Articles from FreeSandal

《隨》□起舞？！

2015-04-22 06:04:02 懸鉤子

隨

《説文解字》：隨，从也。从辵，  省聲。

土之聚為丘，丘之大成山，果可因『聚大』就『隨』的嘛！

此『事』── 山頭主義 ── 易經有『之』，但看『該不該』『隨』的吧？？

《易經》第十七卦·澤雷隨

隨：元亨利貞，無咎。

彖曰：隨，剛來而下柔，動而說，隨。大亨貞，無咎，而天下隨時，隨之時義大矣哉！

象曰：澤中有雷，隨；君子以嚮晦入宴息。

初九：官有渝，貞吉。 出門交有功。
象曰：官有渝，從正吉也。 出門交有功，不失也。

六二：系小子，失丈夫。
象曰：系小子，弗兼與也。

六三：系丈夫，失小子。 隨有求得，利居貞。
象曰：系丈夫，志舍下也。

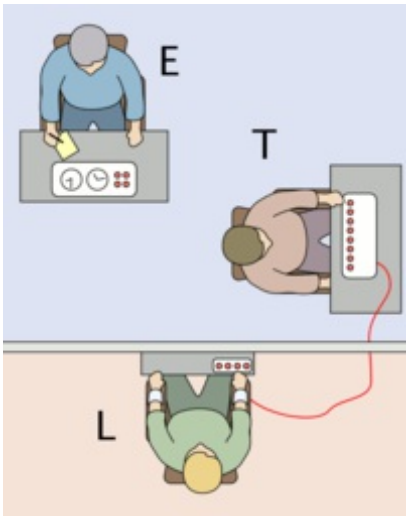
九四：隨有獲，貞凶。有孚在道，以明，何咎。
象曰：隨有獲，其義凶也。 有孚在道，明功也。

九五：孚于嘉，吉。
象曰：孚于嘉，吉；位正中也。

上六：拘系之，乃從維之。 王用亨于西山。
象曰：拘系之，上窮也。

，或許已落於『無可奈何』，方不得不說『凶』之情事罷了！！

『東方』曾如是說，『西方』後有研究：



實驗者【E】命令『老師』【T】對『學生』【L】施予『電擊』，那位扮演『老師』的參與者被告知這樣做真的會使『學生』遭受痛苦的電擊，但實際上這個『學生』是此實驗之一名助手所扮演的。參與者『相信』『學生』每次回答錯誤都真的會遭受電擊，雖然並沒有真的實施。當與參與者進行隔離以後，這個助手會設置一套『錄音機』，這套『錄音機』正由『老師』的『電擊產生器』所控制，正確依據『電擊強度』播出不同的『預製錄音』。

Public Announcement

WE WILL PAY YOU $4.00 FOR ONE HOUR OF YOUR TIME

Persons Needed for a Study of Memory

*We will pay five hundred New Haven men to help us complete a scientific study of memory and learning. The study is being done at Yale University.

*Each person who participates will be paid $4.00 (plus 50c carfare) for approximately 1 hour's time. We need you for only one hour: there are no further obligations. You may choose the time you would like to come (evenings, weekdays, or weekends).

*No special training, education, or experience is needed. We want:

Factory workers	Businessmen	Construction workers
City employees	Clerks	Salespeople
Laborers	Professional people	White-collar workers
Barbers	Telephone workers	Others

All persons must be between the ages of 20 and 50. High school and college students cannot be used.

*If you meet these qualifications, fill out the coupon below and mail it now to Professor Stanley Milgram, Department of Psychology, Yale University, New Haven. You will be notified later of the specific time and place of the study. We reserve the right to decline any application.

*You will be paid $4.00 (plus 50c carfare) as soon as you arrive at the laboratory.

TO:
PROF. STANLEY MILGRAM, DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY, YALE UNIVERSITY, NEW HAVEN, CONN. I want to take part in this study of memory and learning. I am between the ages of 20 and 50. I will be paid $4.00 (plus 50c carfare) if I participate.

NAME (Please Print). . . . . .

ADDRESS . . . . . .

TELEPHONE NO. . . . . Best time to call you . . . . . .

AGE . . . . . OCCUPATION . . . . . SEX . . . . . .

CAN YOU COME:

WEEKDAYS . . . . . EVENINGS . . . . . WEEKENDS . . . . . .

