

Aman Ladia's

Maker Portfolio

Living in Mumbai for 12 years, I have witnessed my city's unsustainable growth. This has compelled me to use my prototyping & design skills to develop products that bring sustainability and security to growing settlements. I have tackled not only the physical aspects of this theme, but also the virtual ones (privacy) through my projects below:

Project

Pg. No.

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Merging the convenience of PayPal with the security & privacy of Cryptocurrency

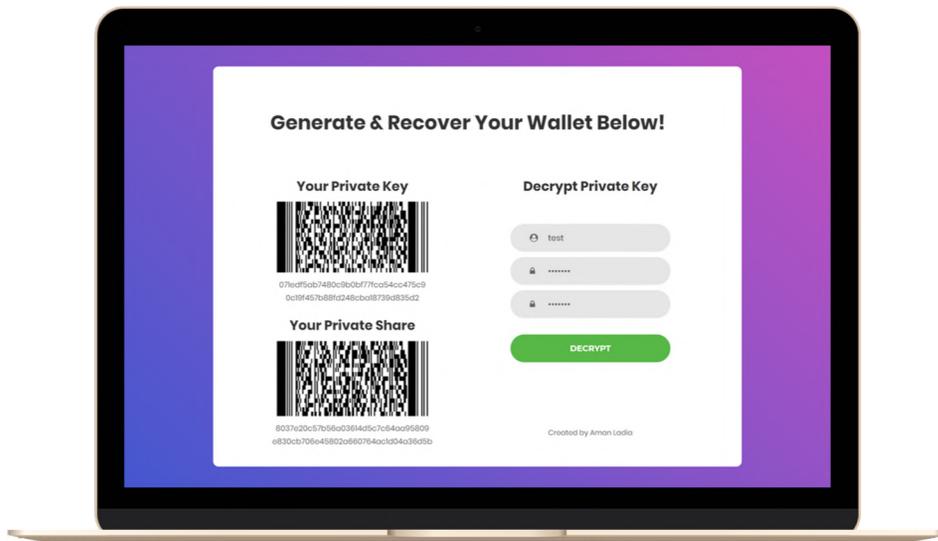
Why can't operating a cryptocurrency wallet be as simple as a PayPal account? Remembering a 256-bit private key is extremely difficult. Password generated keys can be easily brute-forced. Relying on a third-party services to store your keys for you is not only a security but also a privacy risk.

ZeroWallet provides a **non-custodial, privacy-centric** and **brute-force resistant** method to recover private keys via **low-entropy passwords**.

ZeroWallet is opensource: <http://github.com/amsee01/ZeroWallet>



ethereum



Use the fully functional interface to recover your private key with just passwords

- 1 Visit app.zerowallet.me
- 2 Enter your username and **two** passwords. If you don't have an account, it will be created.
- 3 Your private key and backup share will be recovered in a matter of seconds.

Note: If you forget your password, the backup share can be used to recover your wallet.

ZeroWallet is a Threshold Multi-Signature Protocol with Zero Knowledge Proofs

(2,3) Secret Sharing

ZeroWallet uses **two** input passwords to generate 3 private key shares:

- **Share 1** = Hash (Pwd 1)
- **Share 2** = Hash (Pwd 2) transformed by Server key
- **Share 3** = Random full-entropy share

Oblivious PRFs

An Oblivious Pseudo-random Function (OPRF) is used to transform the second password by a Server Key. OPRF's beauty lies in that the **client never sees the Server Key** & the **Server never sees the client's password**.

Brute Force Resistant

The Server Key is full entropy. This means that a public brute force attack is of equal difficulty as a full-entropy private key brute force. Server side brute-force is also difficult due to two passwords & slow hashing.

Complete Privacy

Unlike Multi-Sig services like BitGo which need to co-sign your every transaction (and have **ensorship potential**), ZeroWallet allows you to simply recover your wallet and carry out transactions independently & privately.

OPAQUE adapted OPRF

The Zero-Knowledge component of this project is the OPRF, which is inspired by the OPAQUE protocol and uses ECC:

1. Client picks a random value r and a password pw .
2. They calculate $H(pw)$, where H represents a one-way hash
3. They use $H(pw)$ to calculate the generator point P on the elliptic curve.
4. They calculate $\alpha = (P)r$ and send α to the server.
5. The server then calculates $\beta = \alpha^{Ks}$ where Ks is a private server key for each registered user. Ks is randomly generated on user registration and is the only value stored by the server.
6. β is then sent back to the client.
7. The user first calculates $m = \text{ModInv}(r)$ and then $rw = \beta^m$.
8. $H(pw, \beta^m)$ is the randomized output of the OPRF that is used as the second share to generate the user's private key.

To prevent the server from brute-forcing $H(pw)$, the hash is multiplied by a large scalar r . Similarly, for the user to calculate the value of Ks from β is a hard problem. This prevents either side from cracking the password/server key.

How it Works

Step 1: Client-side hashing and OPRF initialisation

1. The user enters their user name (usr), and two password ($pw1, pw2$).
2. $pw1, pw2, usr$ are hashed. α is calculated using $H(pw1)$ and a random r .
3. $H(usr)$ and α are transmitted to the server as a POST request.

Step 2: Server-side OPRF

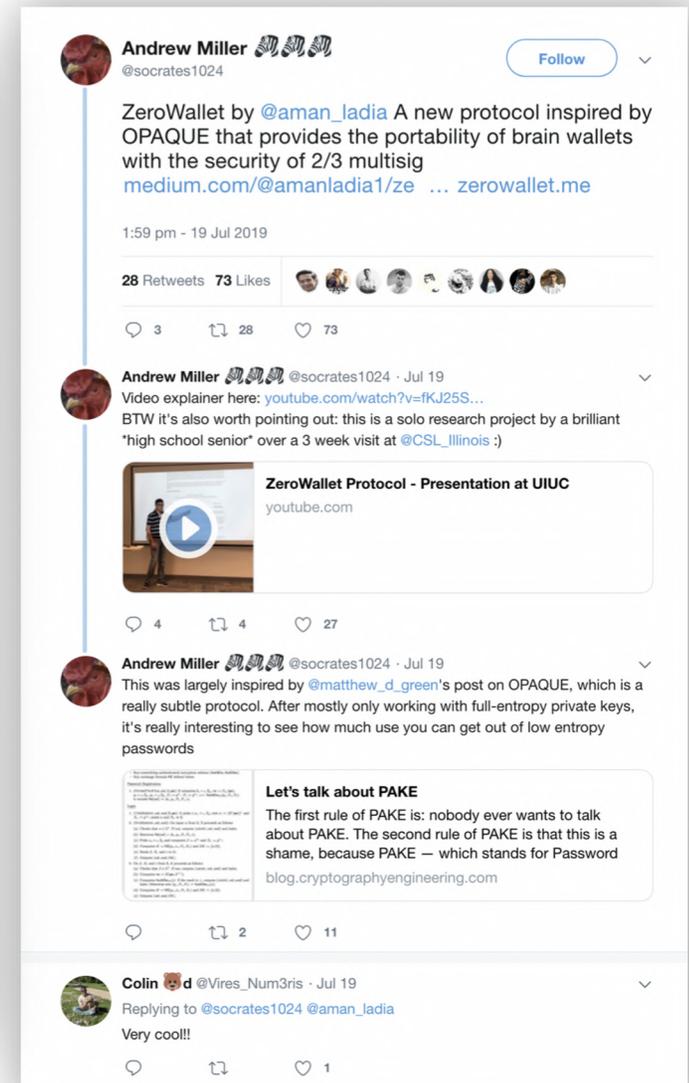
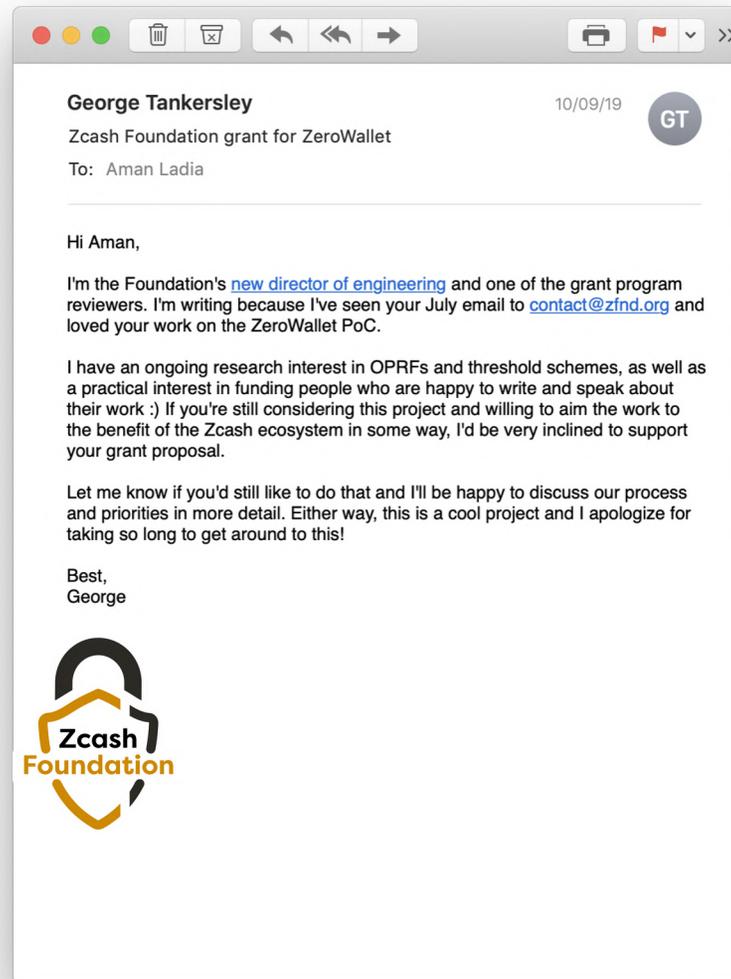
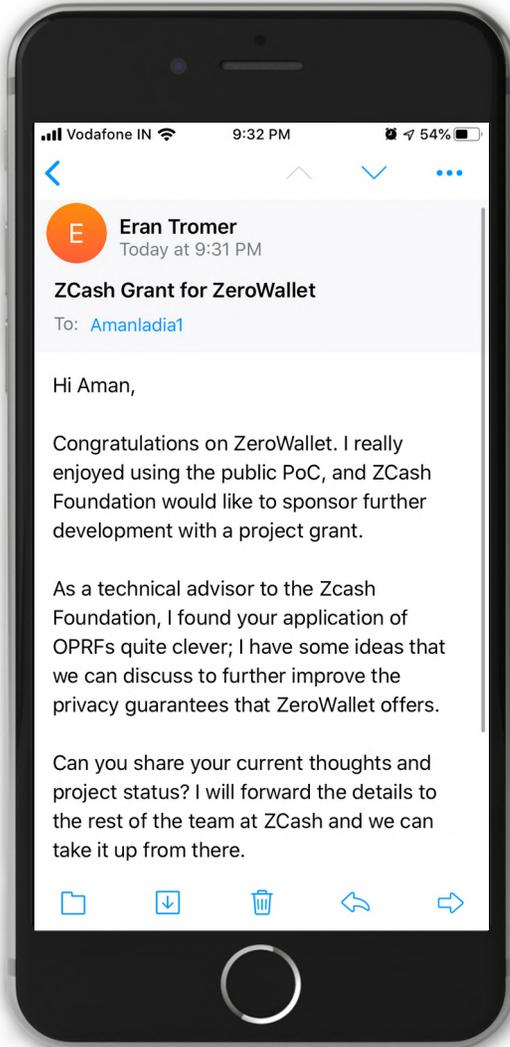
1. Server uses $H(usr)$ to retrieve the user's random Ks from a MySQL database. New users: random Ks generated and inserted into DB.
2. The server uses the Ks to calculate β and send it back as a response.

Step 3: Client-side Calculation and Completion

1. The client obtained β to first calculate $m = \text{ModInv}(r)$ and then $rw = \beta^m$. $H(pw1, rw)$ is the final output of the OPRF.
2. $H(pw2)$ and $H(pw1, rw)$ used as shares for a (2, 3) Shamir's Secret Sharing Scheme. Generated secret is hashed to a valid Ethereum priv. key.
3. It uses this secret to generate a third secret share.
4. The priv. key and secret share are output with corresponding bar codes.

ZeroWallet is now nominated for a ZCash Foundation Grant.

