## CHAPTER1: INTRODUCTION

* 1. **Background and Context**

Nowadays, the more technology is developed, the more comfortable the human life is. To increase the quality of life, home decoration, the interior is very important. But with the busy life as today, the choice of furniture suitable for the room, the house is not easy. To buy things that people like, people have to calculate, measure the area of the room, home and think this place should put something appropriately. And then, they have to go to the furniture store to pick out furniture, color. It also takes a lot of time if the selected furniture does not fit the house.

So, I apply an achievement of technology to build a comfortable and easy life for everyone. One of these things is a smartphone. I use the AR technology combine with the smartphone to help you to design and decorate your house. Here is a new way to resolve your headache.

For that reason, I decided to "***Building an application for Home Furnishing using Augmented Reality***".

* 1. **Purpose**

This application is not just a simple home decoration application. It helps people can consider what type of furniture which is suitable for their room, their house without going to the furniture store directly. The application will show many types of furniture with many different colors, dimensions, and prices.

The furniture is the virtual object such as tables, lamps, chairs, beds, etc. but they have dimension is like the real furniture.

The people can use the camera of the phone to put the objects in the 3D space (we can see the virtual object in the real world) and can interact with them such as touch to remove or change the position of them using one finger and rotate them using two fingers.

This application helps people can see the clear view. This application can associate with third parties (furniture stores). After the people choose items, they can go to the store and buy them. It can help people save a lot of time.

After decorating people can take a picture and share to media social network to get ideas from the others for their house.

And also, people can scan the real furniture and look up the same with that furniture in the store.

* 1. **Scope**

This project I and my friend ( Dinh Huu Quan - class: 13T1, is instructed by Mr. Truong Ngoc Chau) did together. So, here is the list of features and assignment of members:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đinh Hữu Quân – Class: 13T1** | **Nguyễn Thị Tình – Class: 13T3** |
| * Build 3D models (the furniture such as tables, beds, lamps, ...). * Create UI for the whole system. * Scan the Flat such as the floor, the table, the wall, etc. * Control gestures when interacting with 3D models: use two fingers to rotate them. * Create the local database for the whole system and load all data( includes 3D model files) into the database. * Do function using audio when interacting with 3D objects. | * Build 3D models (the furniture such as tables, beds, lamps, ...). * Put 3D models after detecting plane and keep it stable. * Control gestures when interacting with 3D models: tap to remove, keep and drag to another position using one finger. * Do function take a picture/ video and save to database or share to media social network. * Detect the real furniture and search the 3D objects which are the same that furniture in the database. |

* 1. **Theories and Technologies**

As a developer in the future, I want to improve my skill at coding by learning the new technology. As you all know, the technology changes every day, if we want to keep up, we need to never stop learning the new technology.

And the application can interact with the real world

Therefore, I decided to use AR - Augmented Reality technology is run on iOS platform, using Swift language, ARKit library and coreML for this application.

To build 3D models by myself, I also use Blender tool.

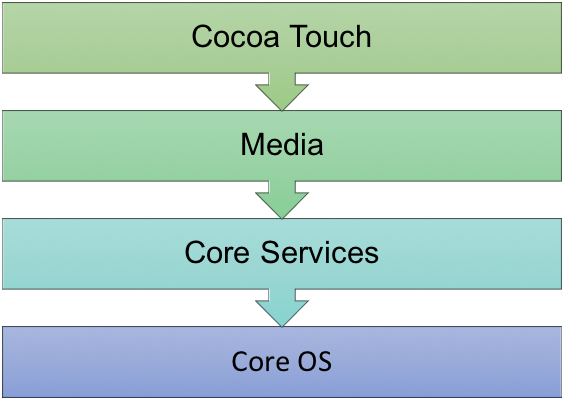
This application has to work on the iOS device with the A9 processor and the iOS 11 or later

## iPhone Operating System

## *Introduction*

iOS is the operating system that runs on iPad, iPhone, and iPod touch devices. The operating system manages the device hardware and provides the technologies required to implement native apps. The operating system also ships with various system apps, such as Phone, Mail, and Safari, that provide standard system services to the user.

### iOS layered architecture

At the highest level, iOS acts as an intermediary between the underlying hardware and the apps you create. Apps do not talk to the underlying hardware directly. Instead, they communicate with the hardware through a set of well-defined system interfaces. These interfaces make it easy to write apps that work consistently on devices having different hardware capabilities.

*Figure 1.1: Layered architecture*

The implementation of iOS technologies can be viewed as a set of layers. Lower layers contain fundamental services and technologies. Higher-level layers build upon the lower layers and provide more sophisticated services and technologies.

Apple delivers most of its system interfaces in special packages called *frameworks*. A *framework* is a directory that contains a dynamic shared library and the resources (such as header files, images, and helper apps) needed to support that library. To use frameworks, you add them to your app project from Xcode.

* + 1. **Swift programming language**
       1. ***Introduction***

Swift is a general-purpose programming language built using a modern approach to safety, performance, and software design patterns.

The goal of the Swift project is to create the best available language for uses ranging from systems programming, to mobile and desktop apps, scaling up to cloud services. Most importantly, Swift is designed to make writing and maintaining correct programs easier for the developer. To achieve this goal, we believe that the most obvious way to write Swift code must also be: *safe*, *fast*, and *expressive*.

