

Embedded System Design:

FPGA 2 Part 2: *FPGA Bluetooth Android App Design Using MIT App Creator 2*



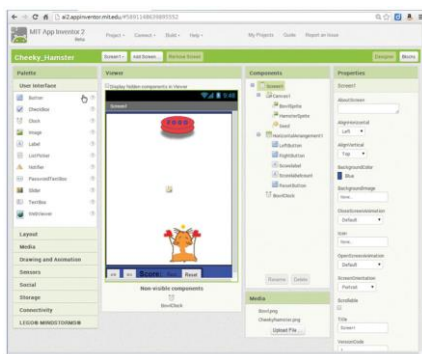
Lab Goal

The goal of this lab is to introduce you with the main parts of App Creator 2, and then build your first Android App.

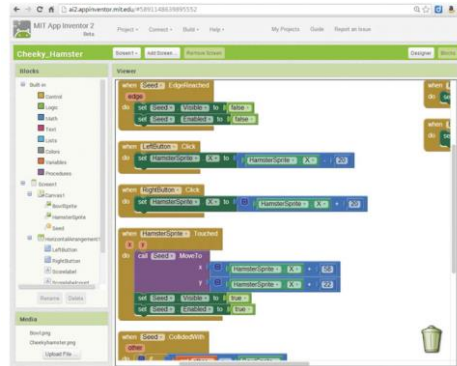
Introduction

MIT App Creator is an intuitive and visual programming environment to build fully functional Android apps for smartphones and tablets. Java programming experience is not required. In this lab, you will be familiar with three steps in the app design: **1)** Design the app screen by using the app *Designer*, **2)** Tell the app what to do by programming the *Blocks Editor*, **3)** Test the program using your *phone*. An Android emulator can also be used.

