

# **Algorithmic Craft: Tools and Practices For Creating Useful and Decorative Objects With Code**

by

Jennifer Jacobs

Submitted to the Department of Media Arts and Sciences  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of

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## **Abstract**

The accessibility, diversity, and functionality of modern computer systems make computer programming (hereafter programming) useful in many realms of human study and advancement. Visual and physical art, craft, and design are interrelated domains that offer exciting possibilities when combined with programming. Unfortunately, use of programming is currently limited as a medium for art and design, especially by young adults and amateurs. Many potential users view programming as highly specialized, difficult, inaccessible, and only relevant as a career path in science, engineering or business fields, rather than as a mode of personal expression. Despite this perception, programming has the potential to correspond well with traditional, physical art-making practices. By forging a strong connection between programming and the design and fabrication of personally relevant physical objects, it may be possible to foster meaningful experiences in both programming and design for novice practitioners. The combination of digital fabrication technologies with computational design serves as one such connection.

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*“The type of work which modern technology is most successful in reducing or even eliminating is skillful, productive work of human hands, in touch with real materials of one kind or another. In an advanced industrial society, such work has become exceedingly rare. A great part of the modern neurosis may be due to this very fact; for the human being enjoys nothing more to be creatively, usefully, productively engaged with both his hands and his brains.”*

E.F. Schumacher, Small is Beautiful (1973)

## **Acknowledgments**

To come....



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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

*“Some people write poetry in the language we speak. Perhaps better poetry will be written in the language of digital computers of the future than has ever been written in English.”* -J.C.R Licklider

Computation is a driving force in our world. The power and ubiquity of modern computer systems have made the skill of computer programming relevant to a wide range of human studies and disciplines. Commonly, programming is viewed as an essential component of science, engineering and business. Despite this view, computation is also a powerful tool for creative disciplines. When applied to the arts, programming offers different paradigms for creation and new methods of problem solving. My personal interest in this respect lies in computational design: the use of programming to generate visual form. Frequently used to create screen-based work, computational design is also applicable to the design of physical objects. The advent of digital fabrication technology allows for a transition from digital forms produced by computation to physical artifacts that live in the world. The joint use of computational design and digital fabrication is becoming an integral component of professional art and design, both as means of prototyping and a technique for producing finished work. Although these technologies primarily serve professionals, the combination computational design and digital fabrication also provide the opportunity for amateur creative expression. The growing diversity in programming environments, combined with the emergence of the personal fabrication movement suggest new ways to support non-professionals in a combined practice of computation, design and construction. In addition, digital fabrication processes are often compatible with traditional art and craft techniques. As a result, the combination of computational design and digital fabrication offers a way of making programming relevant to people with an interest in craft. The development of accessible computational-design and digital-fabrication tools therefore presents new opportunities for broadening participation in programming, expanding the ways in which people create, and changing the role programming can play in people’s lives.

In this thesis, I examine methods that support casual, novice participation in the intersection of computational design, digital fabrication and traditional arts and crafts for the production of functional and decorative physical artifacts. I call this intersection algorithmic craft. The types of people I'm interested in supporting are people without formal education or experience in computer science, although I also seek to support individuals without formal training in art and design. My goal is to work with these individuals in practices that emphasize pleasure, recreation and non-professional utility in the service of personal expression.

My study of this space is motivated by the practical and theoretical questions that arise when bridging the spaces between textual programming language, visual design, and physical construction. What are the important design principles to consider when creating programming environments for physical design? How do we compellingly link textual code with visual designs, and what are the appropriate intersection points between textual manipulation and visual manipulation? What support is required to help people move back and forth from programming to building real objects in a way that is comfortable, expressive and pleasurable? How can we remove the technical challenges in translating code into an object that can be successfully fabricated, while still supporting a wide variety of design styles, aesthetics and approaches? Finally, how can we interlink the often disparate processes of physical prototyping with digital design and programming in a way that creatively reinforces both physical and virtual modes of working?

In order to address these questions, I developed three different software tools to support practitioners in this domain. Codeable Objects is a programming library that helps people design and fabricate laser-cut lamps. Soft Objects is an extension of Codeable Objects that allows people to use programming to create forms and patterns for fashion and garment design. DressCode is a combined graphic design and programming environment with a custom programming language, developed to support open-ended computational design for digital fabrication. Each of these tools were evaluated in workshops where people used them in combination with digital fabrication machines to produce physical artifacts. Through the workshops, I examined several different approaches for introducing novices to computational design. In addition, I evaluated how a variety of crafting techniques could be combined with Computer Aided Design (CAD). The lessons learned in developing and testing Codeable Objects and Soft Objects were used to inform the development of DressCode. This thesis presents the evolution of these three tools, and describes the rationale behind their design. I conclude with a discussion of some of the unique affordances of algorithmic craft, and the possibilities it offers for creative expression in the future.

insert image

## Chapter 2

# Algorithmic Fabrication: Computational Design, Digital Fabrication and Craft

*“The mathematicians patterns, like the painters or the poets must be beautiful; the ideas like the colours or the words, must fit together in a harmonious way. Beauty is the first test: there is no permanent place in the world for ugly mathematics.” G. H. Hardy [13]*

In order to illustrate the creative potential of algorithmic craft, it is useful to examine its contents: computational design , craft and digital fabrication. Each of these disciplines have separate strengths and limitations when used independently. Through their convergence, new and compelling forms of creation become possible. In computational design, the abstract qualities of computation provide a powerful way of thinking about design. With appropriate programming, a computer can embody any conceivable process [23]. Similarly, computational design can be applied to any design domain, be it physical, visual, sonic, or interactive. Although individual applications of computational design often consider material properties that are relevant to a specific domain, computational design does posses an inherent connection to the material world. Craft on the other hand is rooted in materiality. Craftspeople work in close contact with the physical world and craft artifacts and processes are directly informed by material properties. Digital fabrication provides a connection between the abstraction of computational design and the material domain of craft, by converting digital concepts to physical forms. In the following section I discuss the properties of computational design, digital fabrication and craft in greater detail and demonstrate specific connection points between each medium.

## 2.1 Computational Design

As previously mentioned, computational design can refer to a range of design practices that incorporate programing. My focus in computational design is the process of using computer code to create visual forms and patterns. Because computational design requires the designer to write computer programs, it is possible to mistake the practice of computational design as a technical skill rather than a way of thinking [27]. Although some degree of technical programing expertise is required, computational design is better represented as a way of applying procedural thinking to a design task. Rather than producing specific design representations, the designer authors a set of rules that define a system capable of producing many outcomes. Designs are presented in abstract terms, resulting in the potential to create multiple variations that share a set of constraints. One of the challenges of computational design is in authoring guidelines that effectively produce solutions within the desired design space. Presented as an ordered set of instructions, they constitute an algorithm. The ability to read and write and conceive of design algorithms allows for the incorporation of several key properties and methods. These include the following:

insert work examples by marius watz, sep kamvar, sol deWit, corey archangel and casey reas....  
need ideas for female computational designers

- **Precision:** Computation supports high levels of numerical precision with relatively little effort on the part of the designer.
- **Visual Complexity:** Computational design supports the creation and transformation of complex patterns and structures through automation and iteration which allows for the combination and manipulation of large numbers of simple elements in a structured manner.
- **Generativity and randomness:** Computation allows for the programmer to create algorithms which when run, allow for the computer to autonomously produce unique and often unexpected designs.
- **Parameterization:** Computation allows users to specify a set of degrees of freedom and constraints of a model and then adjust the values of the degrees of freedom while maintaining the constraints of the original model.
- **Documentation and remixing:** Computationally generated designs are generated by a program, which can be shared with and modified by other designers. Because these programs are often text-based, they also serve as a form of documentation of the design process.

In combination with these affordances however, computational design also contains a number of unique challenges:

- **Formalizing complex problems** As design problems grow in complexity, formalizing the problem in a manner that can be expressed programmatically becomes challenging. Writing an algorithm to generate a visual pattern is simple, however writing a program to incorporate that pattern into the design of an entire garment is difficult.
- **Creating singularities:** A designer will often choose to deviate from a set pattern or structure at specific points in order to create a special emphasis in that area. Because computational design is governed by a systematized ruleset, the methods of breaking these rules at arbitrary points are often unclear and tedious to implement.
- **Selecting a final design:** The systematic approach to computational design gives the designer the ability to produce extremely large numbers of solutions to a single design problem. While this is useful in situations where multiple solutions are required, when a single design must be chosen, the process of deciding on a solution is often difficult and sometimes arbitrary, especially if the decision is based on aesthetic criteria.

## 2.2 Digital Fabrication

Although computational design is performed on a computer, the artifacts generated by computational design are not restricted to the screen. Digital fabrication technology provides the opportunity to translate digital files to physical form. Digital Fabrication is the process of using computer-controlled machines to fabricate objects specified by a digital tool path. Digital fabrication shares many of the affordances of computational design. In particular, it allows for the creation of physical objects with a high degree of complexity, without formal skill in craft or extensive manual labor. Digital fabrication also allows for the rapid production of small volumes of similar or identical objects. Also, because the artifacts produced through digital fabrication are derived from digital files, anyone with access to the file, and a similar fabrication machine can potentially create a copy of the object, or remix that object with others.

There are two primary forms of digital-fabrication manufacturing, additive and subtractive. Subtractive processes machine a part by removing pieces from the original material and include tools like laser cutters, computer numerically controlled (CNC) milling machines and vinyl cutters. Additive processes create a part by incrementally adding successive layers of material. 3D printers are most commonly associated with additive manufacturing, however ink jet printers and CNC embroidery machines also fit this definition. Although advances in additive technology are occurring at a rapid pace, at this point the material options for 3d printing are limited. Most 3D printers can output objects in a variety of plastics, ceramic and metal composites. Low-end 3D printers are even more constrained, and can only print in one form of ABS plastic. Additive manufacturing is also extremely

expensive and often constrained to small build volumes.[reference wood printing 3d printers, other novel 3d printing techniques](#)

Unlike most 3D printing technology, subtractive processes can work with a wide range of materials. Laser cutters work well with traditional materials such as wood, paper and cloth. Vinyl cutters can also be used on cloth and paper, as well as cut vinyl patterns which can be used for screen printing. Milling machines can cut parts from a variety of plastics, foams and wood. In specialized cases these machines can also be modified to function in an additive manner with custom attachments. An example is the adaptation of a 3-Axis ShopBot by machine to function as a threading device to facilitate part of the construction of a Silk Pavilion, created by the Mediated Matter Group at MIT (figure 2-1 [16].) Large-scale subtractive fabrication machines also make it possible to work at a larger scale than additive processes for a lower price.

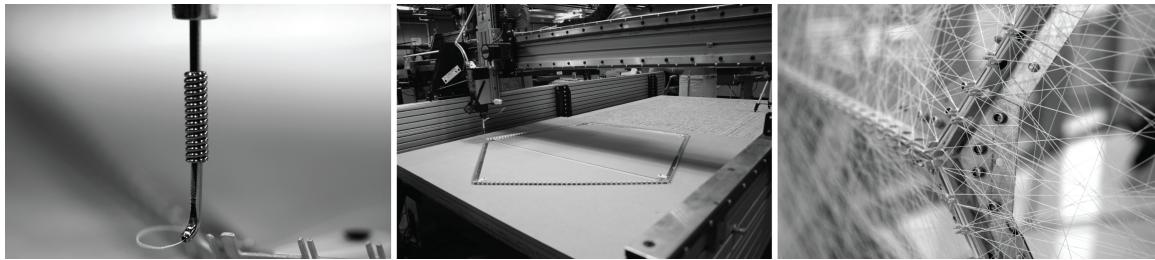


Figure 2-1: 3-axis CNC milling machine adapted as CNC deposition tool using a custom threading tool. (Part of the Silk Pavilion Fabrication process)

Widespread access to digital fabrication is growing. Currently, digital fabrication machines are rapidly decreasing in price and increasing in availability [12]. The trend of personal fabrication allows individuals and small groups to have access to sophisticated manufacturing technologies [21]. Consumer 3d printers can now be purchased at prices ranging from \$1,000-\$3,500 dollars. Small scale laser cutters and milling machines are available at prices ranging from \$3,000 to \$5,000. [add in citations for prices](#) In addition, other groups are producing open-source versions of commercial fabrication equipment, like the MTM snap CNC milling machine, the LaserSaur laser cutter and the RepRap 3d printer. Though these devices require additional levels of expertise to assemble, they point to exciting future developments in the range and accessibility of these machines. Though often dismissed, machines like inkjet printers and craft cnc vinyl cutters also function as personal fabrication devices and are extremely accessible and affordable.

There are also options for individuals without direct ownership of a fabrication machine. Community hacker spaces like Artisans' Asylum in Cambridge, NYC resistor in New York and Noisebridge in San Francisco, and organizations like the FabLab network provide access to shared digital fabrication facilities. Online services like Shapeways, Ponoko and SpoonFlower offer on-demand fabrication

services to individual consumers for a variety of materials and machining processes.

The rise of personal fabrication is often viewed as a component of the maker movement [9]. The maker subculture is a technology-literate community that is engaged in the production of devices and artifacts in line with the Do-it-yourself or DIY philosophy. While maker culture has a strong technological focus, it also encompasses hobbyist craft techniques and materials. MakerFaire, one of the predominate maker culture events, showcases a range of DIY practice across science, engineering, art, and craft [6]. In addition, some of the primary tenants of the maker movement correspond to values frequently expressed in craft.

## 2.3 Craft

The cultural connotations of craft have varied throughout history. Once the primary means of producing functional objects, the role of craft changed following the industrial revolution. In the face of mechanized production, hand skills became less central, and design, traditionally unified with the role of the artisan emerged as a separate discipline [24]. Despite the emergence of mass production craft has endured, both as a recreational pursuit, and as set of valued artisanal practices. My personal interest in craft focuses on three specific qualities: materiality, pleasure and craftsmanship.

- **Materiality:** One aspect of craft involves the manipulation of physical materials [28]. Working with physical materials requires the use of one's hands, and is often an intuitive process. When we craft, we experience the feel of the paint brush moving across the canvas, the carving knife through a piece of wood, a needle through cloth, or our fingertips pressing into clay. The decisions we make in the craft process are altered by the feel of working with the material.
- **Pleasure:** One of the responses to industrialism was the Arts and Crafts movement, initiated primarily by William Morris, and inspired by the writings of John Ruskin. The arts and crafts movement sought to restore the aesthetics and practices of traditional craftsmanship, in response to the negative aesthetic effects and working conditions of industrialism. Fundamental to the arts and crafts movement was the notion that the act of creating beautiful artifacts with ones hands was a pleasurable, and essential human experience [24]. This emphasis on pleasure is retained in conceptions of craft today.
- **Craftsmanship:** Although not all craft is functional, many forms of traditional craft, including sewing, pottery, and carpentry can be applied to the creation of useful objects. In addition to this functionality, craft often emphasizes the importance of beauty in the form and ornamentation of objects. I use the term craftsmanship to describe the successful unification of aesthetics and utility in a single artifact.

The merging of the properties of craft with computational design and digital fabrication allows for a creative practice that exhibits the variability and complexity of computation, the precision and repeatability of fabrication and the material and aesthetic concerns of craft. Algorithmic crafting allows individuals use programing and digital fabrication as a means of pleasurable and useful creative expression. In addition, algorithmic craft suggests the incorporation of the approaches and values of artisans and craftspeople in development of new methods of digital fabrication and computational design tools, paving the way for new forms of innovation in these fields.

Subtractive fabrication technologies in particular can work with materials often used in traditional forms of craft. For example, laser cutters work well with wood, paper and cloth. Vinyl cutters can also be used on cloth and paper, as well as cut vinyl patterns which can be used for screen printing. Materials like wood, paper and fabric also have the property of being highly mutable following the fabrication process, through sanding, hand-cutting, sewing and folding.

Cite Amit Zoran and Peter Schmitt's work [here...](#) algorithmic quilt and others?

## 2.4 Challenges in broad participation in computational design and digital fabrication

Despite the opportunity for casual, non-professional engagement in computational design and digital fabrication, this domain is largely limited to experts and professionals. Novice practitioners in this field are confronted with the difficult process of translating their code-based design to a format that is compatible with the target fabrication machine. Furthermore, the challenges involved in designing complex objects from multiple digitally fabricated parts are extremely difficult to tackle for casual users. There are also severe limitations on computational design software for novices capable of supporting digital fabrication. The majority of traditional CAD tools do not contain computational design capabilities intended for novice use. Similarly, novice oriented programing environments lack the functionality to allow the production of designs that are suitable for fabrication.

There are also significant perceptual barriers to participation. There persists among the general public a limited perception of the applications of programing. Many people consider programing to be irrelevant to their interests, and therefore lack motivation to pursue what they perceive to be a highly specialized and difficult undertaking [22]. There are also prevailing perceptions of digital fabrication which may hinder casual engagement. Personal fabrication technology is often portrayed as a precursor to the production of replicator-like technology which can instantiate literally anything by building it directly from atoms. This projection of future technology is exciting to think about. This view can also act as a barrier to widespread engagement with existing forms of digital fabrication, by setting up unreal expectations for this technology, or by portraying it as a variation on traditional forms of consumerism. The idea of fabrication as a perfect replication system also

eliminates the need or desire for human engagement in the fabrication process, eliminating the entry points for craft. Daniella Rosner describes this view in her research:

*A central element of these and other visions of the future is that craft is done for us: Kitchens tell us what and how to cook, eliminating the creativity and pleasure of cooking from scratch with whats on hand; object printers create flawless prototypes, eliminating messily glued-together chipboard and toothpicks. In this new world, craft becomes fetishthe proudly displayed collection of vinyl records shelved alongside an iPod and digital files [10].*

There is also the tendency to trivialize the hobbyist applications of digital fabrication. In the domain of Human Computer Interaction (HCI), researchers often focus on the hedonistic properties technologically oriented DIY practices as opposed to the utility of the resultant artifacts or their ability to generate profit. Pleasure and self-expression are central components of hobbyist and craft-oriented computation and digital fabrication, however these qualities do not come at the cost of generating artifacts that are practical, functional, and sellable [29]. The trend of separating hobbyist practice as merely fun in contrast to professional practical applications overshadows some of the most interesting practical possibilities that emerge through amateur use of this technology.



