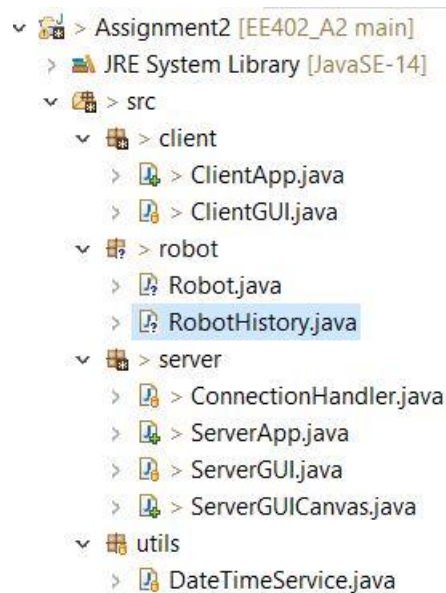


Fig. Class Diagram

General

Starting from the provided code for client and server, I built on top of it with the idea of a functional, easy to use and manage, application in mind.

To facilitate communication between client and server I chose to create Robot class(robot.Robot) which carry all information the client and server need to process. Outside of the name of the robot, all other properties are randomly generated or user-adjustable through client and server GUIs.



Project structure

I chose as the design of a robot a shape of arrow carved out from a square with the length of the side randomly generated, being constraint by a minimum and a maximum length specified by 2 of Robot class states(Robot.ROBOT_MIN_SIZE and Robot.ROBOT_MAX_SIZE).

For helping the robot carrying info about his previous positions, I create RobotHistory class (RobotHistory.java). Each robot will have an array of RobotHistory objects and the capacity of the array is indicated by Robot.POSITIONS_HISTORY_ARRAY_MAX_CAPACITY. The user can choose how many previous positions to be shown on server side in [Robot.POSITIONS_HISTORY_ARRAY_MIN_CAPACITY, Robot.POSITIONS_HISTORY_ARRAY_MAX_CAPACITY] range.

