

OAK RIDGE COMPUTER SCIENCE GIRLS



BLOUNT COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



# SMART ROBOTICS CAMP

ORCSGirls

ORCSGirls

# RULES

- Treat each other, the volunteers and the facilities with respect.
- Raise your hand if you have a question or want to answer.
- Only visit the websites needed for the class project.
- Always follow instructions by volunteers.
- Wait in the room until you are picked up at the end of the day.
- **Be gentle with the robotic arms, connectors, and monitors!**
- Help each other.
- Enjoy!



# Introductions

## Welcome to our camp

Instructors and Volunteers

**Thomas Proffen**

**Amelie Nagle**

**Grace Feng**

**Isabel Kao**

**Rachel Burkett**

**Yvonne Dalschen**



# GETTING TO KNOW EACH OTHER BINGO



| ORCS Girls BINGO        |                              |                              |                            |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Visited another country | Never had a cavity           | Knows how to knit or crochet | Ridden a horse             | Loves fast-food              |
| Eaten an insect         | Never broken a bone          | Skipped breakfast today      | Watches reality TV         | Likes anchovies on pizza     |
| Rides a bike to school  | Went to a summer camp        | Free                         | Swam in a lake             | Has more than three siblings |
| Slept in an airport     | Flown in a helicopter        | Eaten duck                   | Owns a cat                 | Does not know how to swim    |
| Been to Hawaii          | Cleaned a bathroom this week | Change a diaper              | Plays a musical instrument | Gets up before 6 a.m.        |



# Schedule

| Monday  | Tuesday  | Wednesday   | Thursday   |
|---|--|---|--|
| Welcome<br>Driver / Navigator<br>Setting up JetMax<br>Control via webpage                 | More coordinates<br>and inverse<br>kinematics<br><br>Python introduction<br>Linux introduction | AI introduction<br>ROS Operating<br>System<br><br>Calibration         | Python external<br>display module<br><br>AI color demos                        |
| Lunch   | Lunch  | Lunch   | Lunch  |
| Coordinates<br><br>Measure and move<br>activity<br><br>Block stacking action<br>recording | Moving JetMax using<br>Python<br><br>Measuring and block<br>stacking using<br>Python           | Block stacking demo<br><br>Recycling<br>classification and<br>sorting | Checkout the code<br><br>Modify code to show<br>angle on external<br>display 😯 |



# This is an *Advanced* Camp

## Things to remember

- You got this!
- Do not give up if things seems hard in the beginning.
- Ask questions.
- All of us ‘google’ things all the time.
- Nobody writes code that works right away.
- Debugging can be frustrating, but it is super sweet if things work in the end.
- We have a **flexible schedule**.
- Have fun!



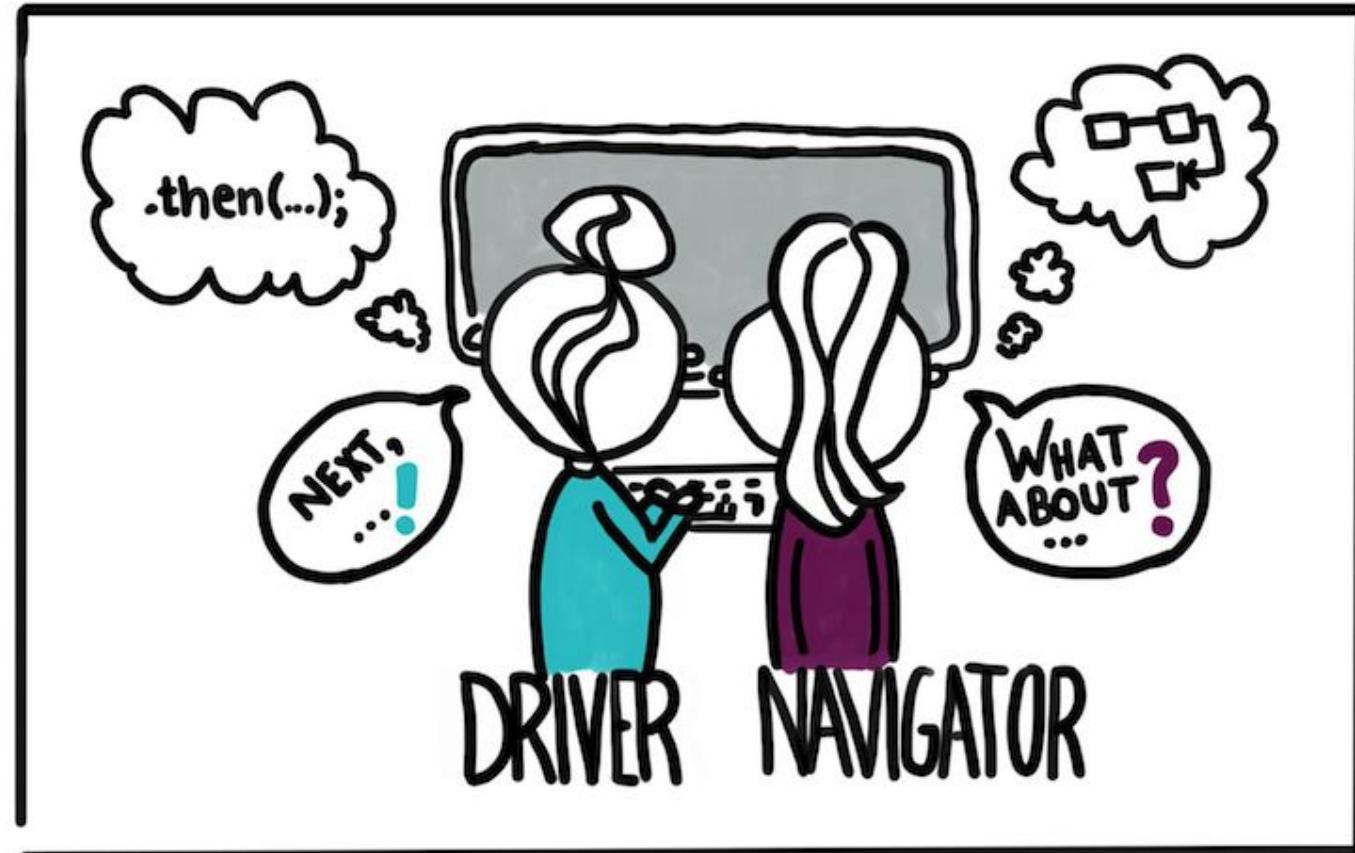
# Pair Programming

Two girls

One laptop

One robotic arm

Unstoppable



# Driver

- **Write the code or run commands according to the navigator's specification**
- **Do not keep going just because you know what is next.**
- Listen intently to the navigators instructions
- Ask questions wherever there is a lack of clarity
- **Offer alternative solutions if you disagree with the navigator**
- If there is disagreement, defer to navigator. If idea fails, get to failure quickly and move on
- **Own the computer / keyboard**
- **Trust the navigator** - ultimately the navigator has the final say in what is done
- You are writing the code, clicking the buttons and run commands



# Navigator

- **Dictates the code that is to be written or commands to be run - the 'what'**
- Clearly communicates what code to write or what to enter
- **Explains 'why' they have chosen the particular solution to this problem**
- Check for syntax / type errors as the Driver drives
- **Be the safety net for the driver**
- Make sure that the driver sticks to the small task at hand
- **Ongoing code review**
- Pay attention



# Both

Working together is the key!

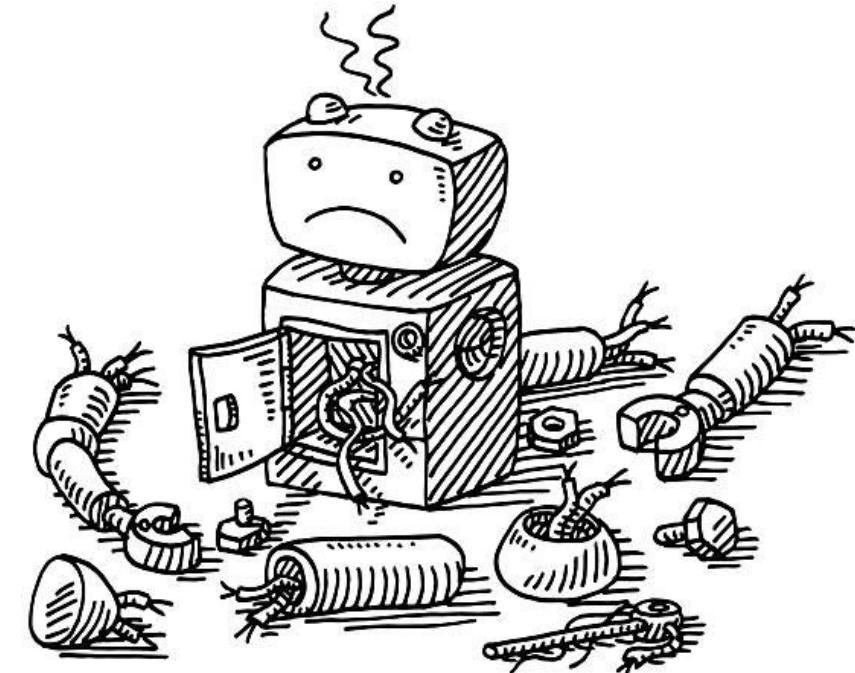
- **Actively take part in programming and operating the arm**
- Aim for optimal flow - avoid trying to be 'right'
- Embrace your role
- Intervene if your pair is quiet
- Know when to swap roles or take a break
- **Communicate, communicate, COMMUNICATE!**
- **Don't hog the keyboard**
- **High-five every time something works high**
- **Swap roles frequently**



# Robot rules

Take turns - communicate - stay engaged  
- don't fight over who does what!

- Only pickup robotic arm by its base
- Be gentle when plugging in cables
- Do not move the arm manually
- Use proper shutdown before powering off
- Use slow speed for moving
- Be patient, commands might take a while
- Double check your coordinates are right before moving, so the arm does not collide with something
- Keep your work area clean

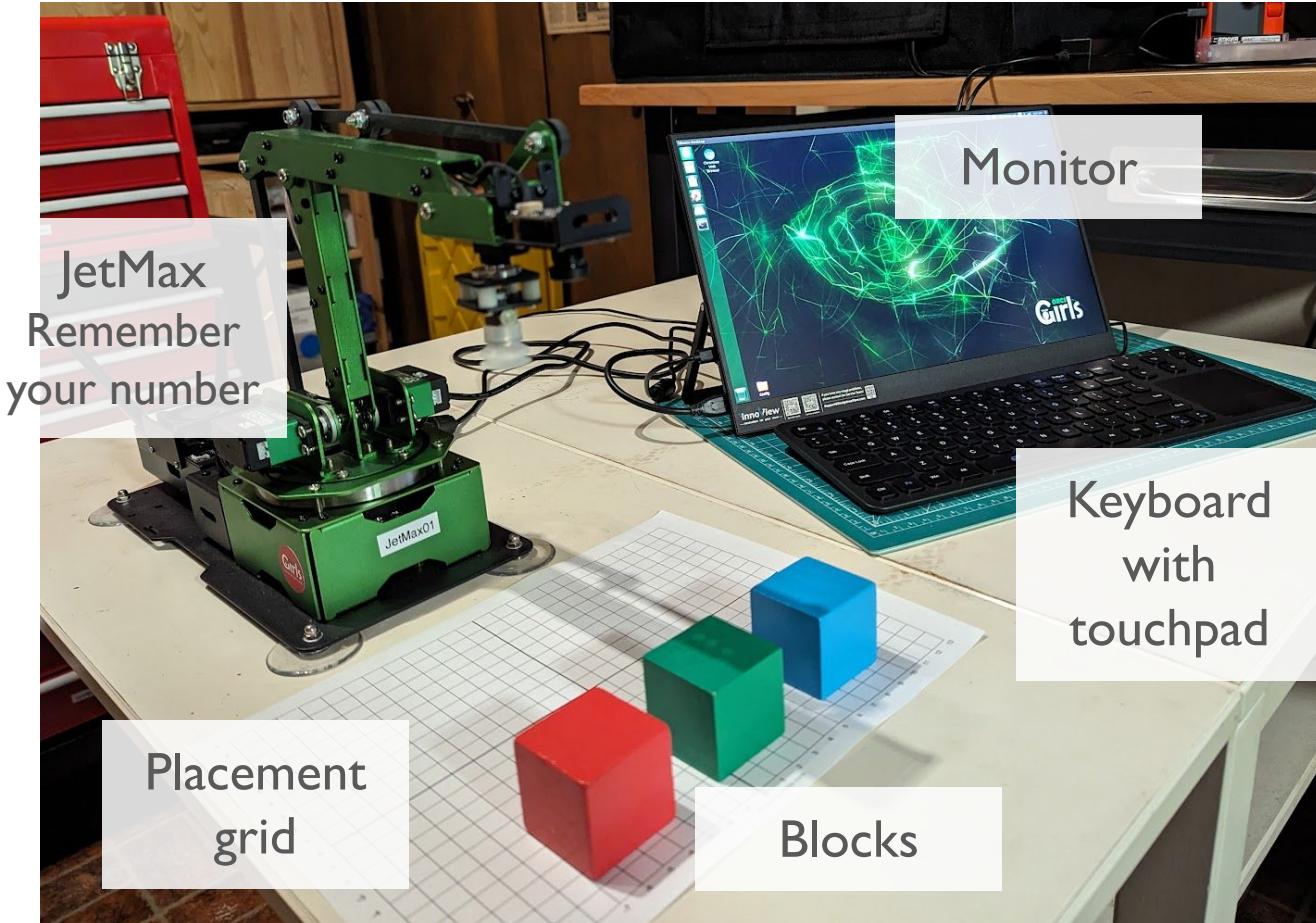




## Let's pair up

We keep these for the entire camp.

# Setting up the JetMax



## Clear a workspace

Decide who picks up what

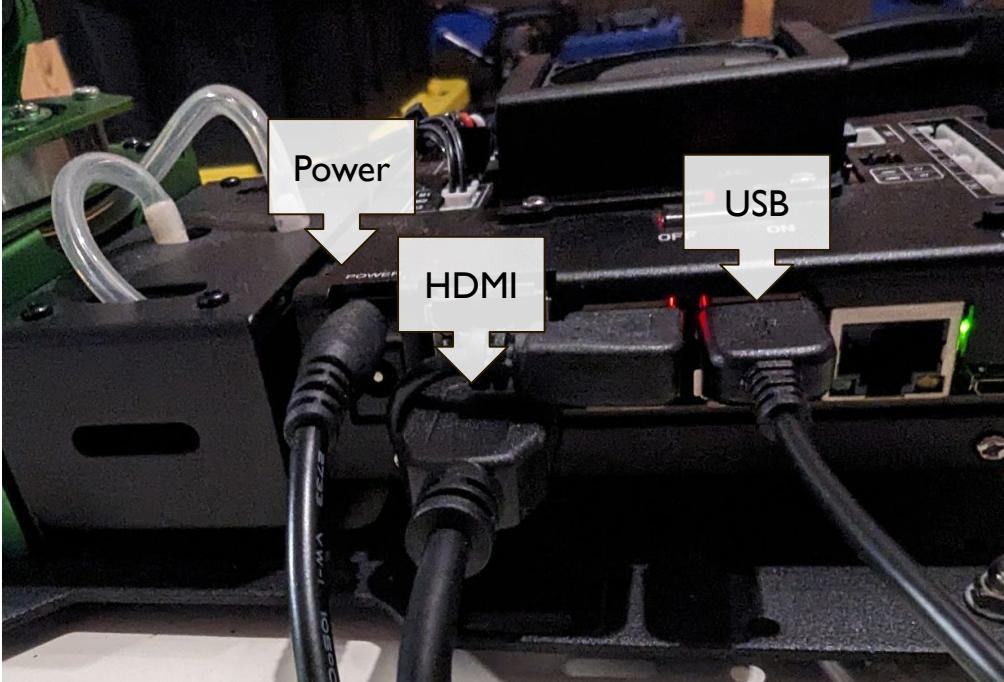
Volunteers will hand our materials

You need

- JetMax robot arm
- Monitor
- Keyboard
- Placement grid
- Three color blocks
- Power supply JetMax
- Power supply monitor
- HDMI cable



# Connecting stuff ..



**Make sure JetMax switch is turned off**

Connect power (careful, this might be hard to get in, ask for help if needed)

Connect HDMI cable from monitor

Connect USB connector from keyboard

Be gentle with the connectors

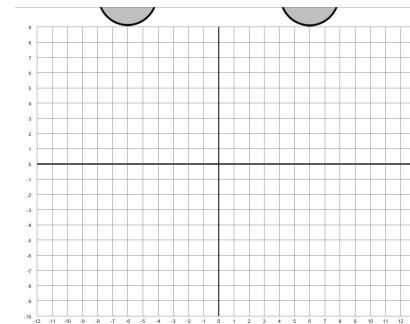


Connect USB-C from power supply

Connect HDMI cable going to JetMax

Place grid in front of JetMax

Match front suction feet with marks on sheet.