Here are some testimonials:



Coverage by IC3 Univ. Research Group: <https://initc3.org>

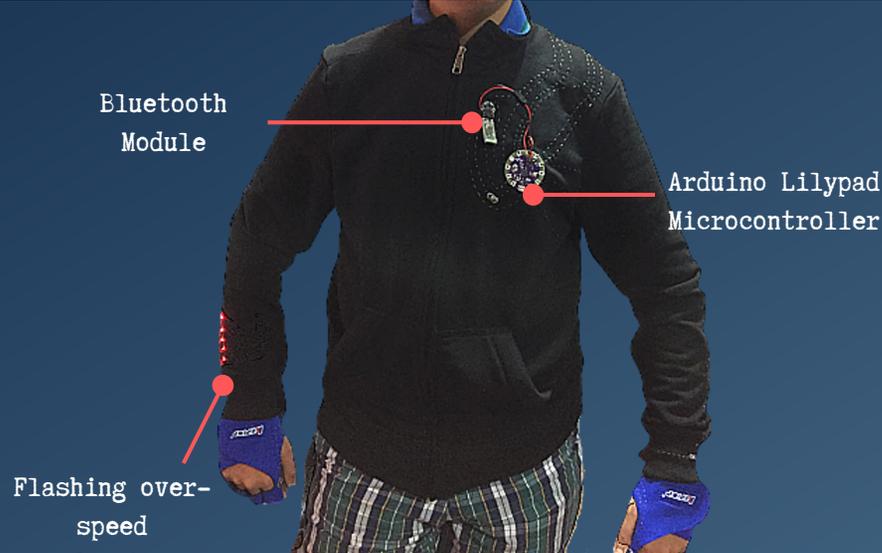
Coverage by UIUC CS Lab: <https://csl.illinois.edu/news/high-school-senior-develops-new-cryptocurrency-protocol-csl>

Jacket Automation for Rider's Safety (JARS)

 bit.ly/JARSResearch



2016 Onward
IIT & Govt. of India



Overspeeding and Turn Indicator Negligence Kills

65,000 lives are lost to two-wheeler accidents every year. Overspeeding causing accidents is no mystery. But surprisingly, **the next biggest killer is improper use of turn-indicators**. Forgetting to use them or signalling incorrectly is bound to cause an accident. The problem is even worse for cyclists, who are forced to let go of the handle bars and signal a turn with their hand.

LED turn indicator strips automatically signal which side the bike is turning

Conductive thread traces

Flashing over-speed indicators

Confirmation LED on each arm to check whether correct indicator is on

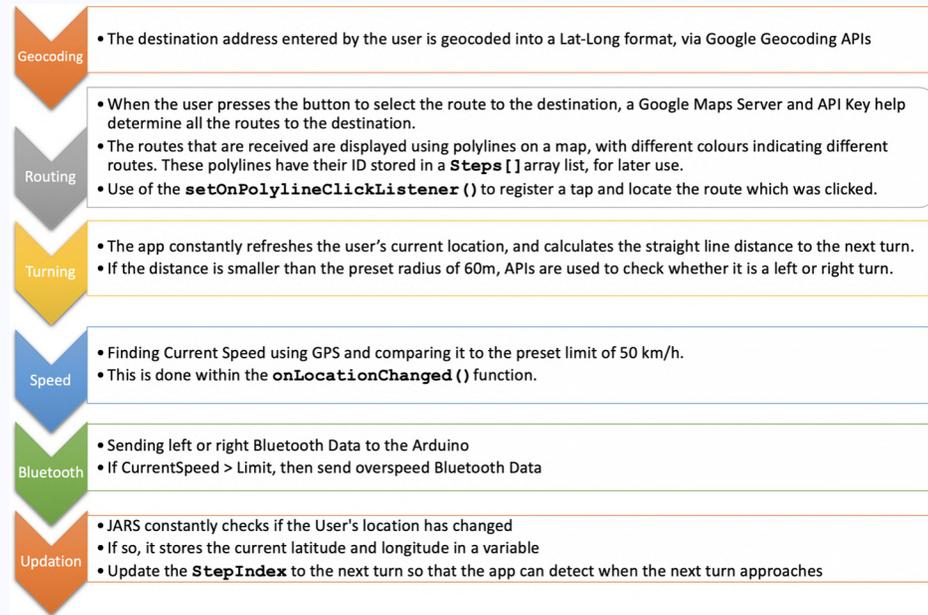


Introducing JARS, a smart jacket that improves road safety for bikers.

- 1 JARS uses the 2 large LED arrows on its back as turn indicators. It automatically signals the correct turn **60m in advance** via GPS & GMaps.
- 2 Indicator arrows are strategically mounted at the back of the jacket. **Increased height** gives **better visibility** to motorcyclists/bikers.
- 3 The arms of the jacket contain **over-speed warning lights** that caution the biker to slow down before the situation goes out of hand
- 4 JARS is **washable & completely safe** to wear. Although implemented on a jacket, its design can be **easily adapted** to t-shirts, pullovers etc.

Mobile App Connectivity

JARS makes use of GPS navigation through a paired phone to correctly switch on the turn indicators. The user feeds their destination in the app, selects the preferred Google Maps route and starts driving. The mobile app then pushes data to the Arduino LilyPad via Bluetooth, which executes the physical actions associated with the commands sent by the app.

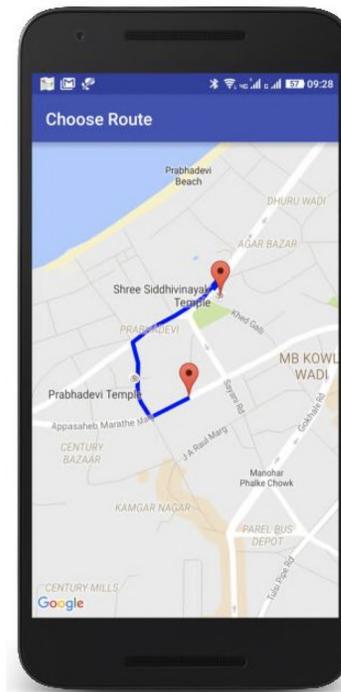


Note: Google's Android library lacks support for turn-by-turn navigation, which was needed for this project (way back in 2016). I had to build my own library using GMaps HTML responses and a few half-complete open-source projects on GitHub.

Physical Construction

The base of JARS is an ordinary cloth jacket. All the components of JARS are sewn in and every connection is made with conductive threads. Excluding the removable battery, the **jacket is completely safe to wash.**

I used a combination of 2-ply silver conductive thread for LEDs and stainless steel thread for higher power electronics like the bluetooth module. The jacket was sewn by hand, and often multiple rounds of stitching had to be performed to reduce the resistance of the circuit. The construction involved lots of trial-and-error with frequent testing.

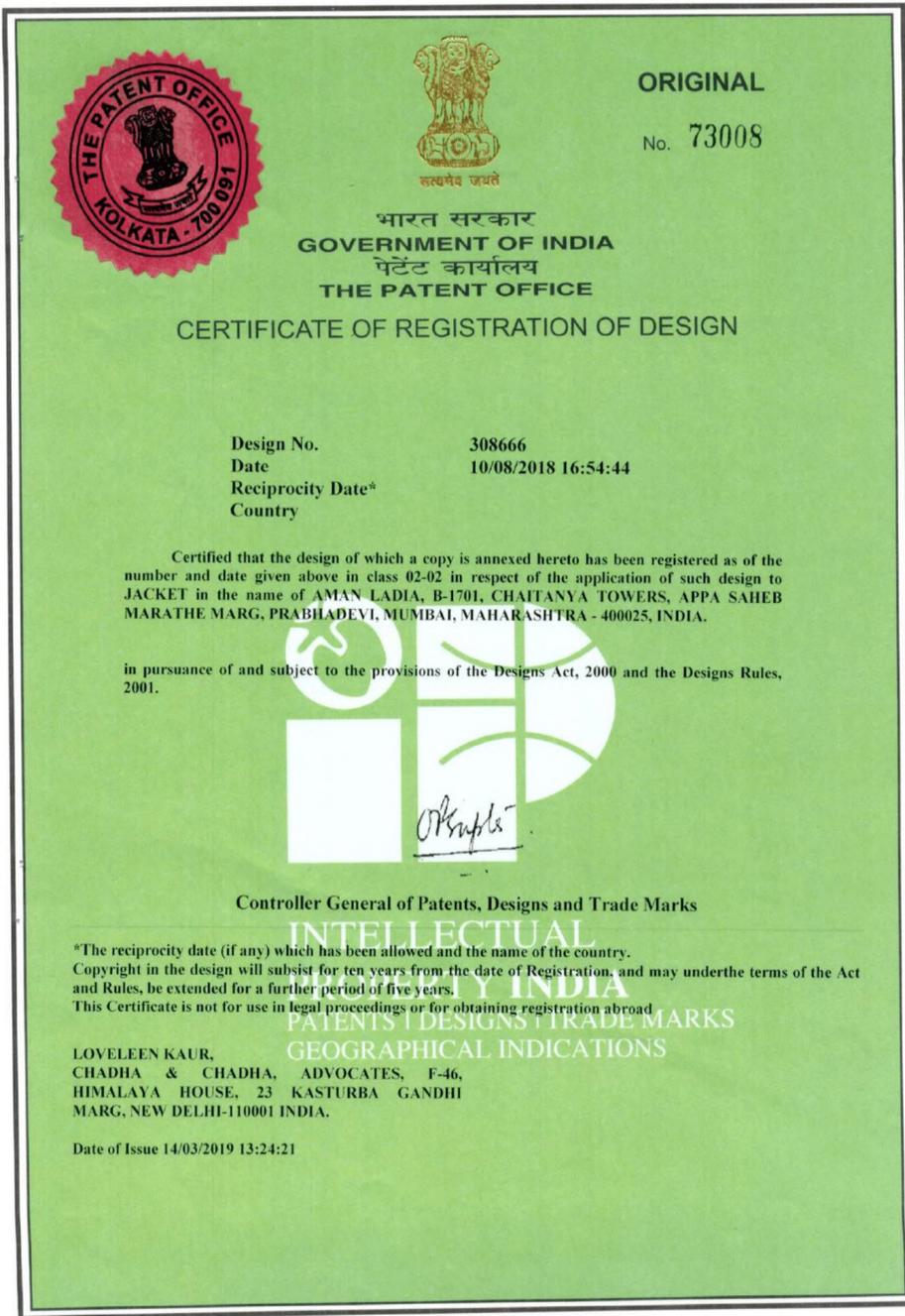


Pick a route on the JARS mobile app and experience automatic turn indicators!

 <https://github.com/amsee01/JARS>

Components and Costing

JARS Costing (exclusive of jacket price)			
Item	Cost per unit (₹)	Quantity	Total Cost (₹)
LilyPad Arduino USB	345	1	345
LilyPad Red LEDs	10	25	250
Conductive Thread	200	1	200
LilyPad Buttons	23	2	46
HC-05 Bluetooth	184	1	184
LiPo Battery 720 mAh	150	1	150
Final Cost of Components			₹1175 / \$16.38



Jacket Wire Traces

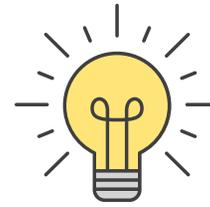
As conductive thread is uninsulated, I had to go through multiple revisions to ensure that there were no crossovers in the traces. The final design is below, and **it has received a patent**. Note that in the actual design, the exposed threads were covered with insulating glue for safety reasons.



Ongoing Work

JARS is being minimized to a small patch that can be stuck on the back of any shirt/jacket for added convenience. Moreover, **Machine Learning is being incorporated into the jacket** - instead of just relying on Google Maps, JARS will also study driver patterns with an inbuilt gyroscope, and use that data to accurately predict the next turn, even if the user does not follow GMaps directions.

Pixie: A Hands-Free Home Automation Device for Power Saving



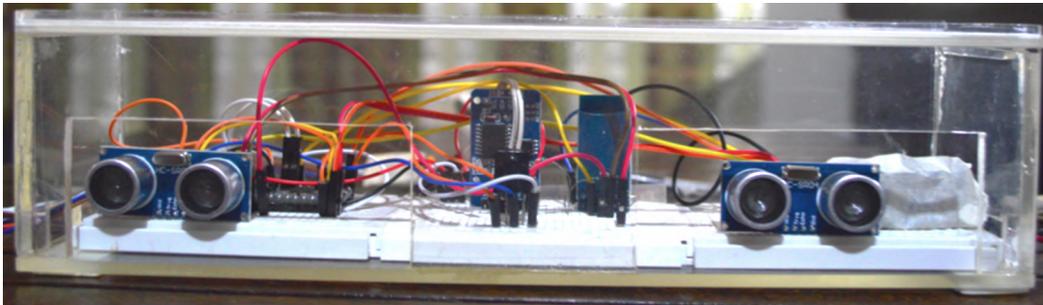
2015 Onward
IEYI & Govt. of India

Has your five-minute meeting ever turned an hour long?

