# Grand Challenge Design OS

Getting started

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- Install Postman
  - Open Chrome
  - Chrome Apps
  - ► Search and install Postman
- Run PostMan
  - Chrome Apps
  - Select Postman
  - ▶ See the next screen (use after starting gcos via the Readme.MD)

## Diagram

Grand Challenge
Command Line and Web

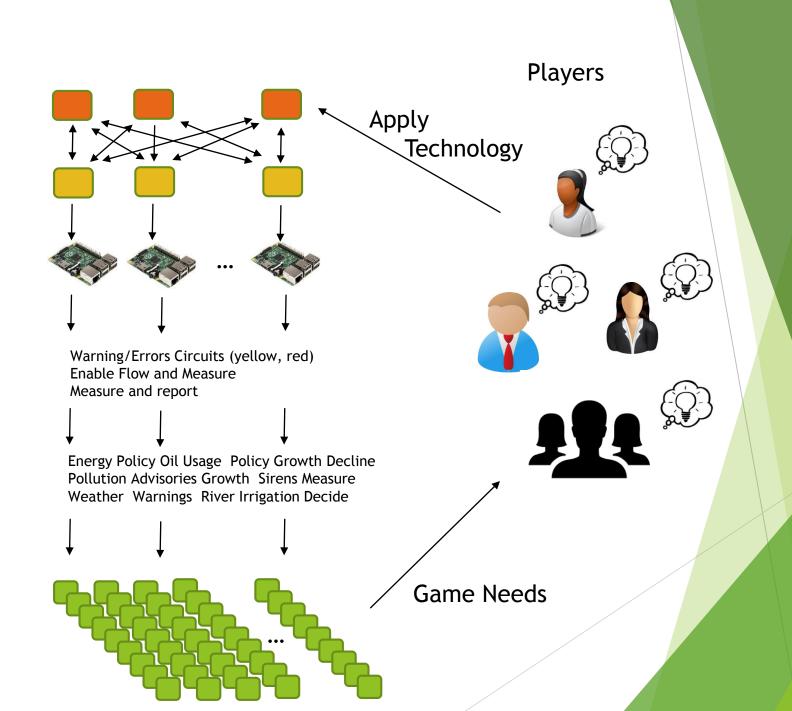
Grand Challenge
Operating System

**IoT Tier** 

Logical Game IoT Circuits

Logical Game Resources/Concepts

Game Cells



## Example

Grand Challenge Command Line and Web

Grand Challenge Operating System

IoT Tier

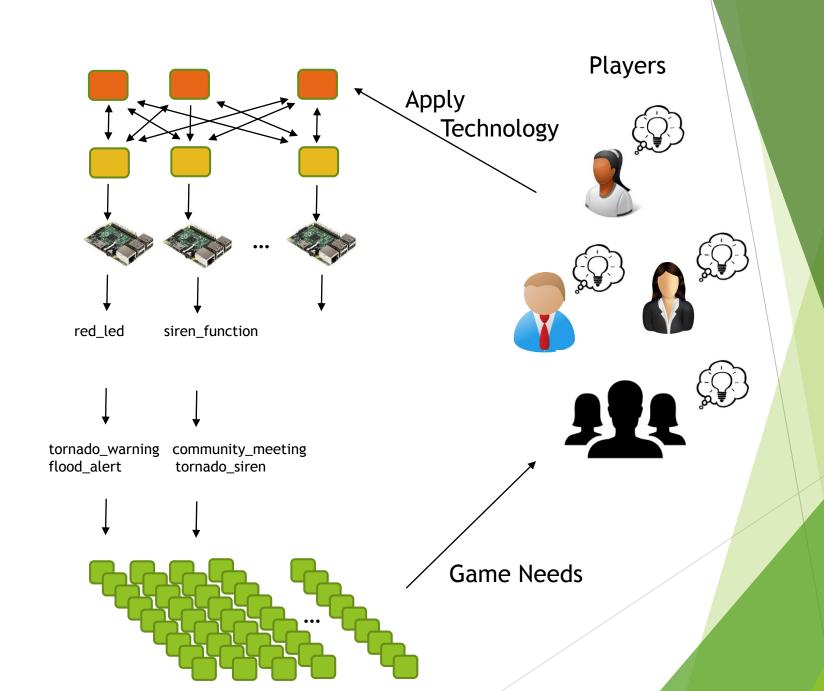
Specific Circuit "Basis"