On December 3, 2015, the Swift language, supporting libraries, debugger, and package manager were published under *the Apache 2.0 license* with a Runtime Library Exception. Swift is now free to be ported across a wide range of platforms, devices, and use cases.

* + - 1. ***Architectural overview***

The features of Swift are designed to work together to create a language that is powerful, yet fun to use. Some additional features of Swift include:

* + - * Closures unified with function pointers.
      * Tuples and multiple return values.
      * Generics.
      * Fast and concise iteration over a range or collection.
      * Structs that support methods, extensions, and protocols.
      * Functional programming patterns, e.g., map and filter.
      * Powerful error handling built-in.
      * Advanced control flow with *do*, *guard*, *defer*, and *repeat* keywords.

The Swift language is managed as a collection of projects, each with its own repositories. The current list of projects includes:

* + - * The Swift compiler command line tool.
      * The standard library bundled as part of the language.
      * Core libraries that provide higher-level functionality.
      * The LLDB debugger which includes the Swift REPL.
      * The Swift package manager for distributing and building Swift source code.

Xcode playground support to enable playgrounds in Xcode.

* + 1. **Augmented Reality**

Augmented reality, or AR for short, is a human computer interface paradigm within the general computer graphics discipline. AR aims at moving digital information into the physical world, thereby blurring the border between the physical and the virtual in a way that appears natural to the user. It enables a more intuitive, yet complex interface between man and machine. There is, however, no one widely accepted definition of what AR really is. AR was started by Sutherland with his seminal work on head mounted displays (Sutherland 1968). That work presented the first AR system (see Figure 1). But it was not until the 1990s that an attempt at clearly defining AR was given. Caudell and Mizell coined the term “augmented reality” in 1992 (Caudell and Mizell 1992) and two years later, a first attempt at defining AR was made. There exist two widely known definitions of AR today. The first, by Milgram and Kishino (see Figure 2), defines AR within the “Reality–Virtuality” continuum (Milgram and Kishino 1994). The second, by Azuma, gives more detailed criteria on what the prerequisites for AR are (Azuma 1997). Azuma’s original definition requires:

♣ A combination of physical and virtual data

♣ Registration in the physical world in 3D

♣ Computed interactively/on-the-fly.

Combining physical and virtual information is what most people understand for AR. Adding the constraint of three-dimensional registration intentionally rules out all applications that merely display information over a video feed with a disregard of the underlying data, such as the news ticker on news shows. Requesting that the system should be computed on-the-fly differentiates AR from offline computer augmented movies.

* + 1. **ARKit Library.**

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ARKit (Apple ARKit) is Apple’s augmented reality ([AR](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/augmented-reality-AR)) development platform for [iOS](https://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/iOS) [mobile devices](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/mobile-device).

ARKit allows developers to build high-detail AR experiences for [iPad](https://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/iPad) and [iPhone](https://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/iPhone). Environments captured through the device can have animated [3D](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/3-D-three-dimensions-or-three-dimensional) virtual text, objects and characters added to them. AR scenes made by one individual are persistent and can be seen by others visiting the location later.

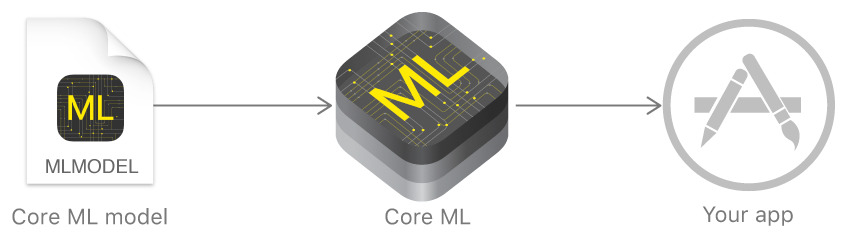
ARKit was introduced along with iOS 11. As ARKit is specified to run on Core A9 and higher iOS devices, the AR experiences can have more detailed content and maintain better environmental awareness. With iPhone X, ARKit can perform real-time face scanning and use this data to drive facial expressions of 3D characters.

Using the iOS device’s camera, [accelerometers](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/accelerometer), [gyroscope](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/gyroscope) and [context awareness](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/context-awareness), ARKit performs environment mapping as the device is moved. [Sensor fusion](https://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/sensor-fusion) of the inertial sensor data with the data from the camera allows for highly accurate location awareness and mapping. The software picks out visual features in the environment such as planes and tracks motion in conjunction with information from the inertial sensors. The camera is also used to determine light sources by which AR objects are lit. Apple’s solution to the increased detail and therefore memory usage is a sliding map where old data disappears for new. Users can place anchors to mark creations they want to save.

According to industry speculation, ARKit may have come from Apple’s acquisition of the AR company Matario. The company had already demonstrated solid AR technology and a well-received [API](https://searchmicroservices.techtarget.com/definition/application-program-interface-API).