Screen# 1



Screen# 2



Screen# 3

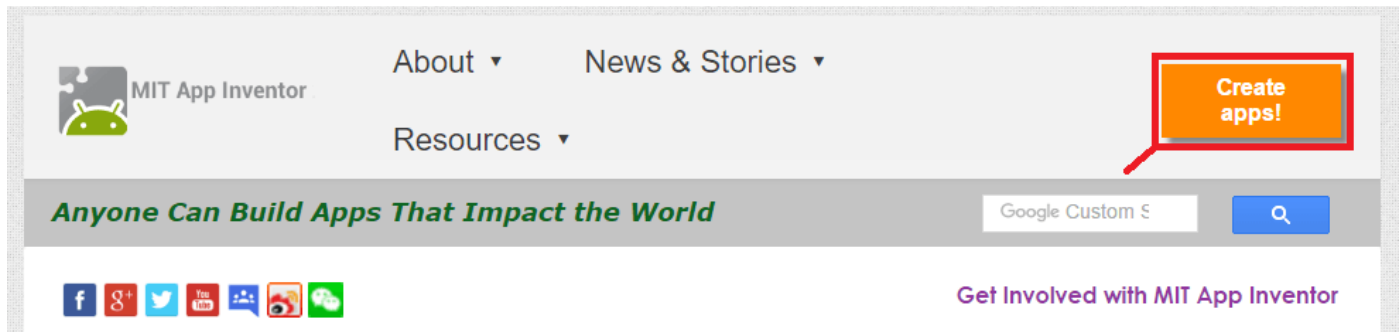


Procedure

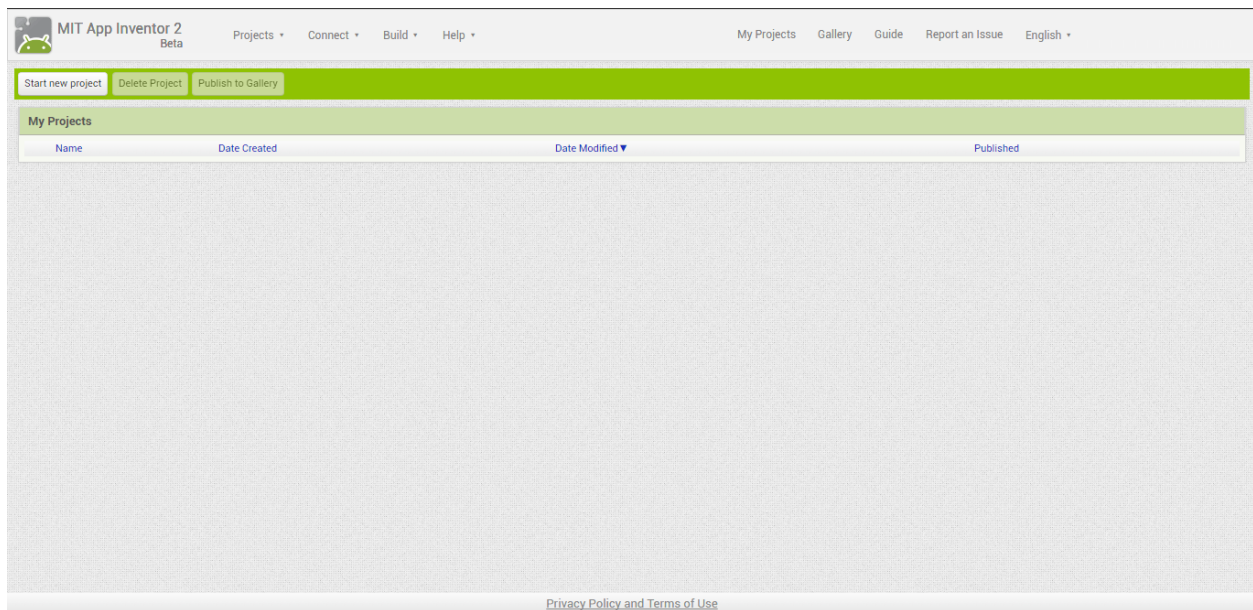
This procedure includes an introduction to MIT App Creator. If you already know how to set up the App Creator, you may skip this section 1 starting below.

1. Introduction to MIT App Creator 2:

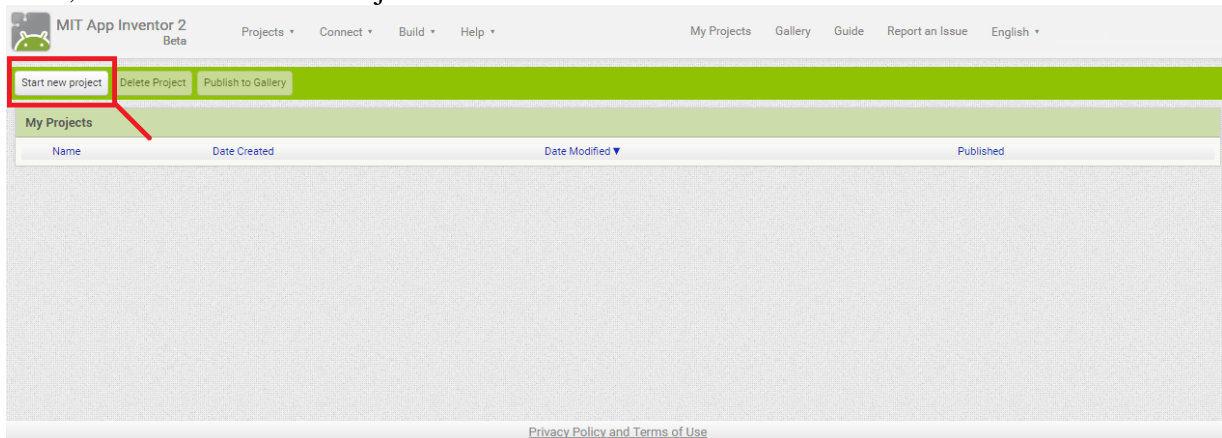
Accessing MIT App Creator 2: go to <http://appinventor.mit.edu/explore/#> and press the orange Create Apps button.