# Chapter 3

## Related Tools and Research

Both computational design and digital fabrication are supported through the use of a variety of Computer Aided Design (CAD) software. There are 4 primary categories of existing software that are relevant to the study of the convergence of these fields: professional computational-design tools, entry-level programing environments, and novice-oriented CAD tools. While certain qualities are shared between these categories, several key distinctions exist between each group of tools.

### 3.1 Professional Computational Design Tools

Several forms of professional computational-design tools exist. Many popular graphic-user-interface (GUI) CAD applications include a feature that allows the user to automate certain elements of the program through scripting or programing. For example, in Adobe software like Photoshop and Illustrator, it is possible to write JavaScript-based programs to automate various application procedures. Similarly, 3D modeling tools such as Maya and Blender feature the ability to script behaviors in languages that are syntactically similar to Perl and Python respectively. In all of these examples the programing interface is omitted from the primary interfaces of the application, and must be deliberately activated by the user.

Some professional tools are more explicitly developed for computational design. The most prominent example is Grasshopper, a third-party add-on for the Rhinoceros 3D modeling software. Grasshopper is a data-flow programing environment that lets users combine a variety of modules and blocks to create and adjust 3D models in Rhino. A textual coding module is also available and allows users to integrate C# scripts using the Rhino API into their program.

DesignScript, a more recent computational design tool, developed by Autodesk, is a domain specific text-based programing environment and language that contains methods to generate and manipulate geometric models that are compatible with existing Autodesk applications. DesignScript is an add-on to the Autodesk AutoCad software and cannot be run independently. DesignScript

is intended for use by experienced designers and 3D modelers who possess a range of programming expertise. The language syntax is based on C#, however it features the ability to operate in both associative and imperative paradigms, in an effort to support a pedagogical transition between basic and advanced levels of programming [8].

OpenSCAD is a script-based constructive solid geometry modeling tool developed specifically for CAD applications. OpenSCAD contains a custom programming language in which the user can create descriptions of 3d models in a textual format, and display them by compiling the script. This scripting behavior provides the user with precise control over the modeling process and enables the creation of designs that are defined by configurable parameters, however this control comes at the cost of requiring the user to be familiar with textual programming and scripting. OpenSCAD is explicitly developed for experienced programmers and relies on textual input exclusively. In addition, unlike the prior tools mentioned, OpenSCAD is both free and open source, and several variations and derivatives of it exist [7].

One of the most important elements of these professional tools is their ability to import and export a wide variety of file formats, thus facilitating the transitions between a digital design and the required file type for a specific fabrication tool. Because of their high-cost and complex feature set, these professional tools are difficult to use without prior experience or extensive practice. With the exception of OpenSCAD, another defining feature of these tools is that they only available as plugins, add-ons or are developed to supplement an existing graphical tool, rather than serve as the primary method of design. This status of programming as secondary form of interaction poses a practical barrier to novice use of the computational functionality of these tools; the scripting tools in illustrator and photoshop are difficult to locate, Grasshopper must be custom installed along with several dependencies, and only functions on Windows versions of Rhino, and Design Script requires the prior purchase of AutoCAD to operate. While these practical barriers can be overcome, their existence often prevents less experienced users from gaining access. More importantly, the positioning of computational functionality as secondary to the primary method of design points to a larger ideological classification of these forms of design as a specialized and exclusive, rather than serving as a primary method of design.

[images of professional level tools](#)

## 3.2 Entry-level CAD Tools

A subset of CAD tools have been created that are designed to be more accessible to a wider range of people. These tools provide an option for individuals who lack the experience and access to professional level tools, however they also provide an opportunity for more casual participation in CAD. SketchUp is a 3d modeling tool developed by Google to enable easier forms of 3D modeling.

Although SketchUp was not explicitly created to allow people to design for digital fabrication, several independently developed add ons exist that allow users to export designs to file formats that are compatible with a variety of fabrication machine [1]. TinkerCad is another 3d modeling tool designed for entry level users. As opposed to SketchUp, TinkerCad is explicitly developed to assist in designing for 3d printers and has built in functionality to allow users to export their designs to the .stl format which is compatible with 3D printing [4]. AutoDesk has also produced several entry level 3d-modeling applications as a part of their 123D series. Many of these applications are designed to interface with digital fabrication, including 123D Make which allows users to convert stock or uploaded 3d models into a series of flat parts which can be fabricated on 2-axis machines like laser cutters, and 123D Creature, which enables users to design a variety of creatures from a set of basic parts and then order a 3d printed model of their finished creature [?]. AutoDesk Research has also developed MeshMixer, an application for the intuitive merging and manipulating high resolution triangle meshes. MeshMixer was released to the public and has since become a popular 3d design tool for hobbyist 3D printer users.

All of the entry level tools listed above vary in their specific approach to creating more accessible forms of CAD. In general they feature a trade off between limited functionality and power, in favor of a simplified tool set and an easier learning curve. Despite these restrictions, it is possible to use these entry level tools to develop highly complex and sophisticated models [show example image of mesh mixer model](#). A more pressing limitation of these tools is their ephemerality. Because entry level CAD tools are often free, and more frequently web based applications, it is common for them to suddenly become unavailable or no longer supported by the company that produces them. Tinkercad serves as a recent example of this wherein the parent company decided to transition to focusing on professional-level CAD tools and as a result, closed down the Tinkercad website and cut off access to the application. TinkerCad was recently acquired by AutoDesk and its website restored, however its future is uncertain.

Several of these entry-level tools also feature some form of scripting or programing functionality. A plugin for Sketchup allows users to automate certain actions by using the Ruby-based SketchUp API. TinkerCad allows users to create Shape Scripts, which are parametric models defined by javascript code. MeshMixer has an C++ API which is not yet publicly available, but is provided to interested parties upon request. While these computational features suggest compelling possibilities, similar to the professional level tools listed above, they are positioned as secondary ways of interacting, and are designed less deliberately than the primary features of the application.

[images of entry level cad tools and fix citations](#)

### 3.3 Learning-Oriented programming tools

Similar to entry level CAD tools, a number of wonderful applications have been created to introduce inexperienced programmers to the realm of computer science. Logo, a computational drawing program, serves as the seminal novice programming language founded on principles of constructionism and embodiment [26]. The Scratch visual programming language is a notable successor to Logo, and allows users to create interactive projects by combining command blocks rather than writing textual code [?]. Alice is another programming environment that relies on visual programming, but is targeted towards an older user group than Scratch [11]. Turtle Art [2] and Design Blocks citedesign blocks are two visual programming languages inspired by Logo that are designed specifically for visual composition. Processing is a text-based programming environment designed for easy learning, and directed toward artists, designers, and inexperienced programmers [3].

Logo, Turtle Art, Design Blocks, and Processing facilitate computational drawing and, therefore, can be viewed as computational-design environments. There remains a gap, however, between novice-oriented programing environments and the novice-oriented CAD tools. In direct contrast to the novice oriented CAD tools described in the preceding section, although learning oriented programing tools can provide an excellent platform for generating digital computational design work, they often lack explicit features for generating and exporting designs that are compatible with existing modes of digital fabrication. It is possible to create work-arounds; for example in processing, users can download and install community-created libraries that allow for Stereolithography format (STL), Drawing Interchange Format (DXF), and Portable Document Format (PDF) export. The independent development of export functionality for tools like Processing demonstrates significant interest by the community in combining computational design and digital fabrication. If we wish to open this space for entry level practitioners however, we must design tools that exhibit the tools and techniques for computational design for fabrication as their primary functionality.

### 3.4 Novel Fabrication and CAD tools

In addition to these tools, there are a number of research projects involving novel forms of fabrication and software tools that demonstrate new approaches for computational design and digital fabrication. Sketch It, Make It is a 2D CAD tool that allows users to constrain their designs through gestures made using a digital drawing tablet [20]. Spatial Sketch is a tool that allows users to create abstract 3D sketches via their gestures, and then translates the sketches into a set of slices, which can be fabricated and combined into a finished piece [18]. SketchChair allows users to design their own chair by sketching with a computer stylus [17]. The resultant design can then be cut on a



Figure 3-1: The Logo Turtle robot: an early form of computational design and digital fabrication for novices)

computer-numerical controlled (CNC) milling machine and assembled into a 3D object. SketchChair includes a simulation tool that allows users to test the usability of their chairs before they cut them. FlatCAD seeks to connect programming and digital fabrication and allows users to build customized construction kits with a laser cutter by programming in FlatLang, a novice-oriented programming language modeled on Logo [19]. Spirogator is a processing based tool that allows users to digitally customize a set of hypotrochoid geared-drawing tools and then view a simulation of those tools in action. The user then has the option of either exporting the resulting design generated by the digital gears and fabricating it directly, or exporting the file paths for the gears themselves, and fabricating them on a laser cutter, to be used as physical drawing tools [14].

These examples share several important elements. They are restricted to a relatively narrow domain, but still support a wide range of design variations and personal expression. They contain intuitive and familiar methods of interaction often in the form of drawing and moving sliders. They contain explicit features for making the process of digital fabrication easier for new practitioners,

and reduce the possibility of creating designs that will be infeasible to fabricate or are physically unstable. Spirogator and Sketch Chair's simulation tools are particularly interesting in this regard, as they assist the user in predicting some of the behavior of the resultant physical artifact prior to its fabrication. These qualities of domain-specificity, design flexibility, intuitive interaction and practical support for fabrication are important properties for any novice-oriented design software.

images of novel cad tools

# Chapter 4

## Objectives

As indicated by the analysis of existing CAD and computational design tools, many options exist to support novice entry into computer science and new tools are emerging that provide different ways of engaging in CAD and digital fabrication. At this point however, is a lack of tools, which attempt to bridge accessible programing and novel forms of digital fabrication. The primary objective of this thesis is to research the relationship between textual programing language and visual design, and physical construction by developing tools that allow for casual, craft-oriented applications of digital fabrication and computational design.

### 4.1 Functional Properties of Algorithmic Crafting Tools

Based prior CAD and computational design tools I hypothesized that the following functional properties are necessary for an effective algorithmic craft software:

- **Emphasis on computational design:** Programing should be the chief method of generating and manipulating designs, and this focus should be reflected in the interface of the software.
- **Novice-oriented programing syntax:** The programing syntax and application programming interface (API) should be designed to accommodate individuals with no prior design experience, and should be limited to methods and structures relevant to the task of design.
- **Support of sophisticated design techniques:** Although the programmatic aspects of the program should seek to cater to first time programmers, the tool should work for a range of design expertise and objectives: from amateurs with an expressed interest in design and aesthetics, to those with prior design experience.
- **Design methods that facilitate digital fabrication:** The software should include programing and drawing methods that allow for the production of designs that are suitable for

digital fabrication and support for exporting to relevant file formats.

- **Prioritization of visualization and simulation:** Users should be given ample visual feedback to inform their programming decisions.
- **Simple workflow from software to fabrication:** The transition from the design tool to the fabrication device should require as few intermediary steps as possible.
- **Free and open-source:** The software should be freely available, and able to function on multiple platforms with low requirements for computational processing power to afford high levels of access to casual users. If possible, the software should also be open source, in order to encourage the proliferation of additional novice oriented tools that can be developed for the specific needs of distinct user groups.
- **Domain specificity:** In order to support first-time users, the tool should be constrained to a the design of a particular set of end products. Or, if the software is general purpose, it should be packaged with a set of well documented example designs and projects that clearly demonstrate its key applications.
- **Fabrication and craft-specific documentation:** In addition to the documentation of the application and programing language, the fabrication and crafting techniques intended for use with the software should be well-documented. This documentation should include details on suitable materials, fabrication machine access and settings, and tutorials on the craft components of example projects.

## 4.2 Evaluation Criteria

In addition to these functional properties, I generated a set of evaluation criteria for any prospective algorithmic crafting software. A successful tool should produce the following results:

- **Allow users to successfully create physical artifacts:** The artifacts themselves should be durable and useful.
- **Afford a wide degree of variation in design and expression:** The personal aesthetic preferences of the creator should be apparent in the resultant artifact.
- **Enable people to understand the functionality and utility of the programs they write** Individuals should emerge from the process with a general understanding of some of the key components of computer programing, with an ability to articulate how these components function in their design.

- **Allow users to create objects and designs they would have difficulty generating with conventional techniques** The tool should support the affordances of computational design expressed in section 2.1, specifically precision, visual complexity, generativity and stylistic abstraction.
- **Engender in users a positive, enjoyable experience:** Use of the tool and subsequent crafting activities should be pleasurable.
- **Foster a sense of confidence:** After working with the tool, people should have increased confidence in their ability to successfully program, design, and use digital fabrication tools.

### 4.3 Design Tools and Evaluation Methodology

Over the course of my thesis, I developed and tested three software tools to support algorithmic craft. Codeable Objects is a domain specific programming library for the design and production of lamps. Soft Objects is an expanded version of Codeable Objects aimed at computational fashion design. DressCode is a general-purpose integrated programming and visual design environment. **repetitive from introduction?** Each tool was evaluated during one or more workshops with designers, artists, programmers and young people. I documented each workshop through pre and post surveys, interviews, and photographs of student projects. The surveys were aimed at understanding participants previous experience in programming and design, their interest in and attitudes toward programming and design (before and after the workshops), and their engagement in and enjoyment of the workshops.

Pre-surveys were administered at the start of the workshops and focused on participants previous experience and attitudes. They also asked students to describe their opinions about how programming and craft could be combined, and how they felt programming could extend or limit creativity. Post-surveys were administered at the termination of the workshops and contained attitudinal questions that were matched to the pre-surveys. In addition, post surveys contained a range of written questions asking the participants to describe their opinion of the success of their projects and their experience using Codeable Objects, Soft Objects or DressCode respectively.

Individual interviews were conducted with the participants in the Soft Objects workshop, and the DressCode workshop. These interviews lasted an average of 15-30 minutes and were audio recorded and transcribed. During the interviews, the participants were asked to describe their experience in the workshop and talk about the process of conceptualizing, designing and producing their garments. They were asked to describe what they enjoyed, what was difficult for them, and what they felt they had learned through this process. A listing of the interview questions is available in appendix A. Survey and verbal interview responses and project outcomes were then analyzed to determine if the essential qualities outlined in the requirements section (above) were achieved. We also used this

information to identify recurring and prominent themes in participants experiences. In the following three chapters, I detail the development, feature set and evaluation of each design tool.

## Chapter 5

# Codeable Objects



Codeable Objects is computational design tool that allows people to design and export the toolpaths for a laser cut lamp. Lamps possess an established function, but can vary immensely

in their form-factor. The focus of lamp design for Codeable Objects offered a wide set of design possibilities for a concrete and useful end product. There is also an established history of creating DIY lamps via digital fabrication. The Instructables community tutorial website has an entire section devoted to DIY lamps, and many examples of patterns that use a laser cutter for fabrication.