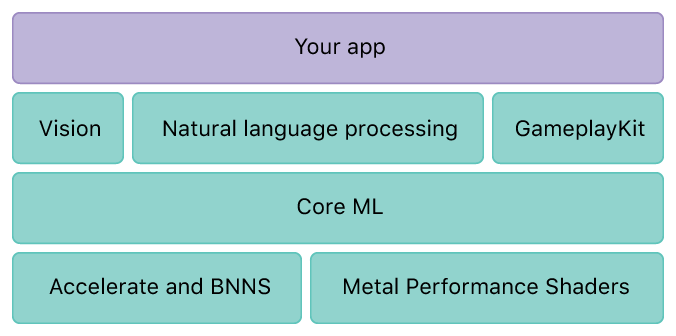
* + 1. **CoreML**

With Core ML, you can integrate trained machine learning models into your app.



A *trained model* is the result of applying a machine learning algorithm to a set of training data. The model makes predictions based on new input data. For example, a model that's been trained on a region's historical house prices may be able to predict a house's price when given the number of bedrooms and bathrooms.

Core ML is the foundation for domain-specific frameworks and functionality. Core ML supports [Vision](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/vision) for image analysis, [Foundation](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/foundation) for natural language processing (for example, the [NSLinguisticTagger](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/foundation/nslinguistictagger) class), and [GameplayKit](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/gameplaykit) for evaluating learned decision trees. Core ML itself builds on top of low-level primitives like [Accelerate](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/accelerate) and [BNNS](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/accelerate/bnns), as well as [Metal Performance Shaders](https://developer.apple.com/documentation/metalperformanceshaders).



Core ML is optimized for on-device performance, which minimizes memory footprint and power consumption. Running strictly on the device ensures the privacy of user data and guarantees that your app remains functional and responsive when a network connection is unavailable.

* + 1. **Realm Database**



Realm Database is an alternative to SQLite and Core Data. Thanks to its zero-copy design, Realm Database is much faster than an ORM, and often faster than raw SQLite.

Realm Database:

F:\Users\QuanDinh\Desktop\Capture.PNG

* + 1. **Blender**



Blender is a professional, [free and open-source](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Free_and_open-source_software) [3D computer graphics software](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_computer_graphics_software) toolset used for creating [animated films](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Animation), [visual effects](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Visual_effects), art, [3D printed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_printing) models, interactive 3D applications and [video games](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_game). Blender's features include [3D modeling](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/3D_modeling), [UV unwrapping](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UV_mapping), [texturing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Texture_mapping), [raster graphics editing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raster_graphics_editor), [rigging and skinning](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skeletal_animation), [fluid and smoke simulation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fluid_simulation), [particle](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Particle_system) simulation, [soft body](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soft_body_dynamics) simulation, [sculpting](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_sculpting), [animating](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_animation), [match moving](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Match_moving), [camera tracking](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camera_tracking), [rendering](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rendering_(computer_graphics)), motion graphics, [video editing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Video_editing_software) and [compositing](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Compositing). It also features an integrated [game engine](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blender_Game_Engine).

## CHAPTER 2: ANALYSIS AND DESIGN

* 1. **Analysis**

Follow the named project, the application has to interact with the real world through using the camera. Then, we can put 3D models on the screen and interact with them.

It also needs some miscellaneous features to make the app work smoother and more accurate.

This application will have these features:

**2.1.1. Interact with 3D models**

This feature is the main feature of this application. When the user wants to decorate their room. They just open the application choose Decoration Screen button and use the camera to detect the plane. After having the plane, the user can choose any items on the list and the items will be put at the center of the camera. So they can see that furniture in the 3D space through the phone.

When the user wants to change the place of that item, they just need to use their finger to keep and drag it to another position. They also can rotate that item.

When the user doesn't want to use that item, they can touch it and the application will show Delete button, they can click that button to delete that item out of the screen.

**2.1.2. Take a picture and share**

After user decorates the room, the user can take a picture of the screen (this picture

will show the virtual models in the real world) and after that, we can click the Share

button to save that picture into the gallery or share the picture/video to media social network.

**2.1.3. Manage Settings mode**

This feature is like utilities for the user.

The user can click the Options button on the screen. It will show the list of option

such as:

+ Reset the place: This feature means the system will remove all the objects on the

screen and the user can start to create a new one.

+ Use Audio: If the user chooses this feature so when the user interacts with the

objects on the screen, the system will have the sound.

+ Record video: If taking a picture is not enough, the user can click to record the video after decorating, and the also can save or share to media network.

**2.1.4. Manage Gallery**

After the user can take a picture or video, they will be saved in the gallery. In the Home Screen, the user clicks Gallery button, it will show all of the images, videos of which are taken, recorded by the user before.

The user can click to see the detail of them or delete them.

**2.1.5. Detect models and searching**

This feature helps people can look up the furniture which is the same as the furniture they want to buy.