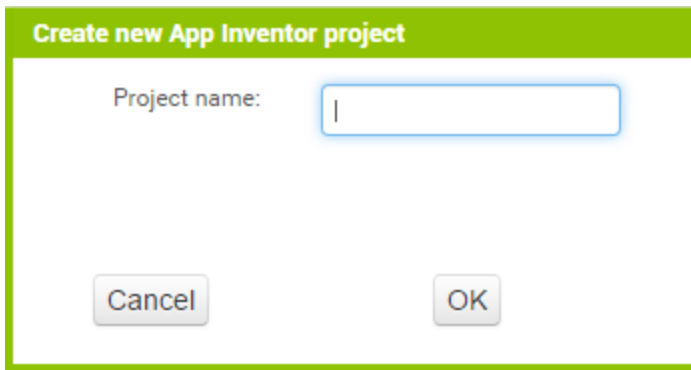
- a. You will need to log in to your Google account. Create one if you don't have it. Follow the on-screen steps to log into MIT Creator 2. Once log in, you will see the build window as shown below.



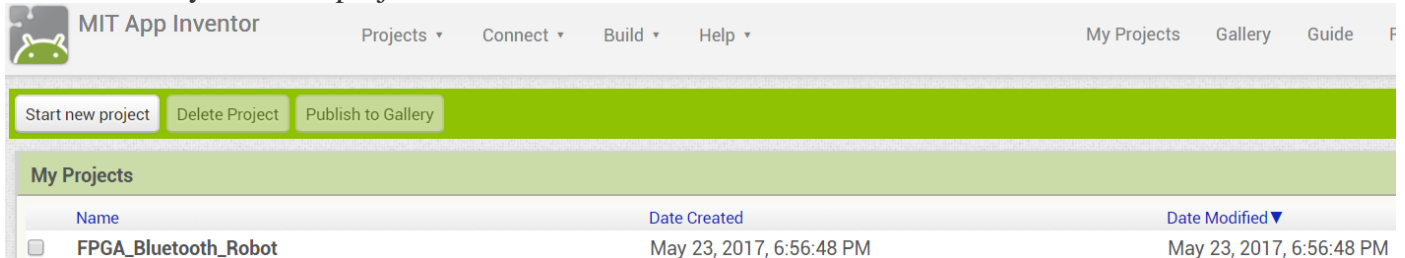
- b. Next, click on Start New Project as shown.



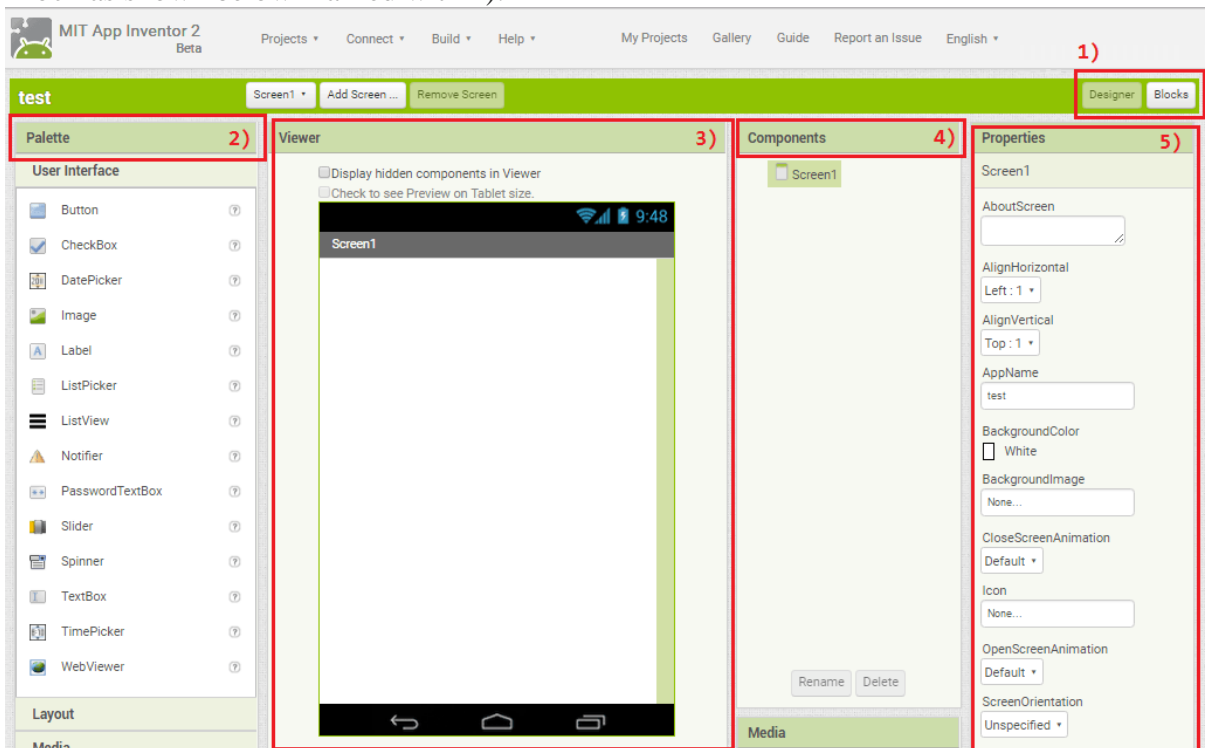
- c. Next, name your project title (e.g. FPGA Bluetooth Robot)



