbmodem1421')
led = arduino.get_pin('d:13:o')

while True:
    led.write(1)
    time.sleep(1)

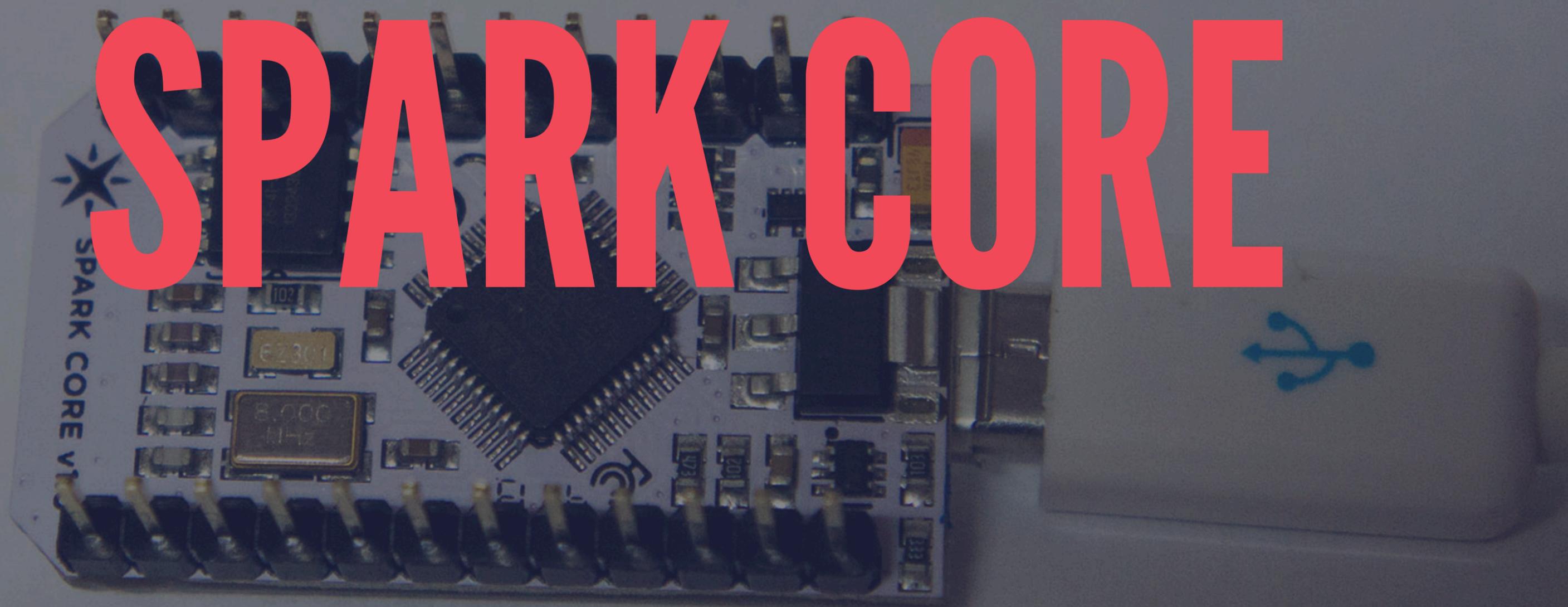
    led.write(0)
    time.sleep(1)
```

NOW YOU KNOW

- ▶ how to blink an LED on an arduino
- ▶ how to make **your computer tell the arduino to blink an LED**

Go out and make a display!

SPARK CORE



Spark

https://www.spark.io/examples/530cf6189d8d19b340000001

Spark Apps

Current Example

BLINK AN LED

A program to blink an LED connected to pin D0

[FORK THIS EXAMPLE](#)

My apps

COFFEEBREW

[CREATE NEW APP](#)

Example apps

- BLINK AN LED ↻
- SPARK RC CAR EXAMPLE ↻

```
1 // Define the pins we're going to call pinMode on
2 int led = D0; // You'll need to wire an LED to this one to see
3 int led2 = D7; // This one is the built-in tiny one to the right
4
5 // This routine runs only once upon reset
6 void setup() {
7   // Initialize D0 + D7 pin as output
8   // It's important you do this here, inside the setup() function
9   pinMode(led, OUTPUT);
10  pinMode(led2, OUTPUT);
11 }
12
13 // This routine gets called repeatedly, like once every 5-15 minutes
14 // Spark firmware interleaves background CPU activity associated with
15 // Make sure none of your code delays or blocks for too long (1 second)
16 void loop() {
17   digitalWrite(led, HIGH); // Turn ON the LED pins
18   digitalWrite(led2, HIGH);
19   delay(1000); // Wait for 1000mS = 1 second
20   digitalWrite(led, LOW); // Turn OFF the LED pins
21   digitalWrite(led2, LOW);
22   delay(1000); // Wait for 1 second in off mode
23 }
24
```



A7

D7

A6

D6

A5



D5

A4

D4

A3

D3

A2

D2

A1

D1

A0

D0



SPARK CORE REMOTE BLINK

```
$ DEVICE="7adca5b8743743d0b4d257d0"
$ TOKEN="1eda6e8c08044613b8b5b29ce13a01e0"
$ curl https://api.spark.io/v1/devices/$DEVICE/digitalwrite \
>   -d access_token=$TOKEN \
>   -d params=D7,HIGH
{
  "id": "7adca5b8743743d0b4d257d0",
  "name": "blinky",
  "last_app": null,
  "connected": true,
  "return_value": 1
}
```

SPARK CORE CUSTOM FUNCTIONS

```
int brewCoffee(String command);