Did you return to find your lights & A/C left switched on? Meanwhile, 44% of rural households in India lack complete access to electricity and nearly 55 million scrape off less than 1 Kilowatt per day i.e. the same amount that most of our heated/air-conditioned rooms consume in an hour.



bit.ly/PixieResearch



Introducing Pixie: A device that saves **every second** of power

With so many different excuses for people to leave lights and other appliances on, simply generating awareness on saving power is ineffective.

Instead, Pixie **can adjust appliances automatically**: from switching the lights off as soon as the room is empty, to switching off air-conditioner compressors (whilst still leaving the fan running for circulation), my device bridges the gap between convenience and power saving. Pixie **saves over 1 Kilowatt of electricity per day, lighting up two slum rooms for over 8 hours.**

Pixie outclasses motion sensors

Motion sensors archaic and inefficient in 3 ways:

1. **Delay**: There is typically a 10 min gap between no motion being detected & appliances being turned off, equating to 200W of lost power.
2. **Inconvenience**: The lights switch off if you sit still at a desk while working; you need to flap about to restart lights.
3. **Limited Detection Range** of only 10-15m is a problem.

With Pixie there is **no delay, inconvenience or range limit.**

Twin Ultrasonic Sensor Algorithm for Automatic Entry and Exit Detection

Pixie is equipped with two ultrasonic sensors. When you enter the room, the **first ultrasonic sensor (say A)** detects your presence *before* the **second one (say B)**, which corresponds to an entry. When you leave the room, the sequence is reversed and Pixie registers it as an exit. This increments/decrement a counting variable, corresponds to the number of people inside a room.

Demo video: <https://youtu.be/R-l1PDqJUGo>

Silent Counter – Seamless shift from Manual to Automatic Mode

The shift between modes is seamless. Consider that two people enter the room at night and manually switch off the lights. In the night one person leaves. **Even in manual mode, Pixie silently tracks how many people leave or enter the room** without actually turning the lights on or off. The counter will start at 1, which correctly reflects the occupancy.

Complete Functionality: <https://youtu.be/Jst23eb4hks>

Gamification with Motivation Feature

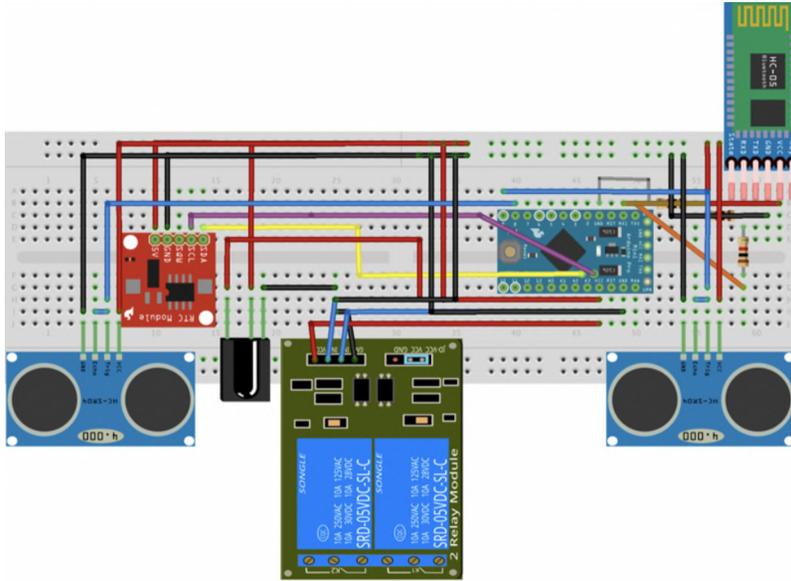
Pixie incorporates an inbuilt motivator feature in its app. Users can set a power saving goal for the day, and view their progress through a progress bar on the app's home screen. This is **also being linked to google games: a power-saving leaderboard** makes energy saving like a game, and the user feels the urge to save maximum electricity to stay at the top.

Smart Lighting Control with Pixie in Manual Mode

Pixie contains a Bluetooth module that allows it to function with the companion app. The app allows users to switch Pixie into a manual mode, where they can toggle the appliances on/off manually. Pixie also features a real time clock (RTC), which enables users to set visual alarms. Pixie can work without a phone as well, over infrared commands issued by several standard TV remotes (<https://youtu.be/XA4hYi1cz9k>)



Schematic, Parts List & Costing: Affordable Automation



Pixie Parts & Cost		
Part name	Quantity	Total Cost
Large Breadboard	1	₹30.00
Small Breadboard	1	₹25.00
TSOP IR 1738	1	₹15.00
HC-05 Bluetooth Module	1	₹90.00
RTC DS3231	1	₹50.00
1K Resistors	3	₹0.90
Ultrasonic Sensor HC-SR04	2	₹80.00
Arduino Pro Mini	1	₹75.00
IR LED	1	₹5.00
Wires	20	₹20.00
Base Cost (Without Relays)		₹390.9 / \$5.43

Trial Runs and Results

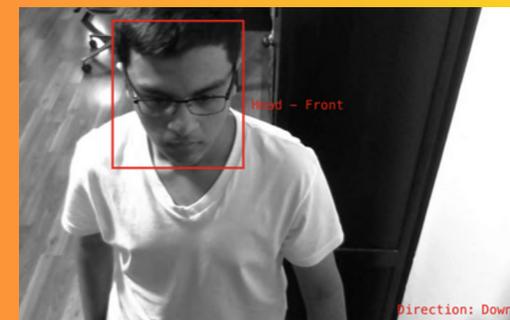
Pixie is installed and running in my room for the past two years. Formally, I have **tested it for 200+ hours** where I made note of every movement into and outside my room. On average, Pixie saved around 1 Kilowatt of power every day through just my lights. With the A/C is included, the saving is about 3 Kilowatts per day for a reasonably careful person who remembers to switch off appliances when leaving the room for regular activities like lunch or dinner.

Pixie has also **undergone pilot testing in 4 condos for one year to troubleshoot any problems or bugs.**

Pixie 2.0: Improved with Computer Vision

To improve Pixie's accuracy and make it workable for large rooms and heavy movement flow, I have designed another model of Pixie that uses a camera along with computer vision and some machine learning to accurately track a room's occupancy.

Pixie 2.0 is still in a beta stage and the code needs fine tuning, but early tests have proved promising.



Mechanical Ramp Attachment for Wheelchairs to Climb Footpaths and Elevated Surfaces

 bit.ly/AmanIJMET

2018 Onward

International Journal of Mechanical Engineering and Technology (IJMET)

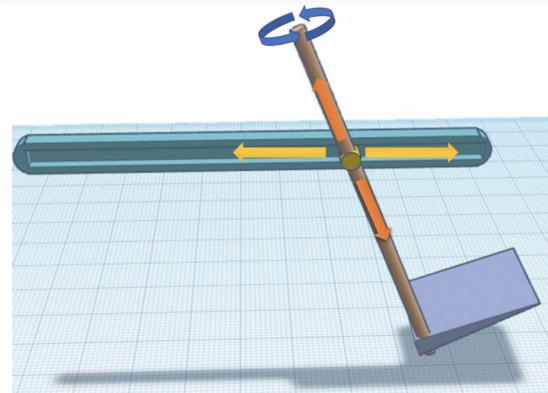
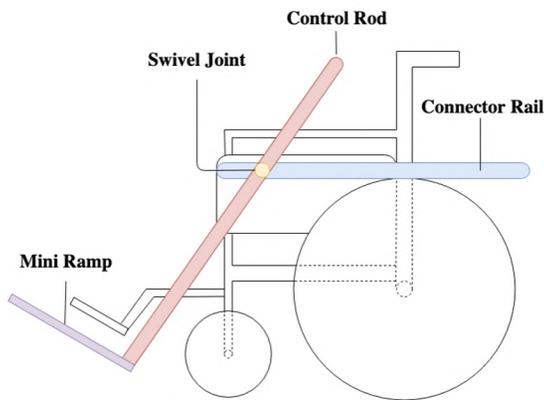
Problem Statement

Wheelchair users should be able to access footpaths and steps through permanent ramps. However, most footpaths in developing countries like India lack wheelchair-access, making handicapped people feel all the more immobile.

As a solution, I designed an **affordable mechanism** for wheelchairs to climb up footpaths in the absence of permanent ramps and without external help. The designed system is **universally adaptable to most wheelchairs**, is built entirely using **mechanical components** and is designed to be **completely self-sufficient**.



bit.ly/AmanIJMET
ISSN: 0976-6359

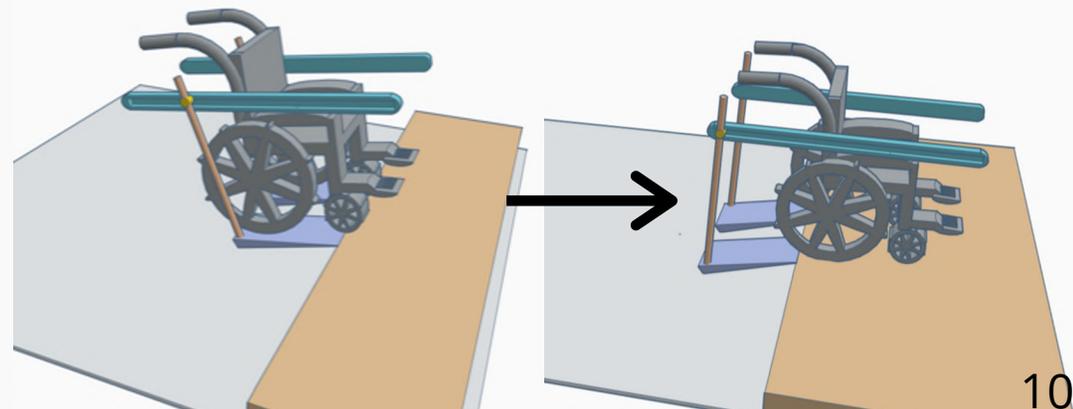


Construction Overview

My implementation consists of a carry-on ramp attachment that stays attached to wheelchairs and uses a mechanism of rods to deploy an inclined plane in front of the wheelchair, thus creating a sloped surface between the road and the pavement. After considering multiple materials, Aluminium Alloy 6061-T6 was chosen for the attachment,

Operation Procedure

1. To deploy the ramp, the handicapped person unlocks the swivel joints & pushes the control rods to align the ramps with the step.
2. They now roll the hind wheels of the wheelchair over the ramps to climb onto the footpath. As they do so, the control rod slips back along the connector rail.
3. Once on the footpath, they rotate the control rods to flip the direction of the mini ramps. They then pull the rods back to the front of the wheelchair, pulling the ramps along.
4. They adjust the rods until the ramps are flush under the foot rests. They then lock the swivel joints.



Mission Rehabilitation of Biodiversity

Ecological engineering to restore urban avian ecosystem

2016 Onward

Indian Teachers Assn. awarded
'Homi Bhabha Young Scientist'



Native birds are endangered in urban environments

The only bird seen freely in Mumbai is the crow. In the absence of any urban bird population surveys, I spent **twelve months** observing my locality's ecosystem, only to find that our **glass buildings, open waste disposal sites** and **artificially planted non-native trees** have destroyed the habitat of small birds like sparrows and mynahs. Moreover, **competition from crows** has made perching difficult for these birds.

Engineering 'Biodiversity Domes' – Protected Feeding & Breeding Enclosures

Nut Feeders

Feeders containing black oil sunflower seeds, safflower and peanuts. Such a blend will provide nutritious food for young sparrows.

Sand Bath

Sand bathing is a part of a bird's preening and plumage maintenance that keeps feathers in good condition.

Water Pool

Water is necessary for sparrows to cool off in the summer heat and for drinking purposes.



Carefully Sized Holes

8x8 cm holes are large enough for sparrows to enter but too small for crows. This makes biodiversity domes a hotspot for small birds to breed & flourish.

Native Plantation

Planting native flora like *Basil*, *Malabar nut* and *Henna* can help attract sparrows, give them a place to nest & provide food for their growth.