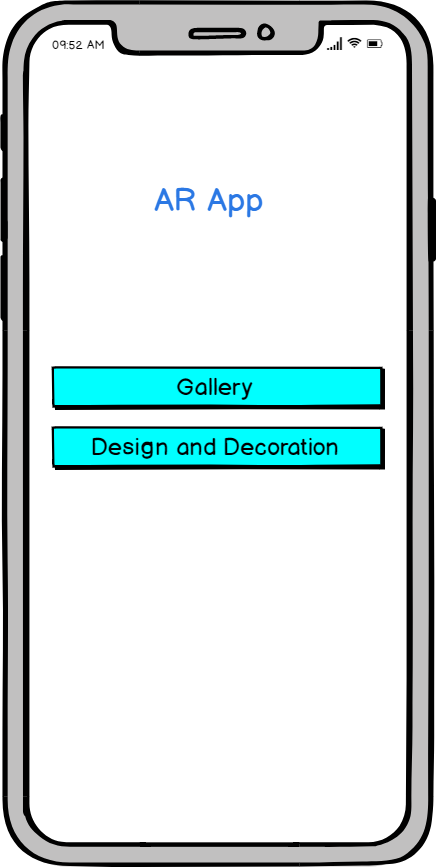
The user clicks Detect button on the Decoration Screen and keeps the phone on the item they want to detect.

After that, the system will detect that item and look up the furniture in the store and show on the screen list of furniture which is the same as that furniture.

**2.2. Wire framing**

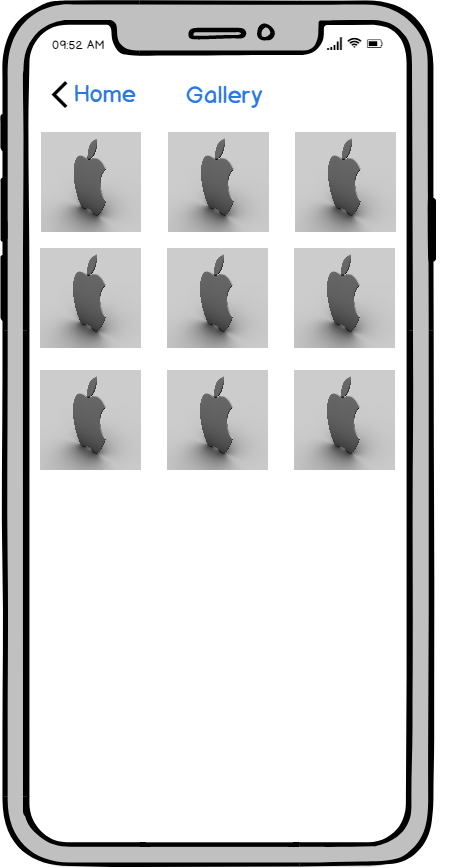
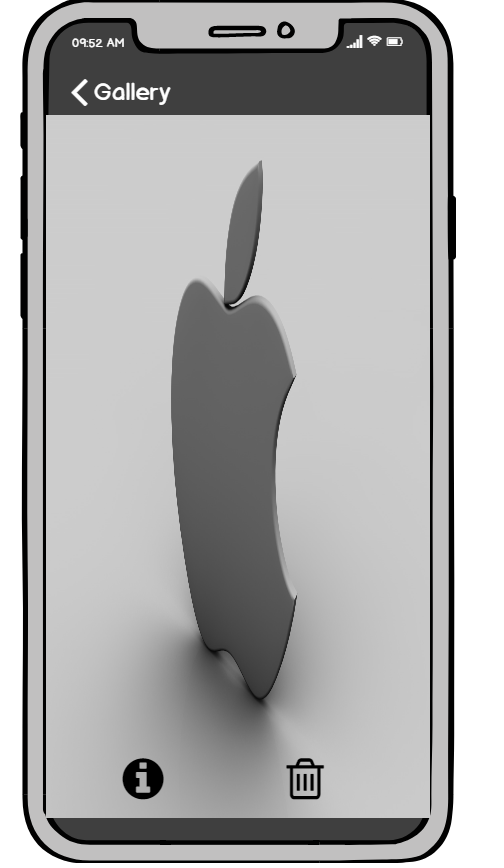
**2.2.1. The Home Screen**

This screen is the first screen will be shown when the user opened the application. It includes two buttons: Gallery button and Design and Decoration button.



**2.2.2. The Gallery Screen**

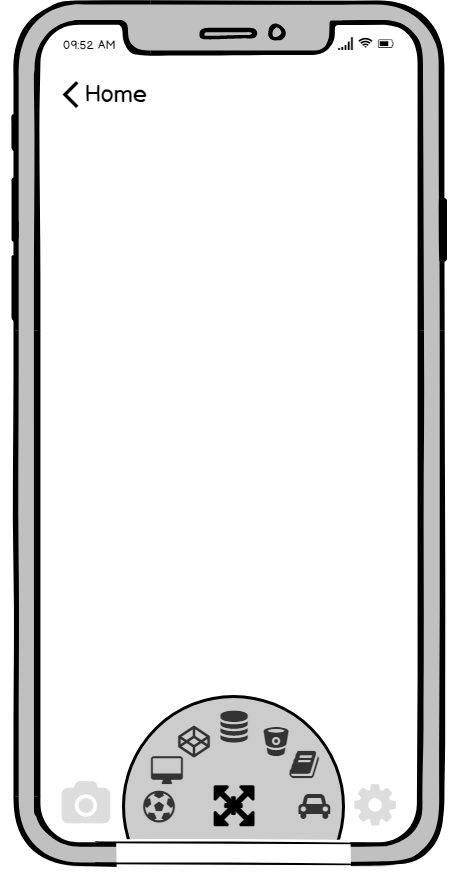
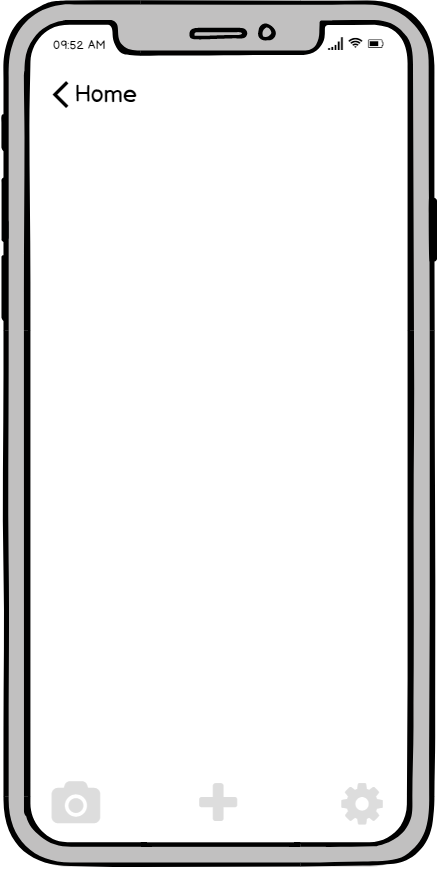
When the user clicks Gallery button, it will open the Manage Gallery Screen.