void setup() {
  Spark.function("brew", brewCoffee); // register
}

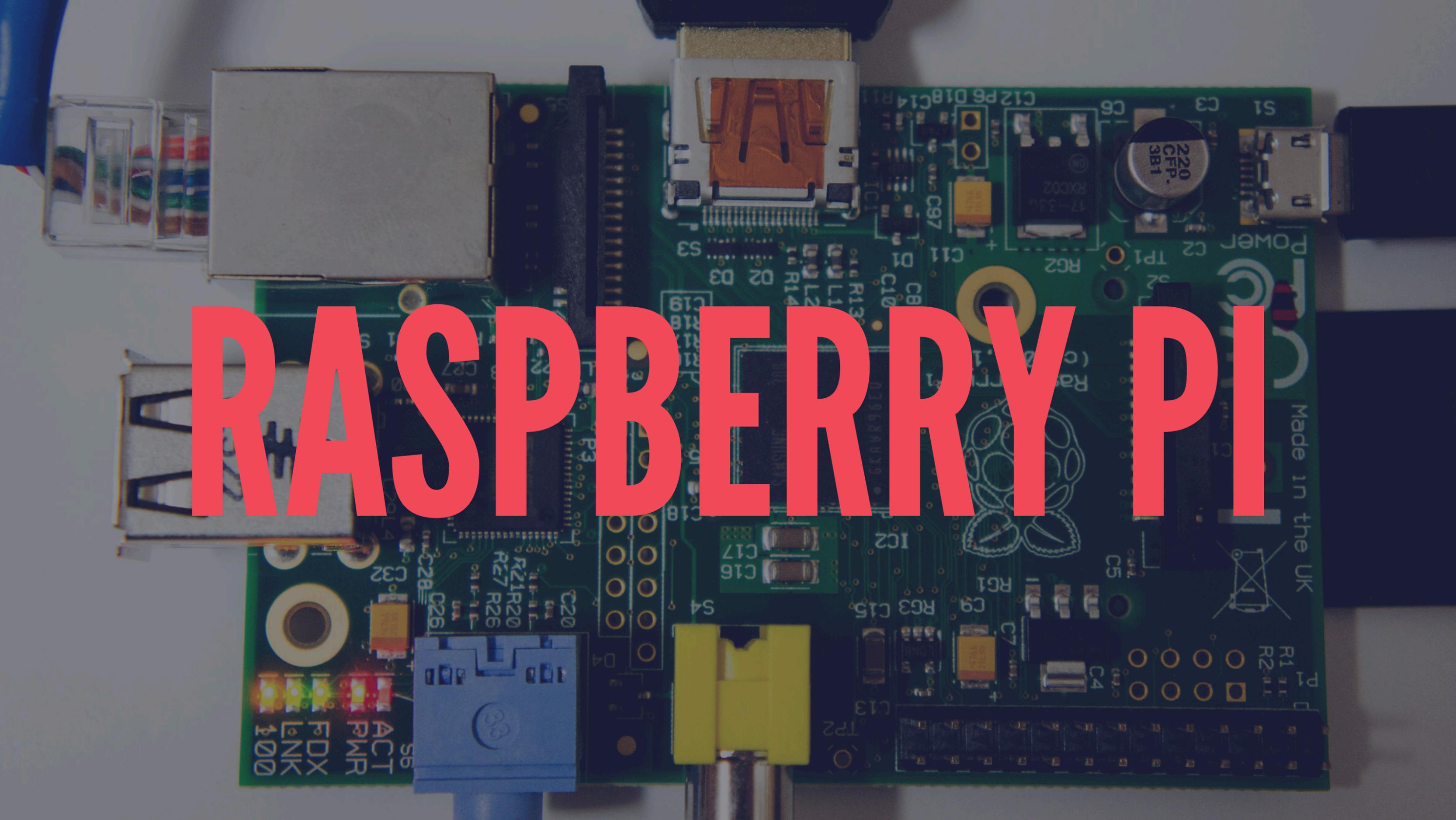
void loop() { }

// this function gets called upon a matching POST request
int brewCoffee(String command) {
  if (command == "coffee") {
    // do something here...
    return 1;
  }
  else return -1;
}
```

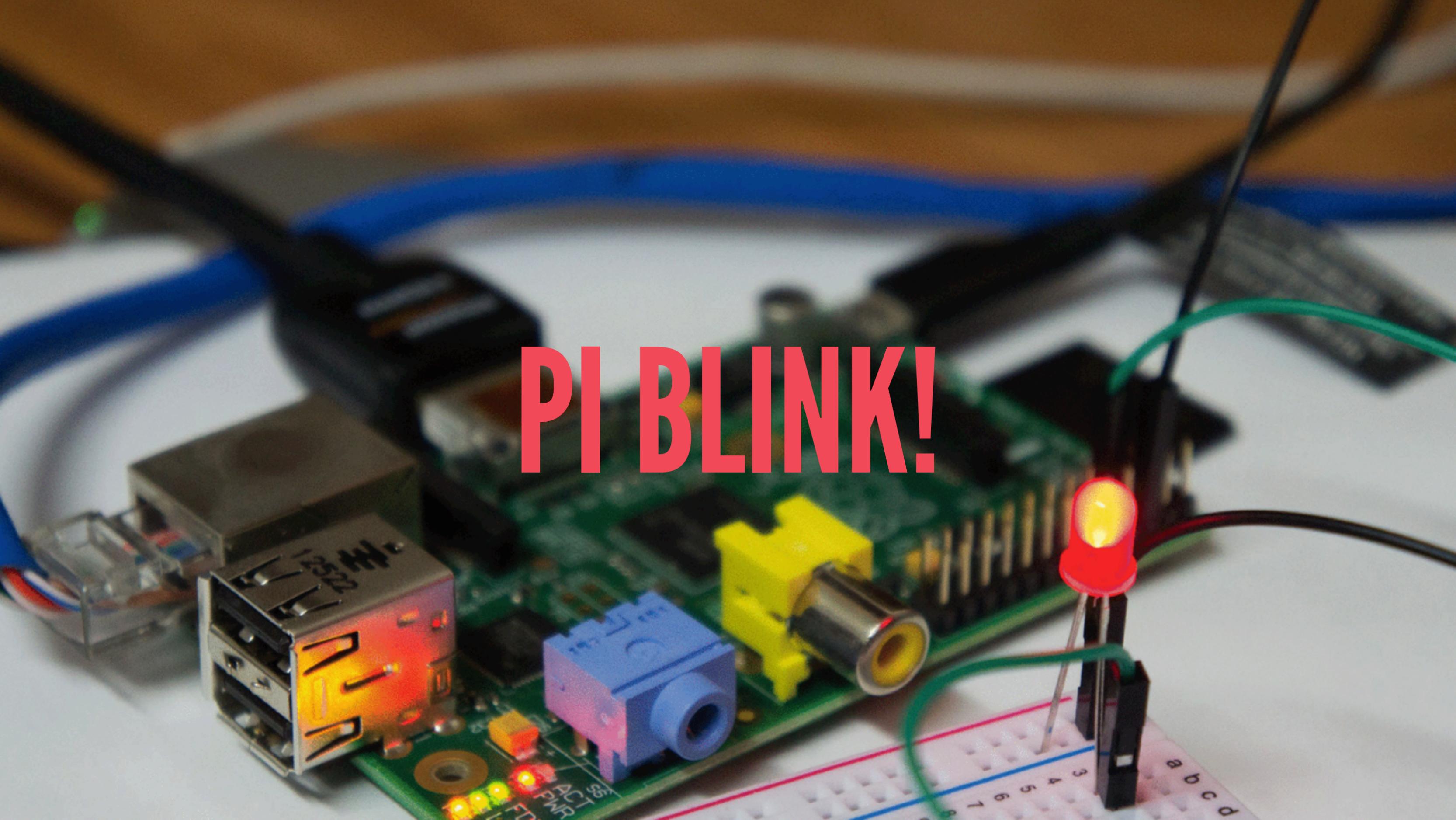
LET'S BREW!