Journey of a Mini Biodiversity Dome Installed in my Locality



Day 6- food spread on parapit



Day 9, started eating fed grains



Day 11- put some feathers in the dome



Day 12- Sparrows started peeping inside the dome



Day 13- no grew around the Dome



Day 17- 1st sparrow entered the Dome



MINI DOME- TRIAL RESULTS



Find the complete 200 page handwritten research & design report at amanladia.com/biodome

Code Appendix - Maker Portfolio

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Pixie	- Arduino	Pg. 45

ZeroWallet - Client End JS Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
1. <html lang="en">
2. <head>
3.   <title>ZeroWallet</title>
4.   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5.   <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
6.   <link rel="icon" type="image/png" href="images/icons/favicon.ico"/>
7.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="vendor/bootstrap/css/bootstrap.min.css">
8.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="fonts/font-awesome-4.7.0/css/font-awesome.min.css">
9.   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="vendor/animate/animate.css">
10.  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="vendor/css-hamburgers/hamburgers.min.css">
11.  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="vendor/select2/select2.min.css">
12.  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/util.css">
13.  <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="css/main.css">
14. <script src="https://ajax.googleapis.com/ajax/libs/jquery/3.4.1/jquery.min.js"></script>
15. <script src="ECCLib.js"></script>
16. <script src="bundle.js"></script>
17. <script src='build/forge-sha256.min.js'></script>
18. <script src="bcmath-min.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
19. <script src="pdf417-min.js" type="text/javascript"></script>
20. <script src='decimal.js'></script>
21. <script src='secrets.min.js'></script>
22.
23. <script>
24. $(document).ready(function(){
25. $("#login").submit(function(event){
26.   event.preventDefault();
27.
28.   function h2d(s) {
29.
30.     function add(x, y) {
31.       var c = 0, r = [];
32.       var xx = x.split('').map(Number);
33.       var yy = y.split('').map(Number);
34.       while(x.length || y.length) {
35.         var s = (x.pop() || 0) + (y.pop() || 0) + c;
36.         r.unshift(s < 10 ? s : s - 10);
37.         c = s < 10 ? 0 : 1;
38.       }
39.       if(c) r.unshift(c);
40.       return r.join('');
41.     }
42.
43.     var dec = '0';
44.     s.split('').forEach(function(chr) {
```

```

45.     var n = parseInt(chr, 16);
46.     for(var t = 8; t; t >>= 1) {
47.         dec = add(dec, dec);
48.         if(n & t) dec = add(dec, '1');
49.     }
50. });
51. return dec;
52. }
53.
54. function generateBarCode(barcodeVal,element){
55.
56.     PDF417.init(barcodeVal);
57.     var barcode = PDF417.getBarcodeArray();
58.     // block sizes (width and height) in pixels
59.     var bw = 2;
60.     var bh = 2;
61.     var canvas = document.createElement('canvas');
62.     canvas.width = bw * barcode['num_cols'];
63.     canvas.height = bh * barcode['num_rows'];
64.
65.
66.     document.getElementById(element).appendChild(canvas);
67.     var ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
68.     // graph barcode elements
69.     var y = 0;
70.     // for each row
71.     for (var r = 0; r < barcode['num_rows']; ++r) {
72.         var x = 0;
73.         // for each column
74.         for (var c = 0; c < barcode['num_cols']; ++c) {
75.             if (barcode['bcode'][r][c] == 1) {
76.                 ctx.fillRect(x, y, bw, bh);
77.             }
78.             x += bw;
79.         }
80.         y += bh;
81.     }
82. }
83.
84. // Where the actual code starts
85.
86.
87. var usr = $("#username").val();
88. var pw2 = $("#pw2").val();
89. var hashpw1 = forge_sha256($("#pw1").val());
90. var hashpw2 = forge_sha256($("#pw2").val());
91.
92.
93. Decimal.set({ toExpPos: 10000 });

```

```

94. Decimal.set({ precision: 10000 });
95. console.log(hashpw1);
96. var temp = HashtoPoint(String(h2d(hashpw1)));
97. xpw1 = String(temp[0]);
98. ypw1 = String(temp[1]);
99. console.log("X coordinate of point:" +xpw1)
100.
101. var randarray = new Uint32Array(8);
102. window.crypto.getRandomValues(randarray);
103. r=String(randarray[0]).concat(String(randarray[1]),String(randarray[2]),String(randarray[3]),String(randarra
y[5]),String(randarray[6]),String(randarray[7]));
104.
105. rinvs = String(ECInverse(r));
106. console.log("RANDOM: "+r+" INVERSE:"+rinvs);
107.
108. temp = ECTModExponent(xpw1,r);
109. var AlphaX = temp[0];
110. var AlphaY = temp[1];
111. console.log("Password Coordinates:" +String(xpw1)+" , "+String(ypw1));
112. console.log("Randomised Coordinates:"+ String(AlphaX)+" , "+String(AlphaY));
113. // /https://piscine-maison-68782.herokuapp.com/
114. $.post("https://piscine-maison-68782.herokuapp.com", "a=".concat(String(AlphaX),"&u=",String(forge_sha256(usr)),"&t=register"))
115. .done(function(data) {
116.
117. var Beta = ECTModExponent(data, rinvs);
118. rw = forge_sha256(String(hashpw1).concat(String(Beta[0])));
119. console.log("RW: "+rw);
120.
121. var shares = [String('801').concat(String(hashpw2)),String('802').concat(String(rw))];
122. var privshare = secrets.newShare("03",shares);
123. console.log("NEW SHARE: "+privshare);
124. var secret = secrets.combine(shares);
125. console.log("SECRET: "+secret);
126.
127. while(document.getElementById('privkeypic').firstChild != null)
128. {
129. document.getElementById('privkeypic').removeChild(document.getElementById('privkeypic').firstChild);
130. }
131. document.getElementById('bartitle').innerHTML = 'Your Private Key';
132. generateBarCode(secret, 'privkeypic');
133. var ParNode = document.createElement("p",{});
134. var AddrNode = document.createTextNode(secret.substring(0,33));
135. var ParNode2 = document.createElement("p",{});
136. var Addr2Node = document.createTextNode(secret.substring(33));
137. ParNode.appendChild(AddrNode);
138. ParNode2.appendChild(Addr2Node);
139. document.getElementById('privkeypic').appendChild(ParNode);
140. document.getElementById('privkeypic').appendChild(ParNode2);
141.

```

```

142.         while(document.getElementById('sharepic').firstChild != null)
143.         {
144.             document.getElementById('sharepic').removeChild(document.getElementById('sharepic').firstChild);
145.         }
146.         document.getElementById('sharetitle').innerHTML = 'Your Private Share';
147.         generateBarCode(privshare, 'sharepic');
148.         ParNode = document.createElement("p",{});
149.         AddrNode = document.createTextNode(privshare.substring(0,33));
150.         ParNode2 = document.createElement("p",{});
151.         Addr2Node = document.createTextNode(privshare.substring(33));
152.         ParNode.appendChild(AddrNode);
153.         ParNode2.appendChild(Addr2Node);
154.         document.getElementById('sharepic').appendChild(ParNode);
155.         document.getElementById('sharepic').appendChild(ParNode2);
156.
157.     }
158. });
159. });
160. });
161. </script>
162.
163.
164. </head>
165. <body>
166.
167.     <div class="limiter">
168.         <div class="container-login100">
169.             <div class="wrap-login100">
170.                 <div id="PageTitle" class="login100-page-title">
171.                     Generate & Recover Your Wallet Below!
172.                     <div class="text-center p-t-1">
173.                         <a class="txt2" href="http://zerowallet.me" align="right">
174.                             New here? Check out how it works.
175.                         </a>
176.                     </div>
177.                 </div>
178.                 <div id="barcode" class="login100-pic js-tilt" align="center" data-tilt>
179.                     <span id="bartitle" class="login100-priv-title">
180.                     </span>
181.                     <div id="privkeypic">
182.                         
183.                     </div>
184.                     <br>
185.                     <div id="shareprint">
186.                         <span id="sharetitle" class="login100-priv-title">
187.                         </span>
188.                         <div id="sharepic">
189.                         </div>
190.                     </div>

```

```

191.         </div>
192.
193.         <form class="login100-form validate-form" id="login" action="" method="post">
194.
195.             <span class="login100-form-title">
196.                 Decrypt Private Key
197.             </span>
198.
199.             <div class="wrap-input100">
200.                 <input class="input100" type="text" placeholder="Username" id="username">
201.                 <span class="focus-input100"></span>
202.                 <span class="symbol-input100">
203.                     <i class="fa fa-user-circle" aria-hidden="true"></i>
204.                 </span>
205.             </div>
206.
207.             <div class="wrap-input100">
208.                 <input class="input100" type="password" placeholder="Password 1" id="pw1">
209.                 <span class="focus-input100"></span>
210.                 <span class="symbol-input100">
211.                     <i class="fa fa-lock" aria-hidden="true"></i>
212.                 </span>
213.             </div>
214.
215.             <div class="wrap-input100">
216.                 <input class="input100" type="password" placeholder="Password 2" id="pw2">
217.                 <span class="focus-input100"></span>
218.                 <span class="symbol-input100">
219.                     <i class="fa fa-lock" aria-hidden="true"></i>
220.                 </span>
221.             </div>
222.
223.             <div class="container-login100-form-btn">
224.                 <button class="login100-form-btn">
225.                     Decrypt
226.                 </button>
227.             </div>
228.
229.             <div class="text-center p-t-10">
230.                 <a class="txt2" href="http://amanladia.com" align="right">
231.                     Created by Aman Ladia
232.                 </a>
233.             </div>
234.         </form>
235.     </div>
236. </div>
237. </div>
238.
239.

```

```
240.  
241.  
242.  
243.     <script src="vendor/jquery/jquery-3.2.1.min.js"></script>  
244.  
245.     <script src="vendor/bootstrap/js/popper.js"></script>  
246.     <script src="vendor/bootstrap/js/bootstrap.min.js"></script>  
247.  
248.     <script src="vendor/select2/select2.min.js"></script>  
249.  
250.     <script src="vendor/tilt/tilt.jquery.min.js"></script>  
251.     <script >  
252.         $(' .js-tilt').tilt({  
253.             scale: 1.1  
254.         })  
255.     </script>  
256.  
257.     <script src="js/main.js"></script>  
258.  
259. </body>  
260. </html>
```

Zerowallet - Server Node.JS Code

```
1. var http = require('http');
2. var ECC = require('./ECCLibServer');
3. var express=require('express');
4. var bodyParser = require('body-parser')
5. const uuidv4 = require('uuid/v4');
6. const cryptoS = require('crypto');
7. var cors = require('cors');
8.
9. var app=express();
10. app.use(cors());
11. var urlencodedParser = bodyParser.urlencoded({ extended: false })
12.
13. var mysql      = require('mysql');
14. var connection = mysql.createConnection({
15.   host      : 'HOST',
16.   user      : 'USER',
17.   password  : 'PASSWORD',
18.   database  : 'DB'
19. });
20.
21. connection.connect();
22.
23. app.post('/', urlencodedParser, function(req,res){
24.   connection.query("SELECT * FROM Store WHERE user = '".concat(String(req.body.u),";"), function(error, results, fields){
25.
26.     if (typeof results[0] === 'undefined') {
27.       var key = cryptoS.createHash('sha256').update(String(uuidv4()).concat(String(uuidv4())));
28.       key = key.digest('hex');
29.       console.log (key);
30.       var Beta = ECC.ECExponent(String(req.body.a), String(key));
31.
32.       connection.query("INSERT INTO `Store` (`user`, `store`) VALUES ('".concat(String(req.body.u),"', '",String(key),"'");"), function(err
33.         or, results, fields){
34.           if(error){
35.             console.log(error);
36.           }
37.         });
38.       res.send(Beta[0]);
39.     }else {
40.
41.       var key = cryptoS.createHash('sha256').update(String(results[0].store));
42.       key = key.digest('hex');
43.       console.log (key);
44.       var Beta = ECC.ECExponent(String(req.body.a), String(key));
45.       res.send(Beta[0]);
```

```

46.     }
47.   });
48.
49. });
50.
51. let port = process.env.PORT;
52.
53. if (port == null || port == "") {
54.   port = 3000;
55. }
56.
57. var server = app.listen(port, function(){
58.
59. });

```

ZeroWallet - ECCLibServer Library (adopted from CryptoCoinJS by me)

```

1. var crypto = require('crypto');
2.
3. var BigInteger = require('bigi'); //npm install --save bigi@1.1.0
4. var ecurve = require('ecurve'); //npm install --save ecurve@1.0.0
5. var cs = require('coinsttring'); //npm install --save coinsttring@2.0.0
6. var eparams = ecurve.getCurveByName('secp256k1',"",""); //remember to remove 2nd and 3rd param from names.js
7. exports.ECInverse = function (key) {
8.   var privateKey = new Buffer(key, 'hex')
9.   var privst1 = BigInteger.fromBuffer(privateKey);
10.  var privateKeyInv = privst1.modInverse(ecparams.n) ;
11.
12.  return privateKeyInv;
13. }
14.
15. exports.HashtoPoint = function (gx){
16.
17.  var xpt = new Buffer(String(gx), 'hex')
18.  var pt = eparams.pointFromX(true,BigInteger.fromBuffer(xpt));
19.
20.  return [String(pt.affineX), String(pt.affineY)];
21.
22. }
23. exports.ECExponent = function (gx, expo){
24.
25.  var exponent = BigInteger(String(expo));
26.  var xpt = BigInteger(String(gx));
27.  var pt = eparams.pointFromX(true,xpt);
28.  var curvePt = pt.multiply(exponent);
29.
30.  return [String(curvePt.affineX), String(curvePt.affineY)];
31. }

```

JARS - Jacket Arduino Code