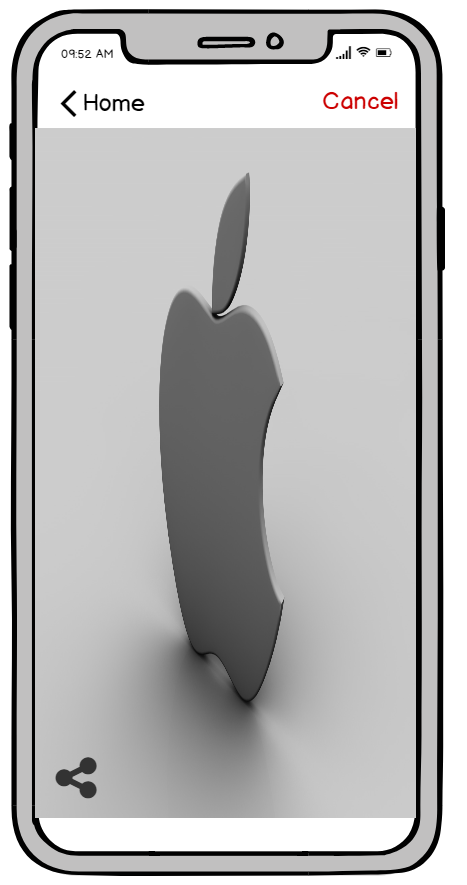
****When the user clicks Gallery button, it will open the Manage Gallery Screen. And when the user clicks one of that pictures/videos, it will be shown detail and user can delete it.

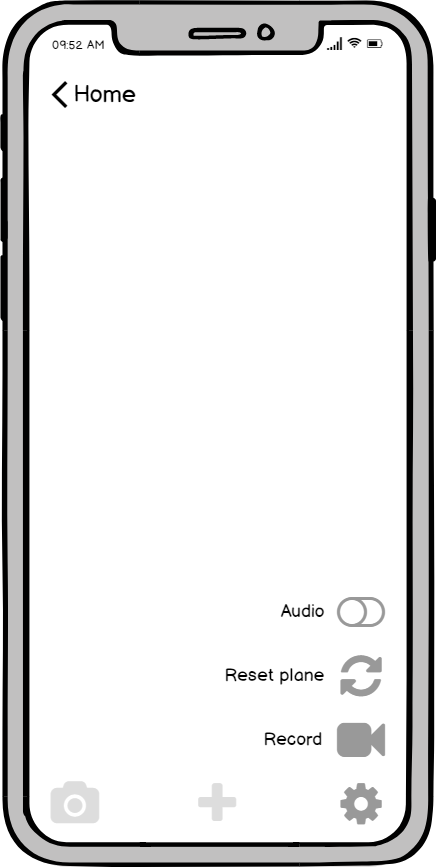
**2.2.3 The Design and Decoration Screen**

When the user clicks Design and Decoration button, it will open the camera and inform to the user to detect the plane.

* After detecting the plane. the user can click Add (**+**) button to choose the item**.**

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* When the user clicks Camera (F:\Users\QuanDinh\Desktop\camera.png) button, it will take a picture and show Share button and Cancel button. Users can click to share or cancel that action.
* When the user click Settings ( ) button, it will show the list of settings mode such as reset place, use audio, record video.



**2.3. Use-case diagram**

**2.3.1. Overall diagram**

The application includes these features:

- Interact with 3D models on the screen.

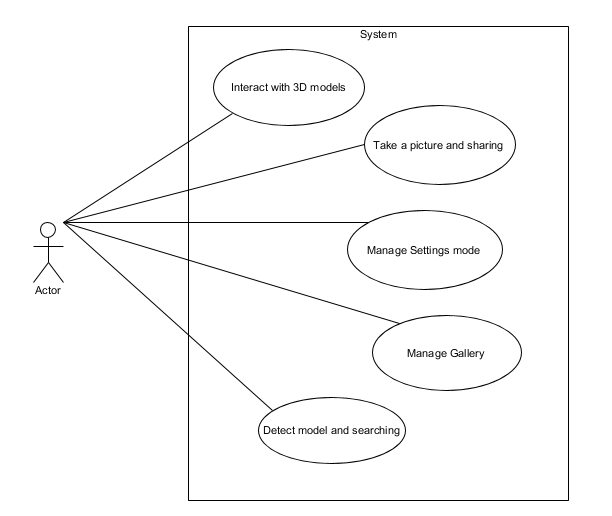
- Take a picture/ video and share to social network.