```
$ curl https://api.spark.io/v1/devices/$DEVICE/brew \  
> -d access_token=$TOKEN \  
> -d params=coffee  
{  
  "id": "7adca5b8743743d0b4d257d0",  
  "name": "blinky",  
  "last_app": null,  
  "connected": true,  
  "return_value": 1  
}
```

RASPBERRY PI



PI BLINK!



BLINK CODE

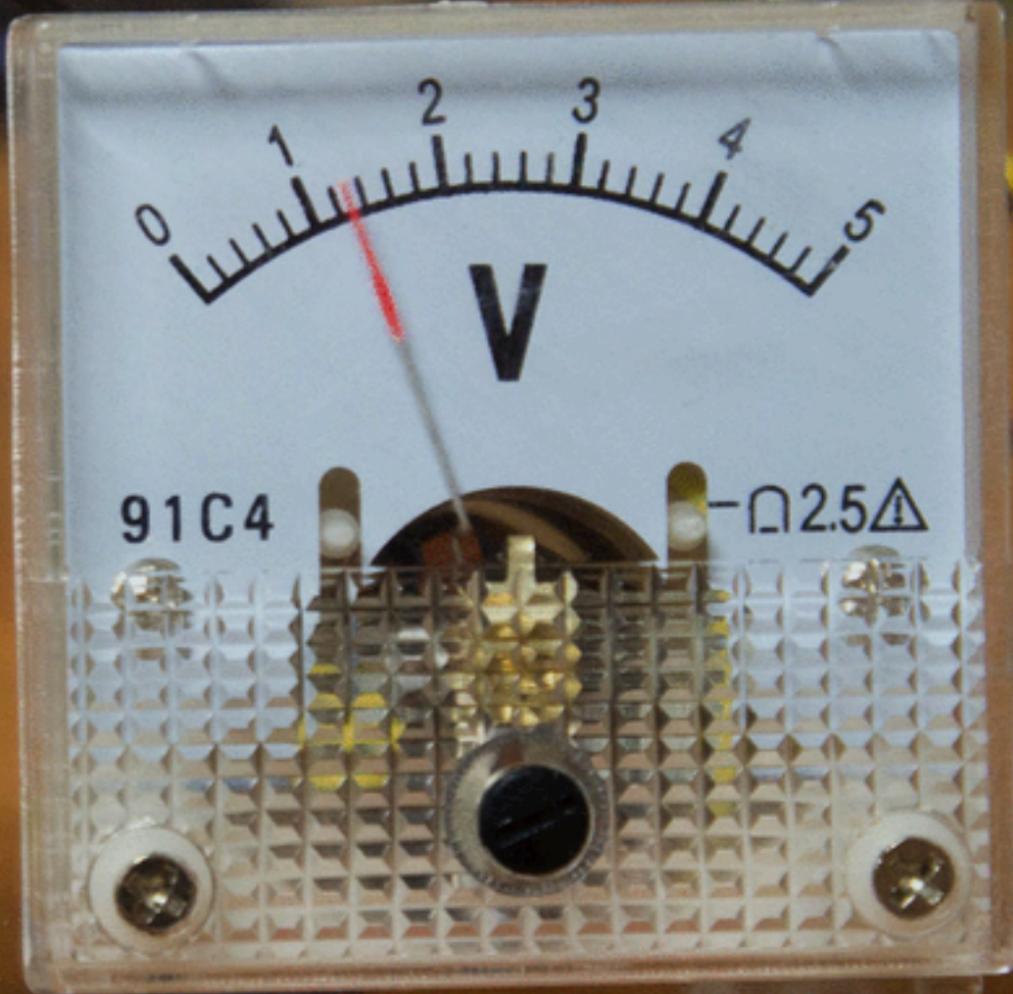
```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
GPIO.setup(7, GPIO.OUT)

while True:
    GPIO.output(7, True)
    time.sleep(1)
    GPIO.output(7, False)
    time.sleep(1)
```

**LET'S TALK
DISPLAYS!**

B I Z O G R A P H E R



R E Q U E S T S

C P U