```
1. #include <SoftwareSerial.h>
2.
3. int speedInd = 9;
4. int leftInd = A5;
5. int rightInd = 2;
6. int alcoholInd = 20;
7. int leftButton = A3;
8. int rightButton = A2;
9. int stopButton = 44;
10. int leftcounter = 0;
11. int rightcounter = 0;
12. int stopcounter = 0;
13.
14. int left_state = LOW;
15. int right_state = LOW;
16. int stop_state = LOW;
17.
18. long time =0;
19. long rtime=0;
20. long stime=0;
21.
22. int left_debounce = 10;
23. int right_debounce = 10;
24. int lreading;
25. int rreading;
26. int stop_debounce = 10;
27. int stopreading;
28.
29. char bt;
30.
31. boolean flag=false;
32. boolean pressed = false;
33. boolean rpressed = false;
34. int stoppressed = false;
35.
36. boolean leftToggle = false;
37. boolean lmanual = false;
38. boolean rmanual = false;
39.
40. boolean btactive = true;
41. boolean manualon = false;
42.
43. boolean lcheck = false;
44. boolean rcheck = false;
45.
46. SoftwareSerial mySerial(10, 20);
47. //SoftwareSerial mySerial(6, 20);
48.
49. unsigned long previousMillis = 0;           // will store last time
        LED was updated
50.
51. unsigned long spreviousMillis = 0;
52. // constants won't change :
53. const long interval = 500;
54. const long sinterval = 200;
55. int ledState = LOW;
56. int sledState = LOW;
57.
58. void setup() {
59.     // put your setup code here, to run once:
60.     pinMode(speedInd,OUTPUT);
61.     pinMode(leftInd,OUTPUT);
62.     pinMode(rightInd,OUTPUT);
63.     pinMode(alcoholInd,OUTPUT);
64.     pinMode(leftButton,INPUT);
65.     digitalWrite(leftButton,HIGH);
66.     pinMode(rightButton,INPUT);
67.     digitalWrite(rightButton,HIGH);
68.
69.     pinMode(A4,INPUT);
70.     digitalWrite(A4,HIGH);
71.
72.     pinMode(stopButton,INPUT);
73.     digitalWrite(stopButton,HIGH);
74.
75.     Serial.begin(9600);
76.     mySerial.begin(9600);
77. }
78.
79. void loop() {
80.     unsigned long currentMillis = millis();
81.     unsigned long scurrentMillis = millis();
82.     // put your main code here, to run repeatedly:
83.
84.
85.     if( mySerial.available() )           // if data is available to re
        ad
86.     {
87.         ;
88.     }
89.     bt = mySerial.read();
90.
91.     if( bt == '1' && lmanual == false)
92.     {
93.         if (currentMillis - previousMillis >= interval) {
```

```

94. // save the last time you blinked the LED
95. previousMillis = currentMillis;
96. Serial.println(currentMillis - previousMillis);
97.
98. // if the LED is off turn it on and vice-versa:
99. if (ledState == LOW) {
100.     ledState = HIGH;
101. } else {
102.     ledState = LOW;
103. }
104.
105. // set the LED with the ledState of the variable:
106. digitalWrite(leftInd, ledState);
107. Serial.println("Recd. Left");
108. }
109. }
110. //if( bt == 'r')
111. if( bt == 'r' && rmanual == false)
112. {
113.     if (currentMillis - previousMillis >= interval) {
114.         // save the last time you blinked the LED
115.         previousMillis = currentMillis;
116.         Serial.println(currentMillis - previousMillis);
117.
118.         // if the LED is off turn it on and vice-versa:
119.         if (ledState == LOW) {
120.             ledState = HIGH;
121.         } else {
122.             ledState = LOW;
123.         }
124.
125.         // set the LED with the ledState of the variable:
126.         digitalWrite(rightInd, ledState);
127.         Serial.println("INT RIGHT STILL RECD.");
128.     }
129.
130.
131.     Serial.println("Recd. Right");
132.
133. }
134.
135.
136. if( bt == 'e')
137. {
138.     leftInd=A5;
139.     rightInd=2;
140.     digitalWrite(leftInd,LOW);
141.     digitalWrite(rightInd,LOW);
142.

```

```

143.     }
144.
145.     if(bt == 's')
146.     {
147.         if (scurrentMillis - spreviousMillis >= sinterval) {
148.
149.             spreviousMillis = scurrentMillis;
150.
151.             if (sledState == LOW) {
152.                 sledState = HIGH;
153.             } else {
154.                 sledState = LOW;
155.             }
156.
157.             // set the LED with the ledState of the variable:
158.             digitalWrite(speedInd, sledState);
159.             Serial.println("SPEED RECD.");
160.
161.             Serial.println("SPEED STILL RECD.");
162.         }
163.         if(bt== 'q')
164.         {
165.             digitalWrite(speedInd,LOW);
166.         }
167.
168.
169.         if(millis() != time)
170.         {
171.             lreading = digitalRead(leftButton);
172.
173.             if(lreading == left_state && leftcounter > 0)
174.             {
175.                 leftcounter--;
176.             }
177.             if(lreading != left_state)
178.             {
179.                 leftcounter++;
180.             }
181.
182.             if(leftcounter >= left_debounce)
183.             {
184.                 digitalWrite(rightInd,LOW);
185.                 leftInd=A5;
186.                 rightInd=2;
187.                 if(pressed == true)
188.                 {
189.                     pressed=false;
190.                 }

```

```

191.         else
192.         {
193.             pressed=true;
194.         }
195.         leftcounter = 0;
196.         left_state = lreading;
197.         Serial.println("LEFT BUTTON PRESSED!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!");
198.         Serial.println(pressed);
199.         if(left_state == LOW)
200.         {
201.
202.             lmanual = !lmanual;
203.             Serial.println("Toggled "+lmanual);
204.         }
205.     }
206.     time = millis();
207. }
208.
209. //right button below
210.
211. if(millis() != rtime)
212. {
213.     rreading = digitalRead(rightButton);
214.
215.     if(rreading == right_state && rightcounter > 0)
216.     {
217.         rightcounter--;
218.     }
219.     if(rreading != right_state)
220.     {
221.         rightcounter++;
222.     }
223.
224.     if(rightcounter >= right_debounce)
225.     {
226.         digitalWrite(leftInd,LOW);
227.         leftInd=A5;
228.         rightInd=2;
229.         if(rpressed == true)
230.         {
231.             rpressed=false;
232.         }
233.         else
234.         {
235.             rpressed=true;
236.         }
237.         rightcounter = 0;
238.         right_state = rreading;

```

```

239.         Serial.println("RIGHT BUTTON PRESSED!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!!");
240.         Serial.println(rpressed);
241.         if(right_state == LOW)
242.         {
243.
244.             rmanual = !rmanual;
245.             Serial.println("Toggled "+rmanual);
246.         }
247.         //leftInd= 20;
248.         //rightInd=20;
249.     }
250.     rtime = millis();
251. }
252.
253. //Stop code below
254. if(millis() != stime)
255. {
256.     stopreading = digitalRead(stopButton);
257.
258.     if(stopreading == stop_state && stopcounter > 0)
259.     {
260.         stopcounter--;
261.     }
262.     if(stopreading != stop_state)
263.     {
264.         stopcounter++;
265.     }
266.     // If the Input has shown the same value for long en
    ough let's switch it
267.     if(stopcounter >= stop_debounce)
268.     {
269.
270.         if(stoppressed == true)
271.         {
272.             stoppressed=false;
273.         }
274.         else
275.         {
276.             stoppressed=true;
277.         }
278.         stopcounter = 0;
279.         stop_state = stopreading;
280.         Serial.println("STOP BUTTON PRESSED!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!");
281.         Serial.println(stoppressed);
282.         if(right_state == LOW)
283.         {
284.

```

```

285.         btactive = !btactive;
286.         Serial.println("Toggled "+btactive);
287.     }
288.
289.     }
290.     stime = millis();
291. }
292.
293.
294. if(lmanual == true)
295. {
296.     if (currentMillis - previousMillis >= interval) {
297.         previousMillis = currentMillis;
298.
299.         if (ledState == LOW) {
300.             ledState = HIGH;
301.         } else {
302.             ledState = LOW;
303.         }
304.
305.         digitalWrite(A5, ledState);
306.
307.     }
308.     lcheck = true;
309. }else if(lmanual == false && lcheck == true)
310. {
311.     digitalWrite(A5,LOW);

```

```

312.     lcheck = false;
313. }
314.
315. //Right ind code
316. if(rmanual == true)
317. {
318.     if (currentMillis - previousMillis >= interval) {
319.         // save the last time you blinked the LED
320.         previousMillis = currentMillis;
321.
322.         if (ledState == LOW) {
323.             ledState = HIGH;
324.         } else {
325.             ledState = LOW;
326.         }
327.
328.         digitalWrite(2, ledState);
329.     }
330.
331.     rcheck = true;
332. }else if(rmanual == false && rcheck == true)
333. {
334.     digitalWrite(2,LOW);
335.     rcheck=false;
336. }
337.
338. }

```

JARS – Mobile App Android Code

Part 1: Activity to Choose Destination and Preferred Route

```
1. package com.amanladia.jars.sample;
2.
3. import android.graphics.Color;
4. import android.os.Bundle;
5. import android.support.design.widget.Snackbar;
6. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
7. import android.view.View;
8. import android.widget.Button;
9. import android.widget.Toast;
10.
11. import com.amanladia.jars.DirectionCallback;
12. import com.amanladia.jars.GoogleDirection;
13. import com.amanladia.jars.constant.TransportMode;
14. import com.amanladia.jars.model.Direction;
15. import com.amanladia.jars.model.Route;
16. import com.amanladia.jars.util.DirectionConverter;
17. import com.google.android.gms.maps.CameraUpdateFactory;
18. import com.google.android.gms.maps.GoogleMap;
19. import com.google.android.gms.maps.OnMapReadyCallback;
20. import com.google.android.gms.maps.SupportMapFragment;
21. import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.LatLng;
22. import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.MarkerOptions;
23. import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.Polyline;
24. import com.google.android.gms.maps.model.PolylineOptions;
25.
26. import java.util.ArrayList;
27.
28. public class AlternativeDirectionActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements OnMapReadyCallback, View.OnClickListener, DirectionCallback
    {
29.     private Button btnRequestDirection;
30.     private GoogleMap googleMap;
31.     private String serverKey = "INSERT KEY HERE";
32.     private LatLng camera = new LatLng(MainActivity.currentlat, MainActivity.currentlng);
33.     private LatLng origin = new LatLng(MainActivity.currentlat, MainActivity.currentlng);
34.     private LatLng destination = new LatLng(MainActivity.lat, MainActivity.lng);
35.
36.     private String[] colors = {"#7fff7272", "#7f31c7c5", "#7fff8a00"};
37.     private int blueCol = -16776961;
38.
39.     public static ArrayList <Polyline> poly = new ArrayList<Polyline>();
40.     public static ArrayList <Route> sRoute = new ArrayList<Route>();
41.
42.     public static String polyIndex;
43.     public static ArrayList <String> storePolId = new ArrayList<String>();
```

```

44.
45.     @Override
46.     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
47.         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
48.         setContentView(R.layout.activity_alternative_direction);
49.
50.         btnRequestDirection = (Button) findViewById(R.id.btn_request_direction);
51.         btnRequestDirection.setOnClickListener(this);
52.
53.         ((SupportMapFragment) getSupportFragmentManager().findFragmentById(R.id.map)).getMapAsync(this);
54.
55.     }
56.
57.     @Override
58.     public void onMapReady(GoogleMap googleMap) {
59.         this.googleMap = googleMap;
60.         googleMap.animateCamera(CameraUpdateFactory.newLatLngZoom(camera, 15));
61.         googleMap.setOnPolylineClickListener(new GoogleMap.OnPolylineClickListener()
62.         {
63.
64.             @Override
65.             public void onPolylineClick(Polyline poly)
66.             {
67.
68.                 Toast.makeText(AlternativeDirectionActivity.this, poly.getId(), Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
69.                 polyIndex = poly.getId();
70.                 poly.setWidth(10);
71.                 poly.setColor(blueCol);
72.                 Snackbar.make(btnRequestDirection, "Route Successfully Selected", Snackbar.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
73.             }
74.         });
75.     }
76.
77.     @Override
78.     public void onClick(View v) {
79.         int id = v.getId();
80.         if (id == R.id.btn_request_direction) {
81.             requestDirection();
82.         }
83.     }
84.
85.     public void requestDirection() {
86.         Snackbar.make(btnRequestDirection, "Direction Requesting...", Snackbar.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
87.         GoogleDirection.withServerKey(serverKey)
88.             .from(origin)
89.             .to(destination)
90.             .transportMode(TransportMode.DRIVING)
91.             .alternativeRoute(true)
92.             .execute(this);

```