米爾格倫實驗廣告傳單

根據維基百科：

『米爾格倫實驗』 Milgram experiment ，又稱『權力服從研究』 Obedience to Authority Study 是一個針對社會心理學非常知名的科學實驗。實驗的概念最先開始於 1963 年由耶魯大學心理學家斯坦利·米爾格倫在《變態心理學雜誌》 Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology 裡所發表的 Behavioral Study of Obedience 一文，稍後也在他於 1974 年出版的 Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View 裡所討論。這個實驗的目的，是為了測試受測者，在面對權威者下達違背良心的命令時，人性所能發揮的拒絕力量到底有多少。

實驗開始於 1961 年 7 月，也就是納粹黨徒阿道夫·艾希曼被抓回耶路撒冷審判並被判處死刑後的一年。米爾格倫設計了這個實驗，便是為了測試『艾希曼以及其他千百萬名參與了猶太人大屠殺的納粹追隨者，有沒有可能只是單純的服從了上級的命令呢？我們能稱呼他們為大屠殺的兇手嗎？』

一九七四年米爾格倫在《服從的危險》裡寫道：

在法律和哲學上有關服從的觀點是意義非常重大的，但他們很少談及人們在遇到實際情況時會採取怎樣的行動。我在耶魯大學設計了這個實驗，便是為了測

試一個普通的市民，只因一位輔助實驗的科學家所下達的命令，而會願意在另一個人身上加諸多少的痛苦。當主導實驗的權威者命令參與者傷害另一個人，更加上參與者所聽到的痛苦尖叫聲，即使參與者受到如此強烈的道德不安，多數情況下權威者仍然得以繼續命令他。實驗顯示了成年人對於權力者有多麼大的服從意願，去做出幾乎任何尺度的行為，而我們必須儘快對這種現象進行研究和解釋。

引出了『令人震驚』之『整合分析』 meta-analysis 『結論』：

Thomas Blass —《電醒全世界的人》的作者 — of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County performed a **meta-analysis** on the results of repeated performances of the experiment. He found that **the percentage of participants who are prepared to inflict fatal voltages remains remarkably constant, 61–66 percent, regardless of time or country.**

The participants who **refused to administer the final shocks** neither insisted that the experiment itself be terminated, nor left the room to check the health of the victim without requesting permission to leave, as per Milgram's notes and recollections, when fellow psychologist Philip Zimbardo asked him about that point.

假使再添上『阿希從眾實驗』的『從眾效應』所說

實驗結果：受試者中有百分之三十七之回答是依據了『大多數』的『錯誤回答』，大概有四分之三的人至少有過一次『從眾行為』，只有大約四分之一的人維持了『獨立自主』性。

『獨立自主』之不易正如《易經·乾卦》所講：

初九曰：潛龍勿用。何謂也？
子曰：龍德而隱者也。不易乎世，不成乎名；遯世而無悶，不見是而無悶；樂則行之，憂則違之；確乎其不可拔，潛龍也。

『尊重事實』，有著『實驗查證』的『科學精神』，從古今歷史來看，實在並不容易！『待人處事』能夠『進取』『有所不為』，不落『鄉愿』『德之賊也』窠臼，誠屬難能可貴！！

《webiopi》是一套用 Python 寫的『物聯網』 IoT 軟體『框架』 framework：

Internet of Things framework

- **Control, debug, and use your Pi's GPIO, sensors and converters from a web browser or any app**
- **WebIOPi is the perfect Swiss-knife to make connected things**
- **Developed and provided by Eric PTAK (trouch)**
- **Runs on Raspberry Pi**
- Tutorials
- WebIOPi Community Forum
- Developer's Blog (Eric/trouch)

- Written in **Python**, with facilities to load and execute custom script, using a comprehensive structure with **setup and loop functions**
- Unified **Serial/SPI/I2C support** with a complete and **consistent set of functions** to control more than **30 devices**, including most used analog converters, I/O expander and sensors
- **Javascript/HTML client** library to make Web UI
- **Python/Java clients**, to make **Pi-to-Pi** systems or Android applications
- **CoAP support** brings the best Internet of Things protocol on the Pi, as a future proof of Pi possibilities
- Includes simple web apps, to debug GPIO, devices and Serial interface

，據聞有很多使用者，現今也整合了『 **Weaved IoT Kit** 』，因作者只是玩玩，未曾多作研究，故不便評論優劣，希望對 IoT 有興趣的讀者自己思考 ，參考

《**春雷早發：樹莓派 2 Model B ：視窗十？？**》一文中所言：

那個『 **IoT** 』現今有個大名叫做『物聯網』。這一想法是怎麼來的呢？根據創造這個詞的作者 **Kevin Ashton** 在《**物聯網那回事** —— 在真實世界裡，東西比理念要緊 ——》一文中所講：

The fact that I was probably the first person to say “Internet of Things” doesn’t give me any right to control how others use the phrase. **But what I meant, and still mean, is this**: **Today computers —and, therefore, the Internet—are almost wholly dependent on human beings for information.** Nearly all of the roughly 50 petabytes (a petabyte is 1,024 terabytes) of data available on the Internet were **first captured and created by human beings**—by typing, pressing a record button, taking a digital picture or scanning a bar code. Conventional diagrams of the Internet include servers and routers and so on, but they leave out the most numerous and important routers of all: **people**. The problem is, people have limited time, attention and accuracy—all of which means they are not very good at capturing data about things in the real world.