```
import boto.ec2.cloudwatch
from pyfirmata import Arduino

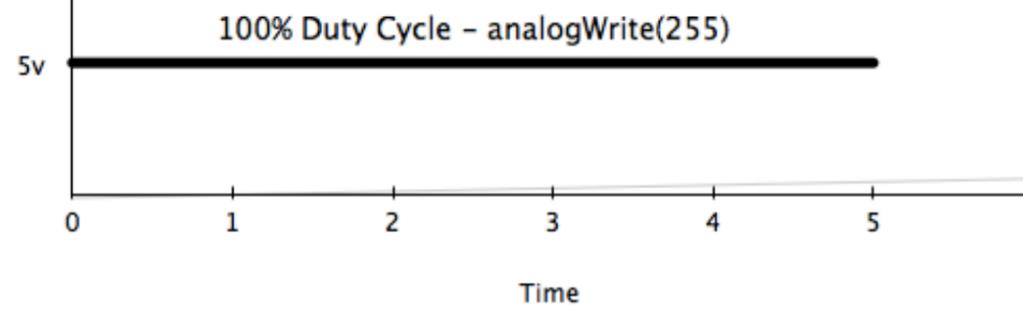
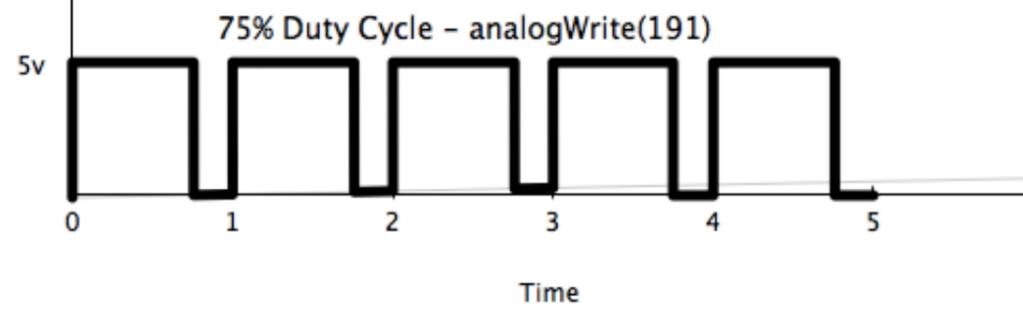
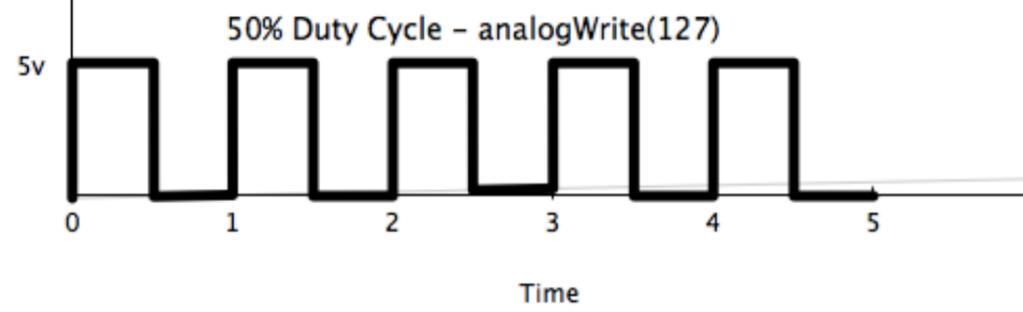
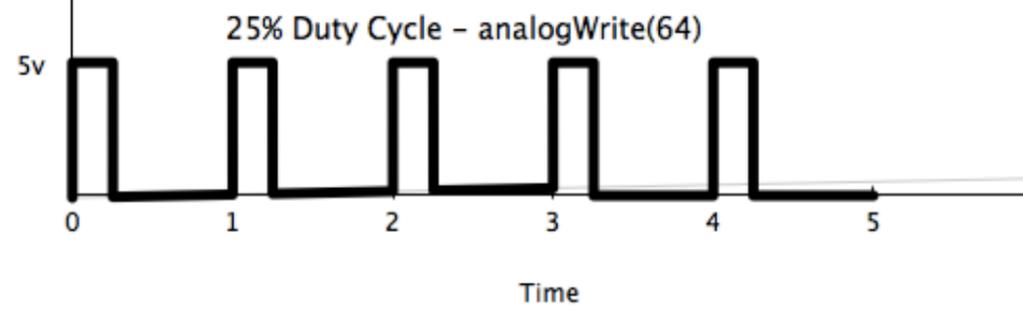
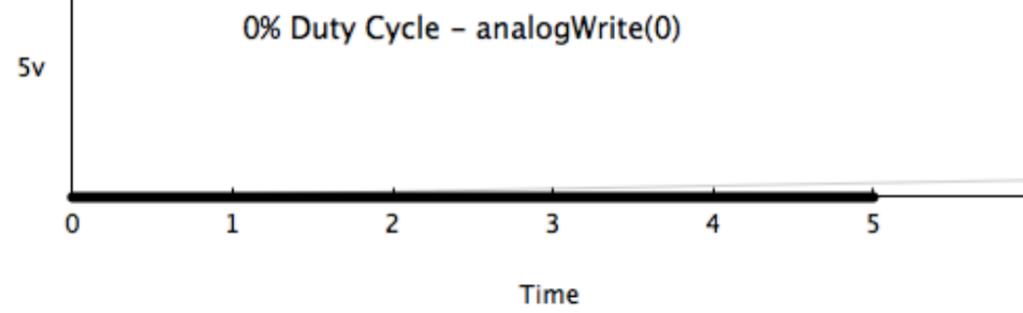
arduino = Arduino('/dev/tty.usbmodem1421')
cpu_pin = arduino.get_pin('d:5:p')

cw = boto.ec2.cloudwatch.connect_to_region("us-east-1")

def cpu_utilization(name):
    return cw.get_metric_statistics(60, ..., ...,
        'CPUUtilization', 'AWS/EC2', 'Average',
        {'AutoScalingGroupName': name})[0]["Average"]

while True:
    cpu = cpu_utilization("my-group-name")
    cpu_pin.write(cpu / 100)

    time.sleep(10)
```



```
import ...

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BOARD)
GPIO.setup(7, GPIO.OUT)

cpuPin = GPIO.PWM(7, 50)
cpuPin.start(0)

cw = boto.ec2.cloudwatch.connect_to_region("us-east-1")

def cpu_utilization(name):
    return cw.get_metric_statistics(60, ..., ...,
        'CPUUtilization', 'AWS/EC2', 'Average',
        {'AutoScalingGroupName': name})[0]["Average"]