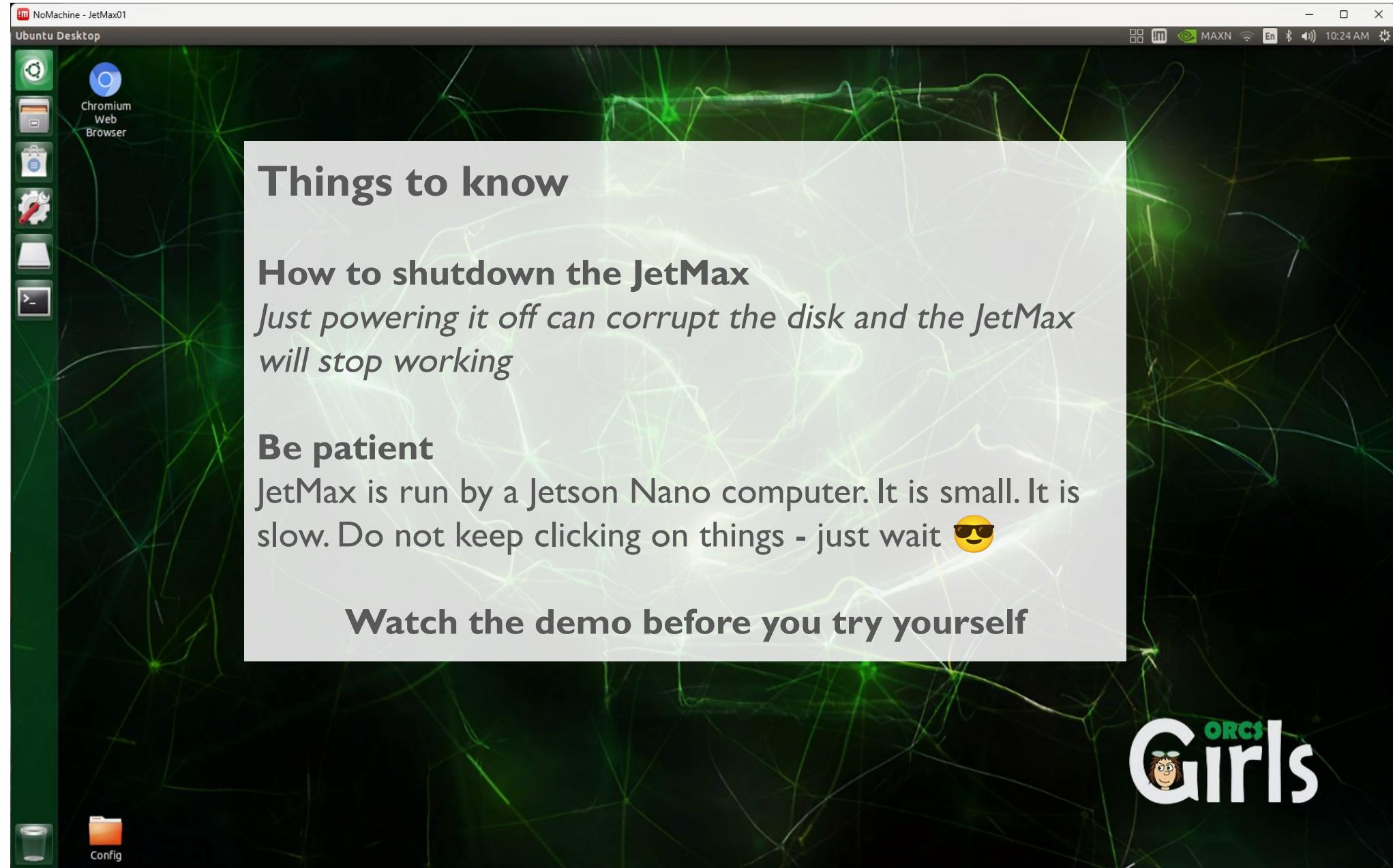


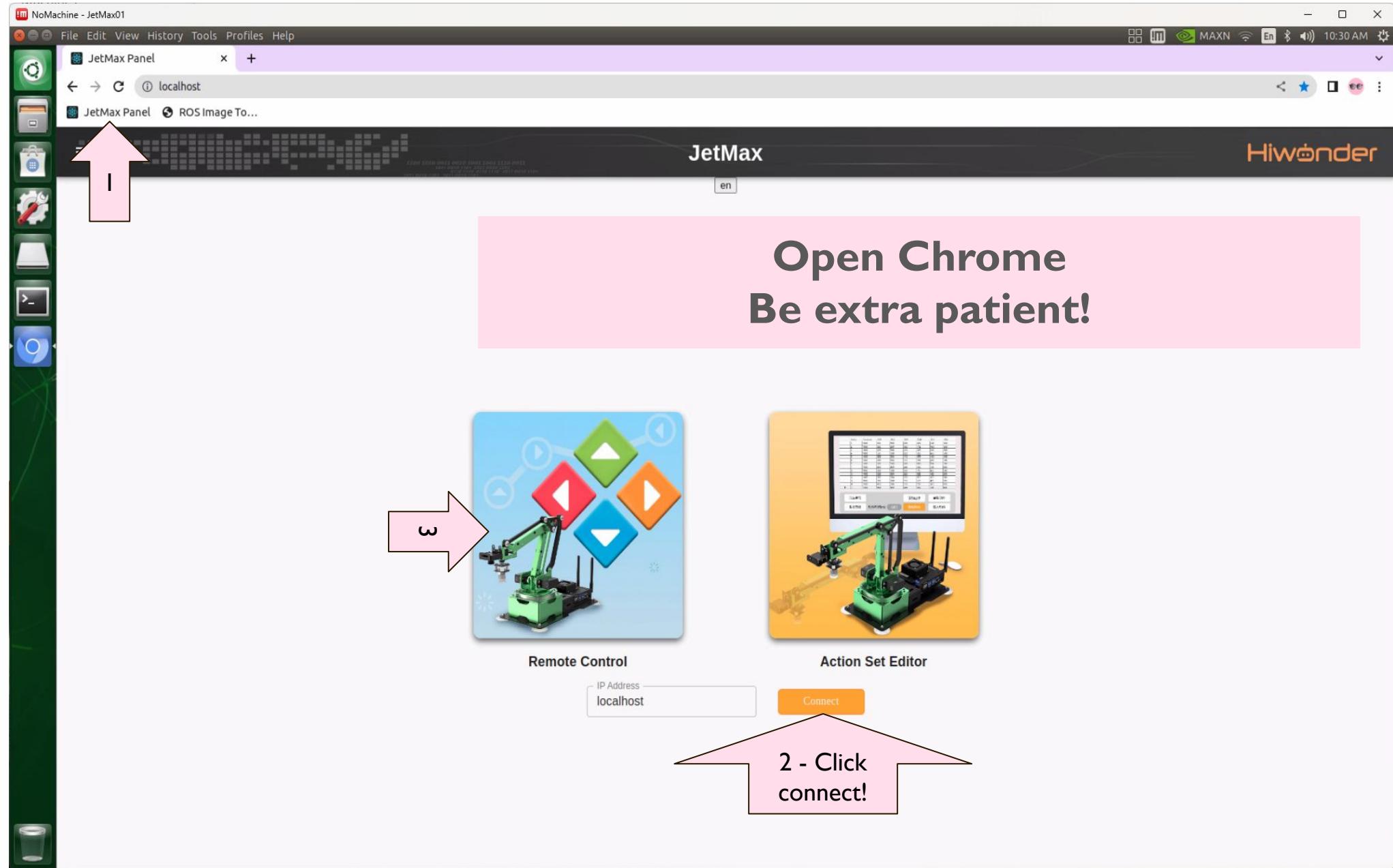
Turn the JetMax and monitor on

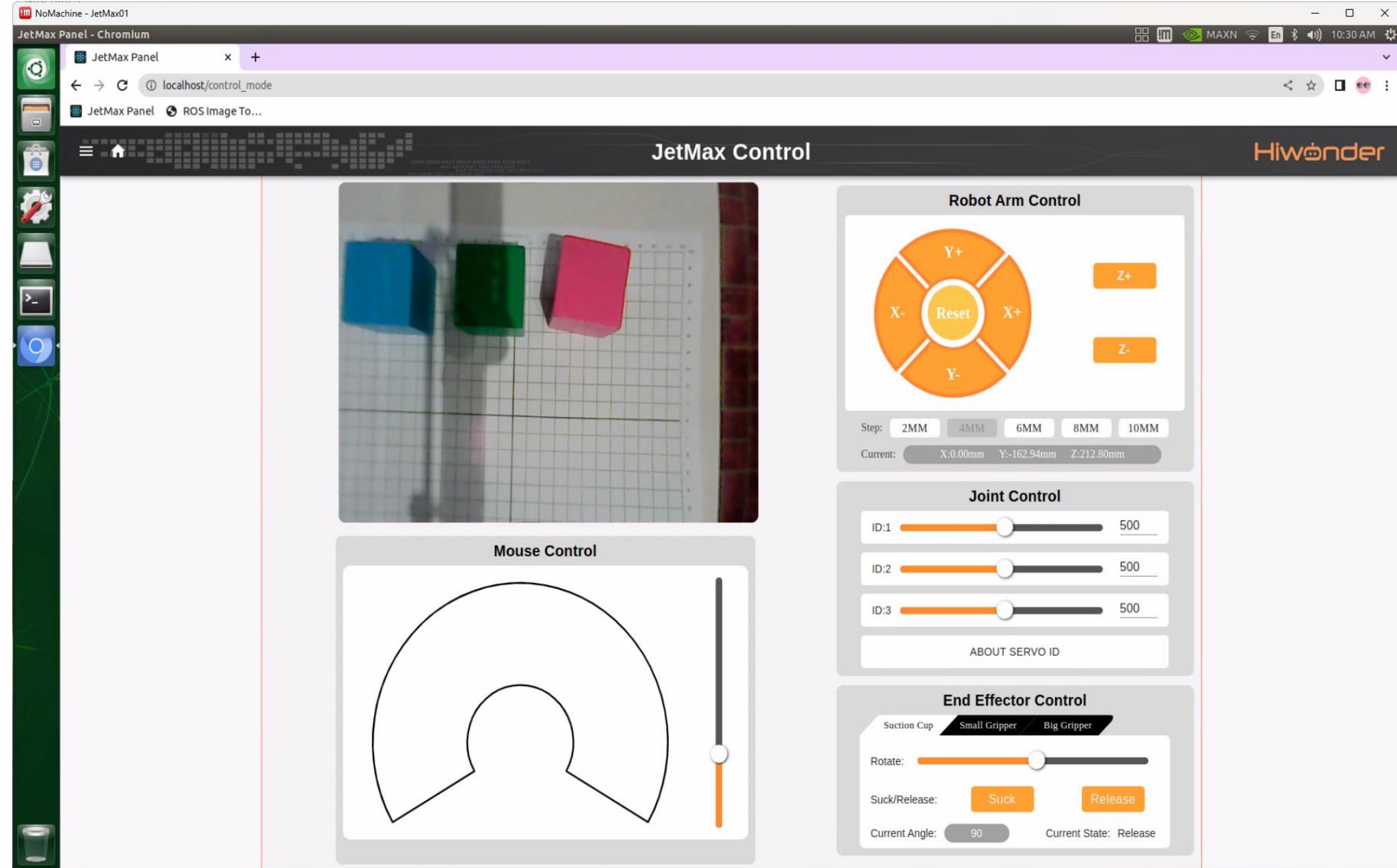
Wait for the beep

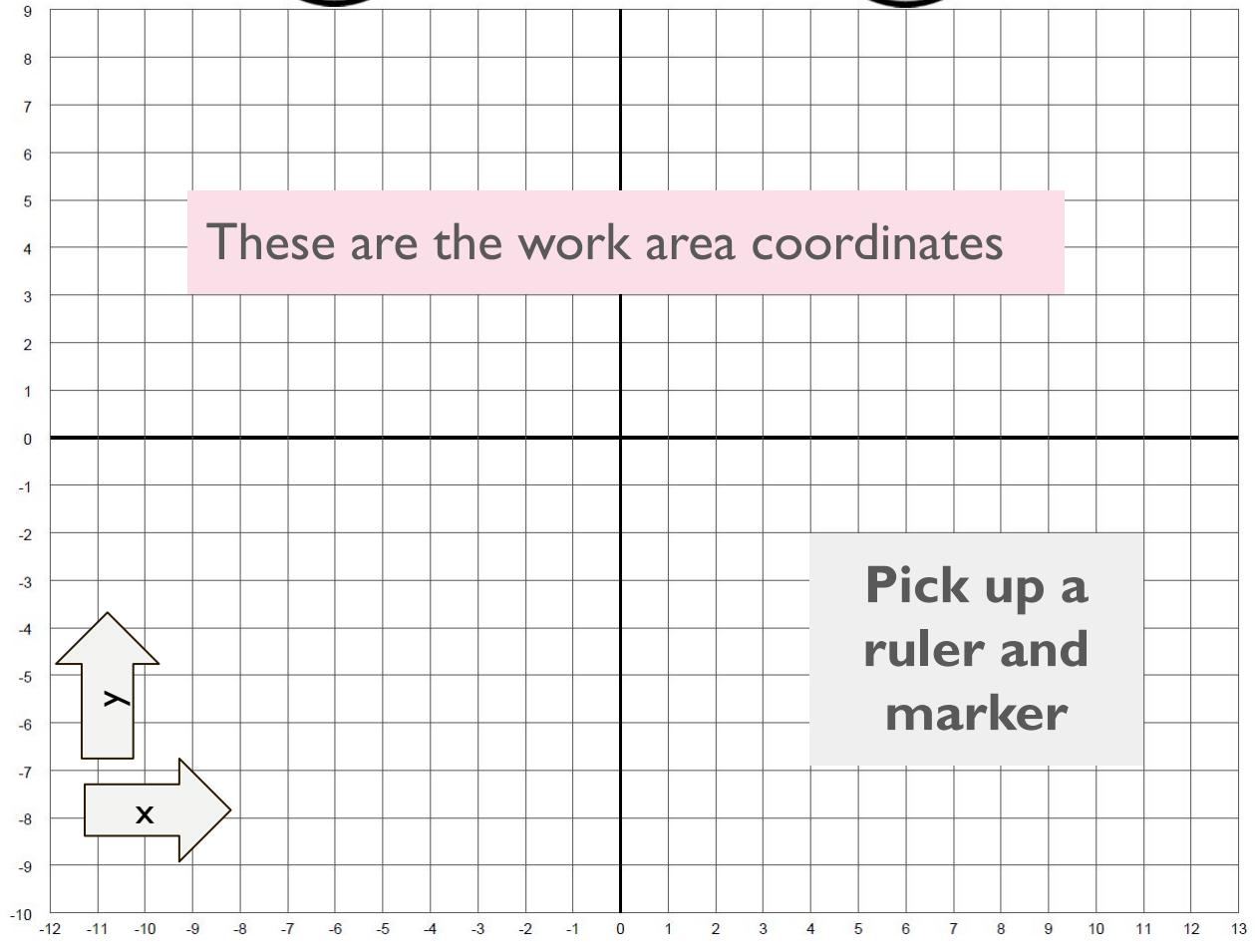
**WAIT**  
We will start together











These are the robot coordinates

## Measure and Move Activity

How to convert from robot to work area coordinates?

Where is (0,0,0) on the robot arm?

**Challenge:** put a block on the grid and determine robot coordinates

Check by driving there

The Action Set Editor interface features a top bar with tabs: POSITION, X, Y, Z, PWM1, PWM2, and SUCKER. Below this is a large empty workspace. At the bottom are several control buttons: Duration (set to 1 s), AutoRepeat (unchecked), ActionSet (set to test), and a row of orange buttons labeled Add, Insert, Replace, Delete, Play, Step, Stop, and Clear.

Do not forget to **save** and have a different name for each of you.

## Stacking Challenge

Start the Action Set Editor

You can now save positions of the arm and replay them.

Play around

### Challenge

- Put three blocks on the grid and mark the position
- Learn the actions to stack them.
- Put blocks back and replay - does it stack the blocks?



