

Simulasi di atas memiliki fungsi untuk mengidentifikasi warna yang telah ditangkap oleh kamera serta memberikan output di log terminal. Berikut merupakan Source Code :

```
Source code
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <webots/camera.h>
#include <webots/motor.h>
#include <webots/robot.h>
#include <webots/utils/system.h>
#define ANSI COLOR RED "\x1b[31m"
#define ANSI COLOR GREEN "\x1b[32m"
#define ANSI COLOR YELLOW "\x1b[33m"
#define ANSI COLOR BLUE "\x1b[34m"
#define ANSI COLOR MAGENTA "\x1b[35m"
#define ANSI COLOR CYAN "\x1b[36m"
#define ANSI COLOR RESET "\x1b[0m"
#define SPEED 4
enum BLOB TYPE { RED, GREEN, BLUE, NONE }; //menentukan tipe warna yang
dideteksi
int main() {
 WbDeviceTag camera, left motor, right motor; //menetukan jalannya arah robot
 int width, height;
 int pause counter = 0;
 int left speed, right speed;
 int i, j;
 int red, blue, green;
 const char *color_names[3] = {"red", "green", "blue"}; //var array untuk menetukan output
warna
```

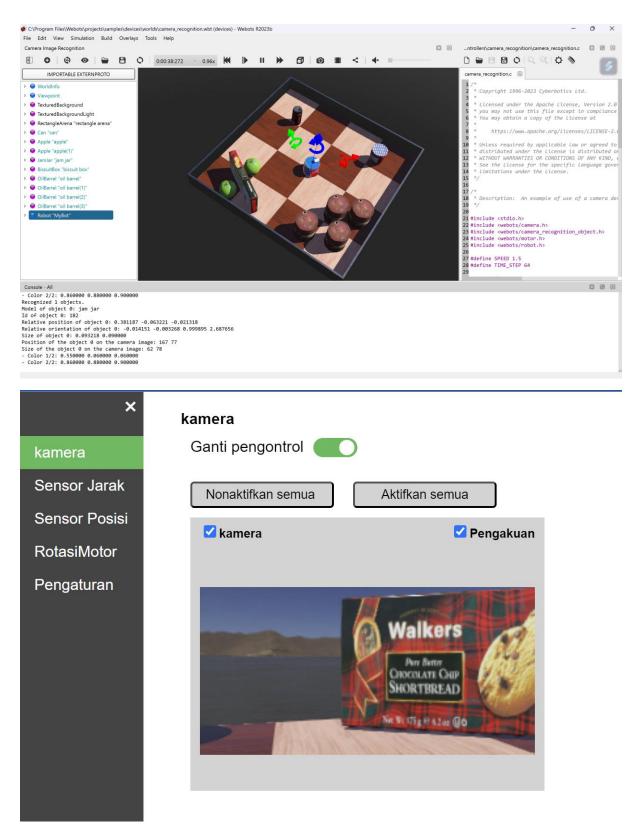
```
const char *ansi_colors[3] = {ANSI COLOR RED, ANSI COLOR GREEN,
ANSI COLOR BLUE};
 const char *filenames[3] = {"red_blob.png", "green_blob.png", "blue_blob.png"};
 enum BLOB TYPE current blob;
 wb robot init();
 const int time_step = wb_robot_get_basic_time_step(); //waktu clock dari robot
 /* Get the camera device, enable it, and store its width and height */
 camera = wb robot get device("camera");
 wb camera enable(camera, time step);
 width = wb camera get width(camera);
 height = wb camera get height(camera);
 /* get a handler to the motors and set target position to infinity (speed control). */
 left motor = wb robot get device("left wheel motor");
 right motor = wb robot get device("right wheel motor");
 wb motor set position(left motor, INFINITY);
 wb motor set position(right motor, INFINITY);
 wb motor set velocity(left motor, 0.0);
 wb motor set velocity(right motor, 0.0);
 /* Main loop */
 while (wb robot step(time step) != -1) {
  /* Get the new camera values */
  const unsigned char *image = wb camera get image(camera);
  /* Decrement the pause counter */
  if (pause counter > 0)
   pause counter--;
```

```
/*
* Case 1
* A blob was found recently
* The robot waits in front of it until pause counter
* is decremented enough
*/
if (pause counter > 640 / time step) {
 left speed = 0;
 right speed = 0;
}
/*
* Case 2
* A blob was found quite recently
* The robot begins to turn but don't analyse the image for a while,
* otherwise the same blob would be found again
*/
else if (pause counter > 0) {
 left_speed = -SPEED;
 right speed = SPEED;
}
/*
* Case 3
* The robot turns and analyse the camera image in order
* to find a new blob
*/
else if (!image) { // image may be NULL if Robot.synchronization is FALSE
 left speed = 0;
 right speed = 0;
} else { // pause counter == 0
```

```
/* Reset the sums */
red = 0;
green = 0;
blue = 0;
/*
* Here we analyse the image from the camera. The goal is to detect a
* blob (a spot of color) of a defined color in the middle of our
* screen.
* In order to achieve that we simply parse the image pixels of the
* center of the image, and sum the color components individually
*/
for (i = width / 3; i < 2 * width / 3; i++) {
 for (j = \text{height } / 2; j < 3 * \text{height } / 4; j++) 
  red += wb camera image get red(image, width, i, j);
  blue += wb camera image get blue(image, width, i, j);
  green += wb camera image get green(image, width, i, j);
 }
}
* If a component is much more represented than the other ones,
* a blob is detected
*/
if ((red > 3 * green) && (red > 3 * blue))
 current blob = RED;
else if ((green > 3 * red) && (green <math>> 3 * blue))
 current blob = GREEN;
else if ((blue > 3 * red) && (blue <math>> 3 * green))
 current blob = BLUE;
```

```
else
     current blob = NONE;
   /*
    * Case 3a
    * No blob is detected
    * the robot continues to turn
    */
   if (current blob == NONE) {
    left speed = -SPEED;
    right speed = SPEED;
   }
   /*
    * Case 3b
    * A blob is detected
    * the robot stops, stores the image, and changes its state
    */
   else {
    left speed = 0;
     right speed = 0;
     printf("Looks like I found a %s%s%s blob.\n", ansi colors[current blob],
color names[current blob], ANSI COLOR RESET);
    // compute the file path in the user directory
     char *filepath;
#ifdef WIN32
     const char *user directory =
wbu system short path(wbu system getenv("USERPROFILE"));
     filepath = (char *)malloc(strlen(user directory) + 16);
     strcpy(filepath, user directory);
    strcat(filepath, "\\");
#else
```

```
const char *user_directory = wbu_system_getenv("HOME");
     filepath = (char *)malloc(strlen(user directory) + 16);
    strcpy(filepath, user_directory);
    strcat(filepath, "/");
#endif
    strcat(filepath, filenames[current blob]);
    wb_camera_save_image(camera, filepath, 100);
    free(filepath);
    pause_counter = 1280 / time_step;
  }
  /* Set the motor speeds. */
  wb motor set velocity(left motor, left speed);
  wb motor set velocity(right motor, right speed);
 }
 wb_robot_cleanup();
 return 0;
```



Simulasi robot diatas memiliki fungsi untuk mendeteksi objek yang ada didepannya pada saat kamera mendeteksi objek tersebut. Data yang ditangkap pada objek sudah ada di library dan sudah dimasukkan. Berikut merupakan source codenya:

```
#include <webots/camera.h>
#include <webots/camera_recognition_object.h>
#include <webots/motor.h>
#include <webots/robot.h>
#define SPEED 1.5
#define TIME_STEP 64
```