- d. Click **OK**. Your project is automatically saved. If you go to **Projects > My Projects** you can see all your saved projects.



- e. Click on the project name to open the app builder if it is not open.
 f. This app is mainly involved with two programming windows in MIT Creator – Designer and Block as shown below marked with 1).



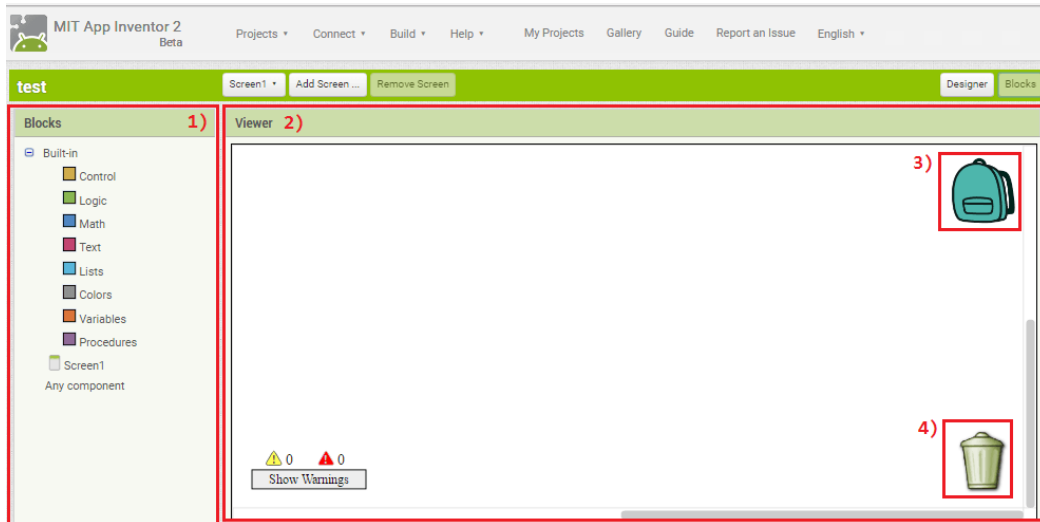
The Designer and Blocks Editors: The designer editor gives you the ability to add buttons, add text, add screens and edit the overall app look, and the **Blocks** editor allows to create custom functionality for your app.

- g. The **Palette** contains the components to build the app design like buttons, sliders, images, labels.