# Showtime

Let's check out  
who stacks the  
best 

# That's it for today

- **Shut down the JetMax arm properly**
- Wait for the screen to go blank
- Switch the arm off
- Carefully disconnect cables
- Bring all parts up and hand them to the volunteers
- **Remember your number, so you have the same robotic arm next time**
- See you tomorrow 



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# SMART ROBOTICS CAMP

## Day 2

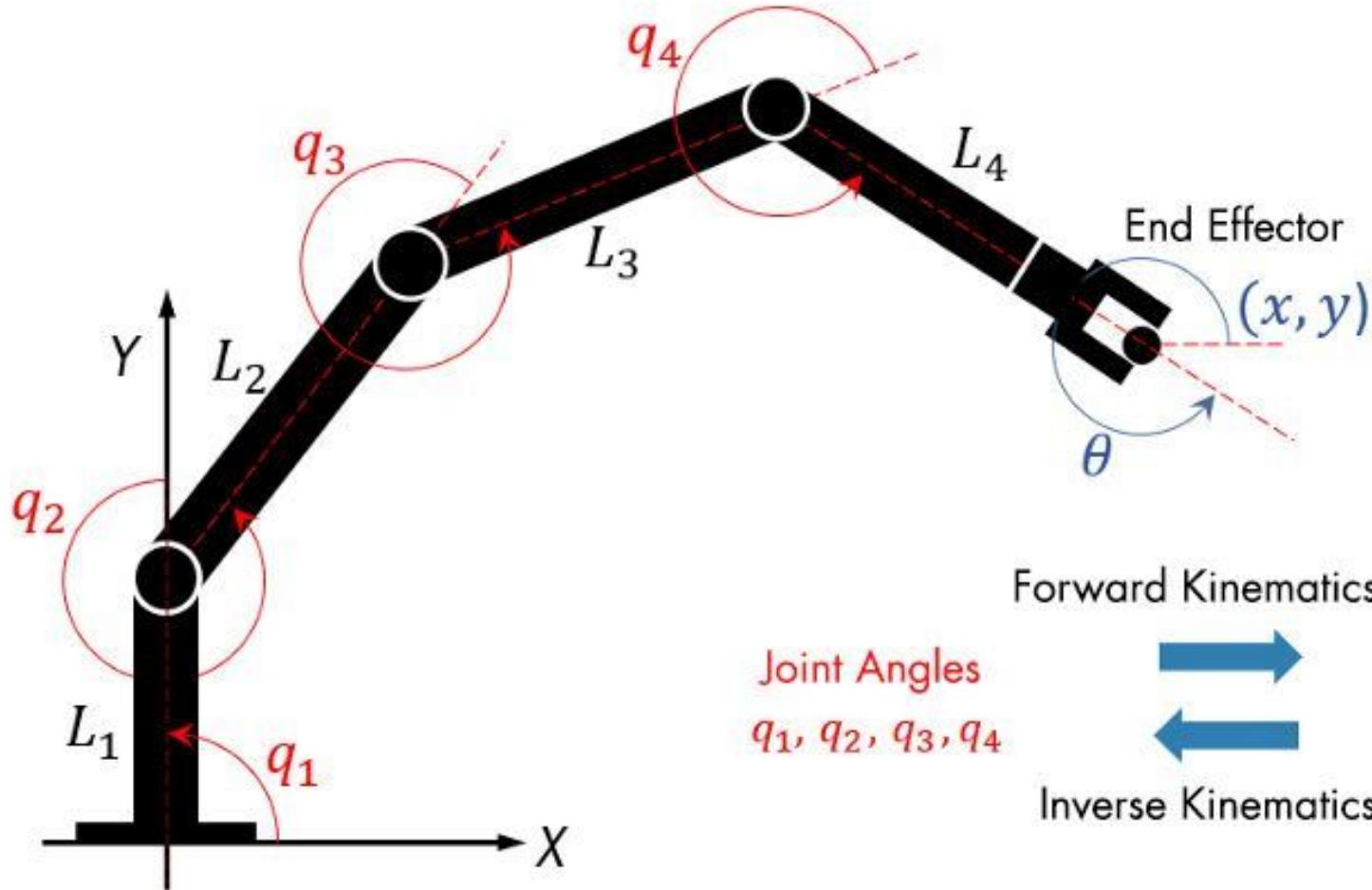
ORCSGirls

ORCSGirls

# Review what we learned

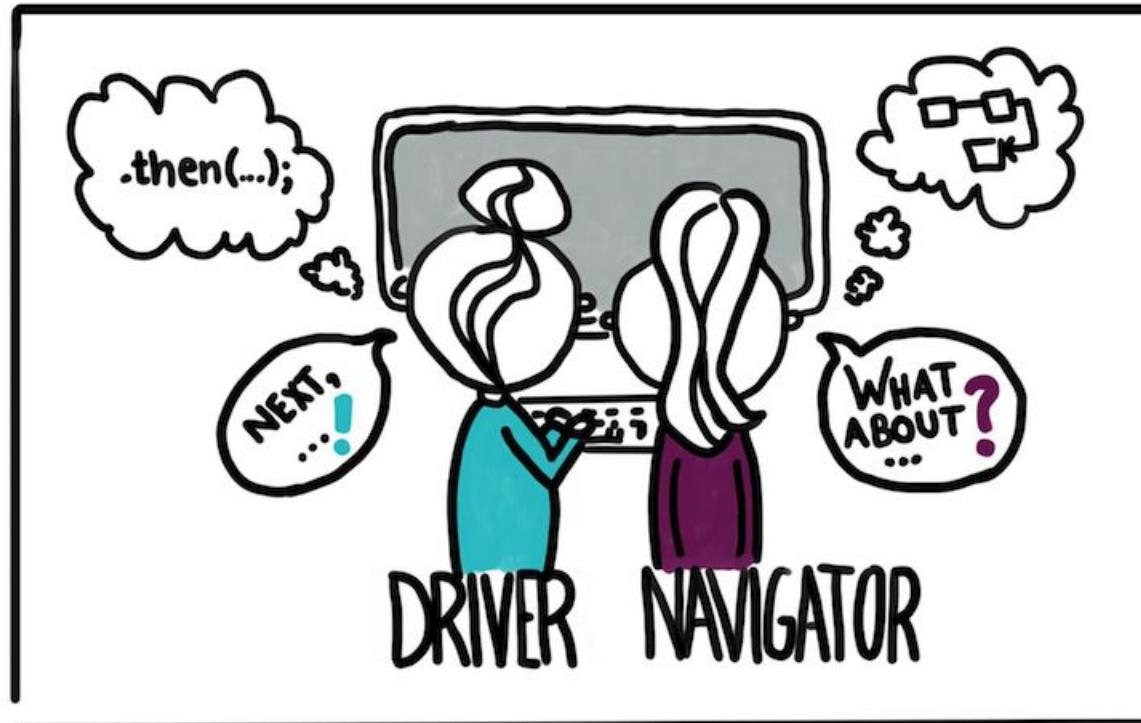


# Kinematics

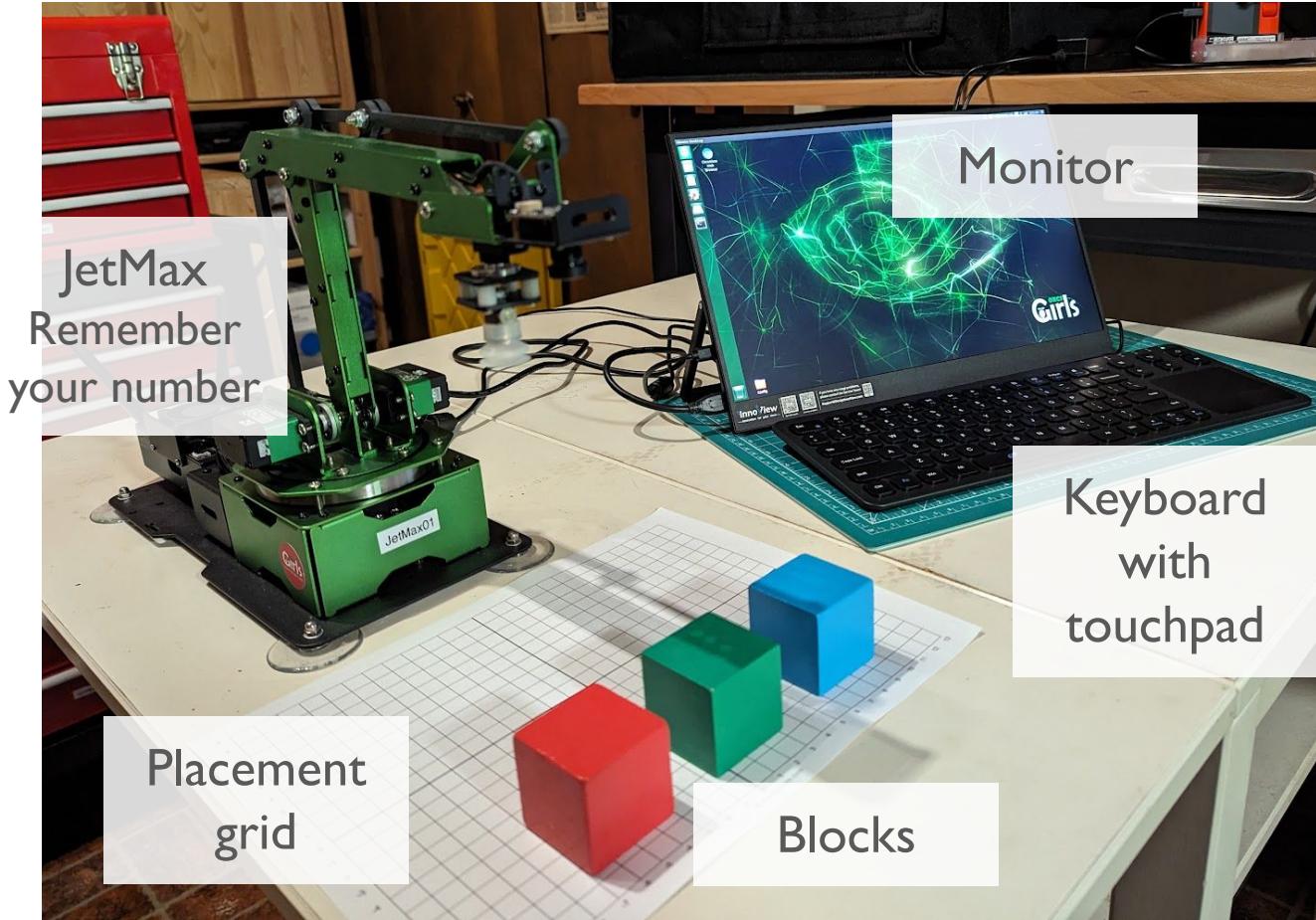


# Remember *Driver Navigator* rules

- Make sure everyone gets to perform every task
- Take turns in setting up
- Help each other
- Listen and communicate
- Great teamwork leads to great progress and results
- Valuable skill to learn



# Setting up the JetMax



## Clear your workspace

Decide who picks up what

Volunteers will hand our materials

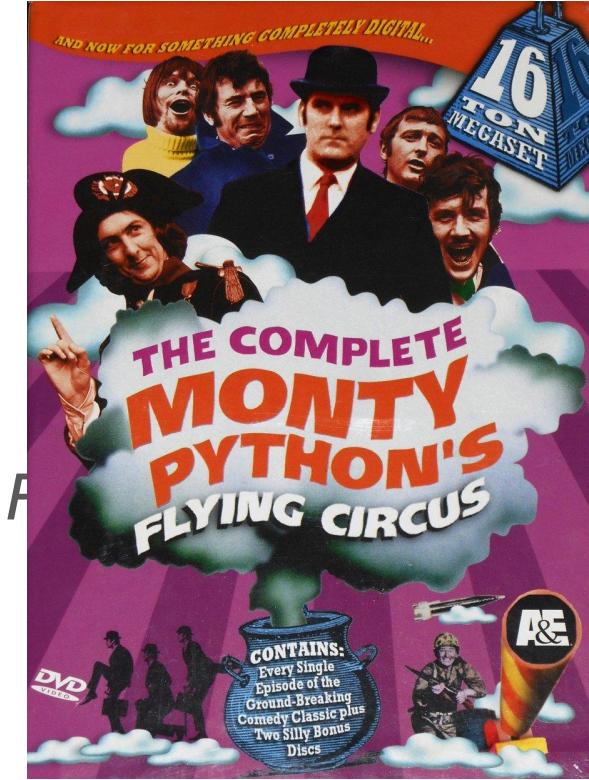
## You need

- JetMax robot arm
- **Use same robot number**
- Monitor
- Keyboard
- Placement grid
- Three color blocks
- Power supply JetMax
- Power supply monitor
- HDMI cable



# WHAT IS PYTHON?

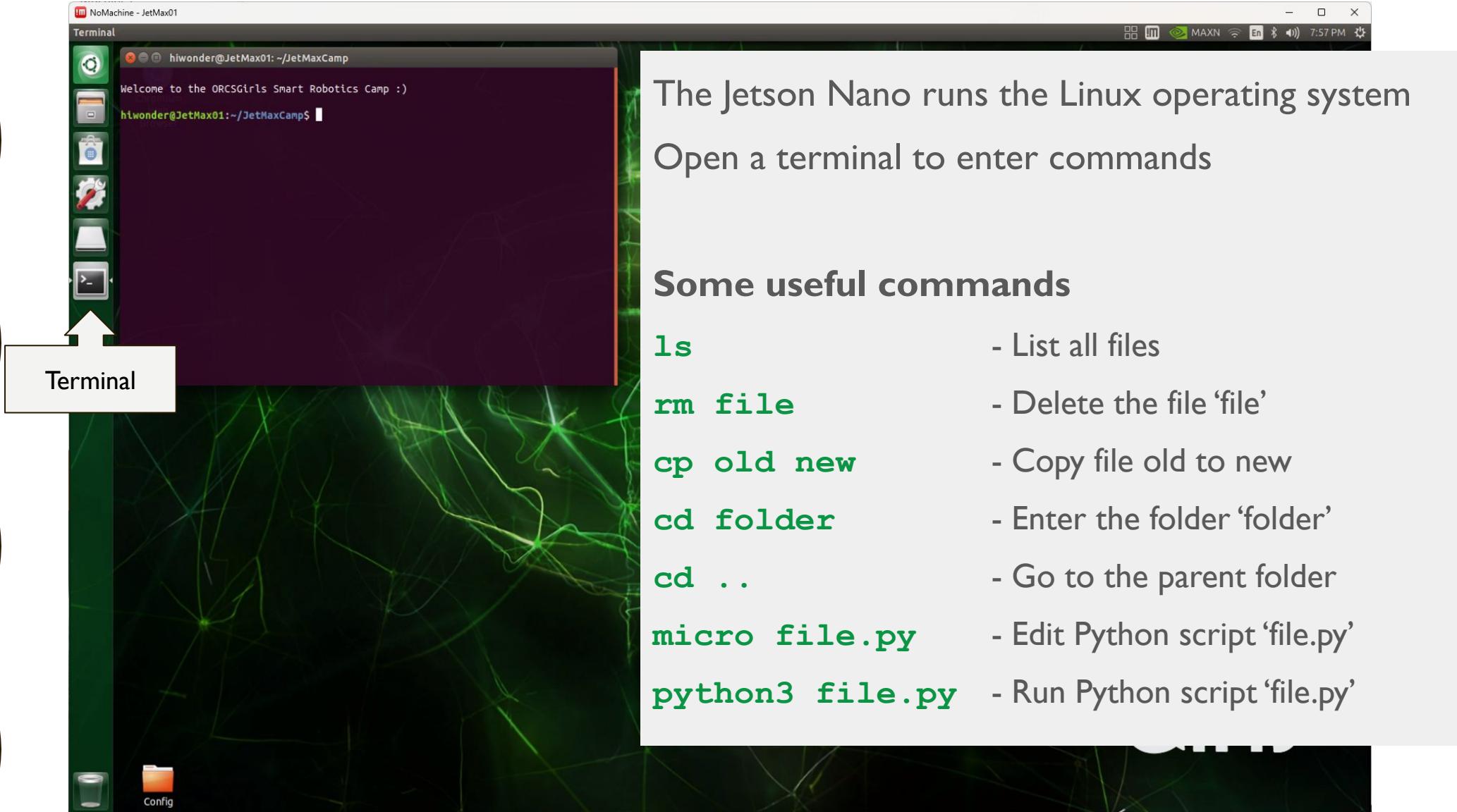
- Python is an interpretive programming language.
- Python was created by Guido van Rossum in 1989.
- Named after his love for the comedy series *Monty Python's Flying Circus* – not the snake.
- Benefits
  - Easy to learn.
  - Free to use and open source.
  - Portable, extensible, and embeddable.
  - Object oriented language.
- Fastest growing programming language.