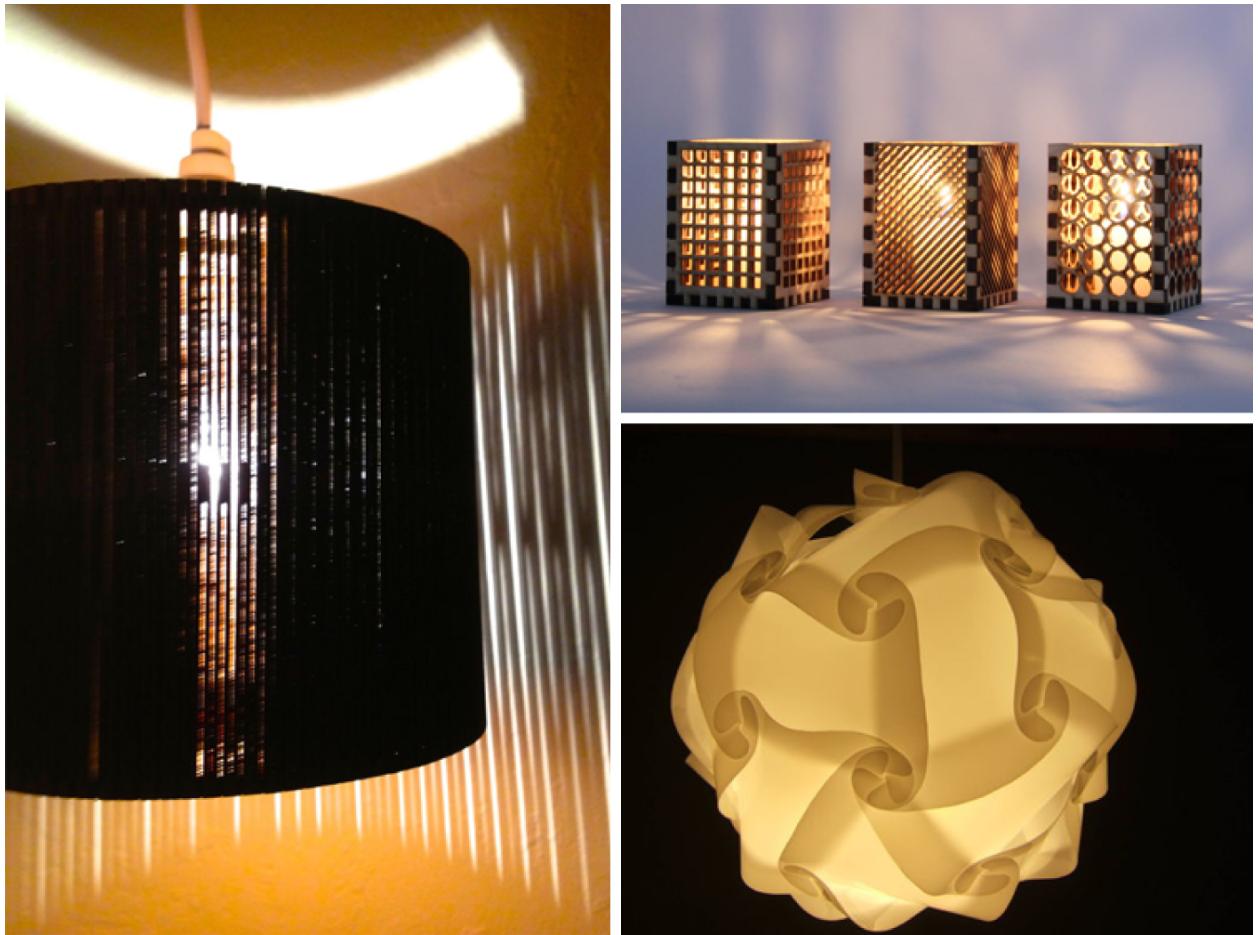


Figure 5-1: a selection of laser cut lamps from Instructables

## 5.1 Motivation

Many of these examples require the creator to directly emulate the design provided by the creator of the tutorial. If the creator wishes to deviate from the original design, they often need to use a CAD tool like Adobe Illustrator or Solid Works[15]. In this particular instructable, the author uses SolidWorks to design the form and illustrator to create the pattern on the shade. As mentioned in Section 3.1, professional CAD tools are often difficult to access and use for casual practitioners, however these tools are often necessary to ensure that the fabricated parts fit together correctlySolidWorks

is more difficult to use than illustrator, but has the benefit of being parametric. Illustrator, however contains support generating aesthetic forms and patterns, an aspect that SolidWorks lacks. In my personal experience, Illustrator was well suited to creating individual illustrations for laser cutting, but was ill-suited to the design of products with multiple parts. In this case, I often had to resort to cutting numerous sample pieces of in order to ensure the joints and form would function correctly in the final piece. If I made a mistake, or decided I wanted to modify the design, I lost time and materials in the fabricating process, and had to endure the tedious process of adjusting correcting each individual part.



Figure 5-2: Instructables lamp tutorial with SolidWorks design process

Using conventional tools also presented other challenges. One common way to make laser-cut 3D forms is by assembling 2D press fit pieces. I found that when creating 3D forms that were curved, it was extremely challenging in 2D-CAD software to correctly size and design parts which would fit the faces of the lamp frame in order to create shades to diffuse the light. Although the shades also provided an excellent space for incorporating illustrative elements into the lamp, as soon as they were resized, I would have to re-adjust the pattern to fit. In the face of these problems, computation provided a possible solution. I decided to combine tasks of parametric manipulation, aesthetic pattern generation and the conversion of a 3D form to 2D parts into a single computational design tool.

## 5.2 Tool Description and workflow

The objective of the first version of Codeable Objects was simple: to create a tool that allowed to design a custom lamp by describing the form and the pattern of the shades, which they could then fabricate and assemble. The lamp itself was comprised of 4 basic parts, a wooden press fit frame, a

set of vellum pieces that fit over the frame to act as a shade,a set of cardstock pieces with a pattern that fit over the shades, and a commercial made light fixture that fit into the frame (see figure: 5-3.)

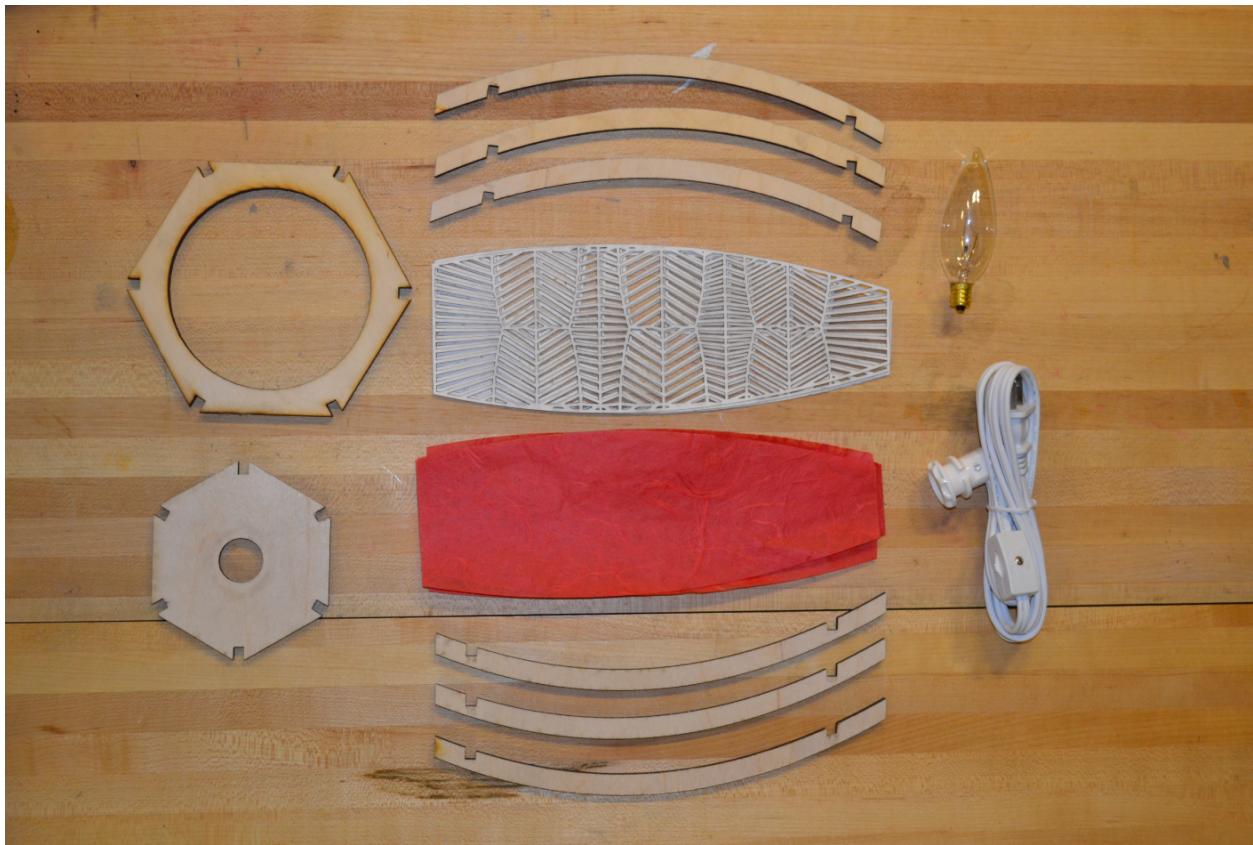


Figure 5-3: the individual parts of a lamp

Codeable Objects was developed as a programming library for Processing and contained a set of programming methods that allow the user to describe the lamp, and define the tool paths for all three materials. In the first version of the library, all design took place via textual programming, and keyboard commands. Within the Processing IDE one imports and initializes the controller class of the Codeable Objects library, and uses it to call four main functions that determine the height, top width, middle width and bottom width of the lamp. These 4 parameters are used to calculate the equation for a parabola via 3 intersection points. Rotating this parabola around the y-axis generates a closed 3-dimensional form. The library also provided access to an additional set of methods that control the number of sides, the resolution of the curve and the position of the internal structural supports. To facilitate the construction process, notches are automatically generated in all of the parts to allow the lamp to be press-fit together. The inclusion of this feature gives the user freedom to customize the shape of their lamp, without having to worry about the mechanics of construction. The library determines the correct position of the notches by calculating appropriate angle for each

individual notch and determining the correct edge of intersection for each tool path based on this angle.

Codeable Objects also includes a second set of programming methods that allow users to describe the decorative components of the lamp by specifying coordinates in polar or cartesian space. Upon compilation, the coordinates are used by the application to calculate a design using a Voronoi diagram. A Voronoi diagram is a geometric subdivision of space that generates a quadrants based on a given point set according to the equidistant boundaries between all the points [?]. When the diagram is calculated, each segment is checked for intersection or containment with the polygon. Segments with both endpoints within the polygon are preserved unchanged, while segments with only one endpoint inside the diagram are clipped at the appropriate edge of intersection, by checking their angle against the angle of the points of the edges of the boundary. Segments which have both points outside of the polygon are checked for intersection using the segment intersection algorithm and either clipped according to their intersection points or removed altogether if they lack an intersection (fig: 5-4).

Once the code is compiled, a graphic preview is displayed. For the pilot version, users could use key-commands to toggle between a view of the form of the 3D form of lamp, the voronoi-diagram pattern, and a 2D preview of the press fit parts (fig:5-5.) A final key-command allowed for the resultant design files to be exported as three separate pdfs, containing the paths for the press-fit frame, the shades, and the pattern files.

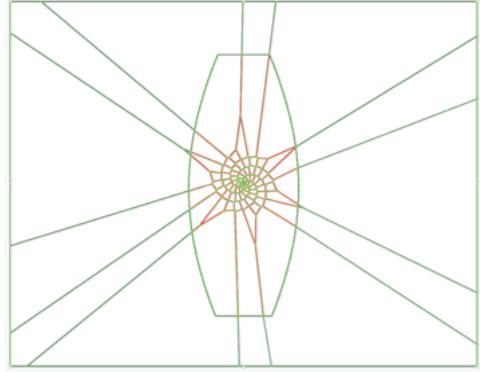


Figure 5-4: Algorithm for constraining the voronoi diagram within the shade

### 5.3 Evaluation

Using this basic pilot library, the first evaluation of Codeable Objects was conducted with a group of nine graduate students, ranging in age from 24-34, who engaged in a six-hour workshop. Five participants were women. According to self-reported pre-survey data, all but one of the participants were intermediate to experienced programmers. Five of the nine had previous experience with Processing. In contrast, participants indicated they had little or no prior experience in design. What experience they had was primarily gained in high school art classes and college elective courses.

During the workshop, each participant engaged in the design and fabrication of their own lamp. Participants received programming instruction in the use of Codeable Objects and a basic

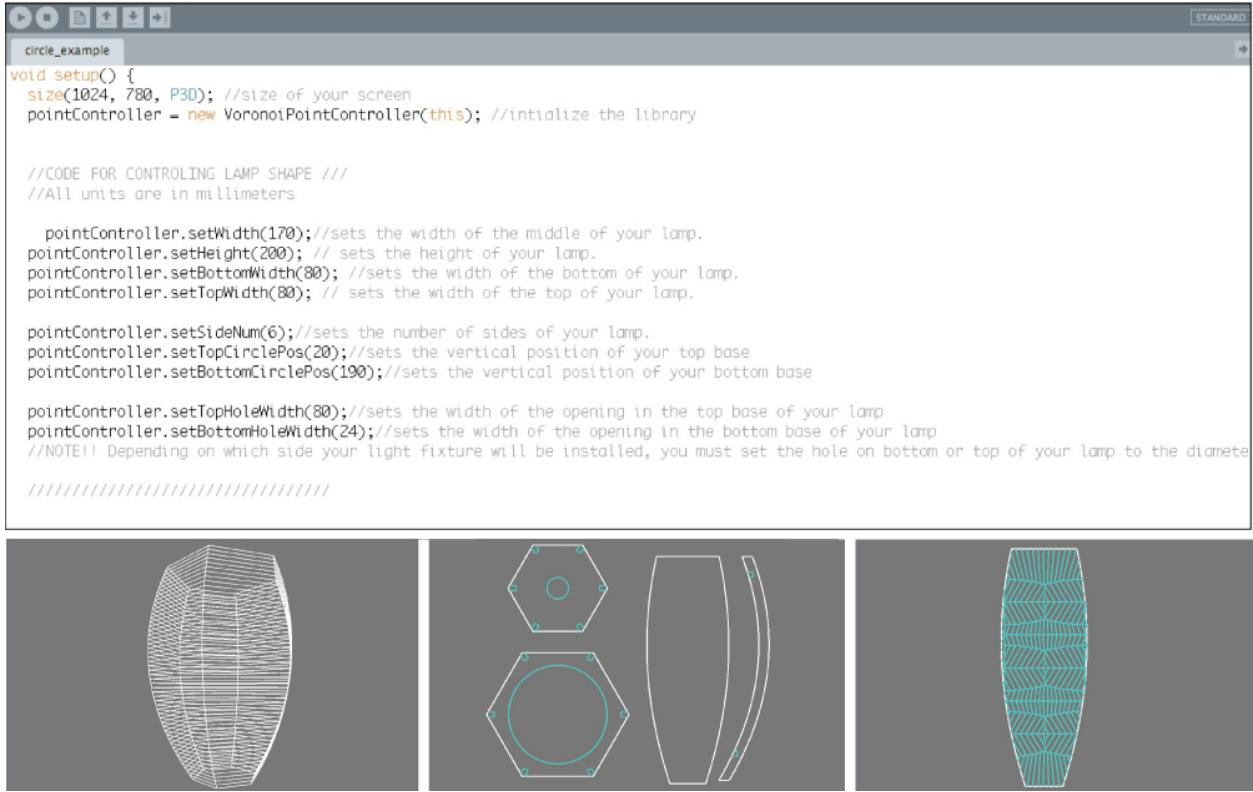


Figure 5-5: The first version of Codeable Objects, with only text-based interaction

explanation of the principles behind the geometry of the lamp. The pilot version of Codeable Objects was packaged with a set of example programs that contained the basic code for initializing the library and defining the parameters of the lamp, along with a variety of point generation methods. Examples included algorithms to generate spirals, circles and grids in points. Participants were also provided with access to materials, and received training in the use of the laser cutter. They given approximately four hours to design the structure and ornamentation of their lamp, followed by two hours for fabrication and assembly.

## 5.4 Results

All but one of the participants in the lamp workshop successfully completed their lamp. The one exception was a user who wished to incorporate a specialized light fixture into their piece, but unfortunately damaged her parts while waiting for the fixture to arrive. Participants with little or no prior programing experience primarily relied upon tweaking or remixing the example programs to design the form and pattern of their lamp, whereas those more experienced in programing experimented extensively with the library to produce a wide range of forms and patterns. One participant wrote



Figure 5-6: Several of the finished lamps from the first workshop

a program that decomposed a black and white image into a point cloud and used that as the basis for her pattern. Another participant wrote a program that used a Gaussian distribution of points to achieve the gradual variation he desired in his final pattern.

The physical assembly process required additional time beyond the duration of the workshop for most participants. This can partially be attributed to the bottleneck on the laser cutter, however the design and crafting components of the project took also longer than expected. Despite this, all the participants returned after the workshop to complete their projects, and each participants indicated on the survey that they were able to complete a finished product to their satisfaction. The physical objects produced were both attractive and functional; participants displayed their lamps in their offices and homes after completion. One participant returned several days later to build a second lamp so that he would have a matching set for his bedside tables (figure:5-6.)

## 5.5 Discussion

Because of their prior expertise, the experiences of the majority of the participants in the first study are not indicative of the feasibility of Codeable Objects for novice programmers. Their experiences instead stand in contrast to the experience of the novice coders in the successive workshops and provide important information about the usability and workflow of the software. Some of the experienced programmers provided immediate practical assistance by developing new example programs for Codeable Objects, including an extremely popular program for cosine and sine pattern creation. Because the library was open-source, they were also able to submit upgrades to the interface design and functionality, which were later incorporated into the core version.

The experienced programmers in the lamp workshop exhibited limited knowledge of computational design prior to the start of the workshop. When asked in the pre-workshop surveys how they

thought programing, design and craft could be combined, the general response was either uncertain, or as method to create dynamic interactivity, rather than a tool for the design of form and pattern:

*“You can combine software and hardware and make craft more dynamic (e.g. sensors).”*

Lamp Participant pre 1

*“[Programing] gives [you] the ability to make something dynamic.”*

Lamp Participant pre 3

Following the workshop, the participants were generally pleased with the creative affordances of the tool, and described how the software enabled them to expand their programing abilities to the realm of art and craft with greater success:

*“I think programming makes designing more accessible because you don’t have to be able to draw or paint.”*

Lamp participant 4

*“I love the idea of being able to combine my interest in programming for creative expressions.”*

Lamp participant 6

There was also an awareness among several participants about the practical benefits of combining computational design and digital fabrication:

*“I understand now how programming can be used for quick prototyping and mockups that can be used to inform final design decisions. This is easy [and] helpful when using physical materials where mistakes can be costly.”*

Lamp participant 2

*“Using programming in the design process adds some exciting and unique capabilities over traditional design and crafting, including mixing in different algorithm and ideas from other existing software, and rapid prototyping of complex designs.”*

Lamp participant 6

Following the workshop, one participant remarked that she had always believed that she was terrible at art, but that making the lamp had altered that perception. Although the primary objective behind Codeable Objects was to make computational design more accessible to non-programmers, in the first workshop, it provided a pathway for programmers to apply their skills to design and craft. From these responses, it is apparent that even among experienced programmers, algorithmic craft has the potential to expand people’s understanding of the applications of programming and motivate them to apply computation to other forms of production and expression.

There were also elements of the process that were problematic for the participants. It became immediately clear during the workshop that textual programing was not the best method to design the form of the lamp. Many of the participants became frustrated about having to set the parameters and then wait for the compilation process to complete before they could view the resulting form. This issue was addressed partly in subsequent versions of the tool by replacing the textual parameters with a set of sliders in the compiled application, which would adjust the form in real time, across each of the views (figure: 5-7.)