while True:
    cpu = cpu_utilization("my-group")
    cpuPin.ChangeDutyCycle(cpu)
    time.sleep(10)
```

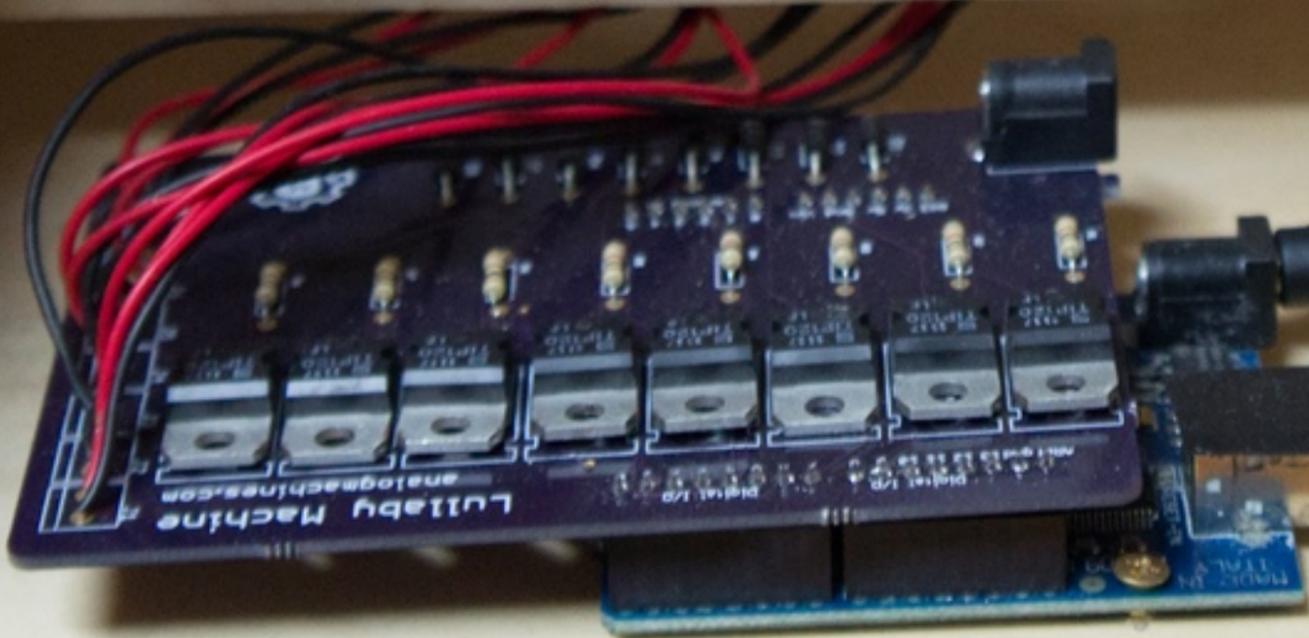
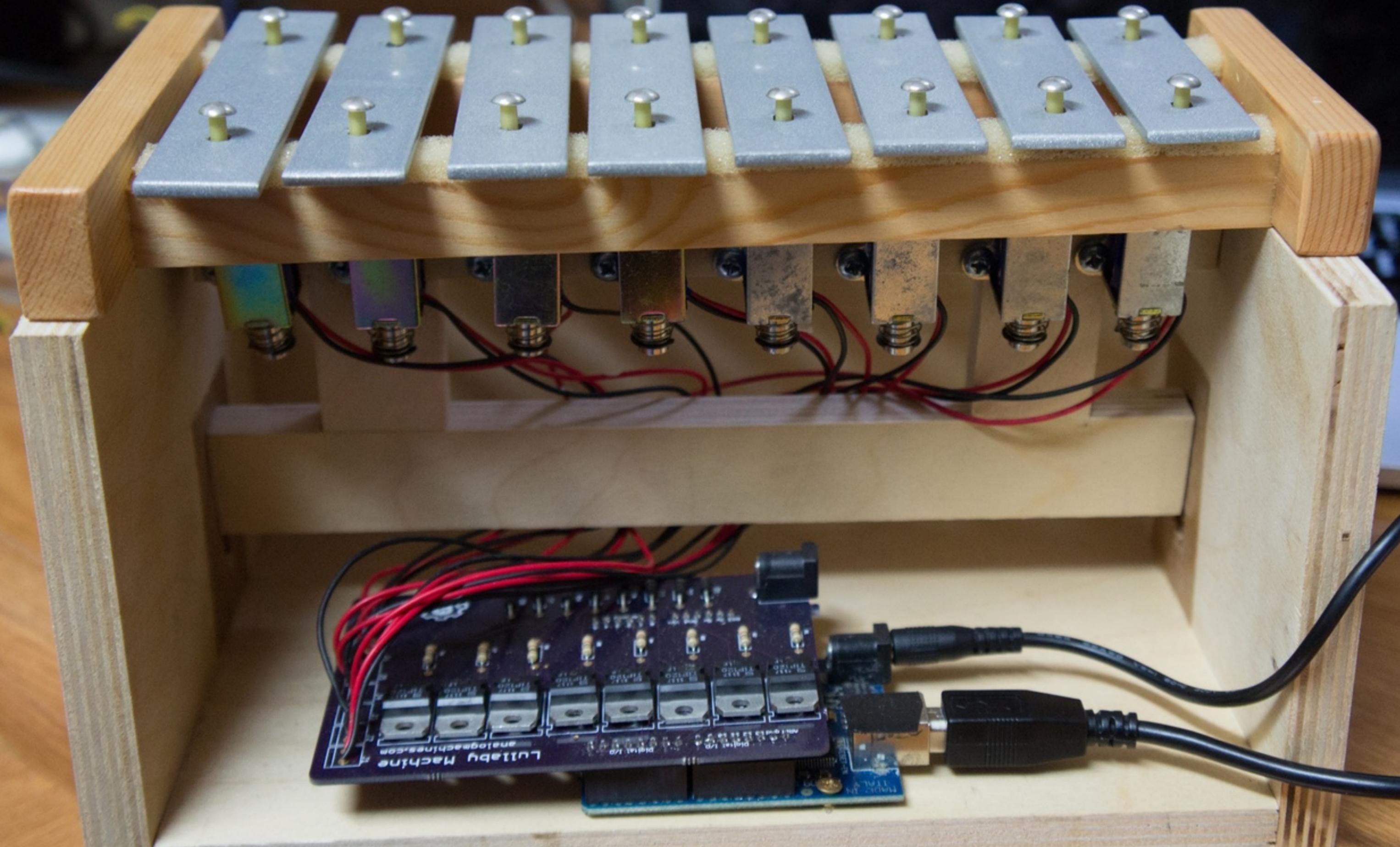
```
import ...

access_token = "abcde1234"

user = healthgraph.User(session=healthgraph.Session(access_token))
records = user.get_records()

url = 'https://api.spark.io/v1/devices/012345678/analogwrite'
spark_token = "x12345"

