

Seeing-Eye Dog

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——Group 11

group leader: 李聆嘉 group members: 王琢、闫璐、罗雨

Introduction

Status quo: APPs helping the disabled are restricted in numbers.



Our purpose :

- offer a third eye for the blind people
- name

Our logo :

- Motto
- Theme

- group members & all round access to the outside world







UI Interface





The UI

1. Main page

- users division
 —blind and normal people
 2 ways of inputting information
- ◆ texts replaced by **clear icon buttons**
- ♦ Menu button
 - —for additional info.
- app logo & user's command
 —voice-input supported.

The UI



Instruction

7:00

Seeing eye dog--the third eye for the blind

With the rapid development of mobile applications, Android—based mobile applications constantly innovation, various Android application store in the number of applications is increasing. But how to use innovative applications to help people with disabilities, is currently a major focus of the problem.

Nowadays, apps designed to meet the special needs of blind people are restricted in numbers, and our project—"Seeing eye dog" is targeted atsuch need to offer a third eye for the blind people.

Limited by the time, many additional functions are not be able to implemented. If added, Seeing-Eye dog app will undoubtedly have more practical use and enrich the life of the user groups to a larger degree. We hope to have the opportunity to turn these functions into realities in the future.

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2. About us&Instruction page

PART TWO

Voice input

——李聆嘉

**initspeech* —initializing voice recognition

invoking of hearing Fei voice SDK

 accurate and high-efficiency voice recognition



```
public void open(View view) { initSpeech(this); }
/**
  初始化语音识别
 */
public void initSpeech(final Context context) {
   //1. 创建RecognizerDialog 对象
   RecognizerDialog mDialog = new RecognizerDialog(context, null);
   //2. 设置accent、Language 等参数
   mDialog.setParameter(SpeechConstant.LANGUAGE, "zh_cn");
   mDialog.setParameter(SpeechConstant.ACCENT, "mandarin");
   //3.设置回调接口
   mDialog.setListener(new RecognizerDialogListener() {
       @Override
       public void onResult(RecognizerResult recognizerResult, boolean isLast)
           if (!isLast) {
               //解析语音
               String result = parseVoice(recognizerResult.getResultString());
               tv.setText(result);
       @Override
       public void onError(SpeechError speechError) {
   });
   //4.显示dialog,接收语音输入
   mDialog.show();
```

```
/**
 * 解析语音ison
public String parseVoice(String resultString) {
   Gson gson = new Gson();
   Voice voiceBean = gson.fromJson(resultString, Voice.class);
   StringBuffer sb = new StringBuffer();
   ArrayList<Voice.WSBean> ws = voiceBean.ws;
   for (Voice.WSBean wsBean : ws) {
       String word = wsBean.cw.get(0).w;
       sb.append(word);
   return sb.toString();
/**
 * 语音对象封装
public class Voice {
   public ArrayList<WSBean> ws;
   public class WSBean {
        public ArrayList<CWBean> cw;
   public class CWBean {
       public String w;
```

—functions for voice parsing & packaging





PART THREE

Vibration Output



- User groups—sensitive tactile and auditory ability
- Disadvantages of **voice** output
 - a) noise generated by busy traffic
 - b) Difficult to identify environment

Therefore, the method of **difference-vibration** is applied :

✓ in-time.✓ noise proof.

Vibrator myVibrator = (Vibrator) getSystemService(Service.VIBRATOR_SERVICE);

myVibrator.vibrate(new long[]{1000, 50, 1000, 50}, 0);

Short vibration

- Waiting time:1s
- Lasting time:0.05s



myVibrator.vibrate(new long[]{1000, 1000, 1000, 1000}, 0);

Long vibration

- Waiting time and lasting time: 1s
- the vibration can achieve its peak.



PART FOUR

location and navigation

——闫璐





My main reference ——



Construction

- 🔁 🔁 AMapThread
- 🔁 🔁 🖸 🗿
- 🔁 LocationThread
- 🔘 🚡 Main2Activity
- 🔘 🚡 Main3Activity
- 🔁 🔁 Main4Activity
- 🔘 🚡 MainActivity
- 🚡 MyLocationListener
- 🔁 🔁 🕒 😳





Two ways to input OR search your destination



The real-time map provided by AMAP

Press these two buttons OR sliding your finger to Zoom in and out

PART FIVE

Structure design and API

——王琢

part 3

structure design

our app is divided into 4 parts: 1.voice recognition 2.vibration output 3.location 4.navigation.

As the project is complex, we have to import many libaries to support the system.