```

93.     }
94.
95.     @Override
96.     public void onDirectionSuccess(Direction direction, String rawBody) {
97.         Snackbar.make(btnRequestDirection, "Success with status : " + direction.getStatus(), Snackbar.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
98.         if (direction.isOK()) {
99.             googleMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(origin));
100.            googleMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(destination));
101.
102.            storePolId.clear();
103.
104.            for (int i = 0; i < direction.getRouteList().size(); i++) {
105.                Route route = direction.getRouteList().get(i);
106.                sRoute.add(i,route);
107.                String color = colors[i % colors.length];
108.                ArrayList<LatLng> directionPositionList = route.getLegList().get(0).getDirectionPoint();
109.                PolylineOptions opt = new PolylineOptions();
110.                opt = DirectionConverter.createPolyline(this, directionPositionList, 5, Color.parseColor(color));
111.                poly.add(i, googleMap.addPolyline(opt));
112.                poly.get(i).setClickable(true);
113.                storePolId.add(i,poly.get(i).getId());
114.
115.
116.                //googleMap.addPolyline(DirectionConverter.createPolyline(this, directionPositionList, 5, Color.parseColor(color)))
117.                .setClickable(true);
118.            }
119.            btnRequestDirection.setVisibility(View.GONE);
120.        }
121.    }
122.
123.    @Override
124.    public void onDirectionFailure(Throwable t) {
125.        Snackbar.make(btnRequestDirection, t.getMessage(), Snackbar.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
126.    }
127.
128. }

```

JARS - Mobile App Android Code

Part 2: Activity to Send Commands to Jacket

```
1. package com.amanladia.jars.sample;
2.
3. import android.Manifest;
4. import android.bluetooth.BluetoothAdapter;
5. import android.bluetooth.BluetoothDevice;
6. import android.bluetooth.BluetoothGattCharacteristic;
7. import android.bluetooth.BluetoothGattService;
8. import android.bluetooth.BluetoothSocket;
9. import android.content.BroadcastReceiver;
10. import android.content.ComponentName;
11. import android.content.Context;
12. import android.content.Intent;
13. import android.content.IntentFilter;
14. import android.content.ServiceConnection;
15. import android.content.pm.PackageManager;
16. import android.location.Address;
17. import android.location.Criteria;
18. import android.location.Geocoder;
19. import android.location.Location;
20. import android.location.LocationListener;
21. import android.location.LocationManager;
22. import android.net.Uri;
23. import android.os.IBinder;
24. import android.support.design.widget.Snackbar;
25. import android.support.v4.app.ActivityCompat;
26. import android.support.v7.app.AppCompatActivity;
27. import android.os.Bundle;
28. import android.util.Log;
29. import android.view.Menu;
30. import android.view.MenuItem;
31. import android.view.View;
32. import android.widget.Button;
33. import android.widget.EditText;
34. import android.widget.ExpandableListView;
35. import android.widget.SimpleExpandableListAdapter;
36. import android.widget.TextView;
37. import android.widget.Toast;
38.
39. import com.amanladia.jars.model.Step;
40.
41. import java.io.IOException;
42. import java.io.InputStream;
43. import java.io.OutputStream;
44. import java.util.ArrayList;
```

```

45. import java.util.HashMap;
46. import java.util.List;
47.
48.
49. public class MainActivity extends AppCompatActivity implements View.OnClickListener, LocationListener {
50.
51.     private Button btnClick;
52.     private Button btnCood;
53.     private Button nextStep;
54.     public static double lat;
55.     public static double lng;
56.     public static TextView cood;
57.     public static double getLat;
58.     public static double getLong;
59.
60.     //current location code below
61.     private LocationManager locationManager;
62.     private String provider;
63.     public TextView latitudeField;
64.     public TextView longitudeField;
65.     public static double currentlat;
66.     public static double currentlng;
67.     public static int manInd=1;
68.     public static float[] results= new float[1];
69.     public static Step a;
70.     public static Step man;
71.     public static boolean checkInit=false;
72.     public static boolean inRange= false;
73.     public static boolean indCheck = false;
74.     public static float radius = 60;
75.     public static float distance;
76.
77.     //BT Send below
78.     BluetoothAdapter mBluetoothAdapter;
79.     BluetoothSocket mmSocket;
80.     BluetoothDevice mmDevice;
81.     OutputStream mmOutputStream;
82.     InputStream mmInputStream;
83.     Thread workerThread;
84.     byte[] readBuffer;
85.     int readBufferPosition;
86.     int counter;
87.     volatile boolean stopWorker;
88.     public static boolean isSpeeding = false;
89.
90.     public static boolean turntaken = false;
91.
92.
93.     private final static String TAG = MainActivity.class.getSimpleName();

```

```

94.
95.     public static final String EXTRAS_DEVICE_NAME = "DEVICE_NAME";
96.     public static final String EXTRAS_DEVICE_ADDRESS = "DEVICE_ADDRESS";
97.
98.     private TextView mConnectionState;
99.     private TextView mDataField;
100.     private String mDeviceName;
101.     private String mDeviceAddress;
102.     private ExpandableListView mGattServicesList;
103.     private BluetoothLeService mBluetoothLeService;
104.     private ArrayList<ArrayList<BluetoothGattCharacteristic>> mGattCharacteristics =
105.         new ArrayList<ArrayList<BluetoothGattCharacteristic>>();
106.     private boolean mConnected = false;
107.     private BluetoothGattCharacteristic mNotifyCharacteristic;
108.
109.     private final String LIST_NAME = "NAME";
110.     private final String LIST_UUID = "UUID";
111.
112.     // Code to manage Service lifecycle.
113.     private final ServiceConnection mServiceConnection = new ServiceConnection() {
114.
115.         @Override
116.         public void onServiceConnected(ComponentName componentName, IBinder service) {
117.             mBluetoothLeService = ((BluetoothLeService.LocalBinder) service).getService();
118.             if (!mBluetoothLeService.initialize()) {
119.                 Log.e(TAG, "Unable to initialize Bluetooth");
120.                 finish();
121.             }
122.             // Automatically connects to the device upon successful start-up initialization.
123.             mBluetoothLeService.connect(mDeviceAddress);
124.         }
125.
126.         @Override
127.         public void onServiceDisconnected(ComponentName componentName) {
128.             mBluetoothLeService = null;
129.         }
130.     };
131.
132.     // Handles various events fired by the Service.
133.     // ACTION_GATT_CONNECTED: connected to a GATT server.
134.     // ACTION_GATT_DISCONNECTED: disconnected from a GATT server.
135.     // ACTION_GATT_SERVICES_DISCOVERED: discovered GATT services.
136.     // ACTION_DATA_AVAILABLE: received data from the device. This can be a result of read
137.     // or notification operations.
138.     private final BroadcastReceiver mGattUpdateReceiver = new BroadcastReceiver() {
139.         @Override
140.         public void onReceive(Context context, Intent intent) {
141.             final String action = intent.getAction();
142.             if (BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_CONNECTED.equals(action)) {

```

```

143.         mConnected = true;
144.         updateConnectionState(R.string.connected);
145.         invalidateOptionsMenu();
146.     } else if (BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_DISCONNECTED.equals(action)) {
147.         mConnected = false;
148.         updateConnectionState(R.string.disconnected);
149.         invalidateOptionsMenu();
150.         clearUI();
151.     } else if (BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_SERVICES_DISCOVERED.equals(action)) {
152.         // Show all the supported services and characteristics on the user interface.
153.         //displayGattServices(mBluetoothLeService.getSupportedGattServices());
154.     } else if (BluetoothLeService.ACTION_DATA_AVAILABLE.equals(action)) {
155.         displayData(intent.getStringExtra(BluetoothLeService.EXTRA_DATA));
156.     }
157. }
158. };
159.
160. // If a given GATT characteristic is selected, check for supported features. This sample
161. // demonstrates 'Read' and 'Notify' features. See
162. // http://d.android.com/reference/android/bluetooth/BluetoothGatt.html for the complete
163. // list of supported characteristic features.
164. private final ExpandableListView.OnChildClickListener servicesListClickListener =
165.     new ExpandableListView.OnChildClickListener() {
166.         @Override
167.         public boolean onChildClick(ExpandableListView parent, View v, int groupPosition,
168.                                     int childPosition, long id) {
169.             if (mGattCharacteristics != null) {
170.                 final BluetoothGattCharacteristic characteristic =
171.                     mGattCharacteristics.get(groupPosition).get(childPosition);
172.                 final int charaProp = characteristic.getProperties();
173.                 if ((charaProp | BluetoothGattCharacteristic.PROPERTY_READ) > 0) {
174.                     // If there is an active notification on a characteristic, clear
175.                     // it first so it doesn't update the data field on the user interface.
176.                     if (mNotifyCharacteristic != null) {
177.                         mBluetoothLeService.setCharacteristicNotification(
178.                             mNotifyCharacteristic, false);
179.                         mNotifyCharacteristic = null;
180.                     }
181.                     mBluetoothLeService.readCharacteristic(characteristic);
182.                 }
183.                 if ((charaProp | BluetoothGattCharacteristic.PROPERTY_NOTIFY) > 0) {
184.                     mNotifyCharacteristic = characteristic;
185.                     mBluetoothLeService.setCharacteristicNotification(
186.                         characteristic, true);
187.                 }
188.                 return true;
189.             }
190.             return false;
191.         }

```

```

192.         };
193.
194.     private void clearUI() {
195.         //mGattServicesList.setAdapter((SimpleExpandableListAdapter) null);
196.         latitudeField.setText(R.string.no_data);
197.     }
198.     @Override
199.     protected void onCreate(Bundle savedInstanceState) {
200.         super.onCreate(savedInstanceState);
201.         setContentView(R.layout.activity_main);
202.
203.         findViewById(R.id.btn_simple).setOnClickListener(this);
204.         findViewById(R.id.btn_transit).setOnClickListener(this);
205.         findViewById(R.id.btn_alternative).setOnClickListener(this);
206.         btnClick = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button);
207.         btnClick.setOnClickListener(this);
208.         btnCood = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button2);
209.         btnCood.setOnClickListener(this);
210.         nextStep = (Button) findViewById(R.id.button4);
211.         nextStep.setOnClickListener(this);
212.
213.         latitudeField = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView2);
214.         longitudeField = (TextView) findViewById(R.id.textView3);
215.
216.
217.         locationManager = (LocationManager) getSystemService(Context.LOCATION_SERVICE);
218.         // Define the criteria how to select the locatiion provider -> use
219.         // default
220.         Criteria criteria = new Criteria();
221.         provider = locationManager.getBestProvider(criteria, false);
222.         if (ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED
&& ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
223.             return;
224.         }
225.         Location location = locationManager.getLastKnownLocation(provider);
226.
227.         // Initialize the location fields
228.         if (location != null) {
229.             System.out.println("Provider " + provider + " has been selected.");
230.             onLocationChanged(location);
231.         } else {
232.             latitudeField.setText("Location not available");
233.             longitudeField.setText("Location not available");
234.         }
235.         final Intent intent = getIntent();
236.         mDeviceName = intent.getStringExtra(EXTRAS_DEVICE_NAME);
237.         mDeviceAddress = intent.getStringExtra(EXTRAS_DEVICE_ADDRESS);
238.         Intent gattServiceIntent = new Intent(this, BluetoothLeService.class);
239.         bindService(gattServiceIntent, mServiceConnection, BIND_AUTO_CREATE);

```