(specific circuit)

Logical Game "Resource"

(1 circuit -> n logical resources)

Game Cells



### What does the local Rpi/GCOS team do specifically?

Grand Challenge Command Line and Web

Grand Challenge
Operating System (GCOS)

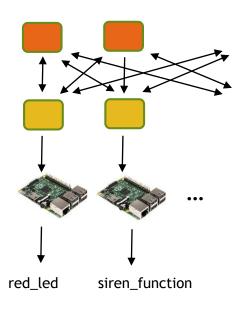
**IoT Tier** 

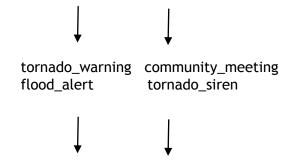
Specific Circuit "Basis"

(specific circuit)

Logical Game "Resource"

(1 circuit -> n logical resources)





- a) Work with Player/Game Designer
  - Create logical resource required
  - Create circuit designs to support logical resources
  - Hopefully one physical circuit support many logical "resource(s)"
- b) Design the circuit on the Rpi (base circuit "basis")
  - GPIO 24 -> Led -> Resistor -> Ground
  - Test circuit
  - Add to reference set of circuits available & ensure no conflicts
- c) Extend GCOS to support PI/Circuit with code
  - Design software to initialize, control and unload to implement the "basis" of each resource
  - Test, deploy and train players to use the solution
  - Integrate basis/resource to report data to Game web application

### What does the local Rpi/GCOS team do specifically? (cont)

Grand Challenge Command Line and Web

Grand Challenge
Operating System (GCOS)

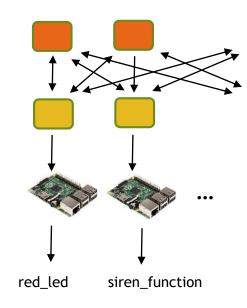
**IoT Tier** 

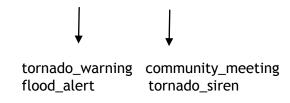
Specific Circuit "Basis"

(specific circuit)

Logical Game "Resource"

(1 circuit -> n logical resources)

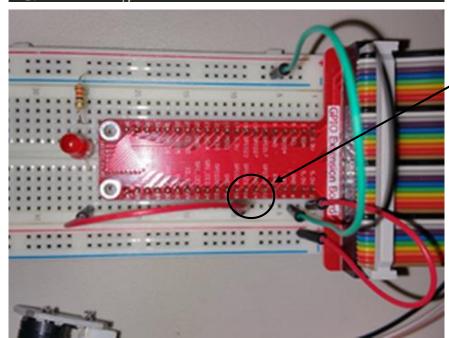




- a) Create resource in global configuration
  - Update gcos\configuration.json
  - For each node/player, add logical resource
  - Reference the basis and instance of basis used (can have more than once instance)
  - Manage the central file and ensure all Rpi units acquire new standard file
- b) Design the circuit on the Rpi (base circuit \ "basis")
  - GPIO 24 -> Led -> Resistor -> Ground
  - Test circuit
  - Add to reference set of circuits available & ensure no conflicts
- c) Extend GCOS to support PI/Circuit with code
  - Create an extension program that talks to the "basis" circuit
  - Test the functions via GCOS to interact with the code that drives the circuit
  - Code extension for each basis will be located in gcos\ext
  - Code dynamically pulled into GCOS at gcos startup on Rpi

## GCOS resource -> basis configuration example

```
'player 1 pi": ·
       "internal IT" : {
                             : "192.168.1.111",
                            : "8085",
            "gcos root uri" : "/api/v01"
       "red warning light":
            "basis" : "led_light",
            "instance" : "1",
            "gpio port": "24",
            "mode": "out",
            "off": "0"
        "yellow_warn_light": ·
            "basis" : "led yellow",
            "instance" : "1",
            "gpio port": "25",
            "mode": "out".
```