Integration and apply APIs

To make the whole app run, I did the integration for different parts. For UI part, I have to apply to APIs to connect the interface with our main algorithm. For database part, there's also some connection tasks to intergrate.

import libs and modify something

apply plugin: 'com.android.library' android { compileSdkVersion 23 defaultConfig { minSdkVersion 15 targetSdkVersion 23 buildTypes { proguardFiles getDefaultProguardFile('proguard-android.txt'), 'proguard-rules.pro' jniLibs.srcDirs = ['libs'] dependencies { compile fileTree(dir: 'libs', include: ['*.jar']) compile 'com.android.support:appcompat-v7:23.2.0' compile files('libs/ab-sdk-beta1.6.6.jar')

<excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE DIR\$/build/intermediates/manifests" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE DIR\$/build/intermediates/pre-dexed" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE_DIR\$/build/intermediates/res" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE_DIR\$/build/intermediates/rs" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE_DIR\$/build/intermediates/shaders" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE_DIR\$/build/intermediates/symbols" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE DIR\$/build/intermediates/transforms" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE DIR\$/build/outputs" /> <excludeFolder url="file://\$MODULE_DIR\$/build/tmp" /> </content> <orderEntry type="jdk" jdkName="Android API 23 Platform" jdkType="Android SDK" /> <orderEntry type="sourceFolder" forTests="false" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="support-v4-23.2.0" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" scope="TEST" name="hamcrest-core-1.3" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="ab-sdk-beta1.6.6" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" scope="TEST" name="junit-4.12" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="support-annotations-23.2.0" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="appcompat-v7-23.2.0" level="project" /> />

/>

/>

/>

//
//
//
// <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="support-vector-drawable-23.2.0" level="project" /> <orderEntry type="library" exported="" name="fengmap-beta-1.2.0" level="project" /> </component> </module>

PART SIX

enviroment building & database dedsign

——罗雨



Apply for API key

★ 我的应用(2) 您可以在这里创建、设置并管理您的应用及Key			十 创建新应用
SeeingEyeDog	2017-05-20创建	ā 🕑	+ 添加新Key ^
Key名称	Кеу	绑定服务	操作 ①
SeeingEyeDog_01	4e9ffb4ad4ea33082d7fc7296154f9a7	Android平台	设置 删除

```
MainActivity demos
           if (convertView instanceof FeatureView) {
               featureView = (FeatureView) convertView;
               featureView = new FeatureView(getContext());
           featureView.setTitleId(demo.titleId, demo.activityClass!=null);
           return featureView:
   private static final DemoDetails[] demos = {
               BasicMapActivity. class),
               OsmMapActivity.class),
               BaseMapFragmentActivity. class),
       new DemoDetails("地图多实例", "",
               TwoMapActivity. class),
       new DemoDetails("AMapOptions实现地图"
               "介绍用AMapOptions展示一个地图", MapOptionActivity.class),
       new DemoDetails("地图交互", "", null),
```

Demo codes of MainActivity

implementation codes:

```
private void init() {
    if (aMap == null) {
        aMap = mapView.getMap();
        setUpMap();
}
```

mLocationErrText = (TextView)findViewById(R.id.*location_errInfo_text)* mLocationErrText.setVisibility(View.*GONE*);

```
/ spespe
```

*设置一些amap的属性

```
*/
```

private void setUpMap() {

```
aMap.setLocationSource(this);// 设置定位监听
```

aMap.getUiSettings().setMyLocationButtonEnabled(true);// 设置默认定位按钮是否显示

aMap.setMyLocationEnabled(true);// 设置为true表示显示定位层并可触发定位,false表示隐藏定位层并不可触发定位,默认是false setupLocationStyle();

private void setupLocationStyle() {

After importing the libs support, we can use the implementation codes in our app. Libs:



Our codes: This is a part of it, which shows how we use the map directly:

Intent intent = this.getIntent(); double latitude = intent.getDoubleExtra("latitude", 0); double longitude = intent.getDoubleExtra("longitude", 0)

//获取地图控件引用 mMapView = (MapView) findViewById(R.id.map); //在activity执行onCreate时执行mMapView.onCreate(savedInstanceState), 创建地图 mMapView.onCreate(savedInstanceState);

//mMap aMap = mMapView.getMap();

LatLng latLng = new LatLng(latitude, longitude); final Marker marker = aMap.addMarker(new MarkerOptions().position(latLng).title("position").snippet("DefaultMarker")) aMap.moveCamera(CameraUpdateFactory.changeLatLng(latLng));

@Override
protected void onDestroy() {
 super.onDestroy();

Summary & Future perspectives

- Additional services related to daily life
- Personalized service (user log in/out)
- Path sharing on socializing platforms
- gesture commands

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Technology —satisfy the special need of the underprivileged in a more humanizing way

> change the world into a better place for all humanity.

ANY QUESTION

THANK YOU