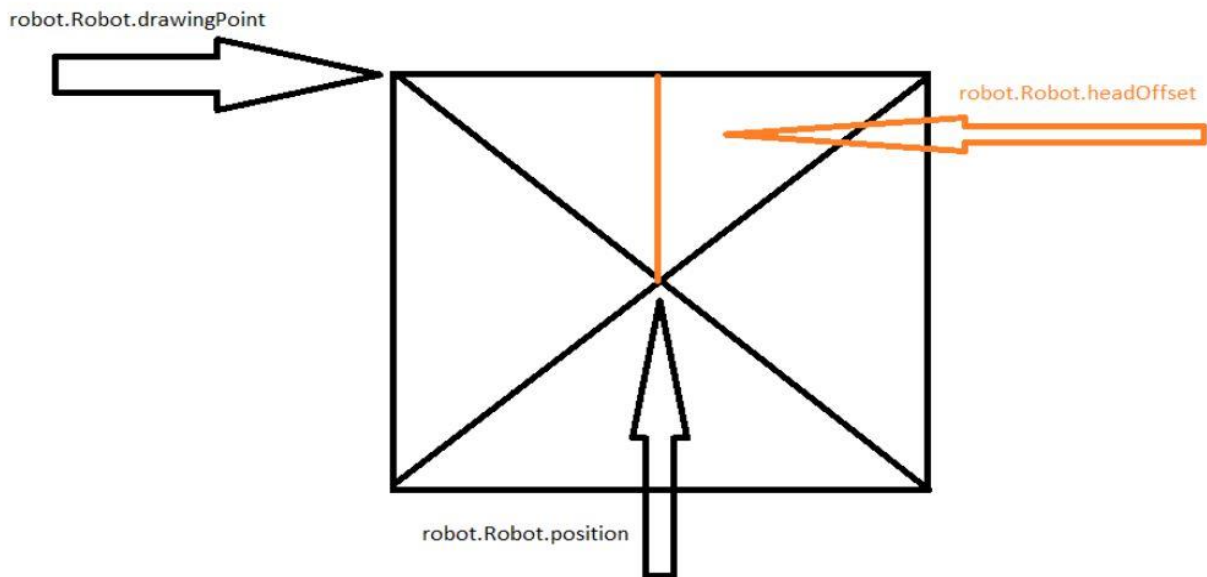


Fig. Robot layout

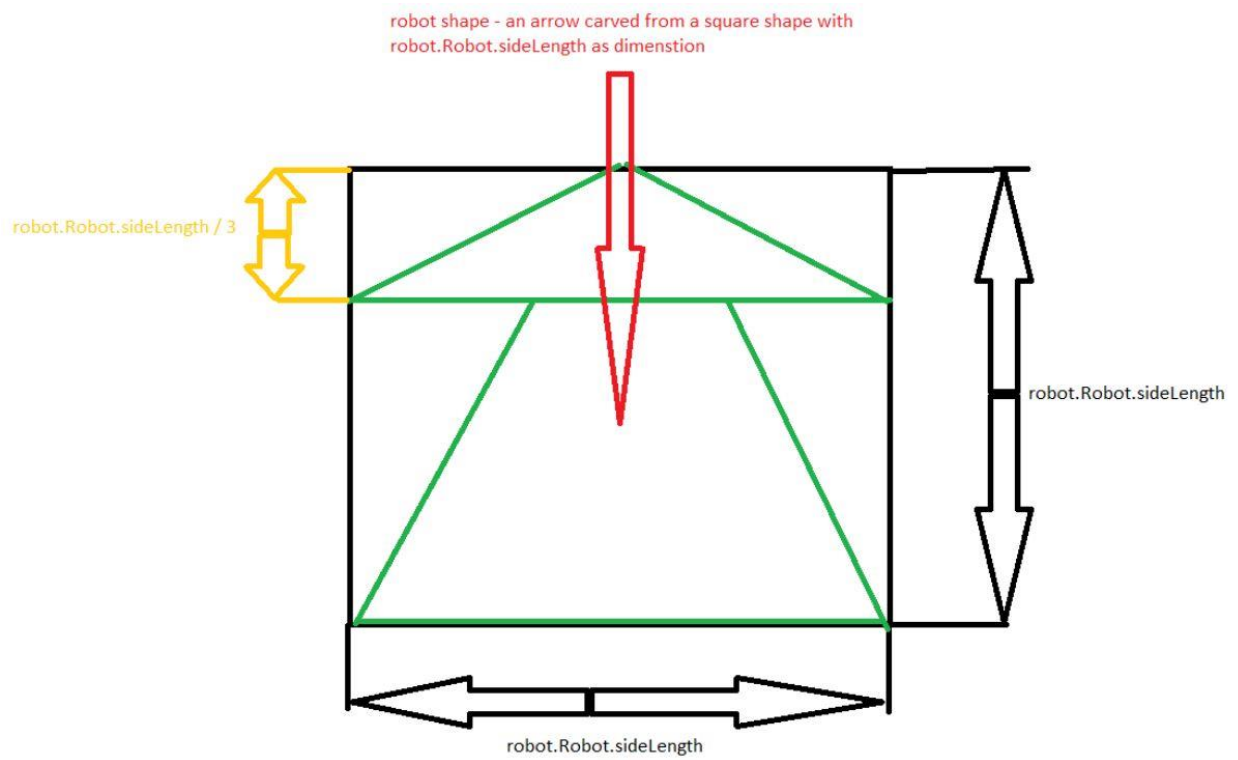


Fig. Robot layout

Robot.drawingPoint it is randomly generated, with constraints to not exceed canvas dimensions and based on it, the position of the robot it is computed to be the intersection point of the square diagonals from which robot arrow shape is carved.

```
//canvas dimensions[pixels]
public static final int CANVAS_WIDTH = 720;
public static final int CANVAS_HEIGHT = 720;
```

Fig. canvas dimensions

```
this.sideLength = this.rand.nextInt((ROBOT_MAX_SIZE - ROBOT_MIN_SIZE)+1) + ROBOT_MIN_SIZE;
this.collisionSafetyMarginCircleDiameter = getCollisionSafetyCircleMinDiameter();
this.xCanvasThreshold = ServerGUICanvas.CANVAS_WIDTH - this.sideLength;
this.yCanvasThreshold = ServerGUICanvas.CANVAS_HEIGHT - this.sideLength;
this.drawingPoint = new Point(this.rand.nextInt(xCanvasThreshold), this.rand.nextInt(yCanvasThreshold));
this.position = new Point( (this.drawingPoint.x + sideLength/2) , (this.drawingPoint.y + sideLength/2) );
```