- h. **The Viewer** allows to drag the components to build the app look in the viewer.
- i. The Components allow to see all the components added to your app and how they are organized hierarchically.
- j. **Properties** allows to select your components' properties like color, size and orientation.

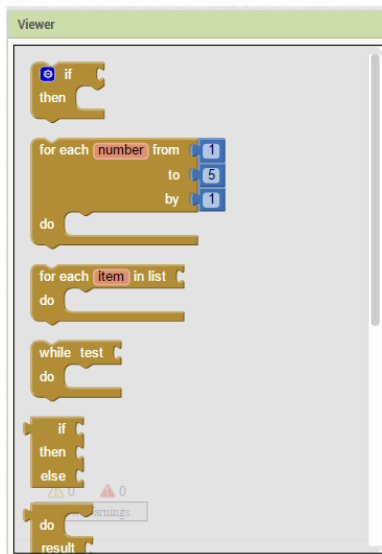
Blocks Editor

Select the **Blocks** editor tab.



In the **Blocks** editor tab, you have several sections:

- k. The Blocks contains the built-in blocks for creating the app's logic. This is what makes the app define the buttons functionalities, send commands to FPGA or microcontroller, or connect to the Bluetooth module. In addition, the blocks look like puzzle pieces that fit into each other. If you can't do something with certain blocks, they won't fit into each other just like the ways we play puzzle games.
- l. We have several blocks grouped by categories:
 - **Control:** *if/else* statements, *while* loops, and more
 - **Logic:** *True*, *False*, *equal*, *not equal*, and more
 - **Math:** math operators
 - **Text:** blocks that deal with text
 - **Lists:** blocks for handling lists
 - **Colors:** blocks to handle colors, like choosing a color, make color and split colors
 - **Variables:** initialize variables, setting variables values, get variables values, and more
 - **Procedures:** procedures are like functions. A procedure is a sequence of code blocks with a given name.



m. In the **backpack icon** where code blocks can be saved to use later. The blocks in the **dustbin** are to be deleted.

2. The first step in creating an app is to set up a new project and then design it. Designing means both laying out what the app looks like and also deciding which small components you need to make the app work—things like buttons and labels and sounds. We’ll build on that idea and make apps that remember and use collections of things using a special type of variable: the *list*. Lists are all around you—especially in the technology you use. If you think about it, we bet you can think of at least five lists you’ve used today. Here are some examples:

- Choosing a person to send a message to from your contacts list
- Choosing a ring tone from a list of sound files
- Reading a list of updates from your friends on social media
- Choosing a TV program to record from a TV planner list
- Selecting a way to pay from a list of options when internet shopping

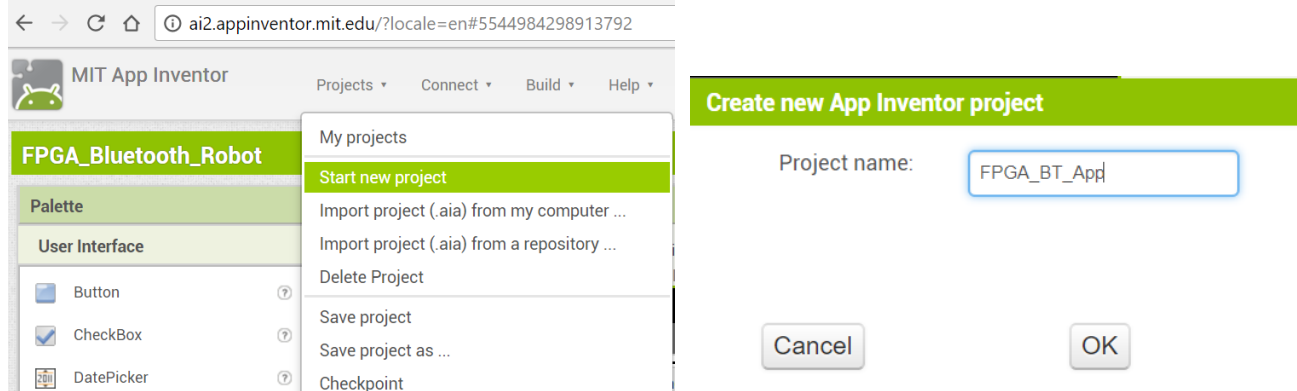
Readymade lists

Your phone already contains lists of useful information, and App Inventor can access and use a few of them. You access these lists using *list pickers*.