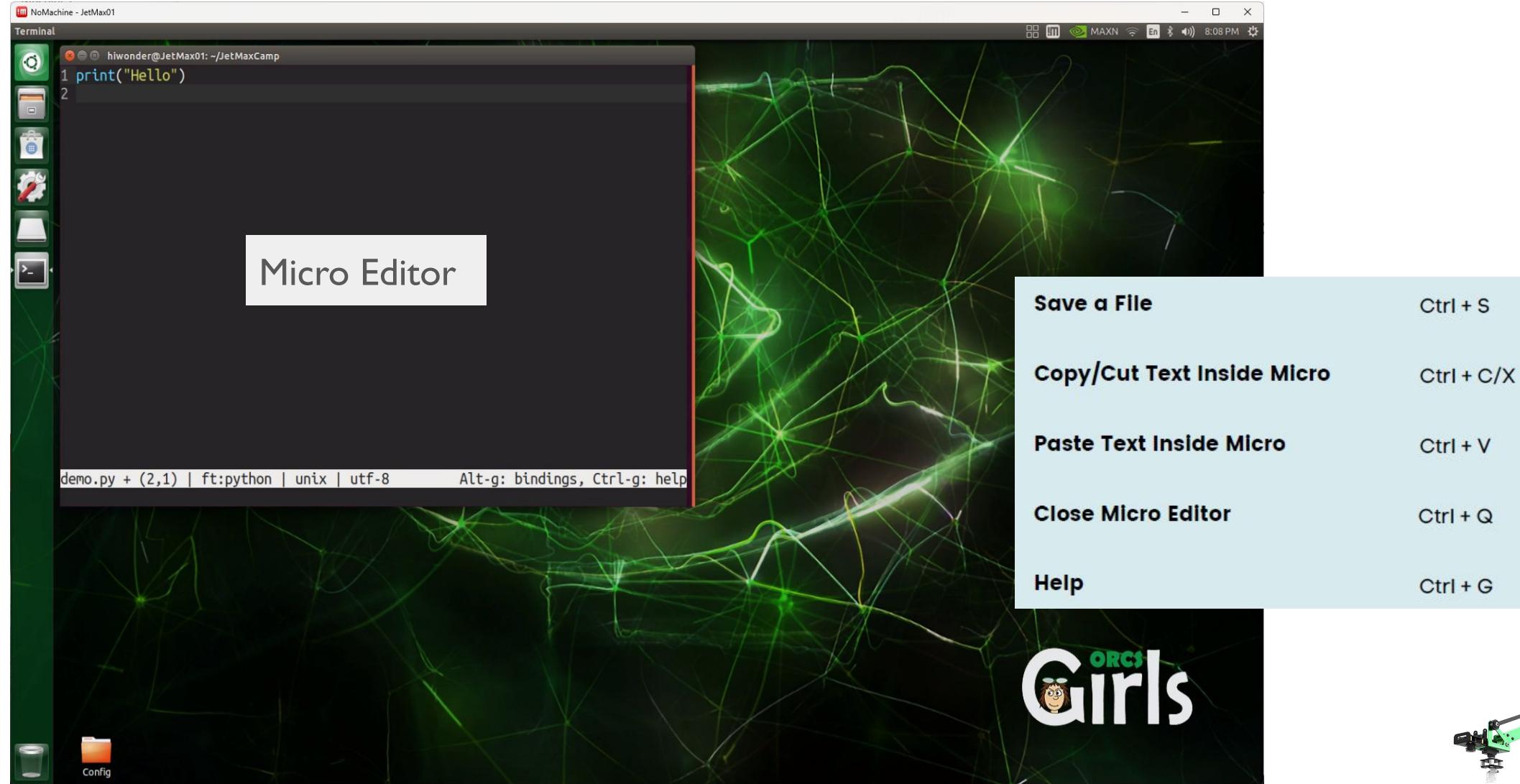
Source: Wikipedia



# Using the terminal



# Using the terminal



# Write our first code

Remember to takes turns who drives and who navigates

- Open a terminal
- Change to the Python folder - `cd Python`
- Create a new file and open in editor - `micro first.py`
- In the editor type - `print("This camp is awesome")`
- Save (control s) and quit the editor (control q)
- Run your code with `python3 first.py`
- Edit the code and make changes - explore Python.
- Brainstorm some simple programs together, e.g. print numbers from 1 to 10 or try the temperature converter from the handout)

Python 3 cheatsheet (the basics)

Interact with the user (input and output)

Text (strings)

Variables

Whole numbers (integers)

Addition and subtraction

Multiplication and division

Powers (2 to the power of 8)

2<sup>8</sup> \* 8

Convert integer to string

str(365)

Decide between options

Decide to run a block (or not)

Are two values equal?

Are two values not equal?

Less than another?

Greater than another?

Less than or equal to?

Greater than or equal to?

The answer is a Boolean:

True or False

Repeat a block (a fixed number of times)

Count from 0 to 9

range(10)

Sum the numbers 0 to 9

Count from 1 to 10

range(1, 11)

Count from 10 down to 1

range(10, -1, -1)

Count 2 at a time to 10

range(0, 11, 2)

Count down 2 at a time

range(10, 0, -2)

Repeat a block over a string

for c in "Hello":  
 print(c)

Keep printing on one line

for c in "Hello":  
 print(c, end="")

Repeat a block over list (or string) indices

msg = "I grok Python!"  
for i in range(len(msg)):  
 print(i, msg[i])

Putting it together: Celsius to Fahrenheit converter

Ask the user for a temperature in degrees Celsius

celsius = int(input('Temp. in Celsius: '))

Calculate the conversion

Fahrenheit = celsius\*9/5 + 32

Output the result

print(fahrenheit, 'Fahrenheit')

String manipulation

Compare two strings

Convert to uppercase

also lower and title

Count a character in a string

msg.count('L')

Less than another string?

If strings are compared character at a time (lexicographic order)

Is a character in a string?

'e' in msg

Is a string in another string?

'ell' in msg

Is the string all lowercase?

msg.islower()

also isupper and istitle

Use the handout  
We will start together



# Controlling the robot in Python

```
jetmax = hiwonder.JetMax()  
sucker = hiwonder.Sucker()  
  
jetmax.go_home()  
cur_x, cur_y, cur_z = jetmax.position  
  
jetmax.set_position((x,y,z), time)  
jetmax.set_position_relatively((dx,dy,dz), time)  
  
sucker.suck()  
sucker.release(time)
```

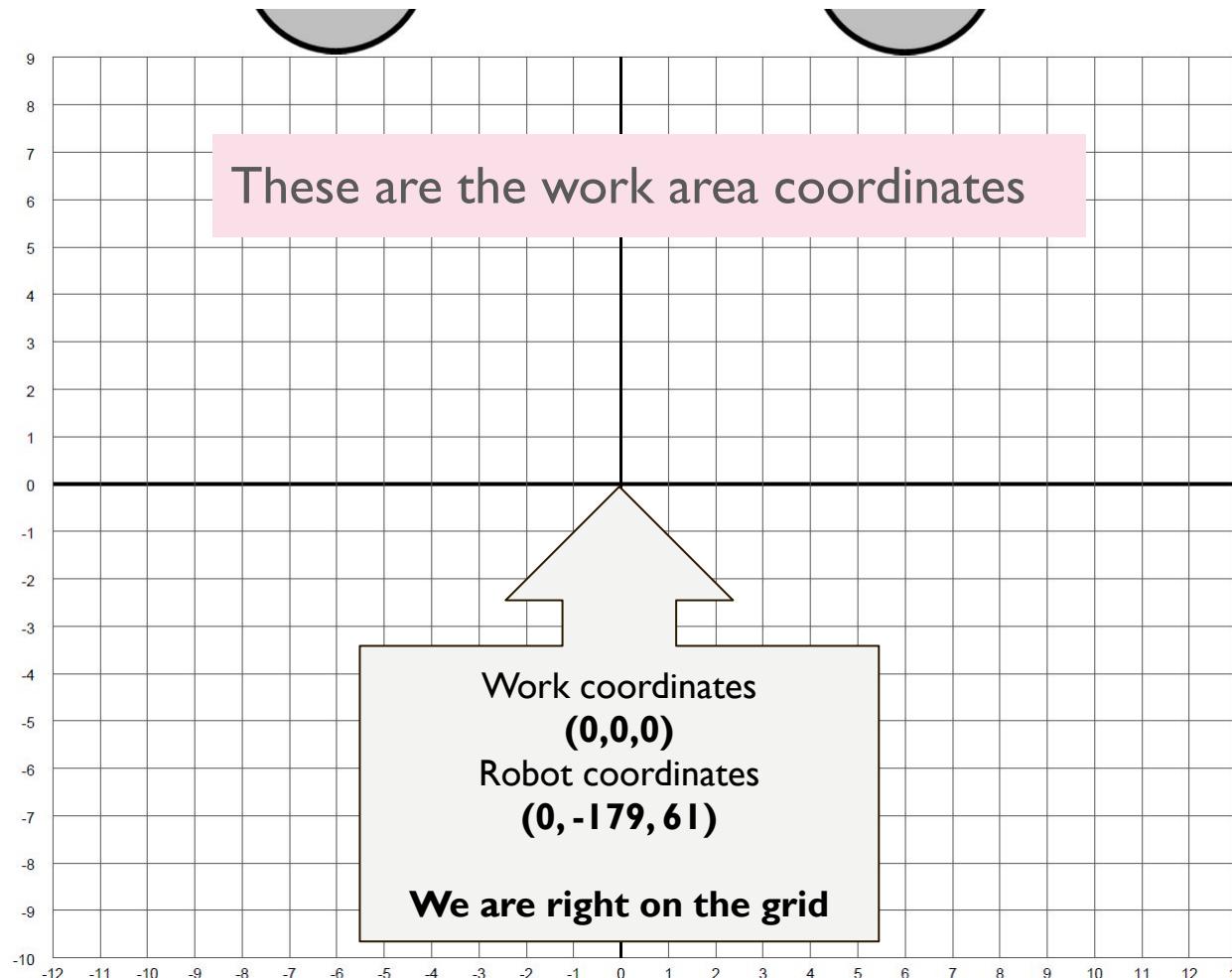
## JetMax Commands

What is the difference between  
`set_position` and  
`set_position_relatively`?

- Open a terminal
- Go to the Python folder
- Run the `move.py` program
- Edit the program and try different moves
- **Can you pick up a block?**



# Drive to work area coordinates

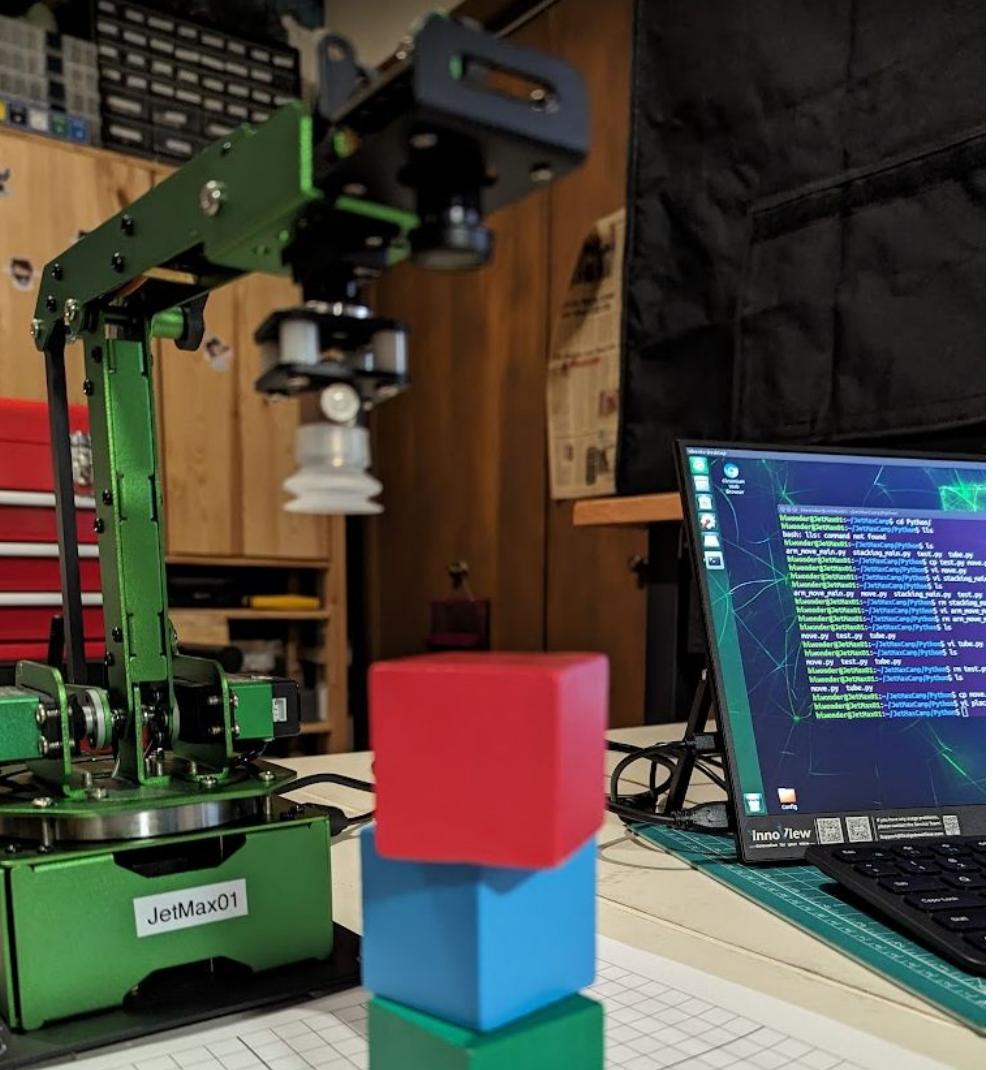


How can we convert from work area coordinates to robot coordinates?

We want to write code so we can tell the arm to goto a point on the grid - for example (0,0) in the middle

**Let's brainstorm first**





Make sure the grid mat does not move.

Remember to use Driver Navigator rules  
when writing and testing the code!

## JetMax Coding Challenge

- Select two locations on the grid and note there x and y
- Measure the height of a block
- Put a block on the start location
- You program should pickup the block and move it to the other location
  
- Expand to pickup two blocks and stack them

**Showtime**  
**Let's check out**  
**all the**  
**awesome code**

# That's it for today

- Shut down the JetMax arm properly
- Wait for the screen to go blank
- Switch the arm off
- Carefully disconnect cables
- Bring all parts up and hand them to the volunteers
- Remember your number, so you have the same robotic arm next time
- See you tomorrow 



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# SMART ROBOTICS CAMP

## Day 3

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# Review what we learned



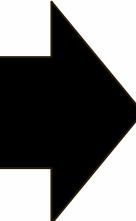
# Smart Robotics Camp



# TRADITIONAL PROGRAMMING

**Rules for  
“Is this picture a pig?”**

Is it pink?  
Does it have a tail?  
Pointed ears?  
Four legs?  
And so on...