- Manage Settings mode for the user.

- Manage Gallery.

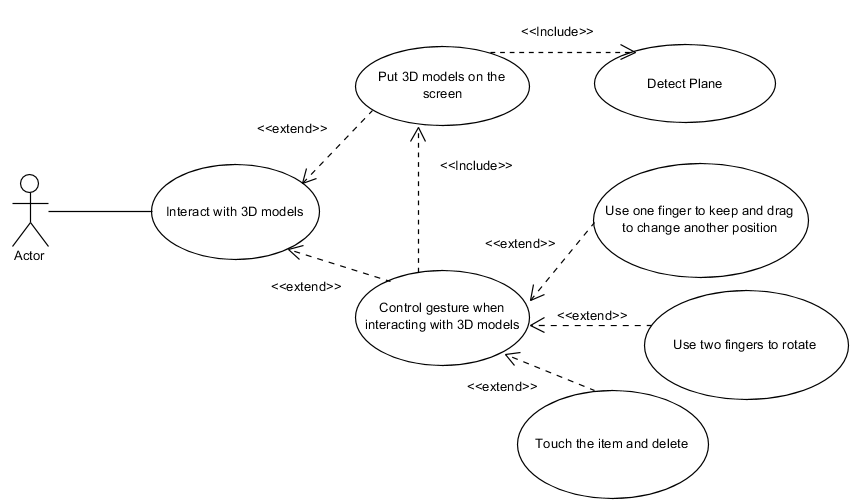
- Detect model and searching.

With these features above, the application has an actor (the users) interact with the system.



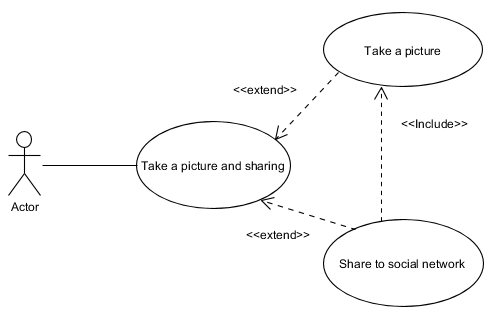
**2.3.2. Interact with 3D models diagram**

When the user chooses Design and Decoration button, they can put items on the screen and they can interact with items directly. But for using drag, rotate or remove the items, first, they have to put items on the screen.



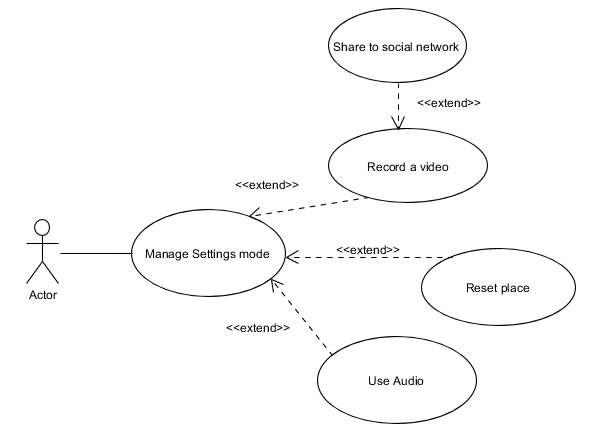
**2.3.3. Take a picture diagram**

To share social network, the user has to take screen by clicking camera button.



**2.3.4. Settings mode diagram**

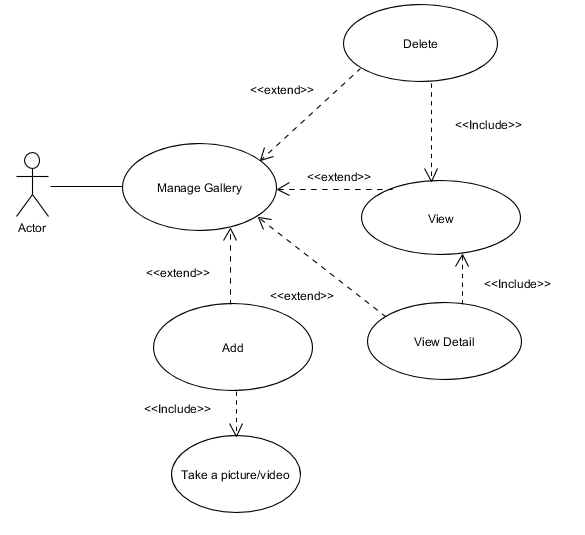
When the user clicks the Setting button, it will have three features: Record a video, reset place and use audio. When the user records a video, they can continue choose share to social network.