```

240.
241.     }
242.
243.     @Override
244.     protected void onResume() {
245.         super.onResume();
246.         if (ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.ACCESS_FINE_LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED
&& ActivityCompat.checkSelfPermission(this, Manifest.permission.ACCESS_COARSE_LOCATION) != PackageManager.PERMISSION_GRANTED) {
247.             // TODO: Consider calling
248.             //     ActivityCompat#requestPermissions
249.             // here to request the missing permissions, and then overriding
250.             //     public void onRequestPermissionsResult(int requestCode, String[] permissions,
251.             //                                     int[] grantResults)
252.             // to handle the case where the user grants the permission. See the documentation
253.             // for ActivityCompat#requestPermissions for more details.
254.             return;
255.         }
256.         locationManager.requestLocationUpdates(provider, 400, 1, this);
257.
258.         super.onResume();
259.         registerReceiver(mGattUpdateReceiver, makeGattUpdateIntentFilter());
260.         if (mBluetoothLeService != null) {
261.             final boolean result = mBluetoothLeService.connect(mDeviceAddress);
262.             Log.d(TAG, "Connect request result=" + result);
263.         }
264.     }
265.
266.     @Override
267.     protected void onPause() {
268.         super.onPause();
269.         unregisterReceiver(mGattUpdateReceiver);
270.     }
271.
272.     @Override
273.     protected void onDestroy() {
274.         super.onDestroy();
275.         unbindService(mServiceConnection);
276.         mBluetoothLeService = null;
277.     }
278.
279.     @Override
280.     public boolean onCreateOptionsMenu(Menu menu) {
281.         getMenuInflater().inflate(R.menu.gatt_services, menu);
282.         if (mConnected) {
283.             menu.findItem(R.id.menu_connect).setVisible(false);
284.             menu.findItem(R.id.menu_disconnect).setVisible(true);
285.         } else {
286.             menu.findItem(R.id.menu_connect).setVisible(true);
287.             menu.findItem(R.id.menu_disconnect).setVisible(false);

```

```

288.     }
289.     return true;
290. }
291.
292. @Override
293. public boolean onOptionsItemSelected(MenuItem item) {
294.     switch(item.getItemId()) {
295.         case R.id.menu_connect:
296.             mBluetoothLeService.connect(mDeviceAddress);
297.             return true;
298.         case R.id.menu_disconnect:
299.             mBluetoothLeService.disconnect();
300.             return true;
301.         case android.R.id.home:
302.             onBackPressed();
303.             return true;
304.     }
305.     return super.onOptionsItemSelected(item);
306. }
307.
308. private void updateConnectionState(final int resourceId) {
309.     runOnUiThread(new Runnable() {
310.         @Override
311.         public void run() {
312.             //mConnectionState.setText(resourceId);
313.         }
314.     });
315. }
316.
317. private void displayData(String data) {
318.     if (data != null) {
319.         mDataField.setText(data);
320.     }
321. }
322.
323. // Demonstrates how to iterate through the supported GATT Services/Characteristics.
324. // In this sample, we populate the data structure that is bound to the ExpandableListView
325. // on the UI.
326. private void displayGattServices(List<BluetoothGattService> gattServices) {
327.     if (gattServices == null) return;
328.     String uuid = null;
329.     String unknownServiceString = getResources().getString(R.string.unknown_service);
330.     String unknownCharaString = getResources().getString(R.string.unknown_characteristic);
331.     ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>> gattServiceData = new ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>>();
332.     ArrayList<ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>>> gattCharacteristicData
333.         = new ArrayList<ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>>>();
334.     mGattCharacteristics = new ArrayList<ArrayList<BluetoothGattCharacteristic>>();
335.
336.     // Loops through available GATT Services.

```

```

337.         for (BluetoothGattService gattService : gattServices) {
338.             HashMap<String, String> currentServiceData = new HashMap<String, String>();
339.             uuid = gattService.getUuid().toString();
340.             currentServiceData.put(
341.                 LIST_NAME, SampleGattAttributes.lookup(uuid, unknownServiceString));
342.             currentServiceData.put(LIST_UUID, uuid);
343.             gattServiceData.add(currentServiceData);
344.
345.             ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>> gattCharacteristicGroupData =
346.                 new ArrayList<HashMap<String, String>>();
347.             List<BluetoothGattCharacteristic> gattCharacteristics =
348.                 gattService.getCharacteristics();
349.             ArrayList<BluetoothGattCharacteristic> charas =
350.                 new ArrayList<BluetoothGattCharacteristic>();
351.
352.             // Loops through available Characteristics.
353.             for (BluetoothGattCharacteristic gattCharacteristic : gattCharacteristics) {
354.                 charas.add(gattCharacteristic);
355.                 HashMap<String, String> currentCharaData = new HashMap<String, String>();
356.                 uuid = gattCharacteristic.getUuid().toString();
357.                 currentCharaData.put(
358.                     LIST_NAME, SampleGattAttributes.lookup(uuid, unknownCharaString));
359.                 currentCharaData.put(LIST_UUID, uuid);
360.                 gattCharacteristicGroupData.add(currentCharaData);
361.             }
362.             mGattCharacteristics.add(charas);
363.             gattCharacteristicData.add(gattCharacteristicGroupData);
364.         }
365.
366.         SimpleExpandableListAdapter gattServiceAdapter = new SimpleExpandableListAdapter(
367.             this,
368.             gattServiceData,
369.             android.R.layout.simple_expandable_list_item_2,
370.             new String[] {LIST_NAME, LIST_UUID},
371.             new int[] { android.R.id.text1, android.R.id.text2 },
372.             gattCharacteristicData,
373.             android.R.layout.simple_expandable_list_item_2,
374.             new String[] {LIST_NAME, LIST_UUID},
375.             new int[] { android.R.id.text1, android.R.id.text2 }
376.         );
377.         mGattServicesList.setAdapter(gattServiceAdapter);
378.     }
379.
380.     private static IntentFilter makeGattUpdateIntentFilter() {
381.         final IntentFilter intentFilter = new IntentFilter();
382.         intentFilter.addAction(BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_CONNECTED);
383.         intentFilter.addAction(BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_DISCONNECTED);
384.         intentFilter.addAction(BluetoothLeService.ACTION_GATT_SERVICES_DISCOVERED);
385.         intentFilter.addAction(BluetoothLeService.ACTION_DATA_AVAILABLE);

```



```

484.         Toast.makeText(this,"Destination not found! Please Recheck!",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
485.     }
486.
487.
488.     }
489.
490.     //code to display latlong
491.     if (v == btnCood) {
492.         try
493.         {
494.             for(String s:AlternativeDirectionActivity.storePolId)
495.             {
496.                 if(s.equals(AlternativeDirectionActivity.polyIndex))
497.                 {
498.                     int finalRouteIndex = AlternativeDirectionActivity.storePolId.indexOf(s);
499.                     SimpleDirectionActivity.leg = AlternativeDirectionActivity.sRoute.get(finalRouteIndex).getLegList().get(0);
500.
501.                     Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this,"Found at index" + Integer.toString(finalRouteIndex),Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).s
502. how());
503.                 }
504.             }
505.         }catch(Exception ex)
506.         {
507.             Toast.makeText(MainActivity.this,"Couldn't find index",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
508.         }
509.
510.         checkInit = true;
511.     }
512.
513.     if (v == nextStep) {
514.         //SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd++;
515.         //AlternativeDirectionActivity.poly.clear();
516.         int index;
517.         for (index =0;index<AlternativeDirectionActivity.poly.size();index++) {
518.             AlternativeDirectionActivity.poly.remove(index);
519.         }
520.
521.         AlternativeDirectionActivity.poly.trimToSize();
522.
523.         try
524.         {
525.             NormalSpeedWrite();
526.         }catch(Exception ex)
527.         {
528.             //Toast.makeText(this,"Failed to send: "+ex.toString(),Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
529.             Log.e("MainActivity",ex.toString());
530.         }

```

```

531.
532.
533.     }
534.
535.
536.     //code for other activities
537.     int id = v.getId();
538.     if (id == R.id.btn_simple) {
539.         goToSimpleDirection();
540.     } else if (id == R.id.btn_transit) {
541.         goToTransitDirection();
542.     } else if (id == R.id.btn_alternative) {
543.         goToAlternativeDirection();
544.     }
545. }
546.
547. public void goToSimpleDirection() {
548.     openActivity(SimpleDirectionActivity.class);
549. }
550.
551. public void goToTransitDirection() {
552.     openActivity(TransitDirectionActivity.class);
553. }
554.
555. public void goToAlternativeDirection() {
556.     openActivity(AlternativeDirectionActivity.class);
557. }
558.
559. public void openActivity(Class<?> cs) {
560.     startActivity(new Intent(this, cs));
561. }
562.
563. public void goToSo(View view) {
564.     goToUrl(SimpleDirectionActivity.maps);
565. }
566.
567. private void goToUrl(String s) {
568.
569.     Uri uriUrl = Uri.parse(s);
570.     Intent launchBrowser = new Intent(Intent.ACTION_VIEW, uriUrl);
571.     startActivity(launchBrowser);
572. }
573.
574. @Override
575. public void onLocationChanged(Location location) {
576.
577.     currentlat = location.getLatitude();
578.     currentlng = location.getLongitude();
579.     latitudeField.setText(Double.toString(currentlat));

```

```

580.     longitudeField.setText(Double.toString(currentlng));
581.
582.     if(checkInit==true) {
583.         a = SimpleDirectionActivity.leg.getStepList().get(SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd);
584.         man = SimpleDirectionActivity.leg.getStepList().get(manInd);
585.
586.         SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver = man.getManeuver();
587.
588.         getLong = a.getEndLocation().getLongitude();
589.         getLat = a.getEndLocation().getLatitude();
590.         Location.distanceBetween(getLat, getLong, currentlat, currentlng, results);
591.         distance=results[0];
592.
593.         if(distance<15)
594.         {
595.             Toast.makeText(this,"indCheck=true",Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
596.             indCheck=true;
597.         }
598.
599.         if(distance>20 && indCheck)
600.         {
601.             Toast.makeText(this,"Indicator OFF",Toast.LENGTH_LONG).show();
602.
603.             //sendTurnOver();
604.             TurnOverWrite();
605.
606.             indCheck=false;
607.             Toast.makeText(this,"Ind: "+Integer.toString(SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd)+"Step: "+Integer.toString(SimpleDirec
tionActivity.leg.getStepList().size()),Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
608.             if(SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd<SimpleDirectionActivity.leg.getStepList().size()) {
609.                 Toast.makeText(this, "updated indexes", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
610.                 SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd++;
611.
612.             }
613.             if ((manInd+1)<SimpleDirectionActivity.leg.getStepList().size())
614.             {
615.                 manInd++;
616.             }
617.             else
618.             {
619.                 Snackbar.make(longitudeField,"Route completed",Snackbar.LENGTH_LONG).show();
620.                 //sendTurnOver();
621.                 TurnOverWrite();
622.             }
623.             inRange=false;
624.
625.             //update indexes result below
626.
627.             a = SimpleDirectionActivity.leg.getStepList().get(SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd);

```

```

628.         getLong = a.getEndLocation().getLongitude();
629.         getLat = a.getEndLocation().getLatitude();
630.         Location.distanceBetween(getLat, getLong, currentlat, currentlng, results);
631.         distance=results[0];
632.
633.     } else if(distance>20 && !indCheck)
634.     {
635.
636.         cood.setText(Double.toString(getLat) + " , " + Double.toString(getLong) + "\n" + SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver +
"\n Distance to next turn: " + Float.toString(distance) + "\t manIndex: " + Integer.toString(manInd) + " stepIndex: " + Integer.toString(
SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd));
637.     }
638.
639.
640.     if(distance<radius)
641.     {
642.         cood.setText(SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver+"\n"+Float.toString(distance));
643.         for(int i =0;i<5;i++) {
644.             if (SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver.equals("turn-left")||SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver.equals("uturn-
left")) {
645.
646.                 //sendLeft();
647.                 LeftWrite();
648.
649.             } else if (SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver.equals("turn-
right")||SimpleDirectionActivity.maneuver.equals("uturn-right")) {
650.
651.                 //sendRight();
652.                 RightWrite();
653.             }
654.
655.         }
656.         //inRange=true;
657.     }
658.     //Gmaps link
659.     String stpLat = Double.toString(getLat);
660.     String stpLng = Double.toString(getLong);
661.     SimpleDirectionActivity.maps = "http://maps.google.com/maps?z=12&t=m&q=loc:" + stpLat + "+" + stpLng;
662.     //SimpleDirectionActivity.stepInd++;
663.     //manInd++;
664. }
665.
666. //Speedometer code below
667.
668. float nCurrentSpeed = location.getSpeed();
669.
670. final Snackbar speeds snack = Snackbar.make(longitudeField, "OVER SPEED!", Snackbar.LENGTH_INDEFINITE);
671.
672. if(nCurrentSpeed<13.888) {

```