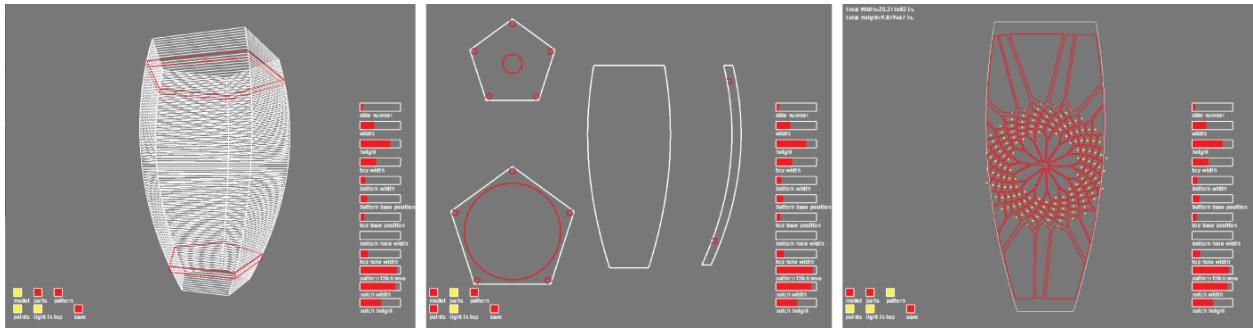


Figure 5-7: Revised graphic view with sliders

The textual programing method was useful for creating pattern on the shades. The simple method of specifying points in a programing context provided a space for creativity and resulted in greater variation in the lamps. If the tool had relied on a more standard set of graphical user interface(UI) components, like sliders to control the point generation, it is doubtful that the same range could have been achieved. On the other hand, it was clear that the less experienced programmers had more difficulty deliberately designing the patterns of their lamps, and relied primarily on adjusting and remixing existing examples.

Several participants also put forth detailed critiques of the programming process, which brought into focus concerns about the practice of computational design itself. One participant reacted against defining the generative qualities of the Voronoi diagram patterns as a design method:

*"Changing the parameters didn't always generate the pattern you have in mind. It was more like generating a few semi-random patterns and you choose one that looks good. It is rather a trying-and-choosing rather than designing /making something you planned to have. I think "design" involves "intention" and "planning." Programming, crafting, and design should be combined in the way that entails prior planning and intentions as opposed to cutting together the semi-random choices, which could be good but I wouldn't call that design."*

Lamp participant 6

As this quote indicates, the attributes of randomness and generativity do not automatically lead to optimal or good design decisions. Some deciding factor has to play a role in the process, but the criteria for this decision are often ambiguous. This criticism touches on a core debate about the role of conscious design and the restriction of intuitive creativity in computational practices. The emergence of comments like this are encouraging, because they reflect the engagement of the participants, not just with the task at hand, but in a critical evaluation of the creative implications of this form of creation.

This comment also highlights a key restriction of Codeable Objects. It can be argued that adjusting the parameters and input values to a system constitutes a form of design. The task of defining the algorithms that determine the system itself however, constitute a more interesting form of computational design. With Codeable Objects, the user is unable to modify the program which defines the range of forms and patterns that are possible, unless they alter the source code of the library itself. When evaluated as a tool for algorithmic craft, Codeable Objects could have done a better job of supporting some of the deeper components of computational design. The stylistic limitations contained in the tool most likely contributed to the high success rate in project completion, and the general attractiveness of the resulting projects. For future tools however, I worked to create a better balance of stylistic and computational openness and accessibility for new programmers.

One other defining component of the Codeable Objects pilot workshop was the contrast between the challenges in the computational design and digital fabrication and the challenges in crafting. The difficulties people experienced while designing and fabricating their projects were often discrete; such as correcting for mathematical error in coordinate placement, or having the incorrect setting on the laser cutter. More complex problems arose in these contexts as well, such as confusion around principles geometric point placement, however they were problems that could be addressed through verbal instruction and explanation. The challenges encountered in the crafting session were of a material or physical quality. People struggled with finding the best techniques for assembling the parts and finishing individual pieces so that the resulting product maintained an attractive appearance. Most participants were surprised at the amount of time required to complete the physical assembly, and were often frustrated when variations in the crafting process violated the precision and perfection of the digital design, and laser cut parts.

Some of the frustrations in the physical construction process were addressed in subsequent workshops by creating a paper variation of the lamp that was faster and easier to assemble and required no gluing (figure: 5-8.) In addition, a feature was added to the software which to report the approximate material size required for a design, so that users could ensure their would fit on the bed of the laser cutter.

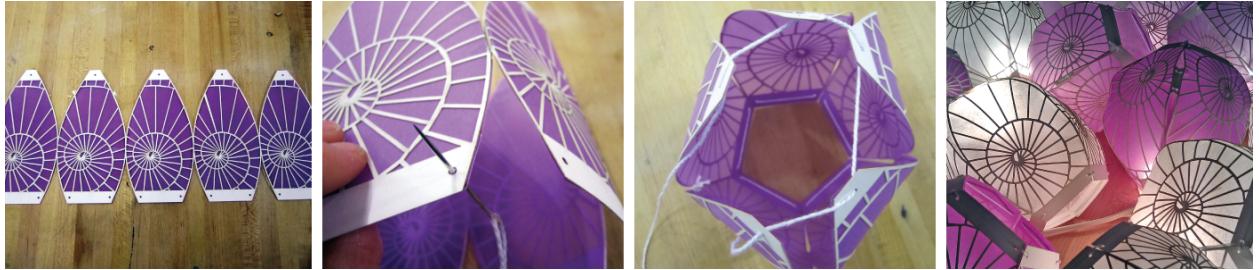


Figure 5-8: The revised paper lamps

Although there is often an opportunity to improve a user's experience through changes in the interface and artifact design, some of the difficulties are embedded in the practice of hand-craft. In craft, it is both impossible and undesirable to eliminate the properties of material variation, and the benefits of practice and experience. Many of the difficulties workshop participants experienced in the crafting process do not reflect a failure in the tools, but rather challenges that are intrinsic to crafting, and best addressed through practice and familiarity with the materials. In this way, craft practice differs from computational practice. While programming benefits from experience and practice, the approaches for solving problems differ significantly. Programming often requires an analytical approach with an emphasis on consistency and regularity, whereas crafting requires a more intuitive process of responding and adjusting one's technique while in direct contact with the materials. Algorithmic tools should be presented in a manner that accustom users to operating in both discreet and intuitive modes of problem solving. Workshops that use these tools should attempt to merge craft and computational problem solving in a cohesive manner so that material experience informs computational approaches and vice-versa.

this last section is unclear- re-write



# Chapter 6

## Soft Objects



After an evaluation of the successes and limitations of the Codeable Objects library I made an effort to expand the library in a way that would allow for a broader range of computational design approaches and end products. In particular, I was interested in exploring the domain of algorithmically-crafted garments and fashion accessories. To support computational fashion design in the context of algorithm craft, I expanded the Codeable Objects tool into a more general programming library entitled Soft Objects and evaluated it over a 10-day workshop with young designers.

## 6.1 Motivation

Fashion is an exciting domain to connect to computation, because it appeals to groups of people who are often under-represented in computer science, particularly women and girls. Because garments and fashion accessories are created to be worn, computational fashion design requires the programmer to consider questions of comfort, sizing and personal taste and style. With the growth in public awareness of digital fabrication, there is enthusiasm for the fashion applications of digital fabrication technology. Much of this excitement is directed towards 3D-printed wearables and textiles. In July 2010, Iris Van Herpen released her Crystallization collection, which featured her first computationally designed, 3D printed piece, marking the first time a 3d printed garment had appeared on the runway [5]. Van Herpen and many other fashion designers have continued using 3d printing as a medium for fashion since then. As a result, computationally designed, digitally fabricated fashion is often synonymous with 3D printing. The 3D printed garments and accessories produced by professional designers like Van Herpen serve as inspiration for the future of digital fabrication, and demonstrate possibilities that would be impossible to fabricate through any other means. For the average person however, computationally designed and digitally fabricated garments of this nature present significant limitations. Given current technology and material limitations, the majority of 3D printed garments are impractical for every-day wear and require advanced fabrication techniques that are unavailable to many designers. Garments like the N.12 bikini, designed by Continuum [?] are intended to be more practical, and available to consumers, but for the time being they are limited in scale, and still come at a steep price point (\$300 for the bikini top). Overall, the construction of 3D printed garments of this form, both in terms of materials and techniques, appear to have little in common with existing methods of garment production, like sewing, knitting and embroidery. People with more traditional garment construction skills may feel that their abilities are not compatible with digital fabrication of this form.



Figure 6-1: 3D printed fashion (from left to right: Crystallization 3d Top by Iris Van Herpen, Drape Dress by Janne Kyttanen, N12 Bikini by Continuum Fashion, Strvct shoe by Continuum Fashion

Although perhaps less publicized than 3D printed fashion, other other designers are merging fashion with computation and digital fabrication in a way that blends new technology with established approaches. Diana Eng's Laser Lace tee collection contains laser-cut machine-washable t-shirts with floral-inspired iconography, and her Fibonacci scarf is created through traditional knitting techniques, meshed with a Fibonacci knit pattern. Eunsuk Hur's modular fashion pieces are inspired by tessellations and fractal geometry. By creating garments through laser-cut interlocking pieces, Hur's aim was to produce items that were robust and durable, also gave the user the opportunity to use their inner creativity to come up with new and interesting items, by rearranging the individual components (figure:??.)

Examples such as these demonstrate a space in computational fashion design that is compatible with traditional interests, and skillsets. Fabrication machines, like laser cutters and vinyl cutters are dominant in this type of work, because they work with traditional materials and can produce garments at a much lower cost than 3D printers. Variation in materials also can translate to a wider set of possibilities for hand crafting as well as different aesthetics and styles. It should be noted that accessible forms of 3D printing can produce compelling wearable objects, however they are generally on the scale of jewelry and small accessories. Garments designed and produced as a blend of digital fabrication and traditional materials and processes correspond with the values of algorithmic craft, and should be distinguished from other forms of digitally fabricated wearable garments. Work of this nature motivated the development of the Soft Objects programming library, and designed and conducted a workshop to explore the intersection computation, digital fabrication and traditional garment construction.



Figure 6-2: "Ready to wear" computational fashion (from left to right: Fibonacci Scarf by Diana Eng, Biomimicry laser-cut bracelet by Stefanie Nieuwenhuyse, Laser Lace All-Over Tee by Diana Eng, Interstice bracelet by Nervous Systems, Modular Fashion by Eunsuk Hur

## 6.2 Tool description

The Soft Objects library contains a set of methods that allows users to draw shapes and patterns and then export those shapes and patterns in a vector-file format that is compatible with x-y axis digital-fabrication machines. Similar to Codeable Objects, to use the library, a user imports it into the Processing environment and then writes and compiles code with the methods provided by the library using the Processing editor. Soft Objects allows users to define and manipulate basic geometric primitives such as Points, Lines, Curves and Polygons. These primitives can then be collected within Pattern and Shape objectsstructures designed to capture surface decoration and 2D structure, respectivelyto form increasingly complex designs. oft Objects is formulated on an Object Oriented Programming (OOP) paradigm, which lets users create and manipulate collections of geometric primitivesPatterns and Shapes. This structure differs from Processings drawing API, which uses a functional programing approach. The structure of Soft Objects enables users to simultaneously apply transformations to all of the elements in a collection that make up a complex pattern or shape. It is also possible to import scalar vector graphics files (SVGs) to incorporate pre-drawn designs as elements within a pattern or as a container for existing patterns.

```
//Polygons
Polygon triangle = new Polygon(); // creates an empty instance of
triangle.addLine(line1); // copies the line into the polygon
triangle.addLine(line2); // copies the line into the polygon
triangle.closePath(); //closes off the polygon to make a complet
triangle.addToScreen(); //adds the triangle to the screen

Polygon pentagon = new Polygon(5,100,100,400); //creates a new p
pentagon.addToScreen(); //adds the polygon to the screen

//Rectangles
Rectangle rectangle = new Rectangle(0,0,100,100);
rectangle.addToScreen(); //adds the rectangto the screen

//transformation and translation methods
rectangle.scaleX(1.5); //scales the triangle along the x axis
rectangle.scaleY(2); //scales the triangle along the y axis
rectangle.centerOrigin(); // moves the origin to the center of t
rectangle.rotate(45); //rotates the rectangle by 45 degrees
rectangle.moveTo(width/2,height/2); //moves the pattern to the c
rectangle.setStrokeColor(255,0,0); //sets the color of the recto

//Curves
Curve curve = new Curve(200,200,400,200,300,100); //creates a cu
curve.addToScreen();
curve.addCurve(600,200,500,300); //adds on an additional curve;
curve.drawPoints(); //shows the points on the curve
```

The image shows a 2D preview of several geometric shapes and patterns. In the top left, there is a blue triangle. To its right is a red diamond shape. Above the diamond is a cyan-colored wavy line forming a large loop. In the bottom left, there is a blue hexagon. The preview provides a visual representation of the shapes that can be created using the Soft Objects library.

Figure 6-3: Soft Objects primitives

Users are presented with a 2D preview of their designs when they compile their code. Soft Objects supports a variety of digital-fabrication machines by allowing users to save designs to vector portable document format (PDF) files. PDFs can be used by different production tools, including

ink-jet printers, vinyl cutters, laser cutters, and computationally controlled embroidery machines. Output from Soft Objects can be fabricated on essentially any x-y axis tool. 3D structures can be created by assembling fabricated pieces. Figure 6-4 demonstrates the workflow from code to a finished object. The Soft Objects library also contains a collection of pre-defined algorithmic patterns that can be initialized, including Voronoi diagrams, Koch curves, and L-Systems, and an extensive set of example programs that users can modify and combine to produce individual results.

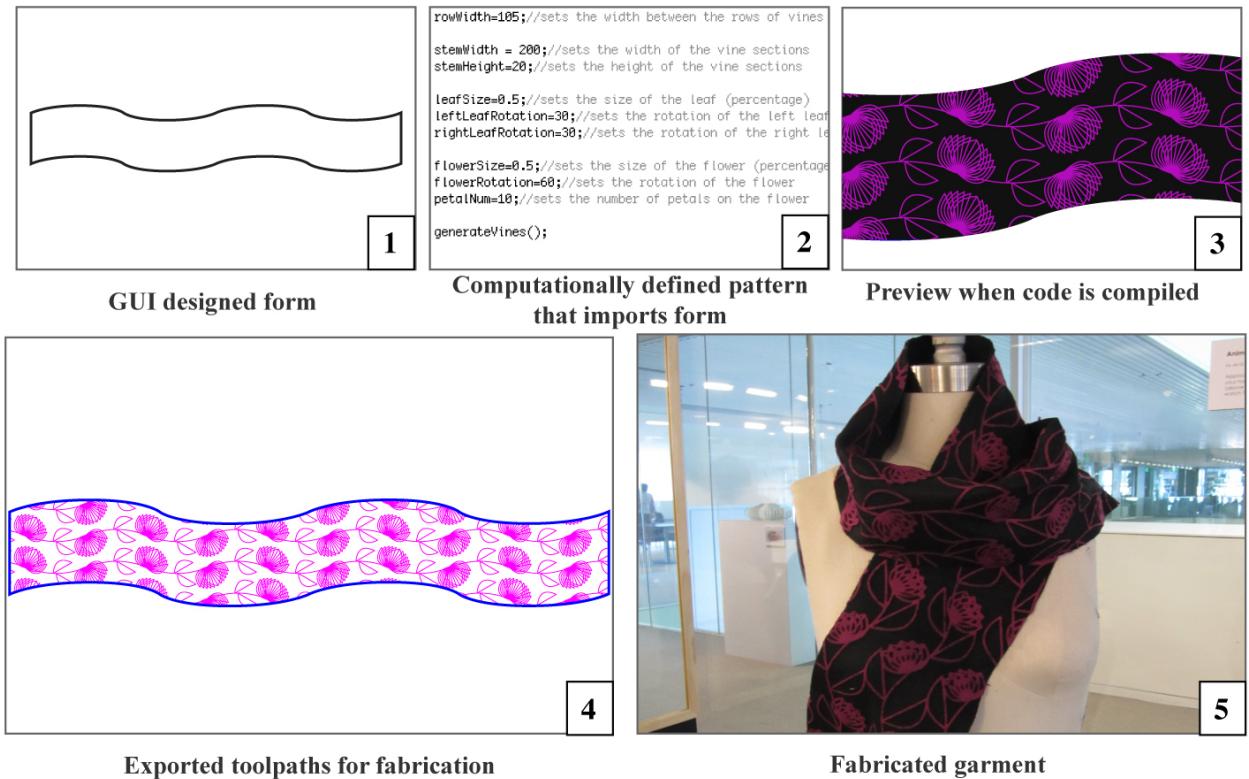


Figure 6-4: Soft Objects workflow

### 6.3 Workshop

The evaluation of Soft Objects was conducted during a 10-day workshop with a representative group of participants eight young adults, aged 11-17, 75% male and 25% female. A significant majority (88%) stated in pre-surveys that they had little or no prior experience in programming, and only one participant had prior experience in Processing. All of the participants indicated some level of prior experience in art, design, or craft. Most attributed their design or craft experience to art or drawing classes. The workshop was conducted at the Nuvu Magnet Innovation Center for Young Minds. Participants were given 10 days to conceptualize and construct a garment using a combination

of computational design, digital fabrication, and traditional sewing and crafting. The workshop was more open-ended than the Codeable Objects workshop; participants could produce any type of garment they wished as long as components of it were computationally designed and digitally fabricated. During the workshop, participants were introduced to Soft Objects and the concept of computational fashion through a multi-step process that engaged participants in different levels of programming through the construction of different garments and accessories. First, participants were provided with a small set of example programs similar to the lamp workshop. This step allowed them to manipulate a core set of parameters to generate the pattern and form of a scarf, which they then cut on the laser cutter (figure: 6-5.)