**Traditional code for “Is this  
picture a pig?”**

```
if (isPink(picture) and
    hasTail(picture) and
    hasPointedEars(picture)
    and hasFourLegs(picture)
    and ...)
    print "Yes!"
else
    print "No!"
```



# Smart Robotics Camp



Yes, even in Oak Ridge



**HOW DO YOU DECIDE  
WHAT THE RULES ARE?**

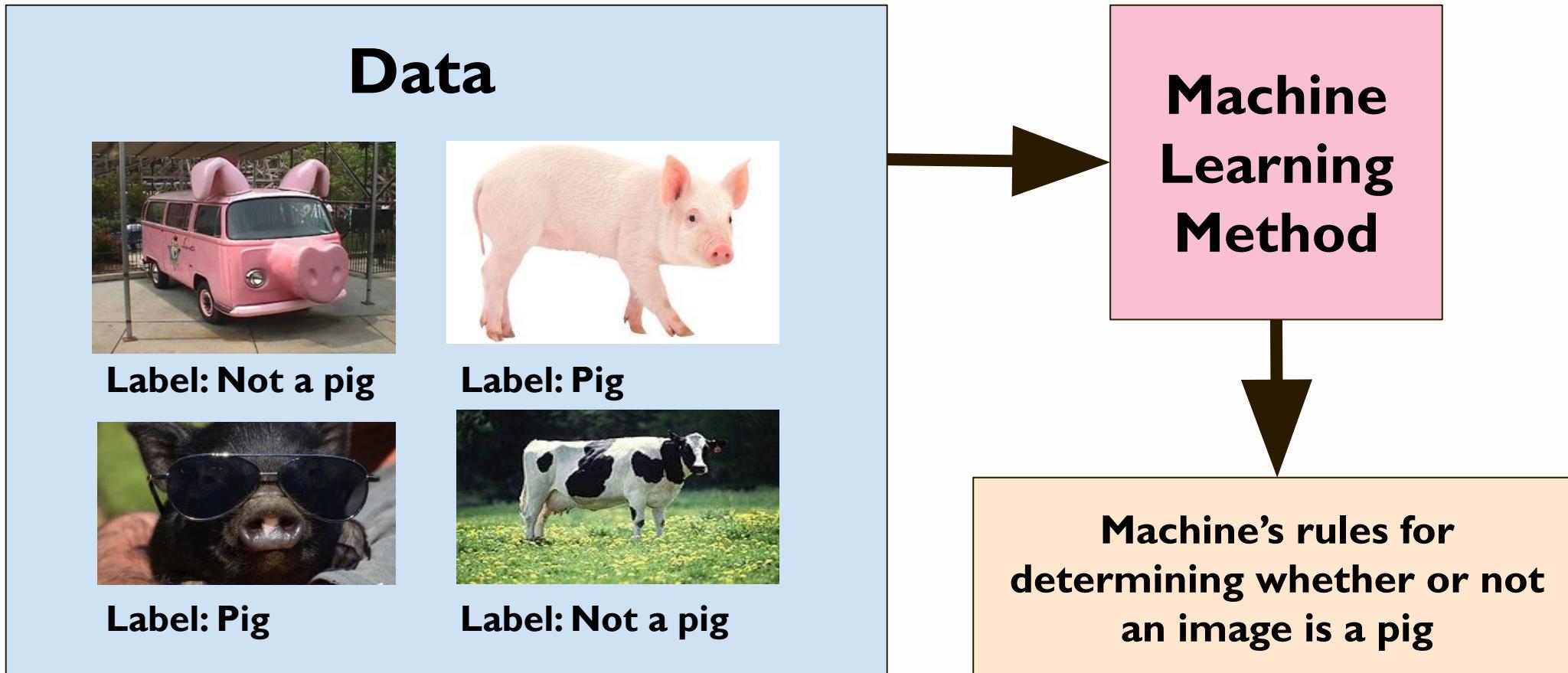


**YOU DON'T!  
LET THE COMPUTER DO IT WITH  
MACHINE LEARNING!**

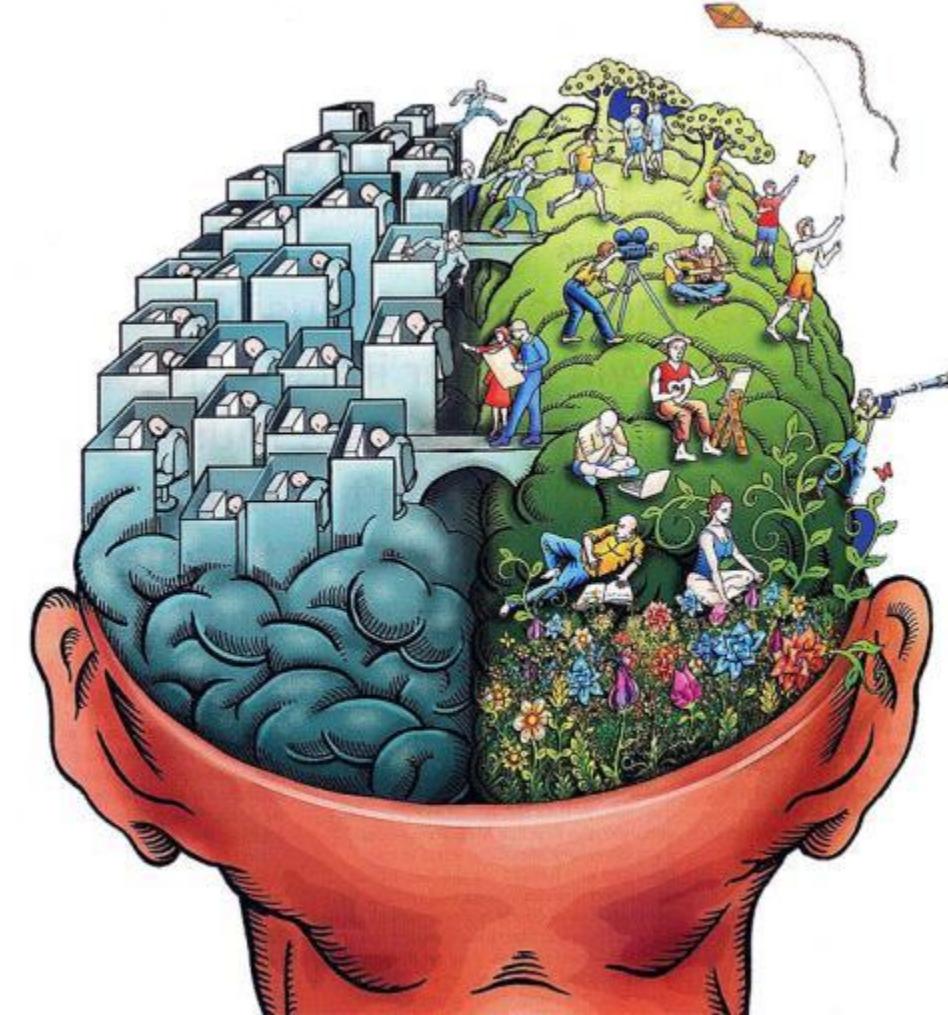


# MACHINE LEARNING

A machine learning method takes a bunch of data and “learns” from it!



# **WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MEMORIZING AND LEARNING?**



# DID IT “LEARN” SOMETHING?



**Label: Not a pig**



**Label: Pig**



**Label: Pig**



**Label: Not a pig**



**Label: Not a pig**



**Label: Pig**

## Training Data

**The data we give to the machine learning method to learn from**

## Testing Data

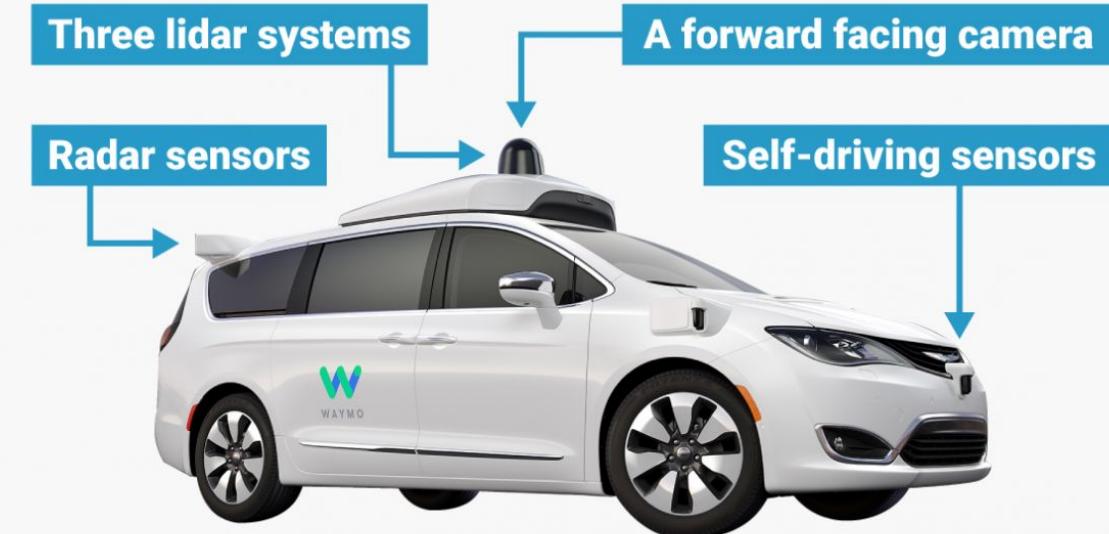
**The data we hold out and use to check to see if the method actually learned something!**

# WHERE IS ML USED?



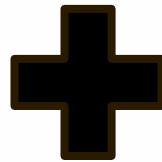
amazon

Google



# WHY DOES IT WORK NOW?

## Lots of Data



- 350 million new photos to Facebook every day
- 300 hours of video uploaded to YouTube every minute
- 500 million Tweets every day

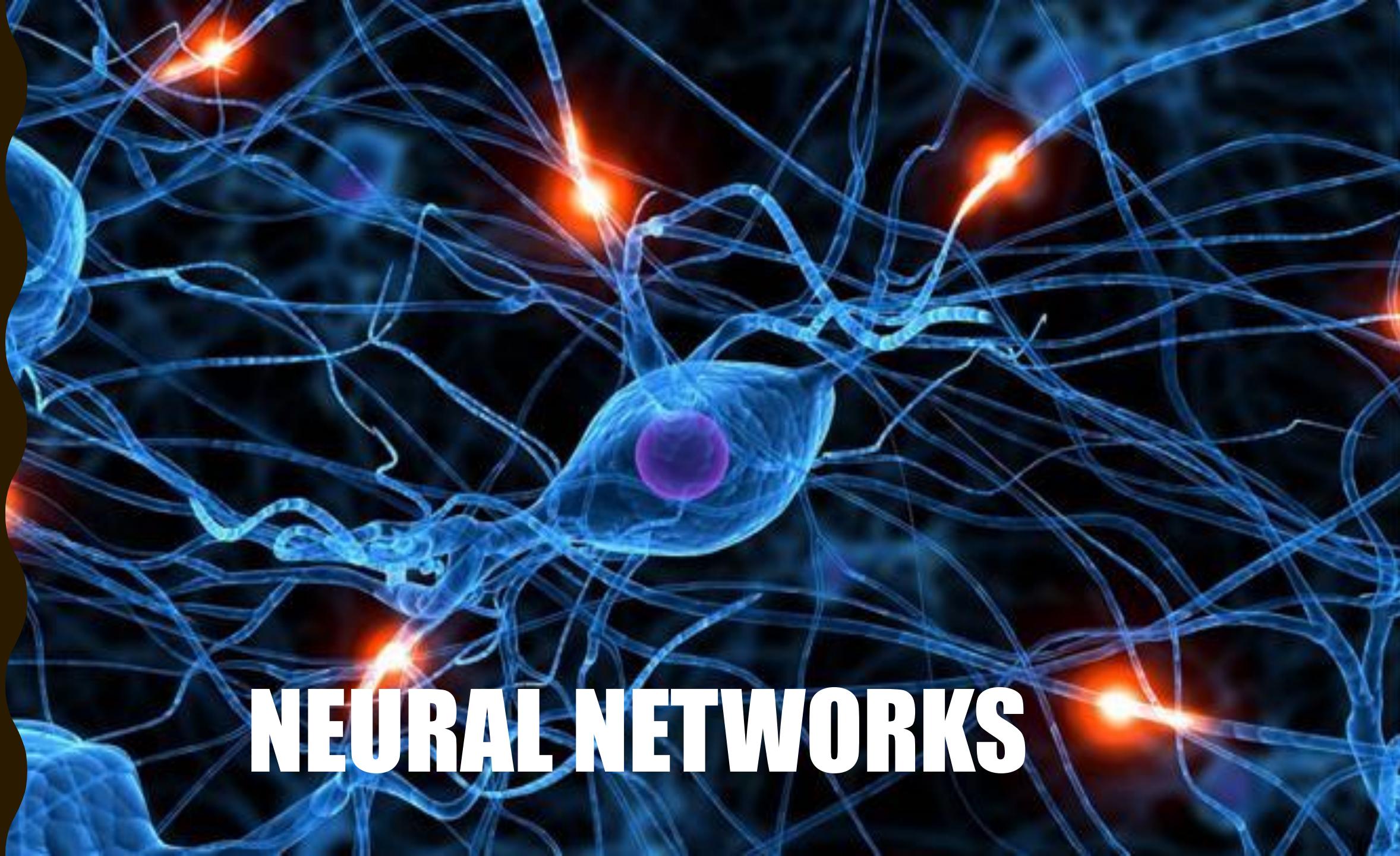


## Powerful Computers

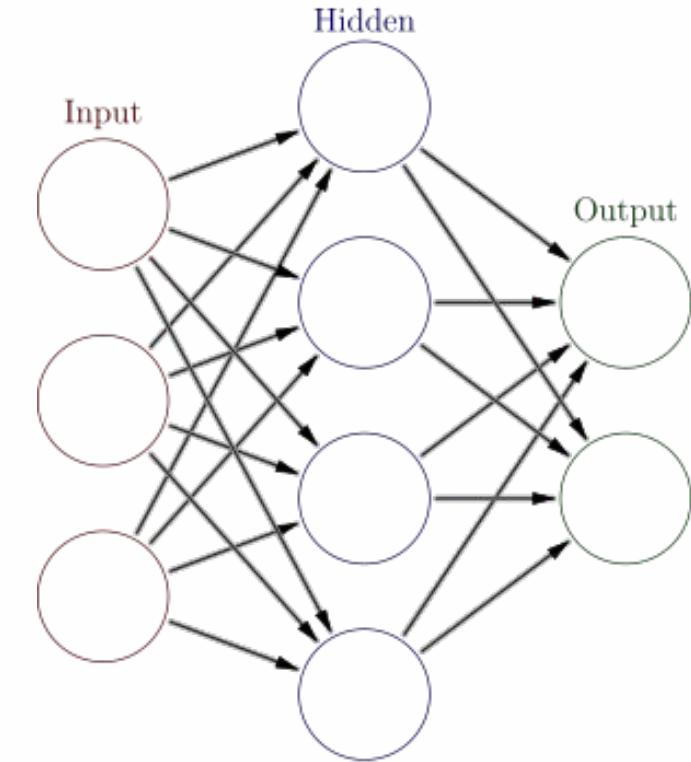
- Computers are faster and bigger than ever!