**2.3.5. Manage Gallery diagram**

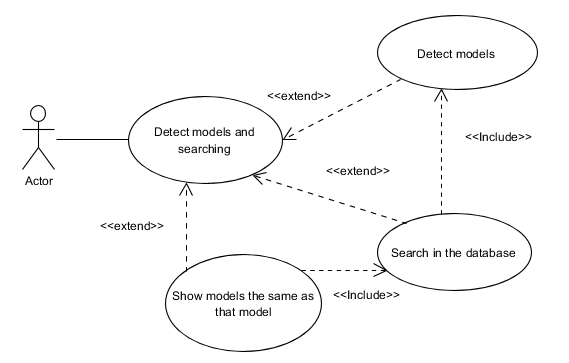
Manage Gallery includes these features: Add, View, View Detail and Delete.

After the user take a picture/video, it can save in the database automatically. And the user can click to see detail or delete them.



**2.3.6. Detect and searching diagram**

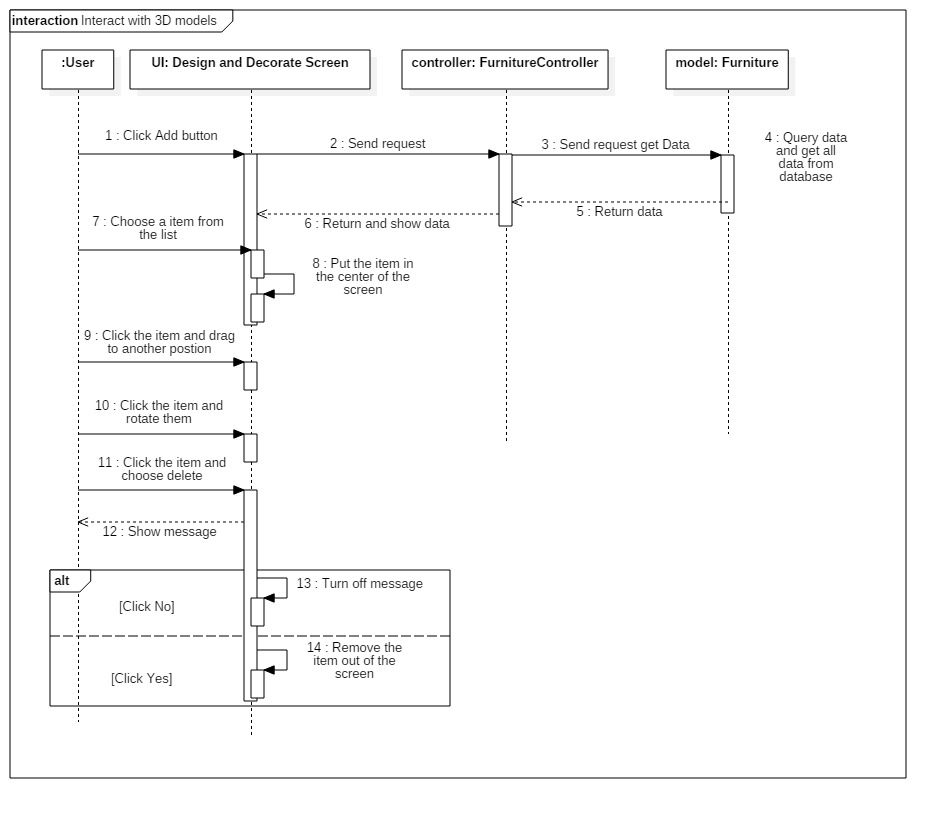
When the user clicks the searching button, the system will show the message to detect the models and after that, it will find the same as that model in the database for the user.



**2.4. Sequence diagram**

With these use-case diagrams, here are these sequence diagram of those features above.

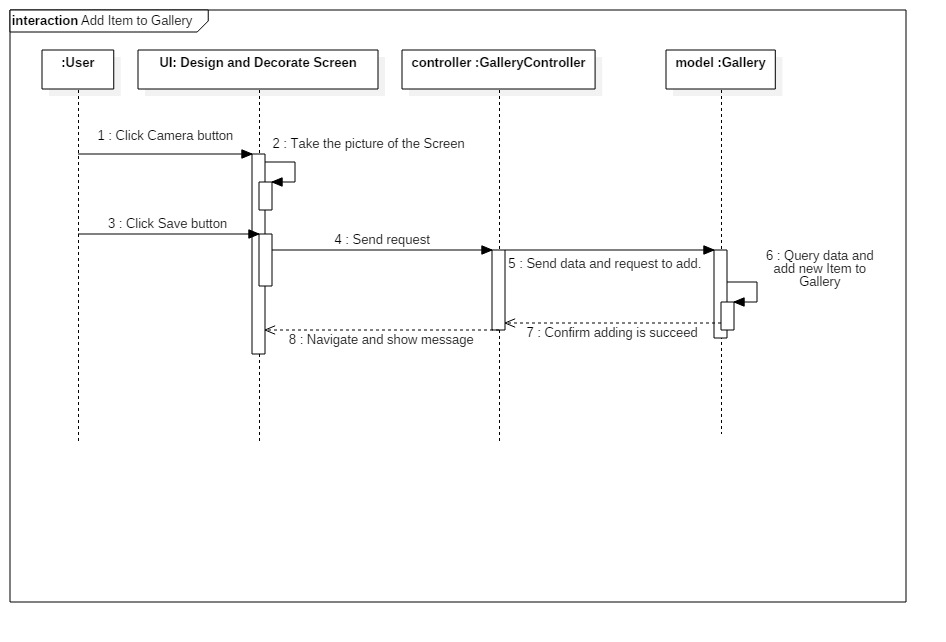
**2.4.1. Interact with 3D models sequence diagram**