We are going to create a FPGA Robot Navigation App as shown below. The app was created on the MIT App Creator software, and the viewer window displays the name of the app “FPGA Bluetooth Robot”, the button to connect the app to the bluetooth if there is a BT available on the robot and is powered, and five navigation buttons (Forward, Background, Left, Right, and Stop).

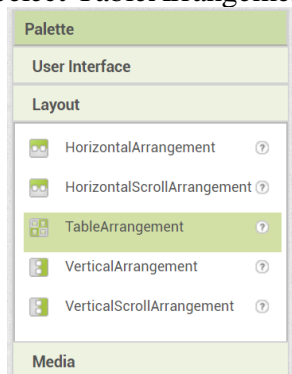



- a. Start a new project: select *Projects* → *Start New Project* → *Enter Project Name* → *OK*

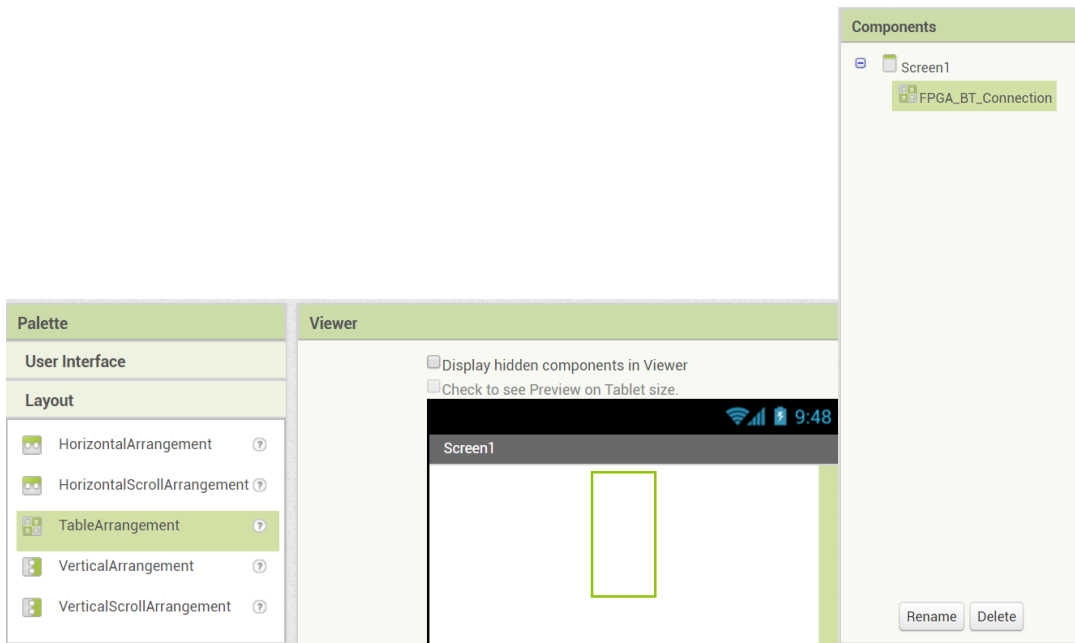


Designer:

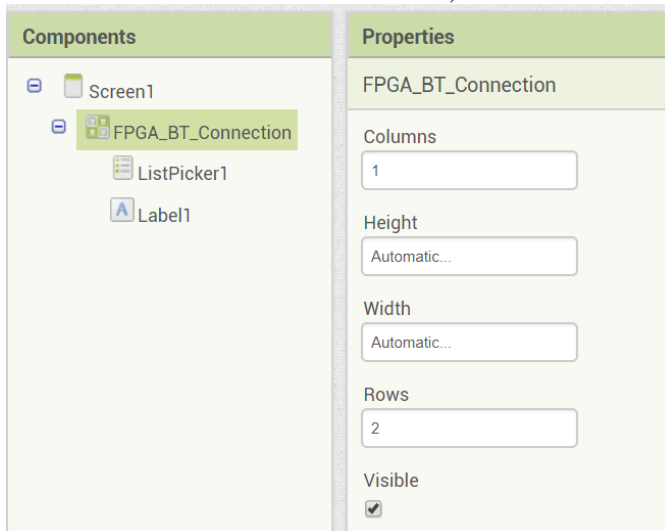
- b. Select Designer tab → Layout → Select TableArrangement.



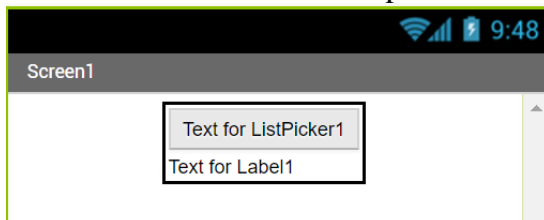
- c. Drag and drop the icon  to screen 1 as shown.
- d. Go to Components window, Screen 1 and use the Rename tab for a name change to 'FPGA_BT_Connection' as shown below.
- e. Go to Properties window, change column to 1 and row to 2.



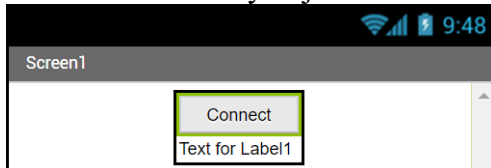
- f. Return to Palette → User interface, select and add ListPicker1 and label component as shown.



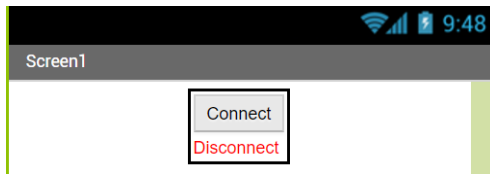
- g. Screen 1 should look like the picture below.



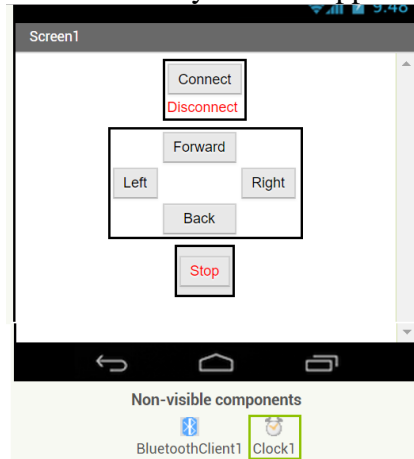
- h. Select ListPicker1 you just added and go to its properties and change its text to 'Connect'.



- i. Select label1 you just added and go to its properties and change its text to 'Disconnect'. You may change its text color to red. Ask the instructor if you have questions.



- j. Use the same method to create controller buttons (left, right, forward, and back), a BluetoothClient and Clock component as shown. Note that last two components are non-visible component, which means that they will not appear in the Screen1 window.

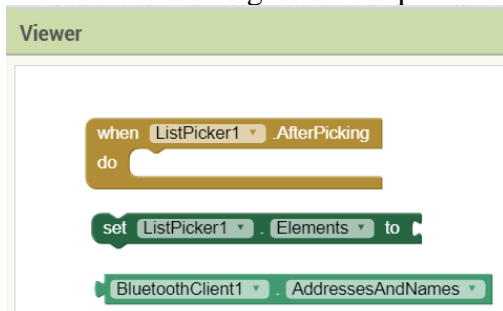


Blocks:

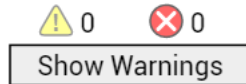
- k. Select the Blocks tab. In the Blocks view window, select ListPicker as shown, then the Blocks menu allows you to add components.