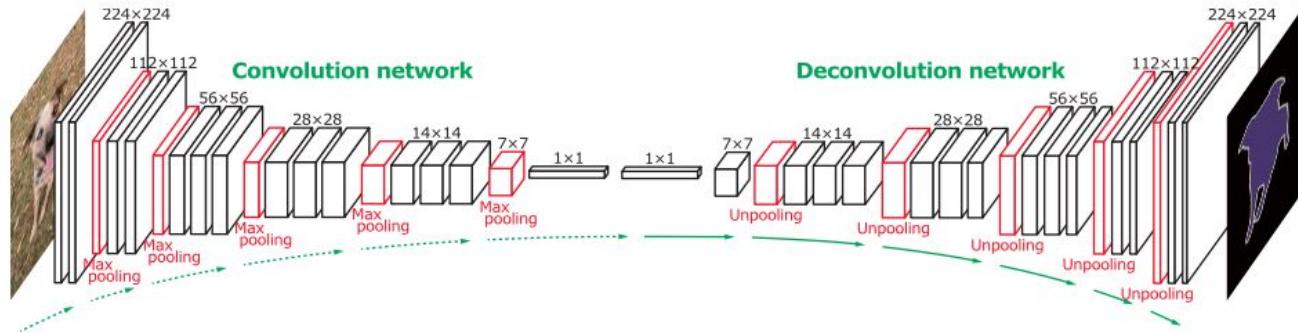
# NEURAL NETWORKS



# NEURAL NETWORK EXPLANATION



Let's use  
this as an  
example

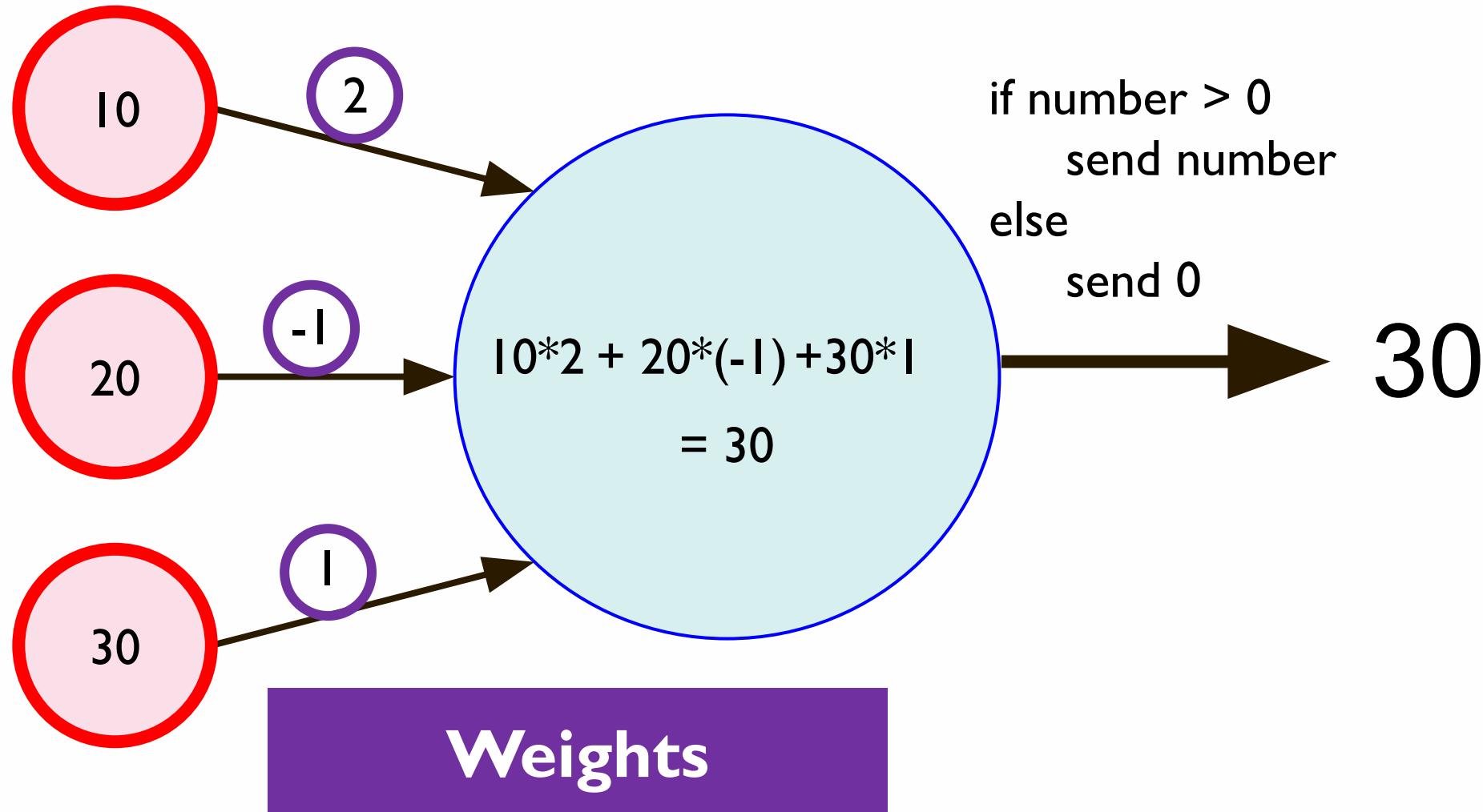


ChatGPT-3

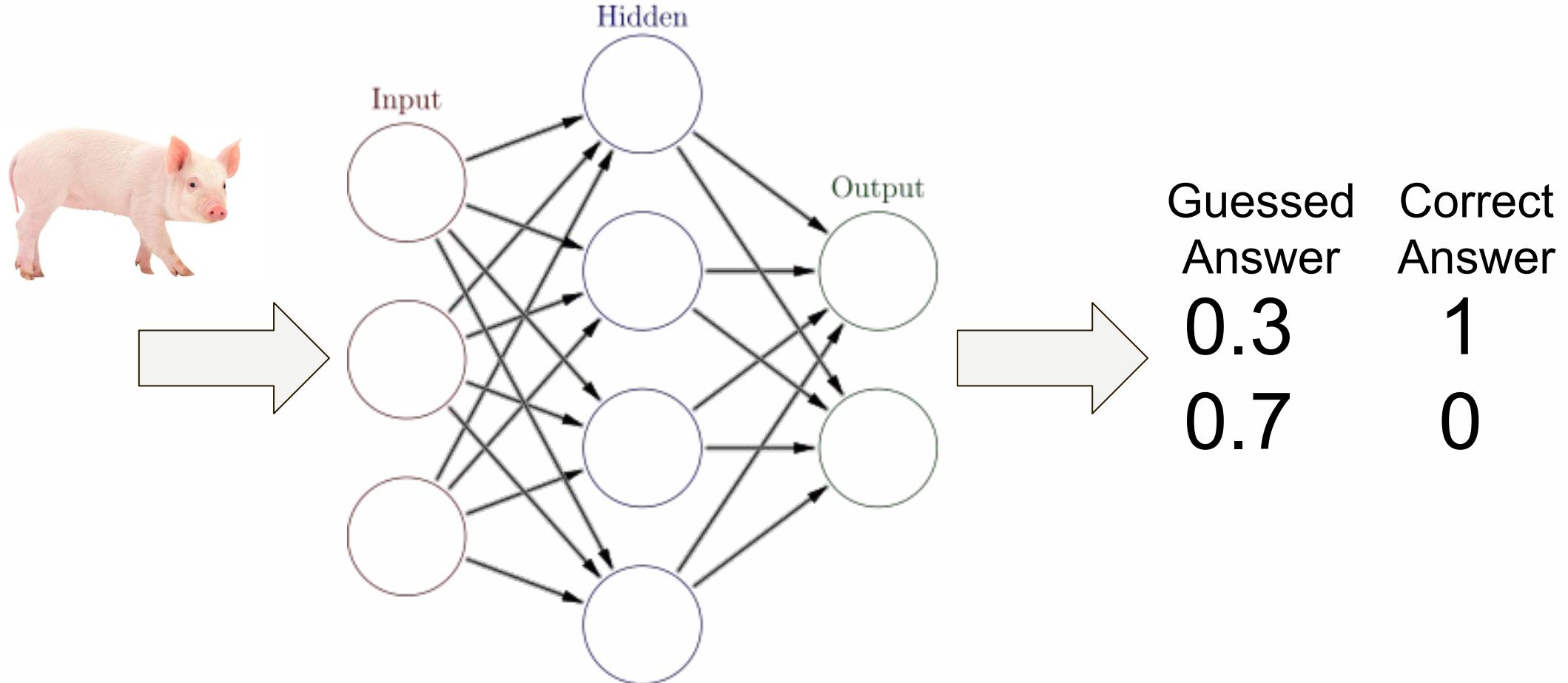
- Number of layers: 96
- Number of attention heads: 96
- Dimensions of its hidden layers: 12288
- Sequence length: 2048
- **Number of parameters: 175 Billion**



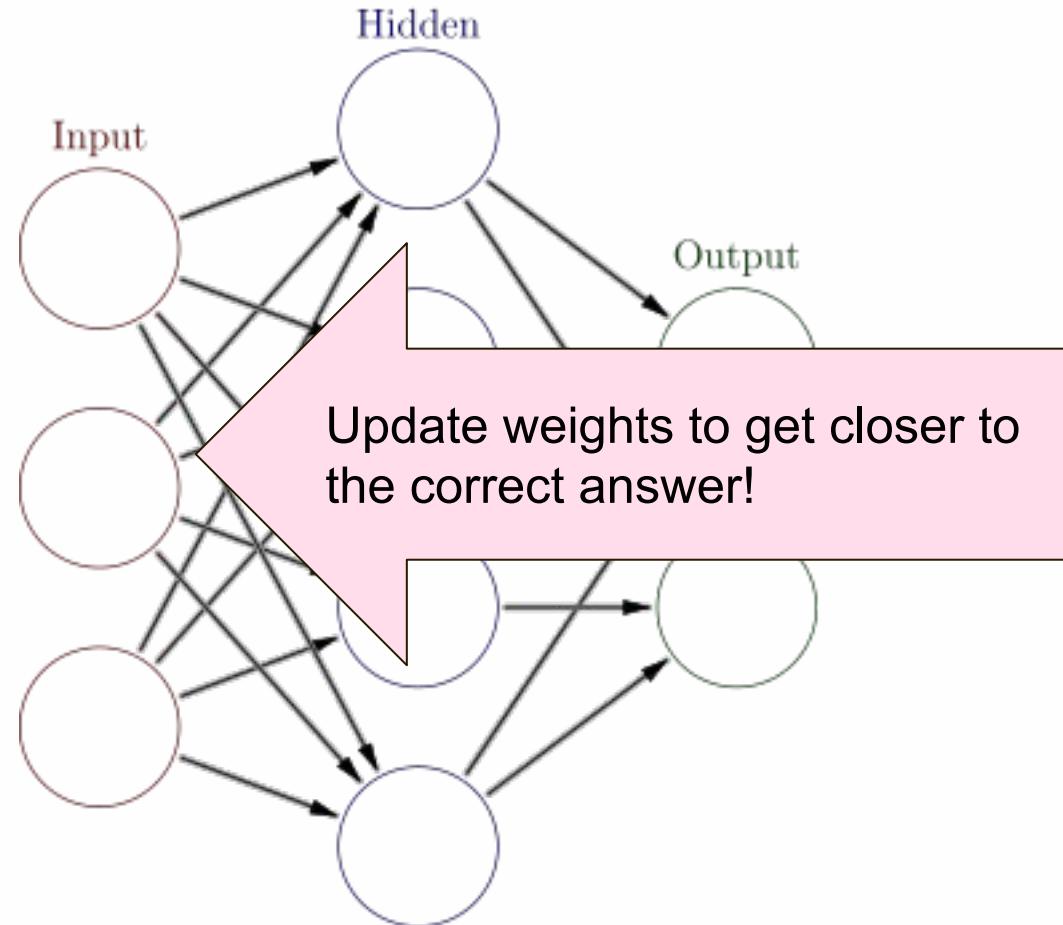
# NEURAL NETWORK EXPLANATION



# Neural Network Explanation



# Neural Network Explanation

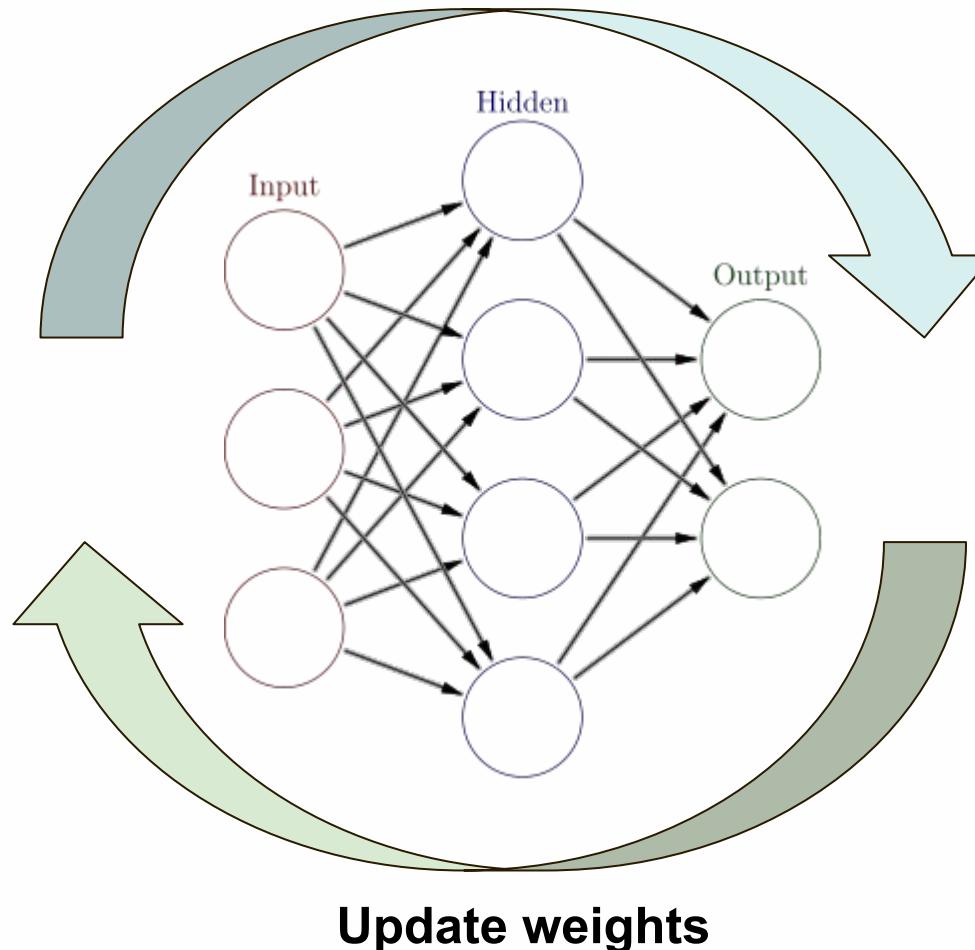


| Guessed Answer | Correct Answer |
|----------------|----------------|
| 0.3            | 1              |
| 0.7            | 0              |



# Neural Network Explanation

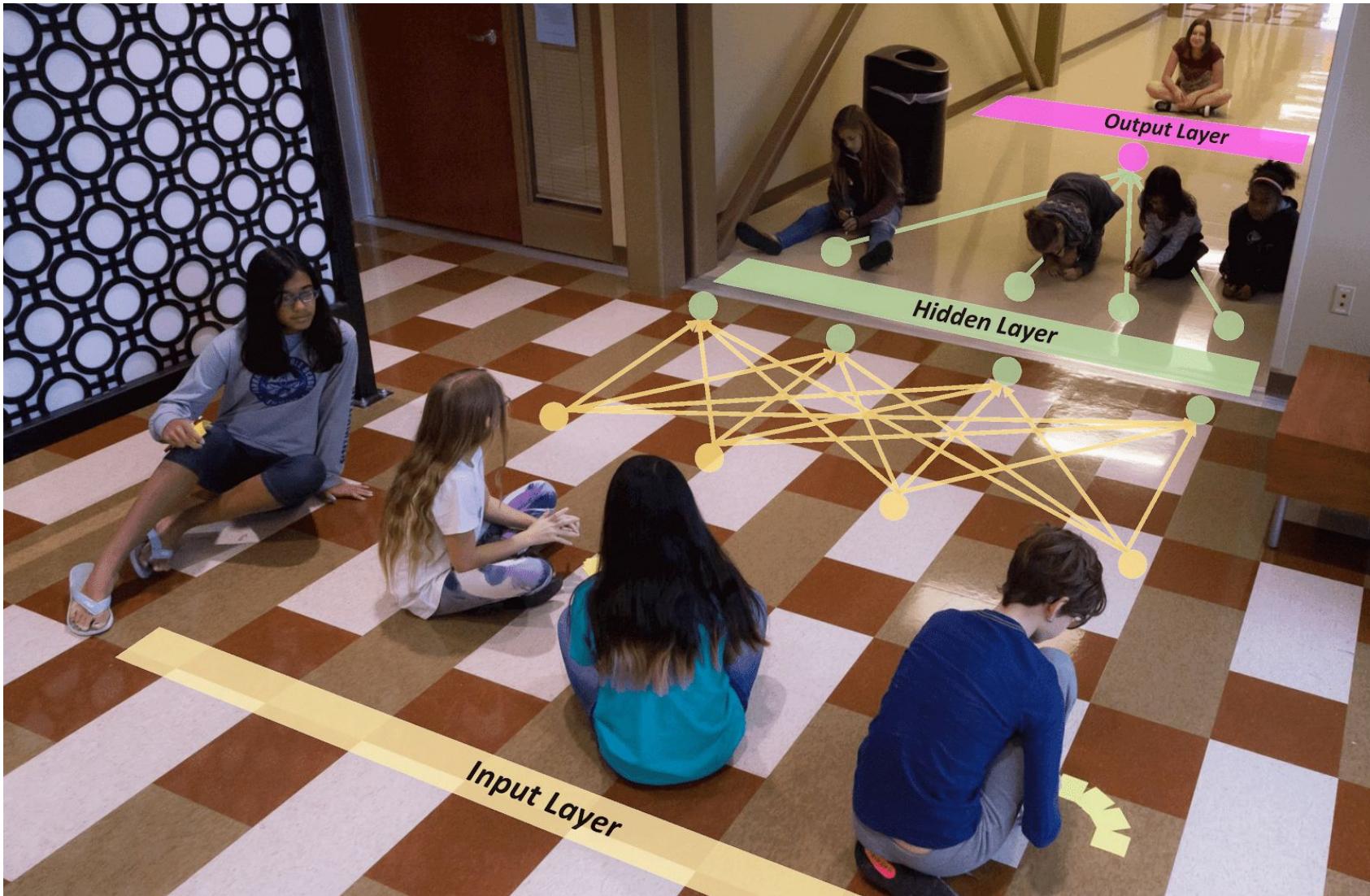
Run a data example through



Keep repeating  
until your  
answers on the  
training set are  
good enough!