Figure 6-5: Bracelets and scarves from preliminary activities

Second, participants were instructed in a number of primary programing concepts, including iteration, function definition, and the use of variables and primitive data-types. During this instruction, participants were guided through the process of independently using Soft Objects and generating their own programs from scratch. They used these programs to create a design for a wooden bracelet (figure: 6-5), which was then laser cut and assembled. After these two initiation activities, these participants were asked to conceive their own garments and provided with the resources to design, prototype, and craft finished garments.

## 6.4 Results

Participants in the fashion workshop were successful in using programing and digital fabrication to design and produce finished garments. During the initiation activities, participants independently wrote and compiled programs of their own and produced physical products based on the design generated from that program. Furthermore, with assistance from the instructors, the participants were able to apply more sophisticated programing methods to produce a diverse set of final products (figure: 6-6). One pair of students developed an armor dress by writing a program that geometrically described a single scale shape, imported a dress pattern from Illustrator and filled it with rows of scales that corresponded with the dimensions of the dress. Another pair created a geometrically

inspired dress with a patterning of different-sized octagons and squares that were laser cut from starched fabric. Another student created American-flag-inspired pants using a program that generated random orderings of red and blue stripes on a white background. One group that was less interested in the process of sewing clothing created a program that generated a recursive virus-like pattern and then screen-printed the pattern on pre-made sweatshirts and t-shirts.



Figure 6-6: Completed garments (from left to right: octagon dress, flag pants, samurai dress, viral sweatshirt)

On the post survey, when asked if they were able to complete a finished project to their satisfaction, 100% of the fashion participants responded yes. The resultant garments were attractive and functional, indicated by the fact that participants from the fashion workshop kept and wore their creations. Direct comparison of the pre-and post-workshop surveys also demonstrated that on average, participants in the workshop indicated their interest in crafting increased after the workshop, as did their enjoyment of the design process. 88% of the participants in the fashion workshop indicated that they felt more comfortable programming after the workshop than before.

## 6.5 Discussion

The Soft Objects workshop occurred over a longer time period than the Codeable Objects workshop, and explored a wider range of crafting and computational techniques. As a result, I had an opportunity to spend greater amounts of time observing and talking with the participants, leading to a more comprehensive perspective on the process. Because the participants were novice programmers, their experiences better reflect those of the target demographic of this research. Through this workshop we confirmed that algorithmic craft activities can actively support the expression of personal identity among young designers. It also fostered feelings of confidence in programming and supported aesthetic and technological literacy. The workshop promoted a deep understanding of

computation as evidenced by critiques of the participants as well as demonstrating the importance of physical prototypes in the design process. Finally, the workshop promoted a sustained engagement in programming. The evidence of these outcomes is discussed in greater detail below

### 6.5.1 Identification as a programmer

Similar to the participants in the Codeable Objects workshop, the fashion participants began with vague ideas about the applications of computation. When asked in the pre-workshop surveys how they thought programming, art and craft could be combined, participants responded in writing in the following ways:

*“To be honest, I am not sure too sure how it would all be combined because I don’t know much about programming.”*

Fashion Participant Y

*“With programming, we can make programs do things for us.”*

Fashion Participant J

In addition, the participants had almost no prior knowledge of computational design. Those participants who had some form of prior programming experience associated it largely with interactivity and actuation:

*“I would love to combine things like T-shirts and speakers or other different types of technologies.”*

Fashion Participant J

Following the completion of their final projects, participants were much more descriptive about the applications of programming:

*“I think [programming and fashion] are really interesting but I never thought they could ever be together in one concept, and its awesome that I know that now- that you can design aesthetically pleasing things from coding.”*

Fashion participant K

*“Ive never thought of programming as physical, I thought it was only in computers. But then when we made the scarves and stuff, I thought that was really fun.”*

Fashion participant M

Many people also expressed a growing confidence in their ability as programmers. During the interviews, several separately stated that while they did not feel completely comfortable programming independently, the experience made programming feel significantly more accessible:

*“For someone who never had any programming explained to them before, when you look at [computational drawing examples] it feels really inaccessible, but now that I’ve been taught a little bit of [programming], I can kind of crack at the walls a little bit and understand how it works, and that makes it more accessible to me.”*

Fashion participant S

*“Even though now I’m not really a Processing expert now, I’ve just experienced it and its not as scary to me, like the idea of coding, you just kind of have to learn some stuff and practice it more, but I think I definitely understand the concept of it.”* //Fashion participant K

Finally, the programmers in the fashion workshop expressed feelings of pride and a sense of accomplishment in their new-found programming skills:

*“I’m actually kind of proud. I know what’s going on. It feels different I just thought [programming] was just about these huge programs that you have to piece together, and that you have to be really, really smart to do it, but I can do it.”*

Fashion participant P

*“I think it was really cool that we used [programming] for fashion, cause I think a lot of people might think people who do fashion aren’t really smart or something, and then they think that people who design code are like brilliant coders and can do really awesome stuff with it.”*

Fashion participant K

The confidence, sense of belonging, and personal agency demonstrated in these comments stand in contrast to popular views of programming as specialized and inaccessible. These sentiments were also present in later workshops I conducted with other nascent programmers (discussed in the section 7), indicating that introducing programming in the context of algorithmic crafting not only has the potential to change peoples understanding of the relevance and applications of programming, but also promote a personal awareness of technological literacy and competence.

### 6.5.2 Application of computational affordances

Aside from a general understanding of the potential applications of programming, participants were successfully able to leverage the advantages of computational design in their final projects. For example, the octagon dress used parametric design principles as the participants were able to change the size and orientation of the octagons in the dress by modifying several parameters at the start of their program to affect the entire pattern, rather than rotating and adjusting each shape independently. The samurai dress took advantage of the computational properties of precision and automation. With help from an instructor, the creators programmatically generated an individual

vector file for each row of scales of the dress, expediting the production process (figure:6-7.) The samurai dress is particularly interesting because it shows a remarkably successful transition from the design expressed in original concept art by the participant, and the resultant garment. In later workshops it was often difficult to reconcile the sketched concepts with the qualities of computational design. Lastly, the viral shirt, demonstrated an application of generativity. The aesthetic of the viral pattern was produced through the use of a weighted random-number generator to determine the number and length of the branches in each recursion of the pattern. Although the implementation of the weighted number generator was facilitated through the help of the instructor, the participants came up with the idea of using it on their own.



Figure 6-7: Progression of samurai dress (from left to right: concept sketch, computationally generated pattern, laser-cut components of final garment)

Aside from conceiving of and applying computational-design approaches, participants demonstrated an understanding of the rationale behind the methods they were using. One of the participants in the armor dress project compared the process of programing the design of the dress to that of manually drawing it:

*"With drawing you can achieve everything programing can, but I would prefer to program it. [Programing] can be pretty convenient the computer is helping me. Like if you want to make pizza, the computer is like a pre-made crust."* [Fashion participant E]

Participants also demonstrated an understanding of specific programing functionality. One participant described the point at which she understood the application of parameterization:

*"One moment that stuck out was when you helped me make a code with original geometry that could be changed so that when you changed one thing it changed everything and that was cool because*

*I felt like I actually made something that could be changed and then applied.”* [Fashion participant K]

The ability to understand and describe how computational support one’s creative objectives is essential in motivating an individual to spend time learning and implementing these methods. Once the aesthetic possibilities of the recursive viral pattern were apparent to the designers, they became engaged in better understanding the underlying algorithm, so that they could produce a pattern to their exact specifications. Conversely the participants were far less engaged during several of the introductory lessons when we introduced several elementary computational principles, such as defining data types, where it was unclear what the immediate design application was. Algorithmic craft presents the opportunity for participants to tackle complex computational problems with sophisticated approaches, however the problems themselves must be clearly grounded within the design objectives of the individual. One of the challenges in engaging new programmers in Algorithmic craft therefore, is in selecting programming approaches that allow for compelling aesthetic and design possibilities, but are also approachable for first-time coders.

### 6.5.3 Aesthetics and Identity Expressed through Code

The fashion workshop provided the opportunity for participants to use computational aesthetics as a way to express their visual identity. Fashion can serve as a means of self-expression and for conveying ones identity. Discussions of fashion conducted with the participants of the second workshop indicated that participants were aware of the connection between fashion and identity and were eager for opportunities to create clothes that expressed their style. As a result, the majority of the garments created in the workshop contained an expression of the fashion sense of the participants who created them. For example, the participant who created the flag pants was very explicit that the pants have some form of an American flag motif, but not resemble the traditional, and as he put it tacky flag pants that he commonly saw. He wanted his flag pants to be as he put it something that he would actually want to wear. His programming choices were made in direct consideration of his desire to create a pair of pants that he felt were fashionable.

When asked about the experience of making and designing his pants he said:

*”[The workshop] definitely changed my impression of making clothes, I thought it was pretty quick to make clothes, but it actually takes a long time, and its also really fun. I love the fabric I made.”* [Fashion participant M]

His enthusiasm also was evident in the fact that after the pants were complete, he tried them on and wore them for the remainder of the workshop. This level of enthusiasm was common among participants; they all proudly modeled their creations, and many of them wore them home. This behavior suggests a relationship between the decisions made in a programming context, and the participants desires to express their visual identity. The participants were selective in the code they

wrote to design their garments because they intended to wear the garments, and as a result, be represented by them. This powerful affective relationship between computation, design and self-expression provides a natural way to engage people in programming and design by supporting their personal interests.

#### 6.5.4 Physical and Digital connections

One of the challenges of Algorithmic Craft, alluded to in the Codeable Objects discussion, is that the practitioner must work between digital designs with physical materials and processes. Physical prototypes often serve as a key point of transition between these spaces. In the fashion workshop, prototyping played an important role, and demonstrated how computational tools can support and sometimes hinder the prototyping process. The focus on fashion made it possible to supply the participants with large amounts of inexpensive test fabric. The laser cutter could cut fabric much more quickly than thick materials, which allowed participants to produce numerous prototypes of their projects before creating a final piece. Most groups produced two or three prototypes, with one participant creating six iterations of a single jacket. This rapid production process formed a direct connection between discoveries made in the physical prototyping space and decisions in the programming realm. In the case of the octagon dress, (figure:6-6), the participants first cut test rows of octagons to determine the appropriate scale, then adjusted their design by modifying their program. When they had cut out a second more complete version of the dress, they rotated one of the shoulder straps on the physical prototype and formed an idea for a one-sided shoulder strap. They implemented this design change in the digital version of the dress by making additional changes to the size and rotation of the shapes defined in the code. When asked about this process in the interview one of the participants said:

*"I think it was really fun that we got to do a prototype first because then if you don't like it, you don't feel a lot of pressure because you can make it again really fast, and there's no stress because if it doesn't turn out well, then it's not your final project. [Fashion Participant K]*

The combination of programming, rapid fabrication, and physical construction allowed for a design approach that transitioned from programming to fabrication to programming adjustments based on the fabricated elements, and then back to fabrication. This iterative approach resulted in a closely linked cycle of physical and digital engagement.

Despite these positive results, many participants struggled with prototyping. These struggles were evident in practical aspects, such as participants not saving their programs and digital design files to come back to later (despite repeated reminders from the instructors to do so). Participants also frequently spent too much time on assembling their early prototypes and were frustrated when they realized they would have to make design changes and repeat some of the manual labor. Although we took pains in the workshop to introduce participants to the concept of prototyping, these

instructions were not always absorbed. This may present an opportunity for future algorithmic crafting tools to contain specific features to encourage and support the physical prototyping process. One possibility that is often proposed in the HCI community is to include simulation tools that preview the constraints and behaviors of physical materials. The value of working with physical prototypes should also be supported however, by features that allow the designer to scale their files and fabricate first in miniature, and software that allows easy access and management of multiple versions of a design throughout the design process.

### 6.5.5 Enthusiasm in crafting and coding

One of the most encouraging aspects of following the fashion workshop, was the participant's enthusiasm and desire to continue making. Participants talked extensively about what they would like to make in future with programming, consisting citing that they would like to continue making clothing, or other personal functional items like furniture and things they could use around the house. The experience of both sets of workshop participants also demonstrated the ability of these techniques to produce objects that were designed to complement personal items and living spaces. When asked what she would like to make if she continued to program, one participant responded:

*"Things like were making now, things that you would want to keep or use, things that look nice as opposed to like computer games, or input-output devices. I think those are fun, but its not as cool as things that you can hold in your hand. I actually hung up the scarf I made in my room, and now I can be like I made this on Processing and people will be like what? Its cool!"* [Fashion participant K]

This enthusiasm, combined with the high potential for individual expression and sense of accomplishment encouraged us to continue exploring fashion and garment production as topic space for algorithmic craft. While the fashion workshop highlighted many positives in this sense, we also encountered several areas for improvement.

## 6.6 Limitations

The most evident barriers in the Fashion workshop involved the syntactic challenges of programming. Many participants expressed a frustration with the syntax in both surveys and in-person interviews. Although the workshop participants were able to generate their own programs, they required more assistance from an instructor to write some of the commands. In addition, a feeling of needing to memorize programming syntax frequently translated to a sense of frustration. One participant stated in an interview:

*"I couldnt memorize things, so it also was frustrating for me to always have to get you to help me write the code."* [Fashion participant K]

Many people requested some form of written "cheat sheet" that listed the key methods and how to use them. They also pointed out that you often had to write a lot of code (such as import commands and setup and draw functions), even for simple tasks. Writing code for the first time is always challenging, however, the high levels of frustration registered by the participants often focused on aspects of programming that seemed extraneous to design. Because we wrote Soft Objects as a Processing library, it required that the syntax correspond to Java, which is a difficult language for beginners. Because Java is a general application language, it has many syntactic requirements that are unnecessary for computational design applications. Based on this difficulty I concluded that future algorithmic crafting tools should explore domain-specific languages that directly applied to design and fabrication, and were better suited for first time programmers.

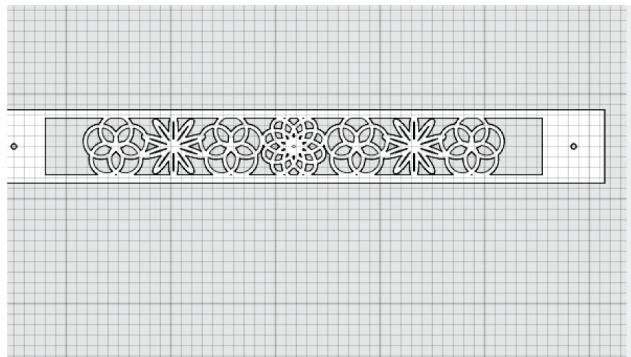
Along with difficulties with the programing syntax, participants struggled with some of the post-processing techniques. In order to be suitable for digital fabrication, many of the participant's computationally generated designs required some processing in Adobe illustrator. Usually this required using illustrator's shape boolean functionality to merge shapes or expand outlines so that the vector paths would correspond to the desired cut pattern on the laser cutter (figure:??.) Although the methods to perform these operations were simple, they needed to be repeated every time the design was modified programatically. This was not only inefficient, but sometimes prevented people from determining if their designs were feasible for fabrication when they were in the programing environment. This difficulty encouraged me to focus on ways of removing the need for illustrator from the process altogether so that all design modifications could be initialized and updated programatically.

Finally, as in the Lamp workshop, participants were frustrated by the delay between adjusting their code and seeing the results. Although, not an absolute solution to the challenges in learning programing syntax, a programing environment with more immediate feedback could assist with the issue of syntactic challenges by providing novice users with improved ways to visualize the effect their syntactic changes have on their design. The implementation of background compiling, the process by which code is automatically compiled and executed as changes are made, has been applied successfully in several tools for novice programmers, including Scratch and Alice, and more recently with Khan Academy [?]. Our reliance on the Processing for Soft Objects made the incorporation of real-time compilation infeasible, however it quickly became a goal for future tools.

### 6.6.1 Critiques of computational design

# Chapter 7

## DressCode



play with the function calls below or write your own. To see how the flower function works, on the hidden code tab above!  
\*/

```
f1 =flower(WIDTH/2,HEIGHT/2,10,HEIGHT/2-5,20);
f2 = flower(WIDTH/2+HEIGHT-10,HEIGHT/2,5,HEIGHT/2-5,30);
f3 = flower(WIDTH/2-HEIGHT+10,HEIGHT/2,5,HEIGHT/2-5,30);
f4 = flower(WIDTH/2-HEIGHT-45,HEIGHT/2,10,HEIGHT/2-5,5);
f5 = flower(WIDTH/2+HEIGHT+45,HEIGHT/2,10,HEIGHT/2-5,5);
f6 = move(copy(f2),WIDTH/2+HEIGHT+100,HEIGHT/2);
f7 = move(copy(f3),WIDTH/2-HEIGHT-100,HEIGHT/2);
f1 = f1+f2+f3+f4+f5+f6+f7;
braceletOutline= braceletOutline+f1;
```



The preliminary work of Codeable Objects and Soft Objects clearly demonstrated that algorithmic craft offers a compelling opportunity for personal, creative expression through programming. My goal following these projects was to address some the limitations present in these preliminarily projects by developing a stand-alone programing environment and design tool. The resulting software, DressCode is a tool developed expressly to support new programmers in open-ended casual computational design for digital fabrication. To evaluate Dress Code, I conducted two separate day long workshops, one with experienced programmers and designers, and one for young people who

were new to programming. I also worked with FUSE, an out of school STEAM exploration program to develop a set of online activities using DressCode, which is currently in the preliminary stages of evaluation.