for t, recs in records.items():
    if t == "totals":
        val = recs["Running"]["THIS_WEEK"]
        scaled = (val / 10) * 255
        d = urllib.urlencode({'access_token': token, 'params' : "A0,%.0f" % scaled})
        content = urllib2.urlopen(url=url, data=d).read()
        print content
```



A
P
I

011543

D
C

003439

B
Z
G

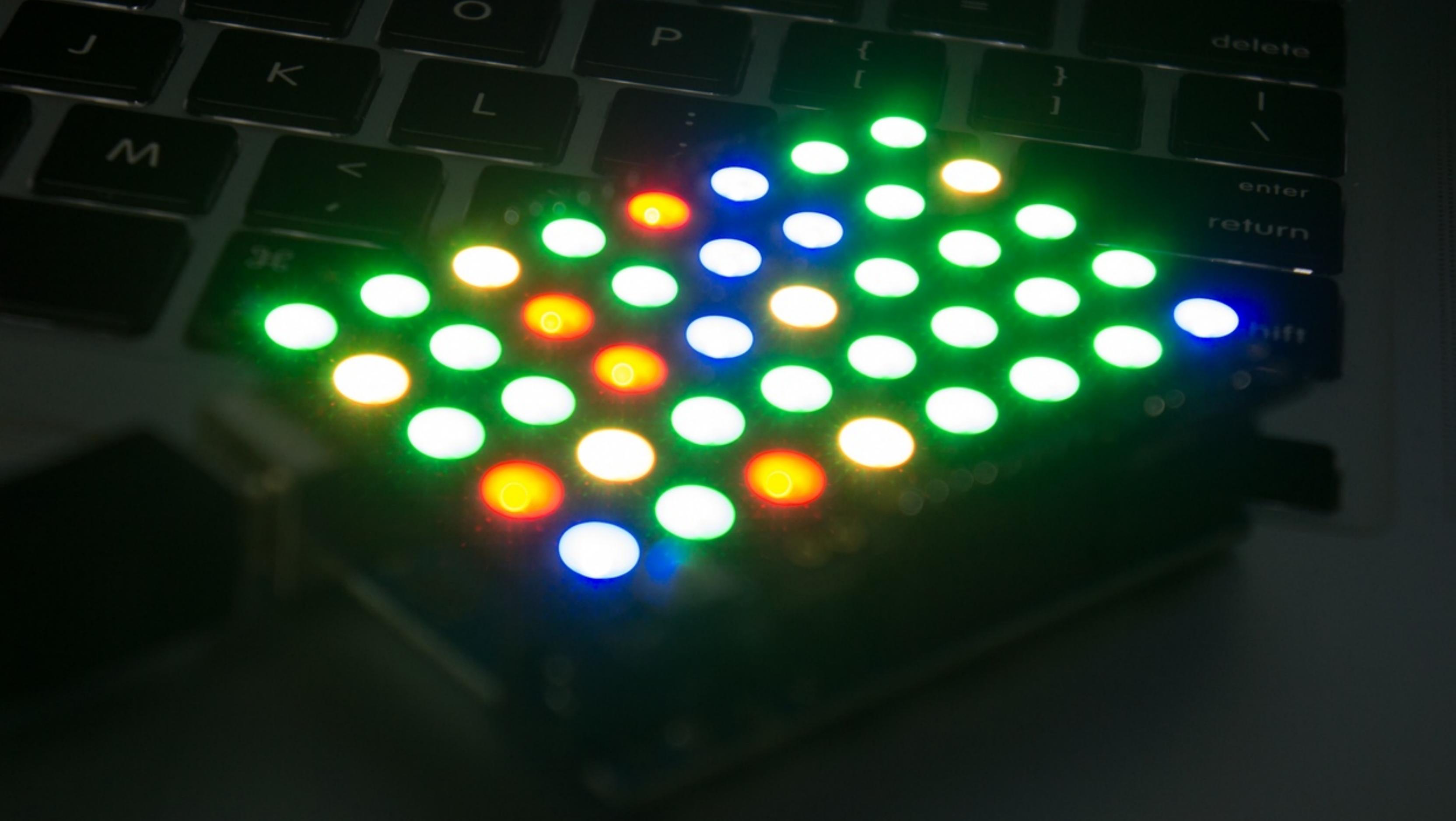
013726

B
E

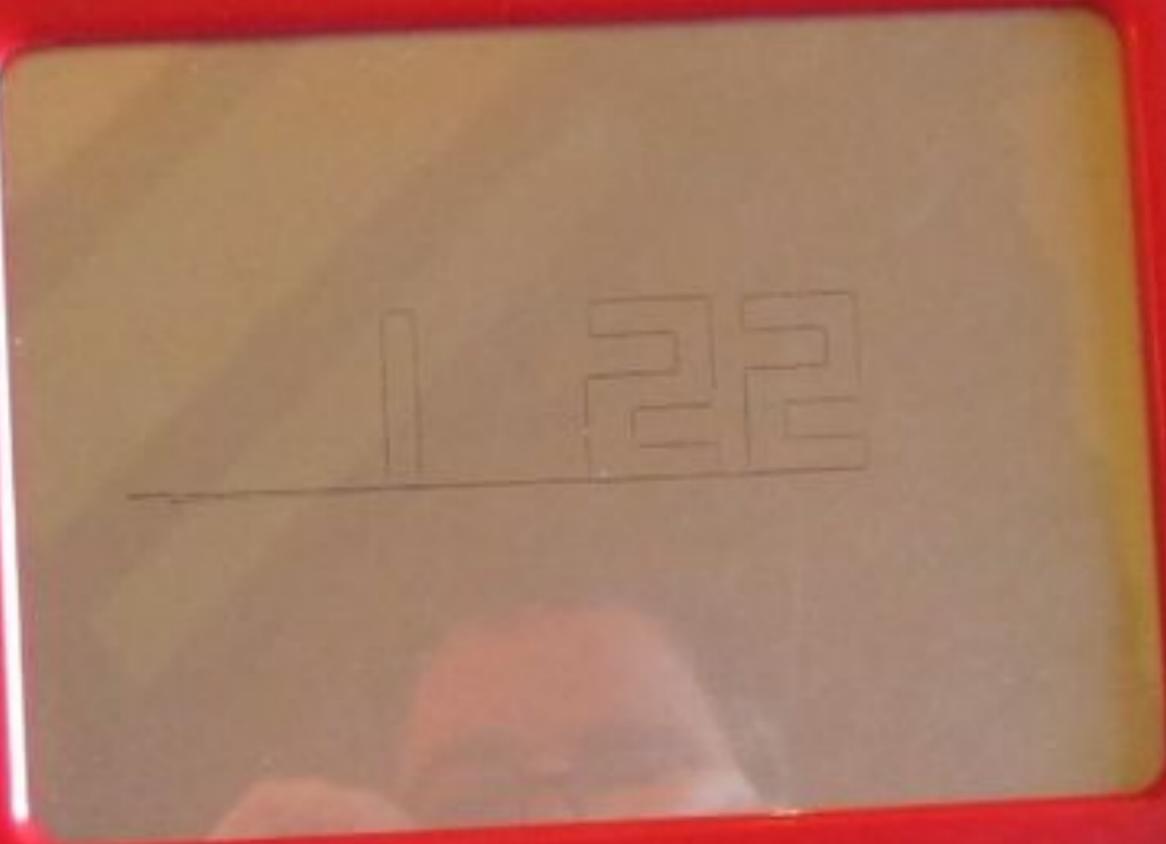
003247



FUTURE WORK?

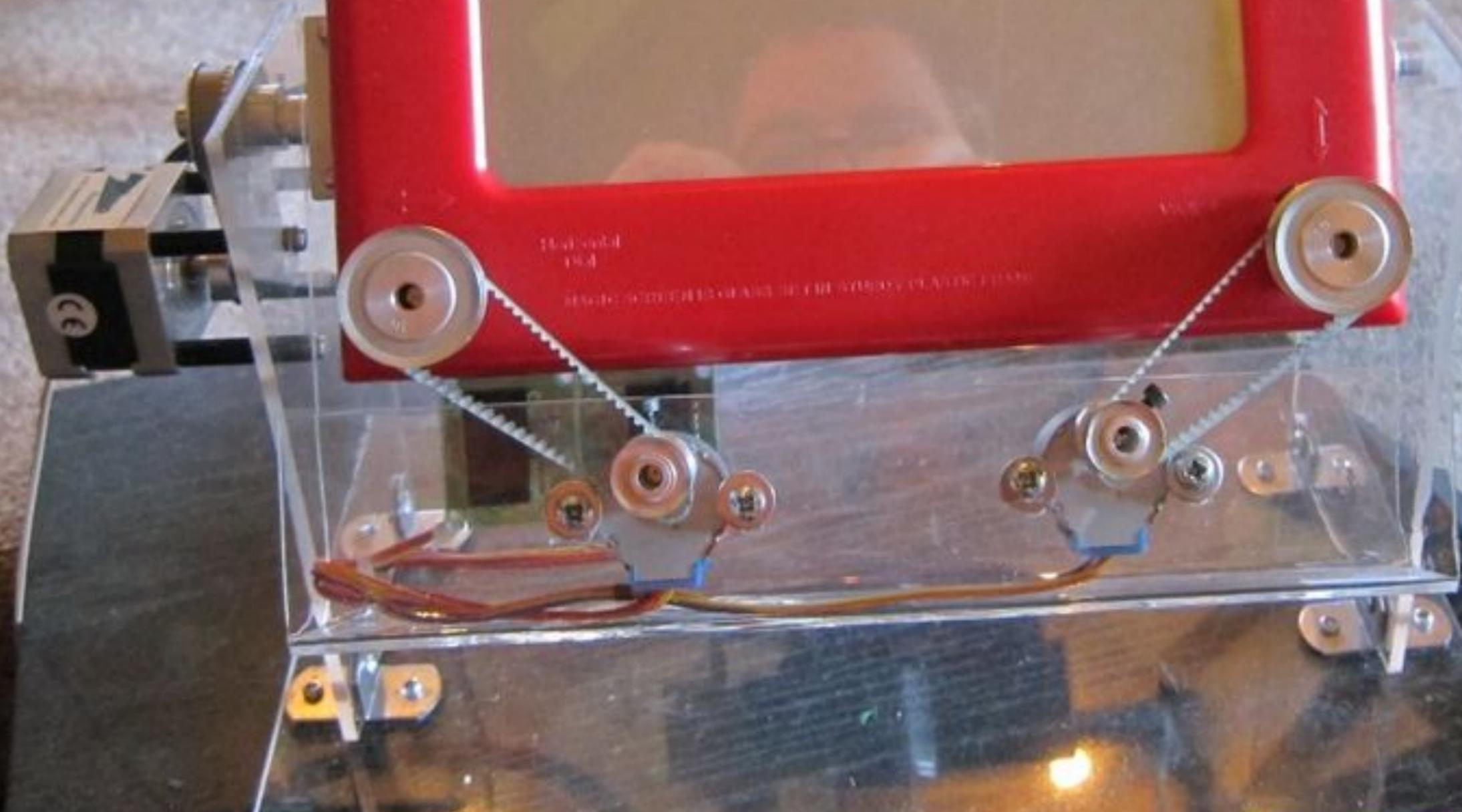


MAGIC Etch-A-Sketch



11450401
1984

MADE IN CHINA BY THE STYLO PLASTIC CO.



NEXT STEPS

1. **Get an Arduino**
2. **Blink an LED**

SHOPPING LIST

1. arduino/spark core/whatever
2. breadboard, jumper wires
3. LEDs!, meters, buttons
4. sensors
5. assorted resistors
6. multimeter?

OUTFITTERS

adafruit

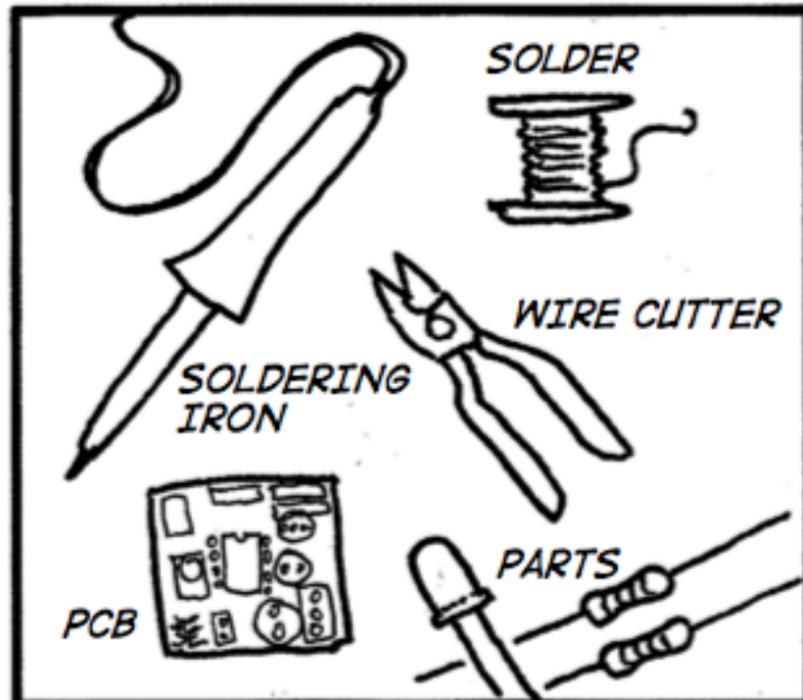
sparkfun

evil mad scientist