# Human Neural Network Activity

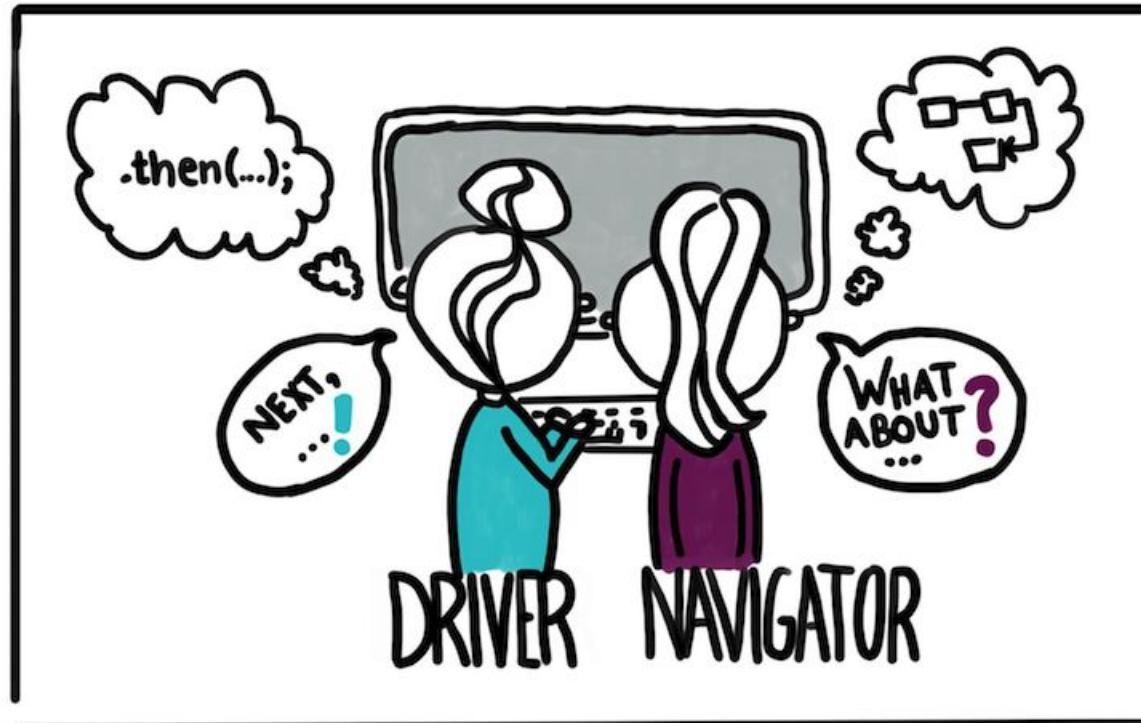


# WHAT IS ALGORITHMIC BIAS?

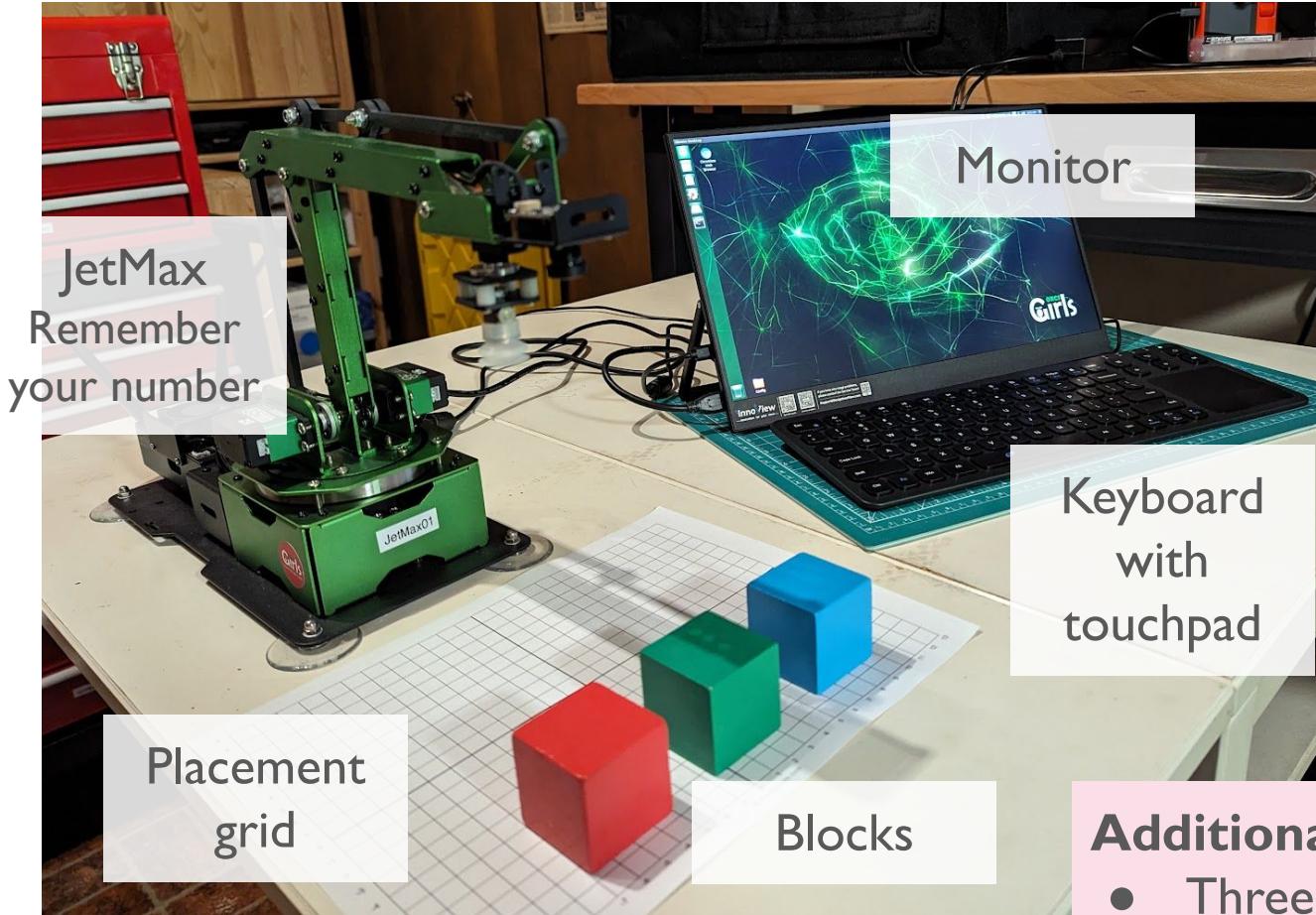


# Remember *Driver Navigator* rules

- Make sure everyone gets to perform every task
- Take turns in setting up
- Help each other
- Listen and communicate
- Great teamwork leads to great progress and results
- Valuable skill to learn



# Setting up the JetMax



## Clear your workspace

Decide who picks up what

Volunteers will hand our materials

## You need

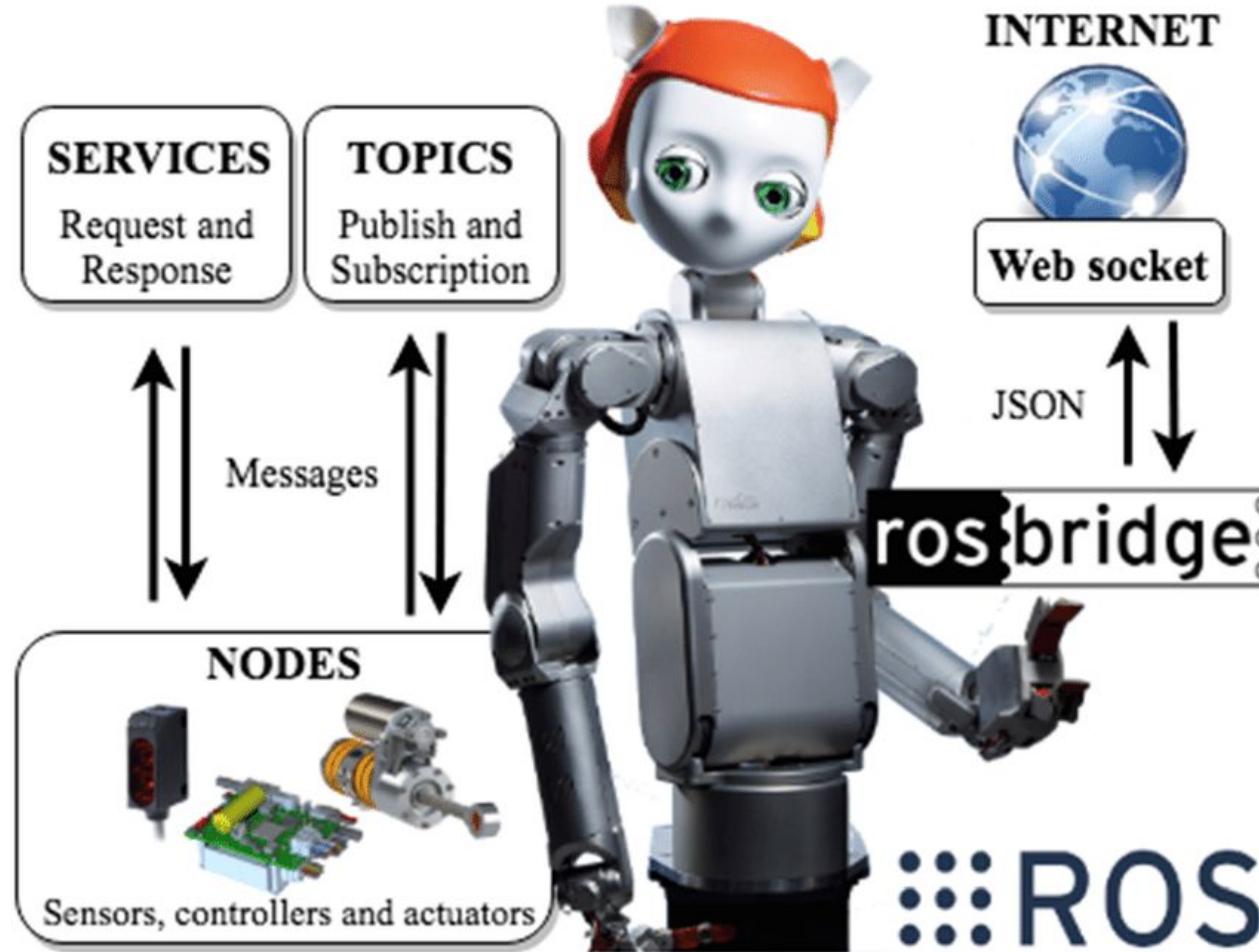
- JetMax robot arm
- **Use same robot number**
- Monitor
- Keyboard
- Placement grid
- Three color blocks
- Power supply JetMax
- Power supply monitor
- HDMI cable

## Additional

- Three Apriltag blocks
- Recycling mat and cards



# Robot Operating System



# Calibrating camera - sucker offset

Open web browser to view camera image

Open a terminal to enter commands

We will do this together

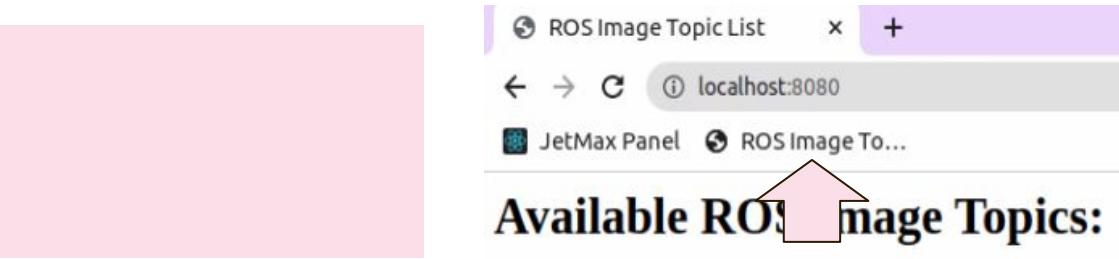
```
rosservice call /camera_cal/enter  
rosservice call /camera_cal/set_running "{data: True}"  
rosservice call /camera_cal/down
```

Position **Apriltag block 1** under middle of nozzle  
with the 1 facing the arm

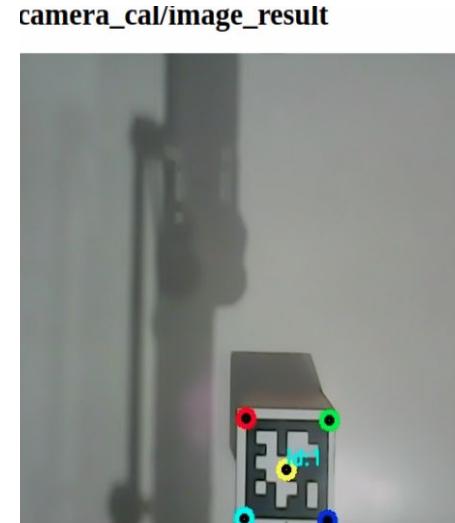
```
rosservice call /camera_cal/up
```

Wait for dots to align on the video feed in the browser

```
rosservice call /camera_cal/save  
rosservice call /camera_cal/exit
```



- Available ROS Image Topics:
- /usb\_cam/
    - [image\\_rect \(Snapshot\)](#)
    - [image\\_rect\\_color \(Snapshot\)](#)
    - [image\\_mono \(Snapshot\)](#)
    - [image\\_raw \(Snapshot\)](#)
    - [image\\_color \(Snapshot\)](#)
  - /lab\_config\_manager/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /alphabetically/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /object\_tracking/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /camera\_cal/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /palletizing/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /waste\_classification/image\_result (Snapshot)
  - /color\_sorting/image\_result (Snapshot)



# Block stacking demo

Open web browser to view camera image

Open a terminal to enter commands

**Make sure you have space around the arm**

```
rosservice call /palletizing/enter  
rosservice call /palletizing/set_running "{data: True}"
```

Place **Apriltag blocks** in front of the arm. It will pick them up and stack them. If there is more than one it will stack them in order

Once you are done, exit the demo with

```
rosservice call /palletizing/exit
```

Take turns in starting and stopping the demo and placing blocks

- [/lab\\_config\\_manager/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/alphabetically/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/object\\_tracking/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/camera\\_cal/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/palletizing/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/waste\\_classification/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/color\\_sorting/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)



# Recycling

**Close your web browser to save memory**

Open a terminal to enter commands

```
rosrun Ai_JetMax waste_classification.py
```

After a **long time** a window with the camera feed will appear

Place recycling cards under the arm

If will classify the waste and show confidence level

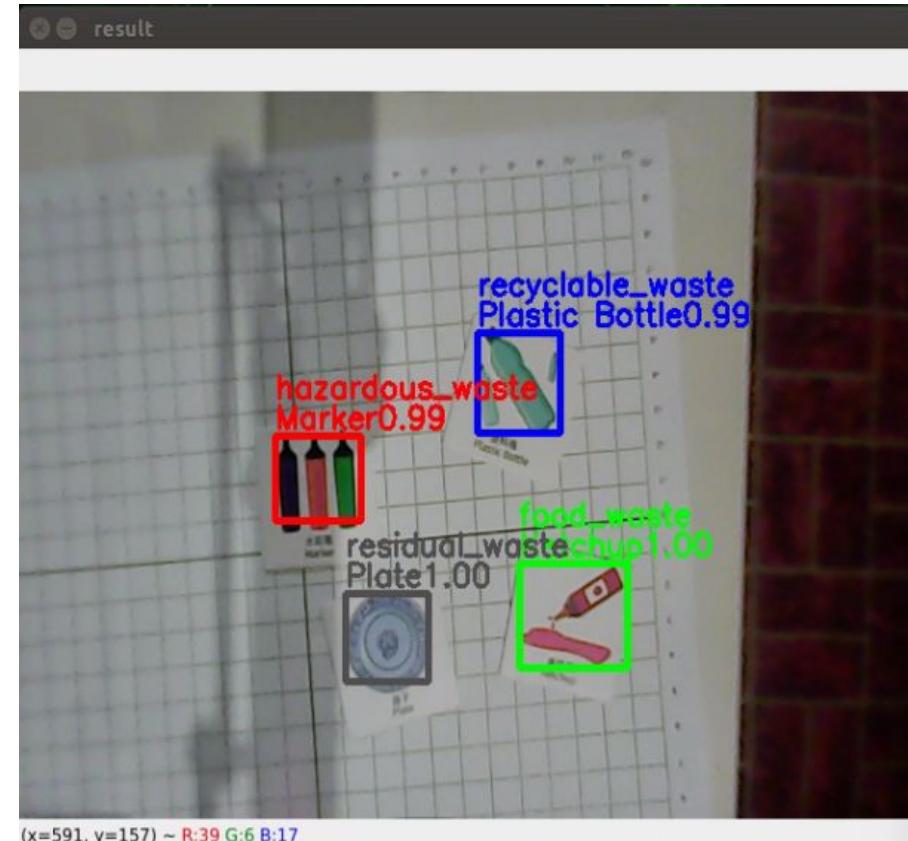
## Observations

Do cards work equally well in all orientations.

Do all cards work equally well?

What if they overlap?