## 7.1 Design principles

Based on the success of the prior fashion workshop, and my continued interest in exploring applications that appeal to women and girls, I decided to focus on computational fashion design and the fabrication of wearable artifacts in the development of DressCode. After reflecting on the potential limitations of this focus however, I decided to develop DressCode as a more open-ended computational design tool that could support the creation of a variety of artifacts, rather than just fashion. To preserve the emphasis on fashion, the majority of the example projects and artifacts I created with DressCode for this thesis were fashion-oriented. The workshops I conducted, as well as the curriculum I helped develop also had an emphasis on fashion or wearable artifacts.

By building my own software, I sought to improve on the preliminary programming libraries in three key areas. First, DressCode contains its own programming language. The DressCode language has a simplified syntax and contains a limited set of textual programming methods, allowing people with little-to-no prior programming experience to work with the language quickly and effectively. Second, the DressCode environment is designed to equally prioritize textual programming and visual design and manipulation. To that end, the software has a two-panel development environment that displays a graphic two-dimensional (2-D) rendering of the user's current design in the first panel, and their code in the second. As a user makes changes to their code, the effects on the design are rendered in the graphic panel. Finally, DressCode contains functionality that is specific to digital fabrication and algorithmic craft. The tool allows for a variety of methods to translate one's design to tool-paths for fabrication machines. In addition, the API contains programming methods that support the creation of forms and patterns that are suitable for fabrication, with minimal effort on the part of the user. The goal of designing a software 2-panel programming and design environment, with a specialized programming language and immediate support for digital fabrication was to assist non-programmers in independently making design decisions with programming. In short, I wanted to make it as easy as possible for people to decide on their own desired style or aesthetic, and then realize it by writing their own code. The following section describes the features of the DressCode software in greater detail.

## 7.2 Tool description

DressCode is a programming and graphical design environment that enables the creation of 2D designs for 2-axis fabrication machines. DressCode is composed both of the application itself, and a custom programming language designed to correspond with the application.

### 7.2.1 Interface Design

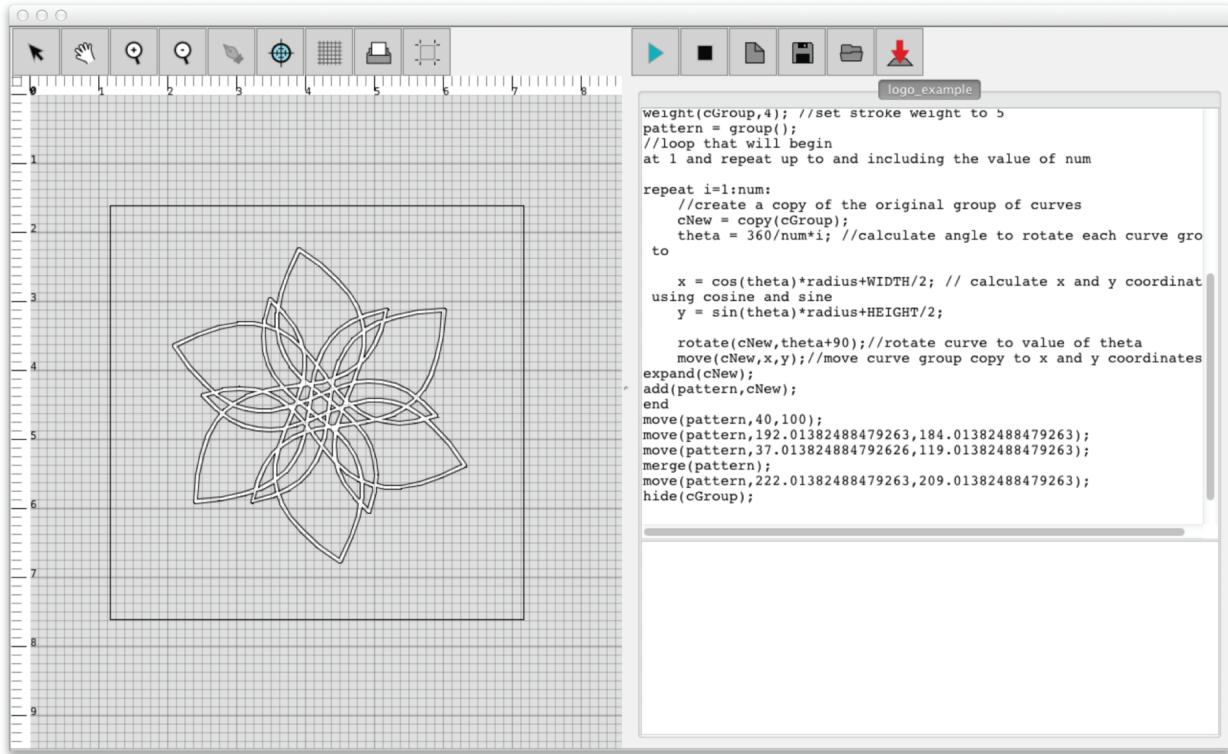


Figure 7-1: The DressCode interface

The interface of DressCode is divided into two sections, a design panel and a coding panel. The divider between the two panels can be resized as needed. The coding panel contains a primary window for entering text, an output console for print output and error reporting and a row of buttons on the top. When the play button is pressed, the program in the code window is run and the resulting design is displayed in the design panel. The first version of DressCode ran the code each time the enter key was pressed or a new statement was completed, however we received many requests from our initial user tests for manual control of the run process. The stop button attempts to terminate programs that are taking too long to run. The following three buttons allow for the creation of new programs and the saving and opening of existing programs. The final button opens

a dialog that enables the user to select an Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) file to import into their script (the rationale for this is described in 7.2.2 section below.)

The design panel is primarily composed of the drawing canvas. The drawing canvas has a set of rulers and a grid, along with a black rectangle in the center which serves as the drawing board. The drawing board defines a reference for the coordinate system of the canvas, with the upper left hand corner corresponding to (0,0) in cartesian coordinates. Designs can be drawn on any part of the canvas, including outside the drawing board, however the exported designs file-dimensions will always correspond to the size of the drawing board. The right-most button in the design panel allows for the specification of the units of the project, and the resizing of the drawing board. The print button opens a dialog that allows the user to export their current design in a vector format. I experimented with various vector file formats including DXF, SVG and PDF, however for the time being, I settled on PDFs as they were compatible with the specific fabrication machines I intended to use in my workshops.

The grid button allows the user to toggle between a grid in the units that correspond to the current units of the project (either millimeters or inches), pixels, or no grid. The target button allows the user to graphically select a set of coordinates and have them appear in the programming window as text, and can be used like an eyedropper for pixel coordinates. The plus and minus magnifying glasses and the hand tool are used to pan and zoom in and out of the screen. Lastly, the arrow tool allows for design elements to be graphically selected and manipulated. After a design element is moved with the arrow tool, with the corresponding code for the move appears in the programing window.

## 7.2.2 Programming Language

The DressCode programing language is interpreted with semantic functionality that is simulated through a Java-based library. We relied on the ANTLR framework to generate the necessary lexing and parsing methods for the language, and developed the semantic functionality using java and the java openGL (JOGL). When a program is run in DressCode, the raw script is first tokenized and then parsed to generate an abstract syntax tree (AST). During this phase, all user-generated function definitions are stored in memory. If any parsing errors are encountered, they are output to the console as "compiler errors". Assuming the parse is successful, DressCode then walks the resultant AST and attempts to execute the semantic functionality of the program (figure:7-2.) After being executed, the resultant design is rendered on the display panel. Any runtime errors are displayed in the output console. For most programs, this process is instantaneous, however some programs with complex operations require several seconds to be executed.

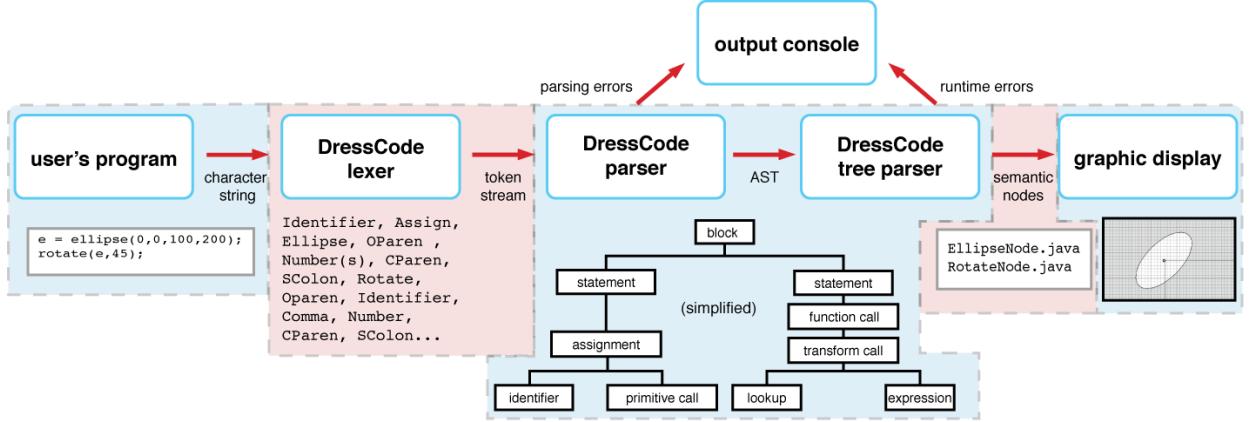


Figure 7-2: Interpreter structure

The language is imperative in nature, with statements being executed in the order in which they are read. The exception to this is user defined functions, which may be defined at any point in the program, and called before they are defined. Each statement in DressCode must be terminated by a semicolon. I spent some time experimenting with terminating statements with newlines, similar to whitespace sensitive languages like Python, as I thought this might be more conducive to novice use. Unfortunately, the implementation of selective whitespace recognition is a challenging task to define in a grammar, so while we were able to develop a version of DressCode that recognized statements terminated by a line break, it would have taken significant time to develop this functionality to a level of robustness appropriate for user testing. For the short term, we have opted for a syntax requiring semicolons, however we plan to continue to explore newline statement termination in the future.

## Language Structure

Here, I define some of the primary elements of the DressCode syntax and drawing API, and the rationale for their structure. A more thorough language reference is available on the DressCode wiki[25].

DressCode supports number, string, boolean, and drawable datatypes (figure ??.) The first four of these types are relatively standard in comparison to conventional programming languages. Numbers include integers and floating point values. Strings include any sequence of characters enclosed in double quotations. Booleans have two possible values: true, and false. Drawables are a special type, discussed in detail in the API description below. DressCode also contains a list data structure, which can store multiple kinds of datatypes.

```

1 myString = "hello"; //string
myNum = 10.4; //number
3 numbermyBool = true; //boolean

```

```

1 myList = [10,11,false,"world"]; //list with multiple data types
5 println(myList[3]); //prints world

```

Variable identifiers in DressCode must begin with a letter which followed by 0 or more letters or digits. Variables can be initialized through assignment, or declared and assigned later in the program. All assignment in DressCode is dynamically typed, and variables can be assigned to datatypes that differ from their original assignment at any point.

```

1 s1 = "hello";
2 s2 = "world";
3 s3; //variable without initial assignment

5 s3 = s1+" "+s2;
6 println(s3); //prints hello world
7

8 n1 = 2;
9 n2 = 2.5;
10 println(n1+n2*10); // returns 27.0

```

The language also contains support for basic expressions, as well as block statements, including conditionals, loops and user-defined functions. For mathematical expressions, standard order of operations is maintained, unless parentheses are introduced. All block statements are signified by a keyword followed by a colon, and terminated with the end keyword which is not followed by a semicolon. Conditionals are defined with the if keyword, and may an optional else clause and zero or more else if clauses.

```

//if statement
2 if 5<10:
3   println("true"); //prints true
4 end

6 //if statement with else if and else clause
7 i=10;
8 if i<10:
9   println("less than 10");
10 else if i==10:
11   println("equals 10"); //prints equals 10
12 else:
13   println("greater than 10");
14 end

```

There are two possible loop statements: repeat statements and while statements. Repeat statements begin with the repeat keyword and are followed by a the initialization: a variable identifier with a numerical assignment, followed by a colon and the test, a number that determines the point at which the repeat statement will terminate. By default, all repeat statements have an update value of 1, however this can be modified by following the test value with "add" and a 3rd value specifying the update condition. While loops are initialized with the while keyword and followed by a test condition.

```

1 //repeat statement
2 repeat i=0:10:
3   ellipse(0,i*10,10,10); //draws a vertical row of 10 ellipses
4 end

6 //repeat with modified update condition
7 repeat i=0:10 add 2:
8   println(i); //will print 0,2,4,6,8
9 end

10 //while statement
11 c=0;
12 while c < WIDTH:
13   ellipse(c,10,20);
14   c = c+20;
15 end
16 //draws a row of ellipses that span the width of the canvas

```

Finally, custom functions are defined with the def keyword, followed by an identifier and a set of parentheses containing 0 or more arguments separated by commas. The function block is terminated with the end keyword like all other block statements. Just like general assignments, functions arguments are dynamically typed. Functions, loops and conditionals all have their own scope and will prioritize identifiers based on that, however if they cannot locate an identifier within their own scope, they will look for it in the level above.

```

1 //basic function defintion
2 def foo(a,b,c):
3   println(a+b+c);
4 end

5 //function call
6 foo(1,2,3); //prints 6

9 //function with return statement
10 def bar(a,b,c):
11   return(a*b*c);
12 end

```

```

13
result = bar(4,5,6));
15 println(result); //prints 120

```

## Drawing API

The API is organized around the creation and transformation of 2D shape primitives. By duplicating and manipulating these primitives in a structured manner, it is possible to generate complex and interesting designs from simple forms. The API is composed of three primary main categories, divided by functionality: shape primitives, shape transforms, shape booleans, math operations and property access. A selection of the primary methods from each of these categories is detailed in figure 7-3.

Shape Primitives	Shape Transforms	Shape Booleans	Shape Properties	Math
ellipse	move	union	getX	sin
rect	rotate	diff	getY	cos
poly	hide	xor	getOrigin	aTan
line	show	clip	getWidth	tan
curve	copy	merge	getHeight	random
point	group	expand	dist	round
import	scale			map
	mirror			

Figure 7-3: A selection of methods from the DressCode API

**Shape Primitives:** DressCode shape primitives currently serve as the primary means of drawing (figure: 7-4.) The simplest primitive is a point, initialized two numerical parameters that denote the x and y coordinates. All closed-shape primitive methods (ellipses, rectangles and polygons) require an argument of either two x,y coordinates, or a point. This coordinate defines the origin of the shape and determines where the shape will be drawn on the canvas. Ellipses and rectangles have an additional two optional parameters which specify width and height. If only two arguments are provided, the ellipse or rectangle will be drawn with a default width and height; if three arguments are given, the width and height will be the same. Polygons also have two optional parameters following the x and y origin coordinates, however they specify number of sides and length of each

side, rather than width and height. Lines can be initialized either as four numerical values, specifying start and end x and y coordinates, two points, or as a vector, with a origin point, a magnitude, and a heading in degrees. Curves are defined by a set of four points or eight coordinates, which determine the start, first control point, second control point and end point of a 4-point bezier curve. One other method of primitive generation was added in at the request of some of our early users: vector paths stored in Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) format can be imported and drawn in the DressCode environment, and used in conjunction with primitive transformation and boolean methods.

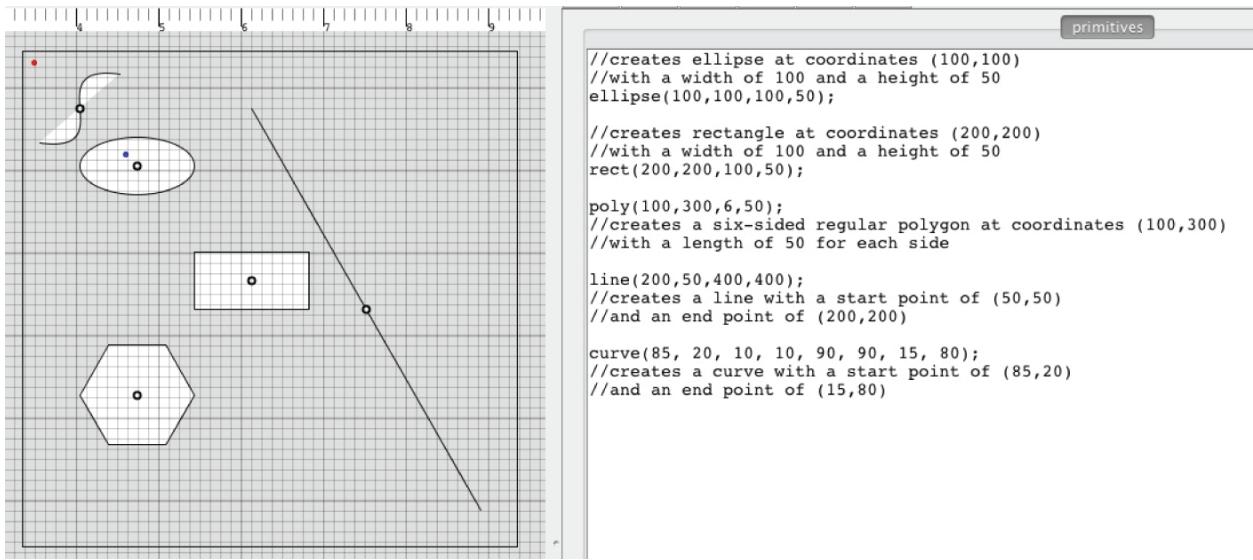


Figure 7-4: DressCode shape primitives with visible origins

**Shape Transformations:** There is no required "draw" method for DressCode, as there are in many other graphics APIs. Instead all primitives are automatically drawn in the display panel in the order of their initialization, once the program has been run. In Soft Objects and Codeable Objects, when we required users to manually call draw method for any and all shapes in their program, they often forgot, and then had difficulty determining the reason why parts of their designs were not visible.