mouser

SOLDERING IS EASY

HERE'S HOW TO DO IT



THE IRON IS HOT!! BE CAREFUL!

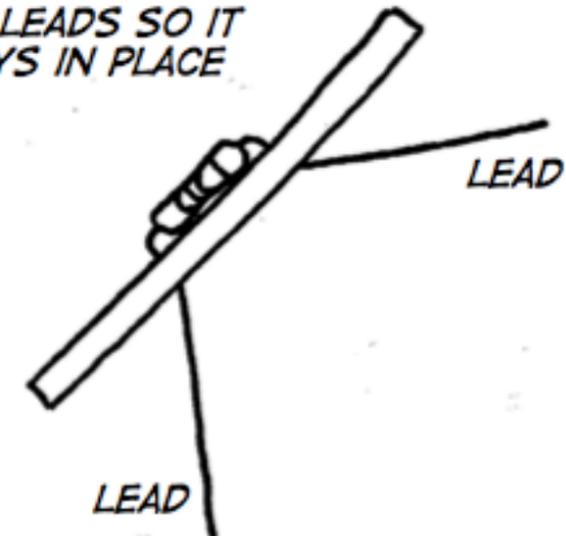


YOUR KIT SHOULD COME WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR WHAT PARTS GO WHERE AND WHAT WAY!

CLEAN THE TIP OF YOUR IRON BEFORE EACH SOLDER CONNECTION!



PUT YOUR PART IN PLACE. BEND OUT THE LEADS SO IT STAYS IN PLACE



PUT THE PCB DOWN SO YOU CAN SOLDER.

CAREFUL WITH THE SURFACE UNDERNEATH!

FIND SOME GOOD WAY TO KEEP IT STEADY



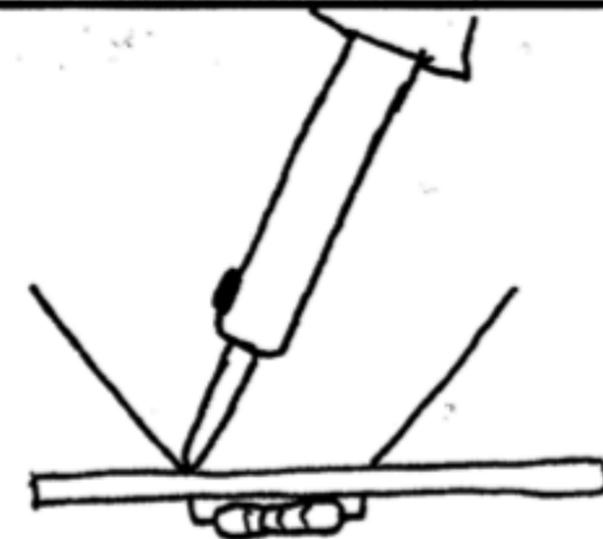
IF YOU NEED A THIRD HAND, YOU CAN MAKE A STANDING COIL OF THE SOLDER INSTEAD OF HOLDING IT IN YOUR HAND

OK, LETS SOLDER!

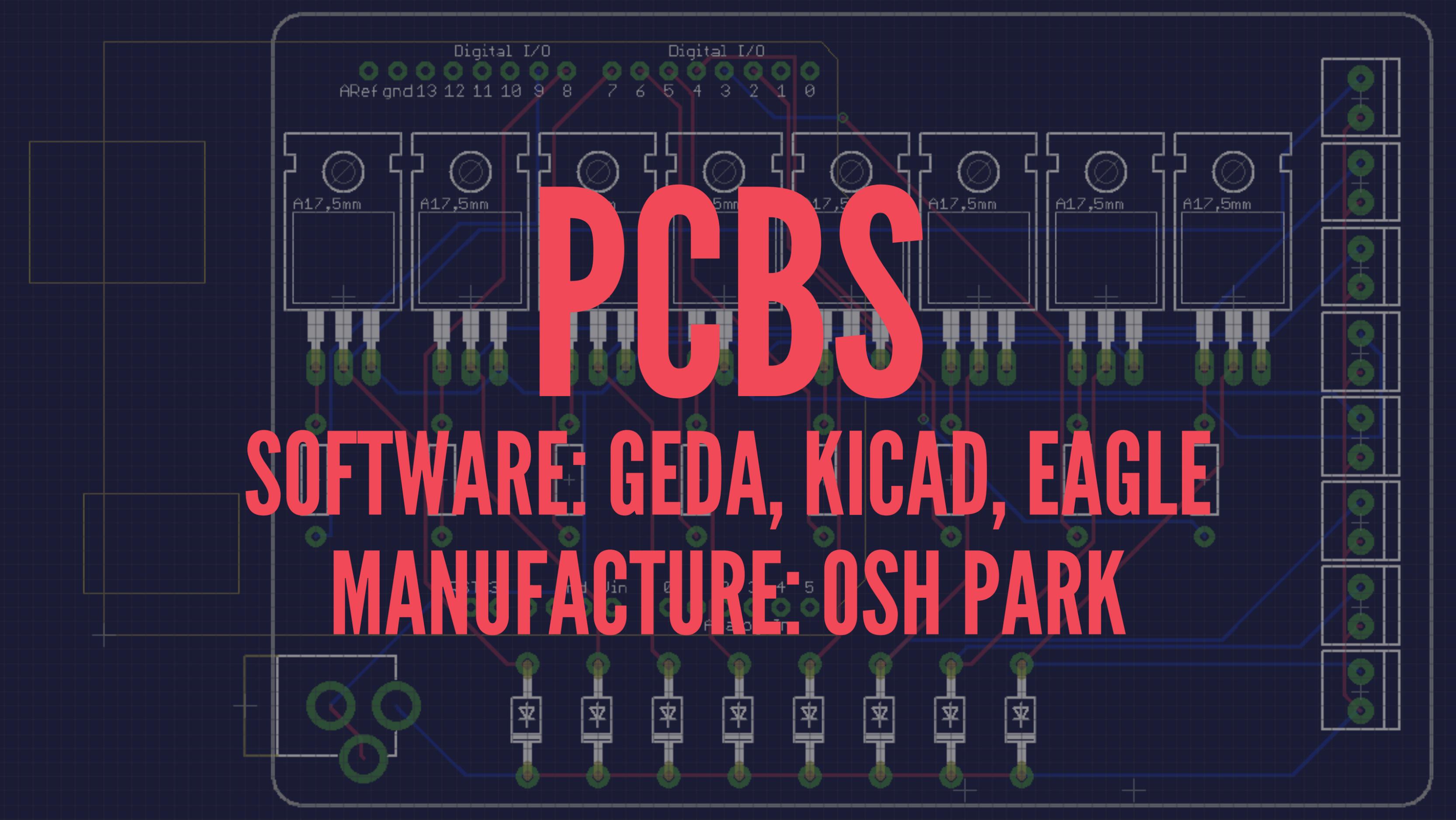
FIRST, YOU WANT TO HEAT BOTH THE PAD AND THE LEAD FOR ABOUT 1 SECOND



PSST!
CLEAN THE TIP FIRST!



TOUCH THE SOLDERING IRON TO BOTH THE PAD AND THE LEAD!

The image shows a detailed PCB layout design on a dark blue background. At the top, there are two sets of digital I/O pins labeled 'Digital I/O' with pin numbers 0 through 13. Below this, there are several rectangular components, each labeled 'A17,5mm'. The layout includes a complex network of red and blue traces connecting various components. On the right side, there is a vertical stack of connectors. At the bottom, there are several circular components, possibly capacitors or inductors, arranged in a row. The text 'PCBS', 'SOFTWARE: GEDA, KICAD, EAGLE', and 'MANUFACTURE: OSH PARK' is overlaid in large, bold, red letters across the center of the image.

PCBS
SOFTWARE: GEDA, KICAD, EAGLE
MANUFACTURE: OSH PARK

QUESTIONS/COMMENTS?

<http://github.com/ogrodnek/analog-displays-talk>

SEND ME INFO ON YOUR ANALOG DISPLAYS!

ogrodnek@gmail.com

<http://analogmachines.com/blog/>