**Exit the program by pressing Control C**



(x=591, y=157) ~ R:39 G:6 B:17



# Recycle sorting demo

Place the recycling mat as shown

Open web browser to view camera image

Open a terminal to enter commands

```
rosservice call /waste_classification/enter
```

```
rosservice call /waste_classification/set_running "{data: True}"
```

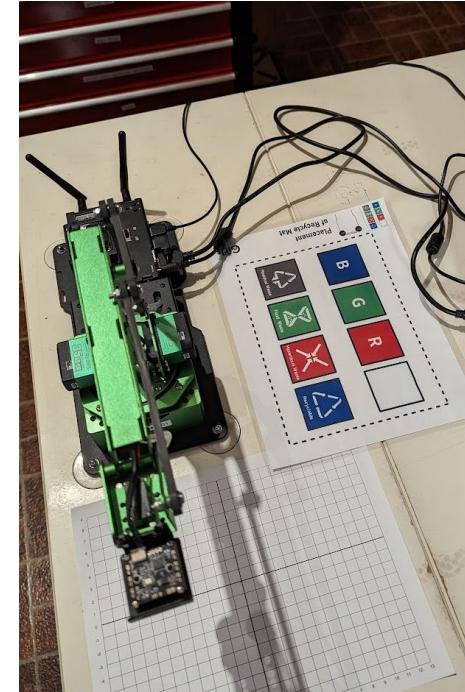
Place **recycling cards** in front of the arm.

It will pick them up and move the to the correct waste location

Once you are done, exit the demo with

```
rosservice call /waste_classification/exit
```

Take turns in starting and stopping  
the demo and placing blocks



- [/lab\\_config\\_manager/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/alphabetically/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/object\\_tracking/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/camera\\_cal/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/palletizing/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/waste\\_classification/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)
- [/color\\_sorting/image\\_result \(Snapshot\)](#)



# That's it for today

- Shut down the JetMax arm properly
- Wait for the screen to go blank
- Switch the arm off
- Carefully disconnect cables
- Bring all parts up and hand them to the volunteers
- Remember your number, so you have the same robotic arm next time
- See you tomorrow 



OAK RIDGE COMPUTER SCIENCE GIRLS



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# SMART ROBOTICS CAMP

## Day 4

ORCSGirls

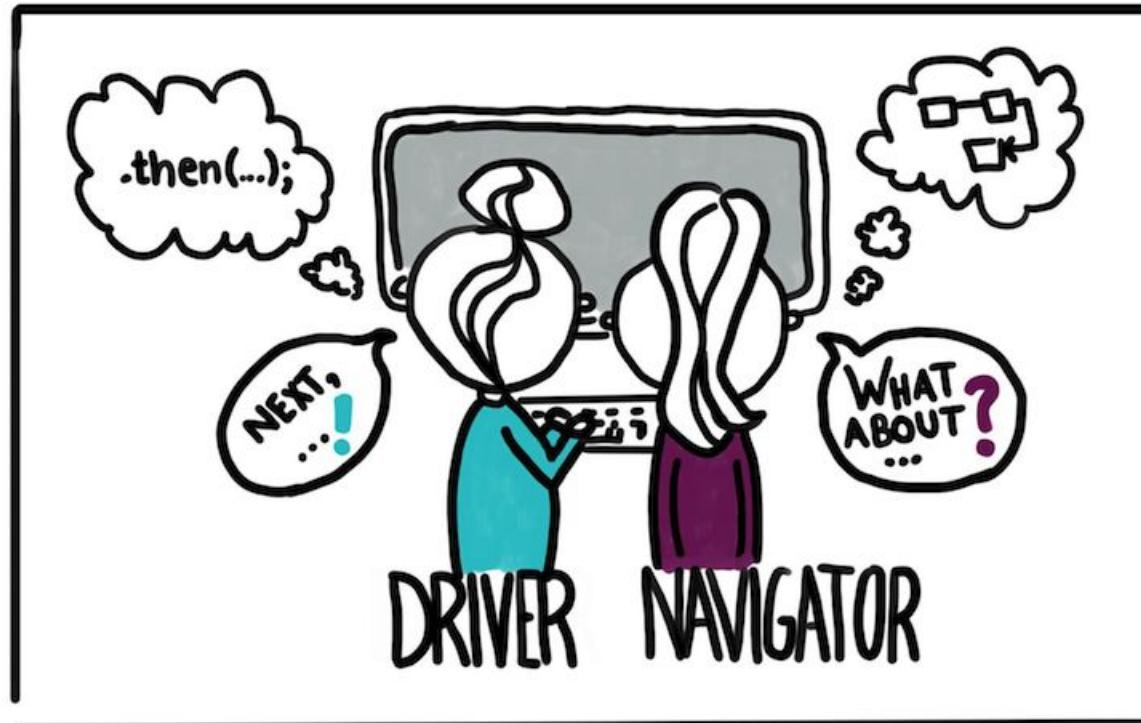
ORCSGirls

# Review what we learned

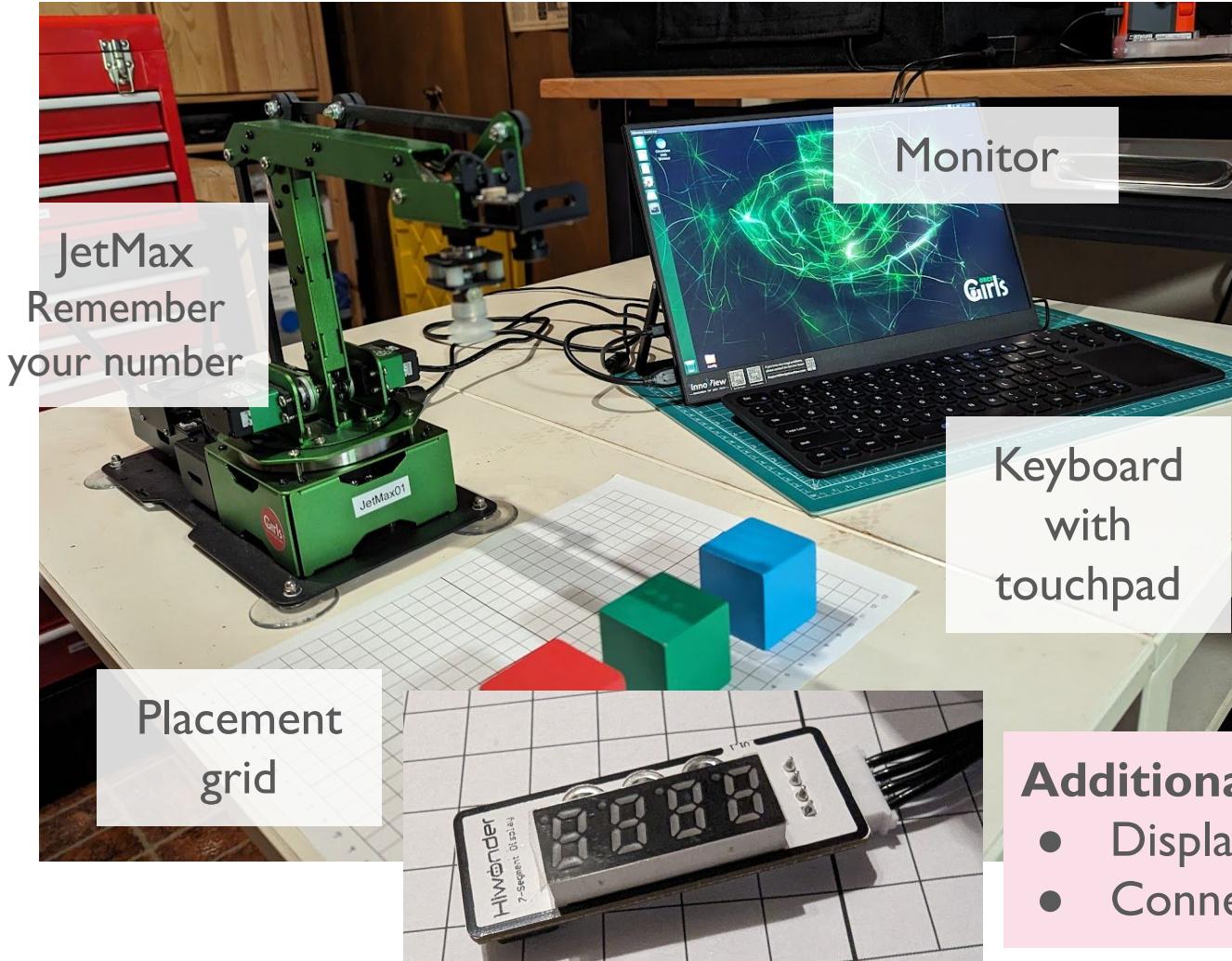


# Remember *Driver Navigator* rules

- Make sure everyone gets to perform every task
- Take turns in setting up
- Help each other
- Listen and communicate
- Great teamwork leads to great progress and results
- Valuable skill to learn



# Setting up the JetMax



## Clear your workspace

Decide who picks up what

Volunteers will hand our materials

## You need

- JetMax robot arm
- **Use same robot number**
- Monitor
- Keyboard
- Placement grid
- Three color blocks
- Power supply JetMax
- Power supply monitor
- HDMI cable

## Additional

- Display module and cable
- Connect **before** starting the arm



# Connecting the display

- Connect the display to the JetMax as shown
- Connectors will only go in in one direction - be gentle
- After the display is connected start up the JetMax



# Controlling the display in Python

```
import hiwonder  
  
import time  
  
mtx = hiwonder.TM1640(4, 9)  
  
mtx.brightness(4)  
  
mtx.tube_display_int(10)  
  
mtx.tube_display_float(3.14)  
  
mtx.refresh()
```

Refresh is needed to actually update  
the display

## Display Commands

- Open a terminal
- Go to the Python folder
- Run the **tube.py** program
- Edit the program and modify the code - e.g. count higher, slower
- **Can make a countdown showing 0.1 second steps?**



# Showtime

Let's checkout  
all the cool  
displays



# Color cube demos

Open a terminal

Go to the color folder `cd Python/color`

Run the demos with

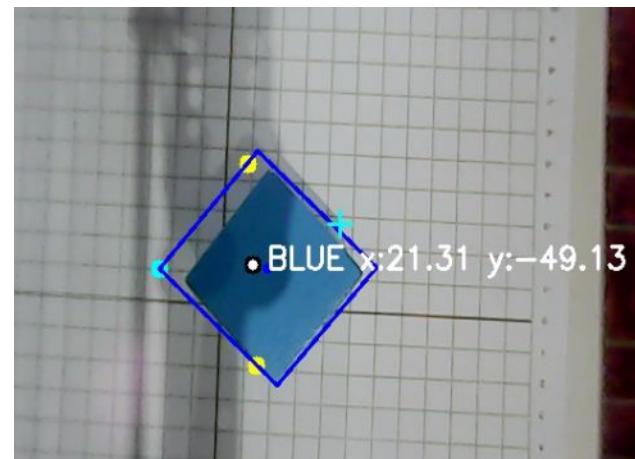
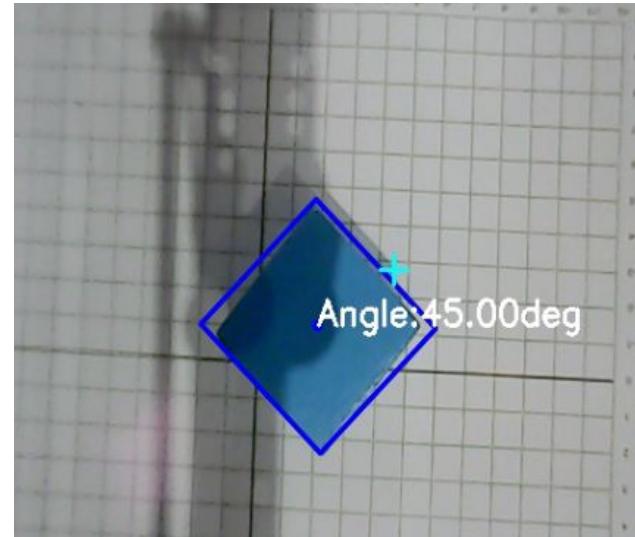
`python3 color_angle.py`

or

`python3 color_position.py`

Move or rotate the block and observe the numbers

To exit either code, press **Control C**



```

45 def image_proc(img):
46     img_h, img_w = img.shape[:2]
47     frame_gb = cv2.GaussianBlur(np.copy(img), (5, 5), 5)
48     frame_lab = cv2.cvtColor(frame_gb, cv2.COLOR_RGB2LAB) # Convert rgb to lab
49     blocks = []
50     for color_name, color in state.target_colors.items(): # Loop through all selected colors
51         frame_mask = cv2.inRange(frame_lab, tuple(color['min']), tuple(color['max']))
52         eroded = cv2.erode(frame_mask, cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (3, 3)))
53         dilated = cv2.dilate(eroded, cv2.getStructuringElement(cv2.MORPH_RECT, (3, 3)))
54         contours = cv2.findContours(dilated, cv2.RETR_EXTERNAL, cv2.CHAIN_APPROX_NONE)[-2]
55         contour_area = map(lambda c: (c, math.fabs(cv2.contourArea(c))), contours)
56         contour_area = list(filter(lambda c: c[1] > 1000, contour_area)) # Eliminate contours that are too small
57
58     if len(contour_area) > 0:
59         for contour, area in contour_area: # Loop through all the contours found
60             rect = cv2.minAreaRect(contour)
61             center_x, center_y = rect[0]
62             box = cv2.boxPoints(rect) # The four vertices of the minimum-area-rectangle
63             box_list = box.tolist()
64             box = np.int0(box)
65
66             cv2.drawContours(img, [box], -1, hiwonder.COLORS[color_name.upper()], 2)
67             cv2.circle(img, (int(center_x), int(center_y)), 1, hiwonder.COLORS[color_name.upper()], 5)
68             angle = rect[2]
69             angle = angle - 90 if angle > 45 else angle
70             s = "Angle:{:0.2f}deg".format(angle)
71             cv2.putText(img, s, (int(center_x), int(center_y)), cv2.FONT_HERSHEY_SIMPLEX, 0.8, (255, 255, 255))
72             print(s)
73
74     cv2.line(img, (int(img_w / 2 - 10), int(img_h / 2)), (int(img_w / 2 + 10), int(img_h / 2)), (0, 255, 255), 2)
75     cv2.line(img, (int(img_w / 2), int(img_h / 2 - 10)), (int(img_w / 2), int(img_h / 2 + 10)), (0, 255, 255), 2)
76
77     return img
78
79 def image_callback(ros_image):
80     image = np.ndarray(shape=(ros_image.height, ros_image.width, 3), dtype=np.uint8, buffer=ros_image.data)
81     frame_result = np.copy(image)
82     frame_result = image_proc(frame_result)
83     image_bgr = cv2.cvtColor(frame_result, cv2.COLOR_RGB2BGR)
84     cv2.imshow("result", image_bgr)
85     cv2.waitKey(1)
86
87 if __name__ == '__main__':
88     rospy.init_node(ROS_NODE_NAME, log_level=rospy.DEBUG)
89     state = State()
90     state.load_camera_params()
91     if state.camera_params is None:
92         rospy.logerr("Can not load camera params")
93         sys.exit(-1)
94     jetmax = hiwonder.JetMax()
95     jetmax.go_home()
96     rospy.sleep(1)
97     state.target_colors = rospy.get_param('/lab_config_manager/color_range_list', {})
98     del[state.target_colors['white']]
99     del[state.target_colors['black']]
100    del[state.target_colors['ball']]
101    del[state.target_colors['tennis']]
102    image_sub = rospy.Subscriber('/usb_cam/image_rect_color', Image, image_callback)
103    try:
104        rospy.spin()
105    except KeyboardInterrupt:
106        sys.exit(0)

```

Main program starts here

# Color Angle Code 😱

The code subscribes to the camera feed - we can check it on the webpage.

When there is a new frame the **image\_callback** routine is called

**image\_callback** gets the data and calls **image\_proc** to determine the block angle and annotate the image

Where is the angle printed on the screen - shout out the line number



# Display the block angle

Somewhere in the main program we need to add these lines to create the display object `mtx`

```
mtx = hiwonder.TM1640(4, 9)  
mtx.brightness(4)
```

In `image_proc` where the `print(s)` statement is, we add these lines to display the angle

```
mtx.tube_display_float(angle)  
mtx.refresh()
```

## Let's go

- Open a terminal
- Go to the Python/color folder
- Make a copy of `color_angle.py`

```
cp color_angle.py my_color_angle.py
```

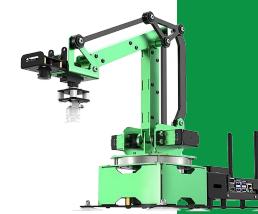
- Edit the new file and to add the code to display the angle on the display



# Showtime

# For the last time

- Shut down the JetMax arm properly
- Wait for the screen to go blank
- Switch the arm off
- Carefully disconnect cables
- Bring all parts up and hand them to the volunteers



# Group photo and graduation



Smart Robotics Camp



# Want more?

Sign up for classes  
[www.orcsgirls.org/classes](http://www.orcsgirls.org/classes)

| Virtual Classes |                                     |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Jun 29          | Computer Simulations for Science ★★ |
| Jul 27          | Introduction to JavaScript ★★       |
| Aug 10          | Did someone say Cookies? ★★         |

*More in person and virtual classes coming soon ..*



# ORCSGirls Junior

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