選擇合適的 IoT 『平台』 platform 。

『 webiopi 』的『安裝』，如《 **INSTALL** 》文件所說，並不困難，由於軟體發展於『樹莓派 **2B**』之前，所以有個『 GPIO 』的問題，可以按造《 **Webiopi doesn’t work on Raspberry Pi 2** 》所講的去『修改』其中兩個程式：

by konglingboy » Tue Mar 17, 2015 8:35 am
1. python/native/cpuinfo.c,change “BCM2708″ to “BCM2709″;
2. python/native/gpio.c, change “#define BCM2708_PERI_BASE 0×20000000″ to “#define BCM2708_PERI_BASE 0x3f000000″;
3. run setup.sh again.

，完成後用

sudo webiopi -d -c /etc/webiopi/config

進行『測試』，此時以樹莓派『 epiphany-browser **』瀏覽器，打開**

http://**【樹莓派** IP **地址】：**8000

網頁，要是見到了

WebIOPi Main Menu

GPIO Header

Control and Debug the Raspberry Pi GPIO with a display which looks like the physical header.

GPIO List

Control and Debug the Raspberry Pi GPIO ordered in a single column.

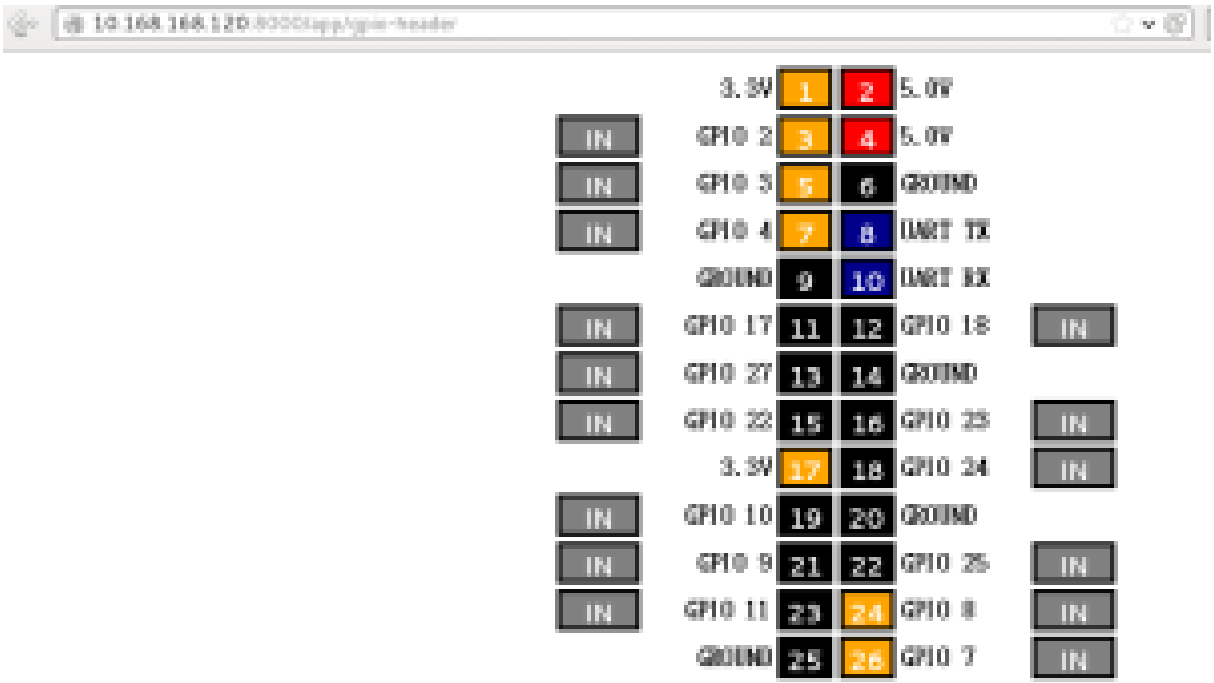
Serial Monitor

Use the browser to play with Serial interfaces configured in WebIOPi.

Devices Monitor

Control and Debug devices and circuits wired to your Pi and configured in WebIOPi.

WebIOPi 主選單



WebIOPi GPIO Header

就大功告成的了。