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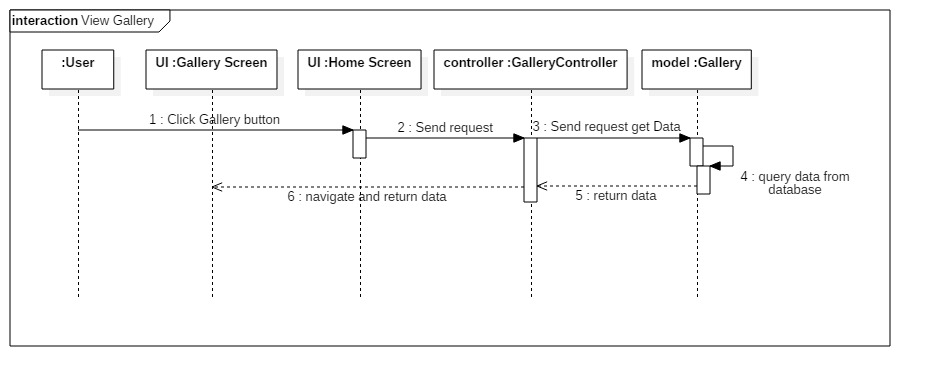
**2.4.2. Manage Gallery sequence diagram**

Manage Gallery includes three sub features: Add, View, Delete

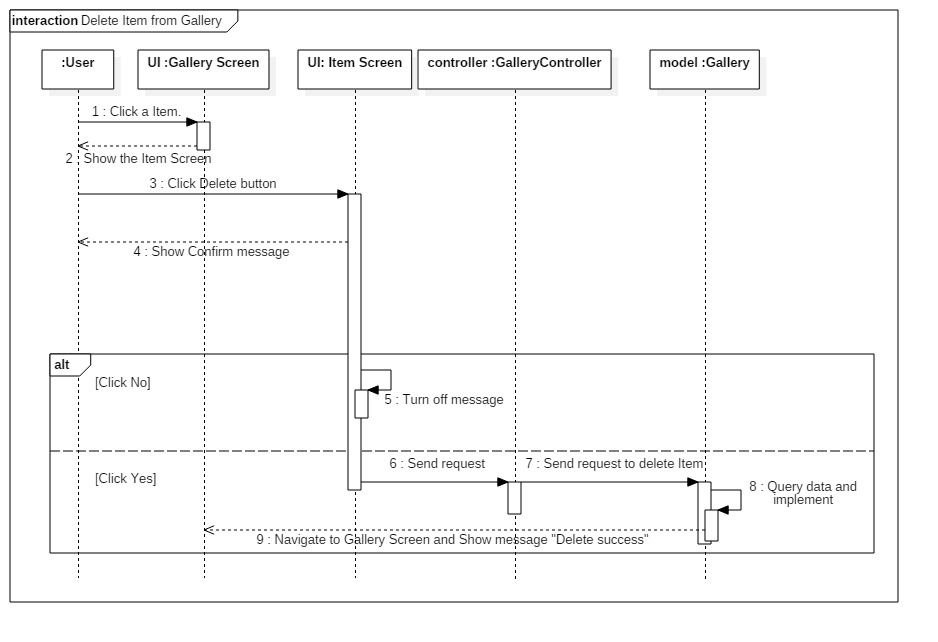
* Add the picture into the gallery.

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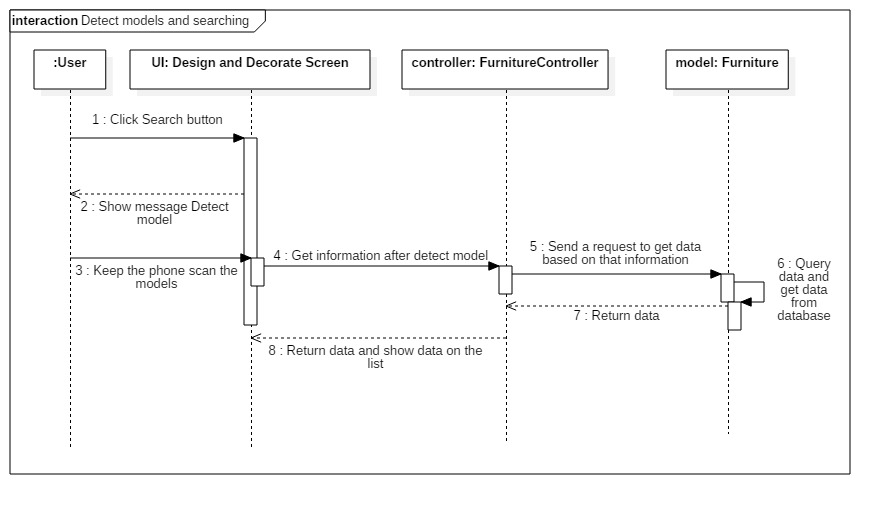
* View Gallery



* Delete a item of the gallery



**2.4.3. Detect and searching sequence diagram**

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