

sddec21-14: Dakota Berbrich, Aaron Goff, Noah Berkland, Nolan Jessen Advisor: Doug Jacobson Client: IT-Adventures

Project Plan



Problem Statement

Some Iowa high schools lack effective coding programs for students who wish to learn how to program. As programming continues to grow in importance as a general skill for the future workforce, these students fall behind in what careers they may pursue or be aware of. Although there are existing programs for introducing students to the field, such as FIRST® LEGO® League, these are often expensive and hard to manage for schools with no knowledgeable staff to lead them.





Proposed Solution and Functional Requirements

Solution

Create a set of cheap, engaging curriculum for schools to use that will teach students basic programming skills, starting from any skill level.

Functional Requirements

There should be two sets of curriculum provided, one which focuses on introductory coding and the other which focuses on a more advanced level of coding.

The curricula should be rather hands-off for teachers with their role focusing mostly on support.



Non-Functional Requirements

The curricula should be accessible to students with any amount of coding experience.

The challenges must ramp up in difficulty slowly / at a standard pace.

The final course must be reliable and easy to put together.

The kits must be cheap and easily supplied.





Other Constraints and Considerations

The challenges will be programmable within the period of a month, so they cannot be too challenging to implement and test

Most of the students will have little to no programming experience, so *everything* must be taught (or have an option to be taught)

For students who have a little more experience, there will be a secondary challenge that is slightly increased in difficulty

Each week, students are only expected to work 1-2 hours

The challenges should build upon each other, preparing students for the final challenge in April



Market Survey / Related Work

<u>FIRST</u>

Similar in promoting STEM for K-12 students, these programs are much more time-intensive and are much more expensive for schools to participate in





LEGO® Robotics

In comparison with the RVR, the LEGO® series is much more customizable. However, this platform is older and cannot accommodate the Smart-IT program well

Potential Risks and Mitigation



- A final challenge will require multiple robots on the same playing field at the same time, a several-month-long development period, and an interesting purpose
- Subject to extra reviews and feedback, this challenge will be thoroughly examined to mitigate as much risk as possible
- 2. Making multiple systems work together reliably
 - Programming to hardware, there are several systems in both programs that must work together reliably
 - Pre-selected systems remove some risk
 - Working with Sphero to iron out any common errors that we run into, in hopes of preventing students from encountering them



Resource Estimate



Robotics		Smart-IT	
Sphero RVR	\$250	Sphero RVR	\$250
littleBits Topper Kit	\$125	Raspberry Pi 3B+	\$40
micro:bit	\$20	Wires and Mounting	\$10
Total:	\$395	Total:	\$300

Project Milestones



System Design



Functional Decomposition

Two sets of curriculum: Robotics and Smart-IT

These are split into weekly curricula, with monthly challenges and a final challenge

Each week contains a new topic (i.e. loops)

Monthly challenges should review lessons from current month and previous months



Detailed Design

September - Initialization and Familiarization

- 1. Setting up the RVR and micro:bit connection
- 2. Moving the RVR
- 3. Basic micro:bit I/O
- 4. Variables

October - Boolean Logic & Loops

- 5. If Statements / Conditionals
- 6. While / For Loops
- 7. Arrays / For Loops
- 8. Challenge of the Month

November / December - littleBits Sensors & Catch Up

- 9. Button and Buzzer [Digital I/O littleBits version]
- 10. Servo and Slide Dimmer [Analog I/O]
- 11. Remote Trigger & Latch [Remote I/O]
- 12. Proximity Sensor
- 13. Challenge of the Month(s): Factory Robot

January - April - Competition Prep

April - Competition

14. Final Challenge

September - Introduction and concepts

- 1. Setting up the RVR and Pi connection
- 2. Introduction to Smart IT, Python, and the Pi
- 3. If Statements / Conditionals
- 4. While / For Loops

October - Arrays, Functions, and Files

- 5. Arrays & Strings
- 6. Functions
- 7. Import/Export Files
- 8. Challenge of the Month

November / December - Debugging, Dictionary, Classes

- 9. Fun with Debugging
- 10. Dictionary
- 11. Classes
- 12. Monthly Challenge
- 13. Winter Themed Challenge (advanced concepts)

January - April - Competition Prep

April - Competition

14. Final Challenge



Hardware Platforms

Sphero RVR

This durable robot can be programmed and combined with multiple platforms, making it a perfect fit for the program

micro:bit and littleBits

A simple, easy-to-control microcontroller, the micro:bit interfaces directly with the RVR and the littleBits topper kit to create a flexible, interactive robot.

<u>Raspberry Pi 3</u>

The flexibility of a full computer in the size of a deck of cards. Easily attached to the topper plate and GPIO pins the Pi gives us the full functionality of the RVR's api including the motors, LEDs, and, unlike the micro:bit, the sensors.



Software Platforms

<u>MakeCode</u>

To develop the micro:bit code, students will use the Microsoft MakeCode IDE. This can download programs directly to the micro:bit and has a built-in simulator. This IDE also directly connects to the RVR SDK, making it a fantastic tool for our development.

<u>Thonny</u>

On the Pi students will use Thonny, a preinstalled IDE designed to be used by beginner python programmers. It offers all the basic features and tools for development and debugging all while remaining lightweight enough to be used on the Pi. Running the code on the Pi will also run the code on the RVR without need for flashing the code to the RVR's hardware.







Test Plan

Uniquely, the deliverable is not a raw piece of hardware or software, but is instead curricula. This makes testing a bit unique. Testing should reveal any of the following flaws:

- Material that is not yet covered or learned
- Challenges are too long or too short
- Challenges are not possible with primary codebase

Above risks are mitigated and assessed in the following ways:

- Creating an extensive outline
 - Review that outline achieves general goals and does not skip lessons
- Creating all code challenges while creating the lesson, making both a solution key and ensuring that they are possible in the limited time
- Having an outside reviewer at every step of the process



Test Plan - Diagram





Prototype Implementations

Prototypes of first lesson of Robotics faced following challenges:

- How in-depth to go
- How much code to provide
- What platform to use
- How much guidance to give

Secondary Learning Challenge
Lets ramp up the difficulty a bit, can you figure out how to make the RVR move in the pattern below?



Conclusions

Current Project Status

Robotics Curriculum

- Outline and primary curriculum for the first semester is completed, including challenges and code examples
- Over the next week, the finalized written lessons will be delivered for these months

Smart-IT Curriculum

- Outline and primary curriculum for the first semester is completed, including challenges and a few early mock ups of lessons
- Over the next week, code examples and finalized written lessons will be created.

Task Responsibility & Contributions of Team Members



Team is split to tackle the two curricula separately:

- Robotics
 - Dakota has been working on both Robotics and overall team direction
 - Nolan has been working on Robotics and general documentation / project generation
- Smart-IT
 - Noah has been working on Smart-IT and external communication, reaching out to other groups when we need feedback or assistance in debugging a component
 - Aaron has been working on Smart-IT and ensuring that the website has the resources for schools and teams to effectively work

Second Semester Plan

Heading into the second semester, the main goal will be designing and finalizing the final project for both areas. This will be done in a few key steps:

- 1. Brainstorming
 - Generate as many ideas as possible, selecting the best few
- 2. Choosing an Idea
 - Select the most creative yet feasible project
- 3. Finalize Board
 - Create an arena that can be durable and easily set up
- 4. Test and Finish
 - Continuously test that the idea is feasible, and finalize all the components



Thank you for listening!

Questions or Concerns?