Each shape primitive method returns an instance of the primitive it creates. A programmer can either create shapes with no reference as in figure 7-4, or they can assign them to an identifier at initialization, allowing them to reference and modify the shape later in the program. The shape transformation methods allow for a range of modifications to a shape, by passing a reference to the primitive the first argument, followed by different parameters for the modification, depending on the method (figure: 7-5.) We began with a basic set of transformations, including move, rotate, methods that allowed for the modification of the stroke weight and color of the shape, and a hide

method that prevented a primitive from being drawn. Based on our early user testing however, we gradually added in additional methods, based on what people wanted to do with their designs. This included a moveBy method, scale and mirroring functionality, a copy method, and an addition to the rotate method which allowed a shape to be rotated around a point other than its origin.

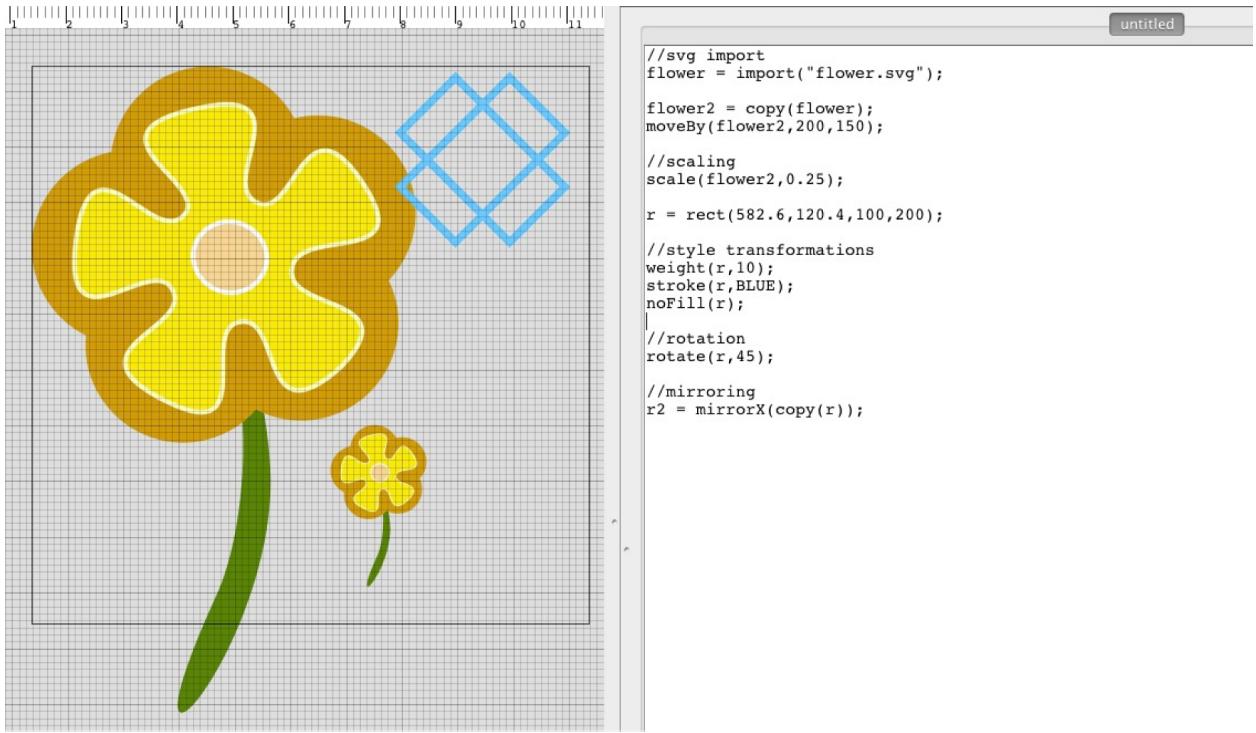


Figure 7-5: SVG import and sample of transformation methods

DressCode primitives can also be programmatically "grouped". Grouping provides an organizational structure for more complex configurations of primitives allows for the automatic transformations to multiple shapes. Groups have their own origin, which is used as the reference point for all move, rotation and scale methods applied to the group (figure: 7-6.) For example, a collection of ellipses that is grouped and then moved to the center of the canvas would move the origin of the group to the center, and all the ellipses relative to the new origin. The origin of a group is automatically calculated as the centroid of all of the objects in the group and updated each time a primitive is added or removed. Groups are treated similarly to lists in that individual objects can be accessed and manipulated by via their index. Originally, primitives within a group were transformed relative to the origin of the group, however this caused confusion among many of our initial users. Each individual primitive is now translated according to the coordinate system of the canvas, regardless of whether it is in a group.

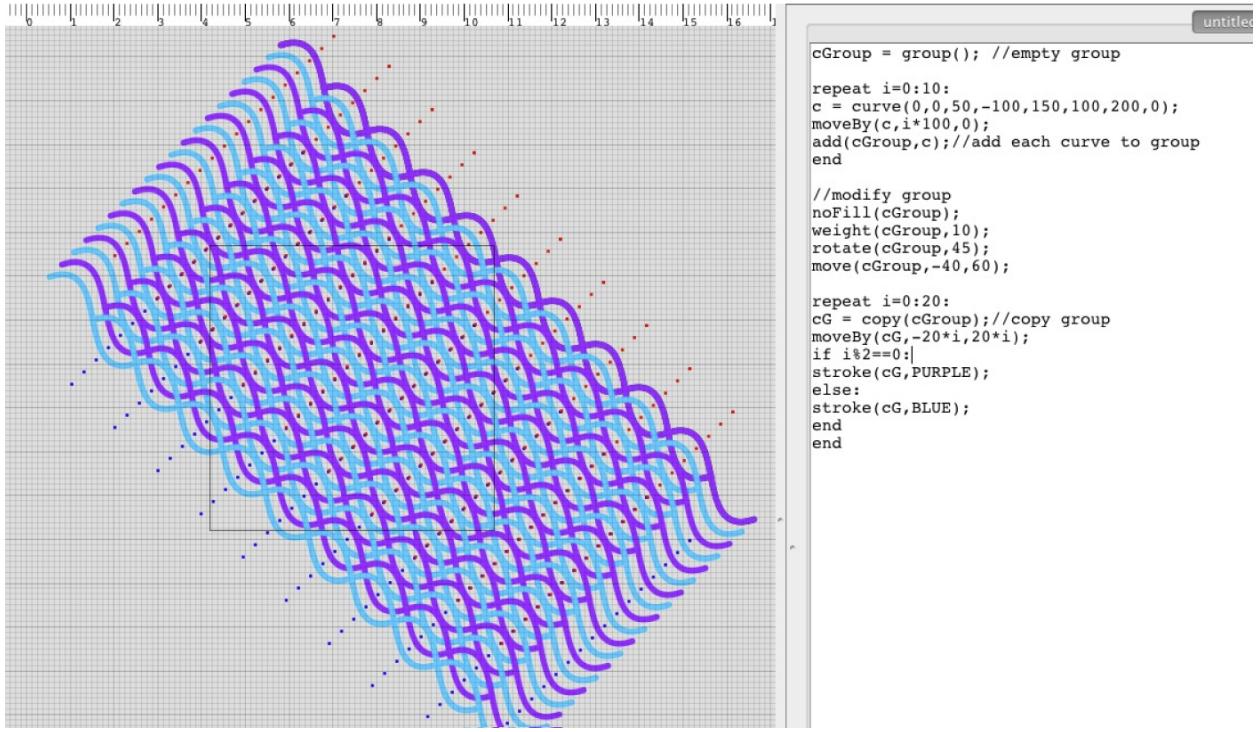


Figure 7-6: Grouping with transformation and repeat statements

**Polygon Booleans:** DressCode also features a subset of transformation methods for polygon boolean operations (figure: 7-7.) The union, difference, exclusive or and intersection methods accept two primitives as arguments and return the corresponding shape, or group of shapes, depending on the operation. In addition, the merge method performs a union on all objects within a group and returns a single primitive. The expand method converts an object's stroke to a filled polygon with dimensions that match the weight of the stroke. The boolean methods were added for multiple reasons. Polygon boolean operations play an important role in CAD design for fabrication, because they allow for the creation of vector paths that appropriate for subtractive manufacturing processes. In particular, the merge method can function as a catch-all method for preparing designs for fabrication, and the expand method is useful for converting line drawings to paths that will retain their appearance when cut. In prior workshops, we relied on illustrator to prepare file paths for manufacturing, which was difficult, time-consuming and a hindrance to the computational design process. By integrating boolean operations as a part of the programming language in DressCode, it not only prevents users from having to rely on multiple software tools to design, but allows booleans to be used in a computational context, facilitating the creation of a whole new range of forms with simple primitives.

Both the syntax and functionality of the boolean operations have been modified significantly since the first version of DressCode. In early versions, the majority of the booleans were expressed

through mathematical notation, rather than with built in functions (e.g. `ellipse1 + ellipse2` would perform a union). After some of our early user testing however, we deprecated this syntax, because many testers felt that mathematical notation was not intuitive beyond the union and difference operations. In addition, the mathematical notation required that all booleans be set equal to an identifier (e.g. `ellipse1 + ellipse2 = e3`), in order to evaluate as a valid statement. The new method syntax still returns a resulting boolean, but can also be called without a corresponding assignment statement. Semantically, we originally had the boolean statements operate in a destructive manner as is the case in many graphic drawing programs; `union(ellipse1, ellipse2)` would destroy the original two ellipses and set the identifier `ellipse1` equal to the resulting boolean. This was confusing however, because in an imperative program, the programmer could still reference the destroyed `ellipse2`. What we opted for instead, was a non-destructive boolean method wherein `union(ellipse1,ellipse2)` would return a third shape, which would automatically be drawn on the screen, and could be assigned to an identifier as needed. The original `ellipse1` and `ellipse2` would be hidden, but could both still be referenced without conflict, and could be revealed again on the canvas with the `show()` method.

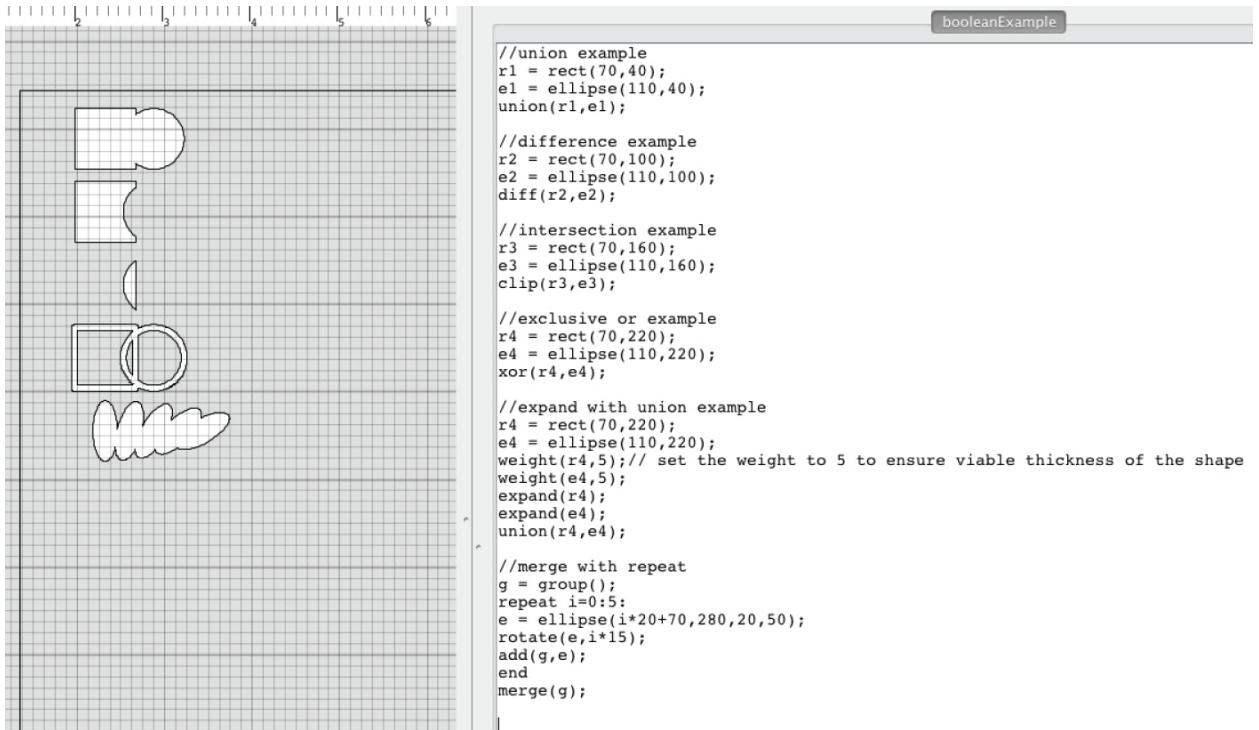


Figure 7-7: Polygon boolean operations

**Additional Methods:** Aside from methods for shape generation and transformation, DressCode features a set of getter methods that return information about a shape primitive, including its lo-

cation, origin point, width and height, as well as a method to determine the Euclidean distance between two objects. There are also a set of methods that enable more advanced mathematical operations, including trigonometric functions, mapping, rounding and random number generation. The random method posses an interesting questions for implantation, as it generates different numbers each time a program is run. This can be a useful design feature, allowing for the generation of numerous patterns with random variations. Figure 7-8 demonstrates variations of an algorithm that produces randomly symmetrical stripe patterns. It can also become problematic however, when the user wishes to keep the same randomly generated number for each interpretation of their program. Finally, we recently added a set of methods that allow the specification of numerical values in inches, centimeters and millimeters, or in the current units of the drawing board. These methods are helpful when sizing and transforming primitives to real world measurements rather than pixel values.

**Constants:** DressCode has a small set of constants to assist with design. WIDTH and HEIGHT correspond to the width and height of the current drawing board. PI corresponds to the numerical Pi value. Lastly, there are a set of color constants; RED, GREEN, BLUE, PURPLE, PINK, etc., that can be used to define the color of objects with fill and stroke methods. Custom colors can also be specified with 0-255 RGB values.



Figure 7-8: Stripe pattern variations using the DressCode random method

## 7.3 Fabrication and Crafting Process

Similar to the prior tools described in this thesis once a design is exported from DressCode, it can be imported to the control software of any 2-axis fabrication machine and fabricated into a set of parts. Depending on the material and fabrication process, a variety of end products are possible. In the process of prototyping DressCode, I experimented several different fabrication machines, crafting techniques and artifacts. I tested DressCode primarily with the laser-cutter, however I also used it with more accessible machines including low-cost craft vinyl cutters and inkjet printers. I also examined sending DressCode files to online fabrication services such as Shapeways and SpoonFlower, to produce 3D-printed jewelry and larger inkjet printed garments. I tested the resultant pieces from these fabrication processes with different crafting techniques that ranged in difficulty. Highly accessible techniques included making artifacts that required basic paper-folding or iron on appliqués for clothing. More difficult techniques included sewing garments, screen printing onto fabric, and jewelry making. There was frequently correlation between how easy a craft was to create, and how well it corresponded with the DressCode design process, indicating that for more sophisticated crafting processes like sewing, more advanced organizational functionality might be required for the DressCode software.

To provide some support in the crafting process for independent users, my undergraduate research assistants and I created a set of example templates in DressCode that are directed towards specific end projects and fabrication machines (figure: 7-9). We also began documenting some of the crafting techniques required to complete these projects online [?]. Mainly though, I relied on in-workshop instruction or curriculum development to assist people in using DressCode to complete finished artifacts.

## 7.4 Workshops

We informally tested DressCode with members of the FUSE development team, and by the staff at Dream Yard, an after school STEM education space in the Bronx. Following these tests, and a period of additional development, DressCode was evaluated during two separate day long workshops at the MIT Media lab. The first workshop was conducted among experienced designers, artists and programmers, who were selected individually from MIT, Harvard and the Cambridge community. The second workshop was conducted among ten young adults selected from youth organizations

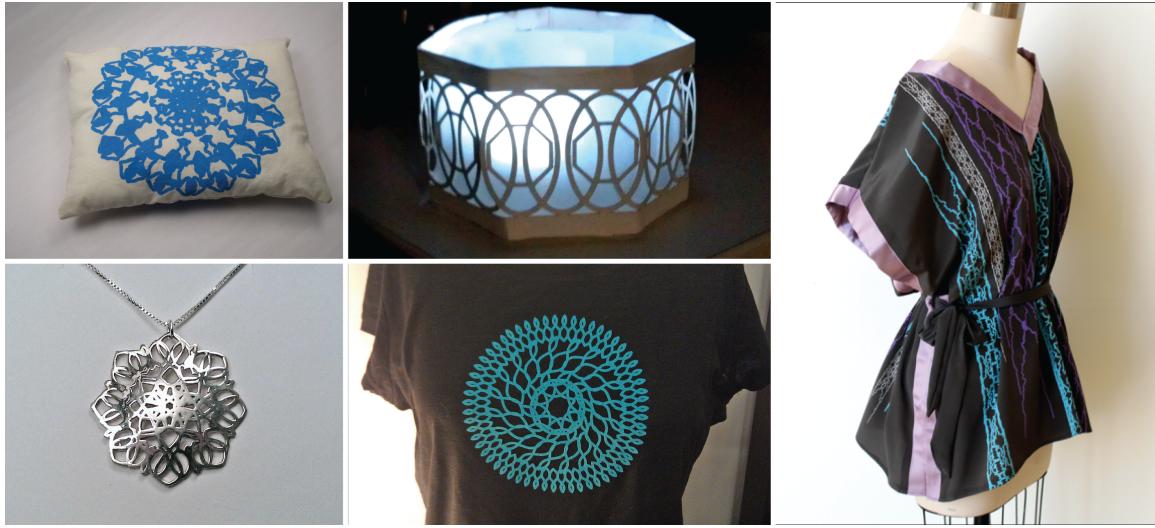


Figure 7-9: Several example artifacts created with DressCode Designs (clockwise from top left: vinyl-cut screen printed pillow, vinyl-cut tea light, ink-jet printed silk caftan, laser-cut iron-on tshirt, 3d printed silver pendant)

in Cambridge and art and craft workshop mailing-lists at MIT. Both workshops used DressCode to create laser-cut leather crafts.