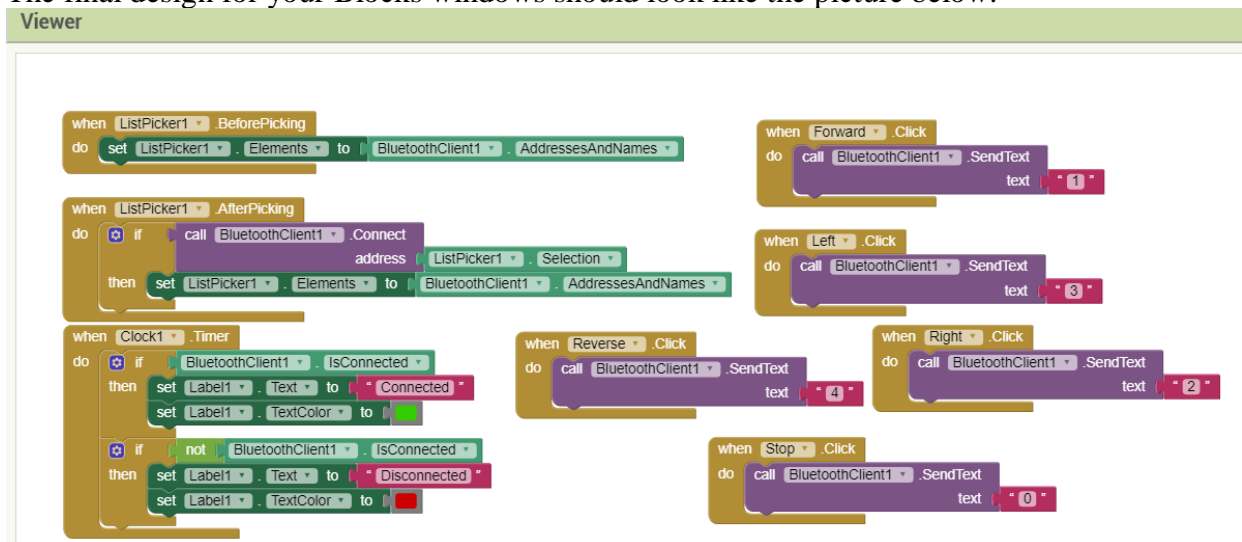
- l. Select the following three components.



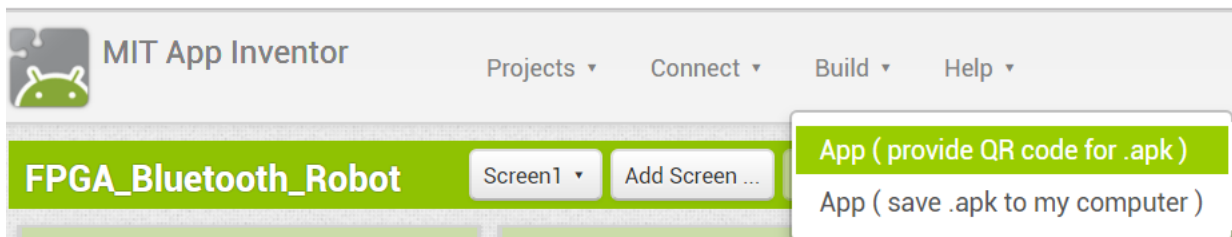
- m. Connect the three components together as shown. Errors or warnings will not occur if the components are connected successfully.



- n. The final design for your Blocks windows should look like the picture below.



- o. Build the project. Select Build tab and create your App to run on your Android device.



- p. Follow the setup instructions (<http://appinventor.mit.edu/explore/ai2/setup.html>).
- q. Download and install your app to your Android device.
- r. Open your app can tab on the Connect button and find if the bluetooth module connected to the FPGA is detected by your Android device. If found, select the Bluetooth device, and you need to find out the MAC address of your BT to make sure you have connected to the right one.
- s. Once your app is connected to the FPGA and the Bluetooth module, you can use the app to navigate the robot with the five buttons.