#### Add a resource to global configuration

- Update gcos\configuration.json (to left)
- Each Rpi is related to player currently "player\_1\_pi"
- Each Rpi offers a set of resources and underlying basis circuits for all resources
- "red\_warning\_light" is an example resource
- There could be many uses of a red warning light, each having their own name and identity to the gamers and tied to grand challenge
- The "basis" describes the code and Rpi circuit supporting the logical resource
- There can be more than once instance of this circuit (instance
   = 1) in this case, the resource will be tied to a basis instance
- Eventually the basis could be shared or exclusively held by players
- gpio\_port (24, circled on left) and mode (output) are used to configure and use circuit during runtime and required by Rpi
- The other attribute are for future
- The current version only supports one gpio per circuit, a limitation that will be corrected soon
- Manage the central file and ensure all Rpi units acquire new standard file



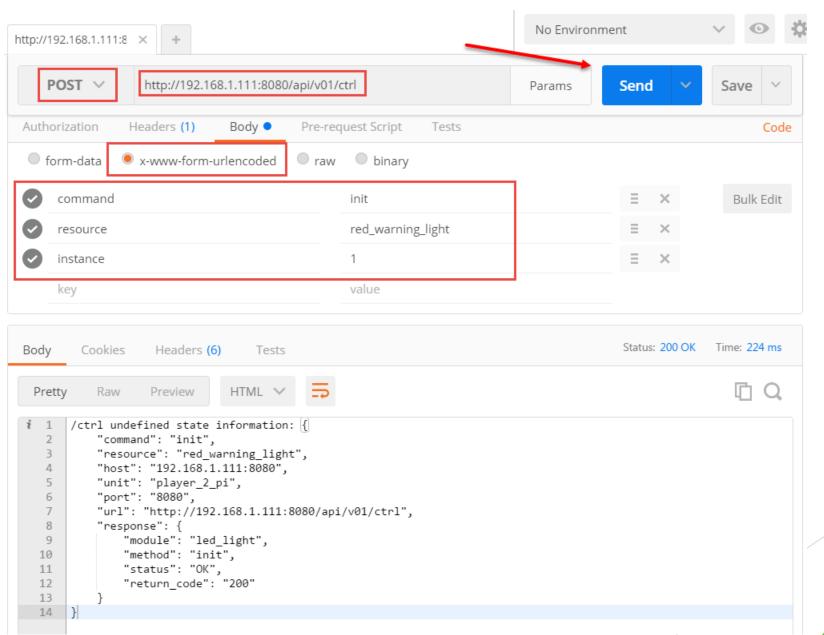
## Extending GCOS basis-> code "init" example to for "red\_light"

```
function init(gpio_mode, gpio_pin) { _ // TODO PERRY Need to handle > 1 GPIO pin, e.g could enable several
debug("Module [" + module_name + "] init [Mode: " + gpio_mode + " Pin: " + gpio_pin + "]");
 Gpio = require('onoff').Gpio, // Constructor function for Gpio objects.
 led = new Gpio(gpio pin, gpio mode);
 · catch (err) {
 console.log("Error: " + err);
 return (err);
debug("init complete");
 var data response =
                : module name,
                : "init",
 return(data response);
```