```

673.         speedsnnack.dismiss();
674.         NormalSpeedWrite();
675.         //sendNormal();
676.     }
677.
678.     if(nCurrentSpeed>13.888) {
679.         speedsnnack.setAction("Dismiss", new View.OnClickListener() {
680.             @Override
681.             public void onClick(View v) {
682.                 speedsnnack.dismiss();
683.             }
684.         });
685.         speedsnnack.show();
686.         //sendSpeed();
687.         SpeedWrite();
688.         Toast.makeText(this, "Overspeed sent!", Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
689.     }
690.
691.
692.     if(nCurrentSpeed<13.888) {
693.         speedsnnack.dismiss();
694.         NormalSpeedWrite();
695.         Log.e("Main Activity", "Sent NORMAL SPEED !!!!!!!");
696.         Log.e("Main Activity", "Sent NORMAL SPEED !!!!!!!");
697.         Log.e("Main Activity", "Sent NORMAL SPEED !!!!!!!");
698.         Log.e("Main Activity", "Sent NORMAL SPEED !!!!!!!");
699.         Log.e("Main Activity", "Sent NORMAL SPEED !!!!!!!");
700.         //sendNormal();
701.     }
702.
703. }
704.
705. @Override
706. public void onStatusChanged(String provider, int status, Bundle extras) {
707.
708. }
709.
710. @Override
711. public void onProviderEnabled(String provider) {
712.     Toast.makeText(this, "Enabled new provider " + provider,
713.         Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
714. }
715.
716.
717. @Override
718. public void onProviderDisabled(String provider) {
719.     Toast.makeText(this, "Disabled provider " + provider,
720.         Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
721. }

```

722.
723.
724. }

Pixie Arduino Code

```
1. #include "Wire.h"
2. #define DS3231_I2C_ADDRESS 0x68
3. byte byteReadh;
4. byte byteReadm;
5. byte byteReadr;
6. int check=0;
7. int checkl=0;
8. int checkc=0;
9. int alarmh;
10. int alarmh1;
11. int alarmm;
12. int alarmm1;
13. int alarmm2;
14. int alarmam;
15. int checkdisp=0;
16. int motivate=0;
17. int timea=0;
18. int timeb=0;
19. int checktime=0;
20. int globehour=0;
21. int globemin=0;
22. char bt;
23. // Convert normal decimal numbers to binary coded decimal
24. byte decToBcd(byte val)
25. {
26.     return( (val/10*16) + (val%10) );
27. }
28. // Convert binary coded decimal to normal decimal numbers
29. byte bcdToDec(byte val)
30. {
31.     return( (val/16*10) + (val%16) );
32. }
33. //replace here
34.
35.
36. //The RTC and OLED setup ends here
37.
38. //the autodetect setup starts from below
39. #include <NewPing.h>
40. #include <IRremote.h>
41.
42. int us1Pin = 8;
43. int us2Pin = 9;
44. int relayPin = 13;
45.
46. #define MAX_DISTANCE 200
```

```
47. #define OK_POS1 0x499B750A
48. #define OK_POS2 0x9E856ADE
49. #define RECV_PIN 10
50. #define OK_ON 0x7D03709
51. #define OK_OFF 0x7AD7A7D9
52.
53. byte ledState;
54. IRrecv irrecv(RECV_PIN);
55. decode_results results;
56. boolean power_state = LOW;
57.
58.
59. class USSensor {
60. public:
61.     USSensor(int trigPin, int echoPin, String aName) {
62.         trig = trigPin;
63.         echo = echoPin;
64.         sonar = new NewPing(trigPin, echoPin, MAX_DISTANCE);
65.         isActivated = false;
66.         name = aName;
67.         time = 0;
68.     }
69.
70.     void update() {
71.         updateSensor();
72.         if (value < 30) {
73.             setActive(true);
74.         } else {
75.             if (millis() - time > 500) {
76.                 setActive(false);
77.             }
78.         }
79.     }
80.
81.     void reset() {
82.         setActive(false);
83.         time = 0;
84.     }
85.
86.     void setActive(boolean state) {
87.         if (!isActivated && state) {
88.             time = millis();
89.         }
90.         if (isActivated != state) {
91.             isActivated = state;
92.             Serial.print(name + ": ");
93.             Serial.println(state);
94.         }
95.     }
```

```

96.
97.   boolean wasActive() {
98.       return (time != 0) && !isActivated;
99.   }
100.
101.       int lastActive() {
102.           return millis() - time;
103.       }
104.
105.   private:
106.       int trig;
107.       int echo;
108.       int led;
109.       String name;
110.       boolean isActivated;
111.       unsigned long time;
112.       float value;
113.       NewPing *sonar;
114.
115.       void updateSensor() {
116.
117.           delay(25);
118.           unsigned int uS = sonar->ping();
119.           value = uS / US_ROUNDTRIP_CM;
120.
121.           //   delay(5);
122.           //   pinMode(trig, OUTPUT);
123.           //   digitalWrite(trig, LOW);
124.           //   delayMicroseconds(50);
125.           //   digitalWrite(trig, HIGH);
126.           //   delayMicroseconds(200);
127.           //   digitalWrite(trig, LOW);
128.           //   pinMode(echo, INPUT);
129.           //   int pulseLen = pulseIn(echo, HIGH);
130.           //   float currentValue = pulseLen / 29.387 / 2; // [vol
131.           //   oshyn] convert into cm
132.           //   if (value == 0.0f) value = currentValue;
133.           //   else value = (value + currentValue) / 2;
134.           //   value = pulseLen / 29.387 / 2; // [voloshyn] conver
135.           //   t into cm
136.       }
137.   };
138.
139.       int peopleInRoom = 0;
140.       USSensor *A;
141.       USSensor *B;
142.
143.   void setup() {
144.       irrecv.enableIRIn(); // Start the receiver

```

```

143.       Serial.begin(9600);
144.       A = new USSensor(us1Pin, us1Pin, "A");
145.       B = new USSensor(us2Pin, us2Pin, "B");
146.       pinMode(relayPin, OUTPUT);
147.       Wire.begin();
148.       // set the initial time here:
149.       // DS3231 seconds, minutes, hours, day, date, month, y
150.       ear
151.       //setDS3231time(30,25,25,2,2,6,15);
152.   }
153.
154.       void setDS3231time(byte second, byte minute, byte hour,
155.           byte dayOfWeek, byte
156.           dayOfMonth, byte month, byte year)
157.       {
158.           // sets time and date data to DS3231
159.           Wire.beginTransaction(DS3231_I2C_ADDRESS);
160.           Wire.write(0); // set next input to start at the secon
161.           ds register
162.           Wire.write(decToBcd(second)); // set seconds
163.           Wire.write(decToBcd(minute)); // set minutes
164.           Wire.write(decToBcd(hour)); // set hours
165.           Wire.write(decToBcd(dayOfWeek)); // set day of week (1
166.           =Sunday, 7=Saturday)
167.           Wire.write(decToBcd(dayOfMonth)); // set date (1 to 31
168.           )
169.           Wire.write(decToBcd(month)); // set month
170.           Wire.write(decToBcd(year)); // set year (0 to 99)
171.           Wire.endTransmission();
172.       }
173.       void readDS3231time(byte *second,
174.           byte *minute,
175.           byte *hour,
176.           byte *dayOfWeek,
177.           byte *dayOfMonth,
178.           byte *month,
179.           byte *year)
180.       {
181.           Wire.beginTransaction(DS3231_I2C_ADDRESS);
182.           Wire.write(0); // set DS3231 register pointer to 00h
183.           Wire.endTransmission();
184.           Wire.requestFrom(DS3231_I2C_ADDRESS, 7);
185.           // request seven bytes of data from DS3231 starting fr
186.           om register 00h
187.           *second = bcdToDec(Wire.read() & 0x7f);
188.           *minute = bcdToDec(Wire.read());
189.           *hour = bcdToDec(Wire.read() & 0x3f);
190.           *dayOfWeek = bcdToDec(Wire.read());

```

```

186.     *dayOfMonth = bcdToDec(Wire.read());
187.     *month = bcdToDec(Wire.read());
188.     *year = bcdToDec(Wire.read());
189.     }
190.
191.     void displayTime()
192.     {
193.         byte second, minute, hour, dayOfWeek, dayOfMonth, mont
h, year;
194.         // retrieve data from DS3231
195.         readDS3231time(&second, &minute, &hour, &dayOfWeek, &d
ayOfMonth, &month,
196.             &year);
197.
198.         globehour = hour;
199.         globemin = minute;
200.
201.         /* if(second > 25 && second < 27){
202.             // send it to the serial monitor
203.             Serial.print(hour, DEC);
204.             // convert the byte variable to a decimal number when
displayed
205.             Serial.print(":");
206.             if (minute<10)
207.             {
208.                 Serial.print("0");
209.             }
210.             Serial.print(minute, DEC);
211.             Serial.print(":");
212.             if (second<10)
213.             {
214.                 Serial.print("0");
215.             }
216.             Serial.println(second, DEC);
217.             }*/
218.             checkdisp=minute;
219.             if (hour==alarmh){
220.                 if(minute==alarmm){
221.                     Serial.println("Alarm!");
222.                     digitalWrite(13,HIGH);
223.                 }
224.             }
225.         }
226.     }
227.
228.
229.     void loop() {
230.         byte byteReadh, byteReadma, byteReadmb, byteReadam, by
teReadh1;

```

```

231.         if( Serial.available() ) // if data is availa
ble to read
232.         {
233.             ;
234.         }
235.         bt = Serial.read(); // read it and store it in
'val'
236.
237.         if( bt == 'A' ) // if 'a' was received l
ed 2 is switched off
238.         {
239.             digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // turn Off pin 2
240.         }
241.
242.         if( bt == 'a' ) // if 'A' was received l
ed 2 on
243.         {
244.             digitalWrite(13, LOW); // turn ON pin 2a
245.         }
246.         if( bt == 'b' )
247.         {
248.             relayPin=13;
249.         }
250.
251.         if(bt == 'c')
252.         {
253.             relayPin=16;
254.         }
255.
256.         if(bt == 'h')
257.         {
258.             // byteReadh= Serial.read();
259.             // alarmh=byteReadh;
260.             alarmh= Serial.read();
261.             Serial.println(alarmh);
262.         }
263.
264.
265.         if( bt == 'm' )
266.         {
267.             Serial.println(motivate);
268.         }
269.
270.         if(bt == 'i')
271.         {
272.             // byteReadma= Serial.read();
273.             //alarmm1=byteReadma;
274.             alarmm= Serial.read();
275.             Serial.println(alarmm);

```

```

276.     }
277.
278.     //Serial.println(bt);
279.
280.
281.     if (irrecv.decode(&results)) { //If IR receive results
are detected
282.         Serial.println(results.value, HEX);
283.         switch (results.value) {
284.
285.             //Power
286.             case OK_POS1:
287.                 // Serial.println("Power");
288.                 digitalWrite(13,LOW);
289.                 // turn LED ON
290.
291.             break;
292.
293.             case OK_POS2:
294.                 // Serial.println("Power");
295.                 digitalWrite(13, HIGH); // turn LED ON
296.
297.             break;
298.
299.             case OK_ON:
300.                 // Serial.println("Power");
301.                 relayPin=16; // turn LED ON
302.
303.             break;
304.
305.             case OK_OFF:
306.                 // Serial.println("Power");
307.                 relayPin=13; // turn LED ON
308.
309.             break;
310.
311.         }
312.     }
313.
314.     irrecv.resume(); // Receive the next value
315. }
316.
317.
318.
319.     A->update();
320.     B->update();
321.
322.     if (A->wasActive() && B->wasActive()) {
323.         int a_time = A->lastActive();

```

```

324.         int b_time = B->lastActive();
325.         if (a_time < 5000 && b_time < 5000) {
326.             if (a_time > b_time) {
327.                 peopleInRoom++;
328.             } else {
329.                 peopleInRoom--;
330.             }
331.             Serial.print("People in room: ");
332.             Serial.println(peopleInRoom);
333.         }
334.         A->reset();
335.         B->reset();
336.     }
337.     displayTime();
338.     byte second, minute, hour, dayOfWeek, dayOfMonth, mon
th, year;
339.     // retrieve data from DS3231
340.     readDS3231time(&second, &minute, &hour, &dayOfWeek, &d
ayOfMonth, &month,
341. &year);
342.     if (peopleInRoom < 0) { // [voloshyn] in case when s
omeone was already in the room when system was activated
343.         peopleInRoom = 0;
344.     }
345.
346.     if (peopleInRoom > 0) {
347.         digitalWrite(relayPin, HIGH);
348.         if (checktime==1){
349.             timea = globehour*60+globemin;
350.             Serial.println(timea);
351.             motivate = motivate + timea - timeb;
352.         }
353.         checktime = 0;
354.
355.     } else {
356.         digitalWrite(relayPin, LOW);
357.         if (checktime==0){
358.             delay (100);
359.             timeb = globehour*60+globemin;
360.             Serial.println(timeb);
361.         }
362.         checktime=1;
363.     }
364.
365. }

```