#### 7.4.1 Expert Workshop

The expert workshop was comprised of eight participants between the ages of 19 to 33. Five of the eight participants were female and three were male, and all had prior experience in programming. 75% of the participants indicated a strong prior interest in design, and 50% enjoyed crafting. All participants had formal training at a college level in either art, design or computer science

The expert workshop was deliberately open and informal. We began the workshop with an open 30 minute discussion on the connections and intersections between design, arts and crafts and programming. Following this discussion the, participants were given a 45 minute general tutorial on the basics of the DressCode environment and programming language, after which participants were given access to the DressCode online code reference and a physical handout with quick references for some of the key methods. We also provided with a leather bracelet template and several example programs that generated different patterns for the template as examples. Participants were given the option to design within the template or rely on modifying these examples, but were also free to create whatever they wanted. Following the programing tutorial, participants were shown the basic fabrication process, and introduced to the materials, consisting of several varieties and colors of leather. Participants then had 3-4 hours to design their piece. As they completed their designs, they were taken in groups to the shop to fabricate their parts and then given access to craft tools and a variety of fasteners (snaps, rivets and jewelry connectors) to convert them into finished artifacts.



Figure 7-10: The expert workshop

#### 7.4.2 Youth Workshop

The youth workshop was conducted among ten young adults, aged 15-17, 20% male and 80% female. Five of the youth participants were participants in the Teach to Learn, Learn to Teach program in Boston [cite program and find a description](#). Of those surveyed three participants had prior experience with Scratch, and two had worked with the Arduino programming environment in a prior Media Lab workshop. All of the participants said they had some prior experience in art, design, or craft. Prior to the workshop, 60% of the participants indicated that they did not feel comfortable programming on their own, however the majority indicated that they were interested in learning more about the process.

The youth workshop was more structured than the expert workshop with the goal of helping to familiarize participants with the possibilities and affordances of computational design and fabrication. We began by passing out three colors of post-its for the categories of art and craft, design and programming. We then held a 5 minute brainstorm where we asked each participant to write down people, tools, ideas and projects the associated each category on the respective colored post-it. After, we collected the post its, and put them up on a board in related clusters, and used the resulting associations to instigate 30 minute discussion on the participants ideas about the connections between the three domains. We ended the discussion by talking about some of the possible craft

applications of computational design, and began the introduction to DressCode.

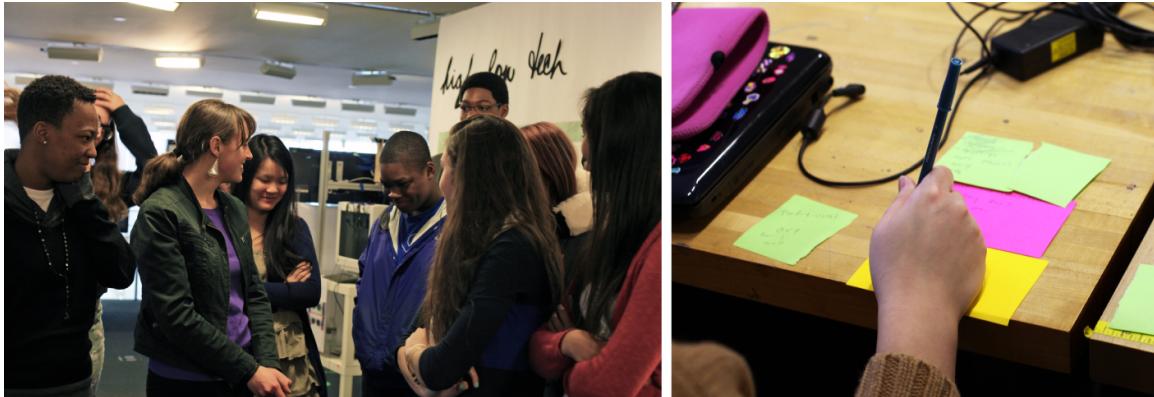


Figure 7-11: The youth brainstorm and discussion

All of the design work in the youth workshop was structured around the concept of radial symmetry. I chose radial symmetry because it is a relatively easy pattern express mathematically, it serves as an excellent motivation for using a loop, and it is a pattern that is commonly found in nature, making it possible to generate designs that are floral, biological or organic in appearance. In addition, radially symmetric forms are often aesthetically appealing to people. To begin, I explained the concept of DressCode and then spent 20 minutes leading the group, step by step through the process of creating a basic algorithm that used a repeat loop to create and rotate a number of ellipses around a central point (figure: 7-12.) After every participant had successfully created their version of the algorithm, I showed them how they could use the same algorithm to create different designs by changing the number of iterations of the loop, the type of shape that was drawn, and the width and height of the shape. Participants then had 15 minutes to experiment with different parameters, and produce different designs, followed by a group show and tell session (figure: 7-13.)

Next, the participants were provided with example programs that contained a bracelet template. The example programs featured a pre-written function that duplicated the algorithm they had written in the previous activity, with arguments corresponding to same values they were manipulating before. Participants were then given time to use the function to make multiple elements of the original radial pattern with different parameters. A second tab in the example program revealed the code for the radial function, which they could modify if they desired. The example template was constrained so that the dimensions of the bracelet would automatically correspond to the size

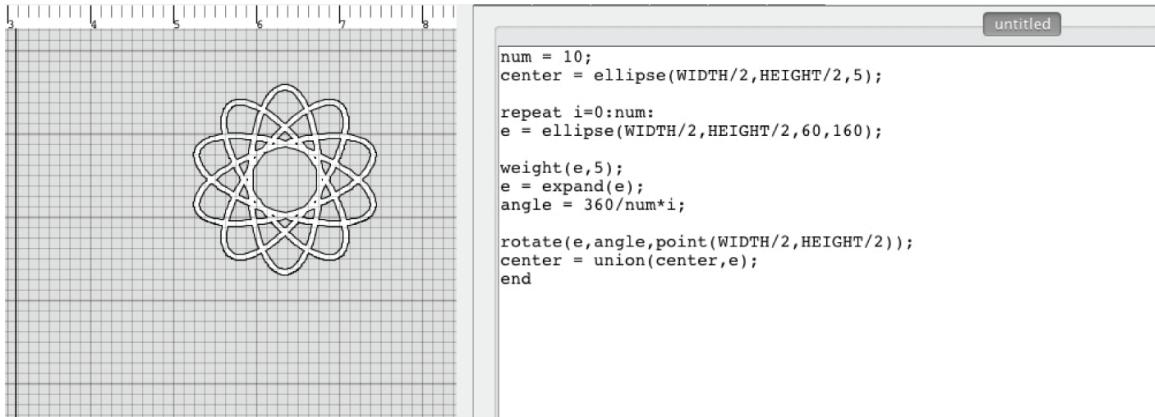


Figure 7-12: The first algorithm learned by the youth participants

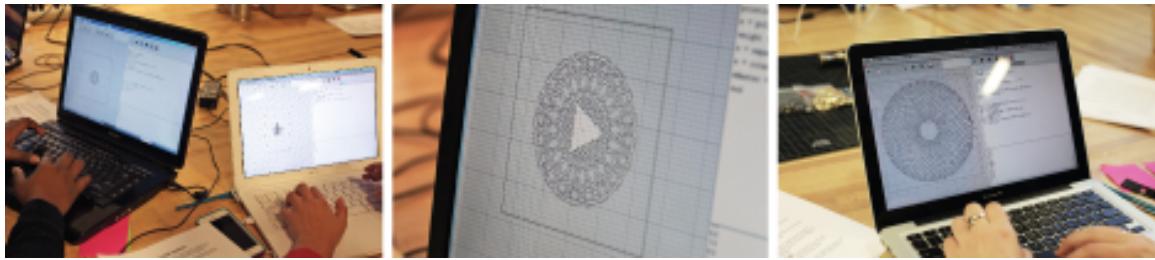


Figure 7-13: Some example variations on the first activity

of the drawing board. By measuring their wrist and resizing the drawing board, they could generate a bracelet of the correct size, and maintain their original design (figure: 7-14.)

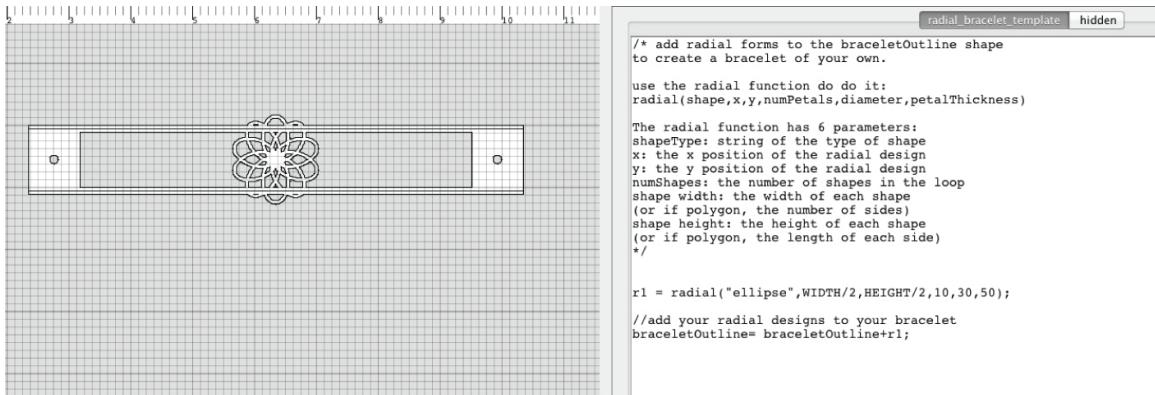


Figure 7-14: The bracelet template with one instance of the radial function being called

Participants were given approximately two hours of free design time. When they had settled on a final design, they first printed out a paper copy and ensured that it fit their wrist. Following that, they selected their material and were taken in groups to the laser cutter where they cut their

piece. Afterwards, they were shown how to attach the fasteners to the bracelet, and provided with additional handcrafting tools that allowed them to further alter the piece by hand.

## 7.5 Results

### 7.5.1 Expert Results

All but one participant in the expert workshop indicated that they were able to successfully able to complete a finished product. The types of end products varied. While most participants produced leather cuffs, people also created finger puppets, earrings and a belt using the software. Many participants also mixed materials and techniques and created There was a high degree of variation in the algorithms used to create the finished products. Several participants relied exclusively on the radial symmetry algorithm, but others created patterns with computationally ordered curves, rectangles and lines in different arrangements. The participant who created the leather belt designed the pattern so that it demonstrated the evolution of the algorithm that comprised it; as the individual patterns progress across the length of the belt, they grow in complexity. Because of the high degree in variation among approaches and end products, conducting the expert workshop was difficult. Many of the participants began with design goals that were at odds with the affordances of DressCode, such as creating representational characters in the case of the finger puppet example, or creating organic, irregular forms. In addition, several of the end projects required instructor intervention to ensure they were suitable for fabrication. Overall, the expert workshop produced a promising set of results and demonstrated the limitations and benefits of using DressCode across a broad range of design approaches. The expert participants also provided feedback on specific features to incorporate into future versions of the DressCode software. The random method and unit conversion methods were added directly following the workshop based on participant suggestion.

### 7.5.2 Youth Results

The youth workshop was more structured than the expert workshop, and produced a more consistent set of physical products as a result. All participants in the youth workshop were successfully able to use DressCode to produce a unique leather cuff (figure: 7-16.) Despite the consistency in form, the patterns and approaches among the resulting bracelets were highly varied. Each participant was also able to successfully write their own radial symmetry algorithm in the initial lesson and produce a variety of patterns with it. During the bracelet design portion, several participants directly modified the algorithm in the template to better fit their design goals, however all participants primarily relied on radial symmetry in their bracelet design. Eight of the participants said they planned to wear the



Figure 7-15: a sample of the completed projects from the expert workshop (clockwise from top left: butterfly cuff, leather earrings, patent leather bracelet, algorithmic progression belt)

bracelets they created during the workshop, however two indicated that they planned to give them as gifts, rather than keep them for themselves. A comparison of the pre-and post-workshop surveys showed that several of the participants' comfort in programing increased following the activity. In addition, more participants indicated that they thought programing was a good tool for personal expression, and design respectively and all participants stated that they believed they could use programing to make things that were beautiful, whereas several had disagreed with this statement before the workshop.

## 7.6 Curriculum description

## 7.7 Preliminary curriculum results

## 7.8 Discussion

### 7.8.1 Starting notions of craft and computation

When developing a tool for combining craft and computation, it is important to understand people's prior conceptions of these domains. In the case of the DressCode study, there was a strong distinction



Figure 7-16: a sample of the completed leather cuffs from the youth workshop

between the views of the two groups of participants on the respective roles of craft and computer science. During the expert discussion, two separate forms of craft were discussed. The first referred to craft as hobby and amateur practice. The experts also demonstrated an appreciation for craft as an artisanal practice, wherein handcrafted artifacts held higher value than mass produced ones because of the time and expertise required for their production. In the youth discussion of craft, the recognition of craft as artisanal practice was completely absent. Instead they referred to craft as an recreational activity, that anyone could do. The perception of craft as open and accessible by young people is encouraging, however many youth participants also dismissed the difficulty of craft in comparison to programing. One young woman articulated her view on the difference between writing a program and throwing pottery, stating that she knew she could throw a pot, but that she would be unable to write a program, despite having no prior experience in either medium. The variation in expert and youth perspectives on the levels of expertise present in craft is understandable, given the educational differences between the two groups.

There was also a difference between the amount of variation in the crafting processes between the two experts and young people. Several participants in the expert group experimented with layering different materials on top of one another for a different effect. One participant sewed a portion of her project rather than attach portions with snaps. Another used the snaps as an aesthetic component, by placing them across the length of the piece and then snapping on different colored pieces of leather in different patterns. There was limited variation in the approaches the youth practitioners took in the crafting portion. Furthermore, many of the youth participants remarked on the surprising difficulty of the handcrafting component.

*“Something that was difficult was hammering the snaps in straight enough for them to function well.”*

Youth Participant F

*“I think the actual physical copy [of my bracelet] is slightly less attractive than the one I had on the computer.”*

Youth Participant C

It is likely that there is a connection between people's perception of craft, and their ability to engage in new crafting techniques, despite encountering difficulties along the way. **section currently not complete**

### **7.8.2 independent programming with a sense of ownership**

### **7.8.3 Design Process and resultant aesthetics**

Sense of uniqueness

Personally relevant aesthetics through computation

*“Well I wanted this one- the first one made out of radial ellipses- and I wanted it to look like a flower when they layer down, and the second one is kind of like the same thing, but I wanted to have the pentagon or hexagon, and the next one is the snowflake, and I wanted it to look like a snowflake because my favorite season is winter, the next one the center looks like a different sort of snowflake because all snow flakes are different, so I chose different shapes, and the last one is a rectangle-like a square in the middle and then its like hexagons.” -youth participant S*

### **7.8.4 Pride and Accomplishment in Algorithmic Craft**

### **7.8.5 Design history and selection**

### **7.8.6 Prototyping pt 2**

### **7.8.7 Connection to other applications**

### **7.8.8 challenges in crafting**

## Chapter 8

# Discussion (rename)

magical qualities- enjoyment, dedication, pleasure, excitement, return

Processes- planning vs experimentation Prototyping The role of craft The affordances of algorithmic fabrication - how best to communicate them? The aesthetics of computational design Critique in computational design

difficulty in reconciling practice and felt experience of craft with discrete knowledge of computation



## **Chapter 9**

# **Future Directions**

Version Control (The loss of design) Better selection mechanisims Longer-term studies Targeted audience (revised) Importance of in-person instructors- in relation to craft related activities



# **Appendix A**

## **Interview Questions**

### **Design Evaluation:**

1. Can you describe your design to me? What words best capture what you created?
2. How did you decide on this design?
3. What stands out to you about this particular design? (What is the first thing that strikes you or comes to mind when you look at it)
4. What types of crafts have you made in the past? (if nothing then dont ask 5)
5. How is this design similar to other things you have made in the past? How is it different?
6. Do you think your design is beautiful? Why or why not?

### **Programming as a Design Tool:**

1. Was the programming enjoyable for you? Why or why not?
2. What was useful about using programming to design this bracelet?
3. What was difficult or confusing about using programming to design this bracelet?
4. Were there things you wished you could have done differently? If so, what?

### **Fabrication:**

1. How did the fact that you were designing something you were going to wear affect your design process?
2. What was your reaction when you saw your piece come out of the laser cutter?
3. What was enjoyable about putting the bracelet together after it was cut? What was difficult?

4. Out of the entire process, programing, fabricating and finishing your piece, what did you like the most? What did you like the least?
5. What are you going to do with the bracelet once you're done with it?

**Future Motivation:**

1. Would you want to use DressCode for other projects in the future? If so, what sorts of projects would you want to use it for?
2. Would you want to use programing and computation for projects in the future? If so, what sorts of projects would you want to use it for?
3. Would you want to work with a laser cutter again? If so, what sorts of projects would you want to use it for?

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