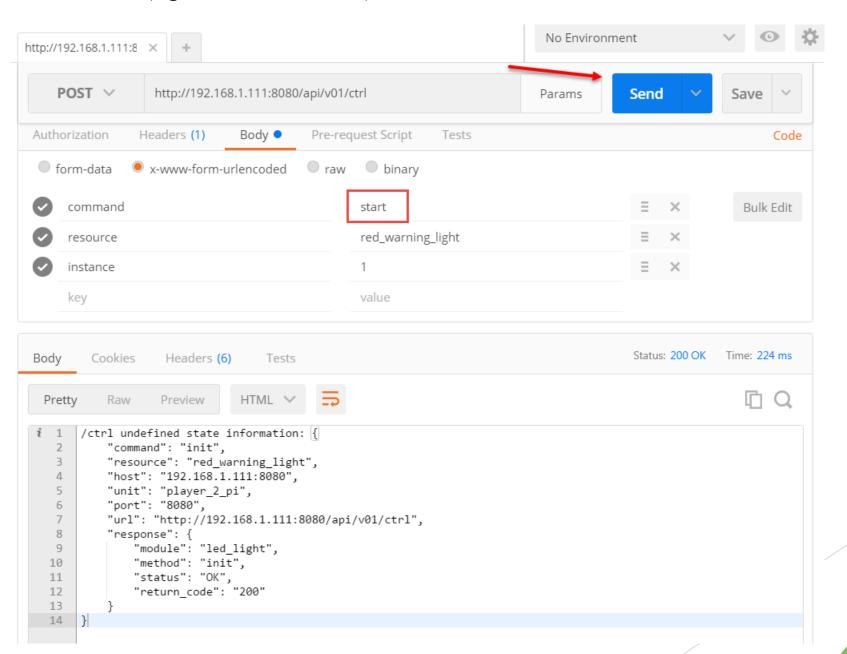
Extension File for each "basis"

- Team members create a nodejs module
- The following methods need to be implemented by the user
  - init initialize the GPIO pin, set mode
  - start start the circuit
  - stop stop the circuit
  - toggle cycle state swap between on/off
  - unload removes reference, cleanup
  - There is an example to help, the init function is shown on the left
    - init() call passing in GPIO pin and output direction ("in", "out")
    - Debug statements should be added for testing and can be dynamically turned on if problems occur during operation
    - Logic that needs to be ran, in the init case the npm onoff package is used and communicates with the Rpi gpio circuit
    - Data should be created reflecting what happened and is added to what the GCOS applications that use the data when function returns
- Programmer will create a "led\_light.js" file from standard and adjust methods

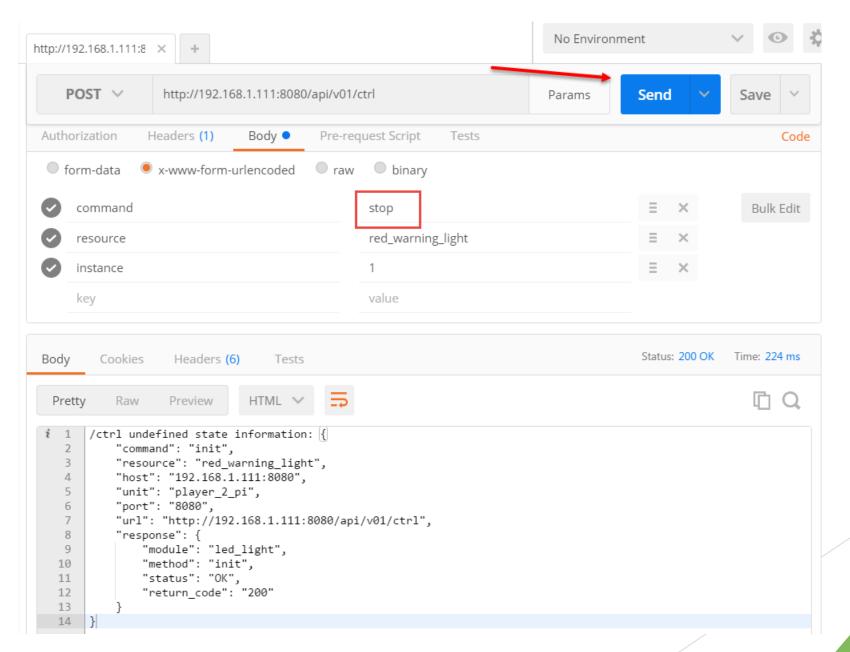
#### Initialize a resource (sample included, make a led circuit attached to gpio 24)



#### Start a resource: (light should turn on)



#### Stop a resource: (light should turn off)



- More Commands
  - init, start, stop provided above
  - toggle, unload are used as well
  - Toggle switches the value from on -> off, off -> on
  - Unload disables the circuit and user must run init again
  - Init and Unload are done once, then use for many times and when wrapping up unload for example