Fig. drawingPointConstraints

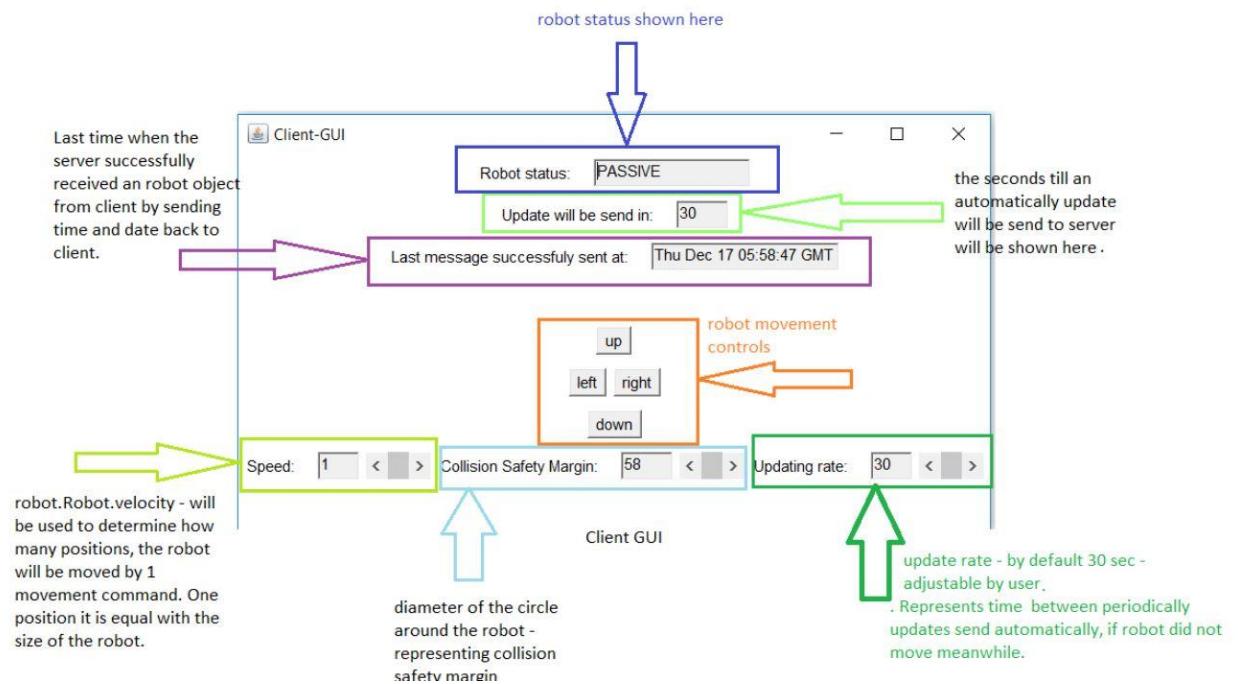


Fig. Client – GUI

Robot can have 1 of the following statuses:

```

public static final int STATUS_ACTIVE = 0; //i
public static final int STATUS_PASSIVE = 1; //i
public static final int STATUS_COLLIDED = 2; //i
public static final int STATUS_HIBERNATE = 3; //i
public static final int STATUS_STUCK = 4; //i

```

Fig. robot statuses

- **STATUS_HIBERNATE** – it is the default one, when a client just start, before any movement to be performed.
- **STATUS_COLLIDED** – when 2 robots are collided, both of them will show this status to the client and a message about collision will be displayed on server GUI too.
- **STATUS_ACTIVE** – when robot is moved by the user a with a faster rate than the automatically updates are sent.
- **STATUS_PASSIVE** – when robot do not changed its position and automatically updates were send.
- **STATUS_STUCK** – will be shown when a robot cannot go further(forward or backward) because of the canvas dimensions.

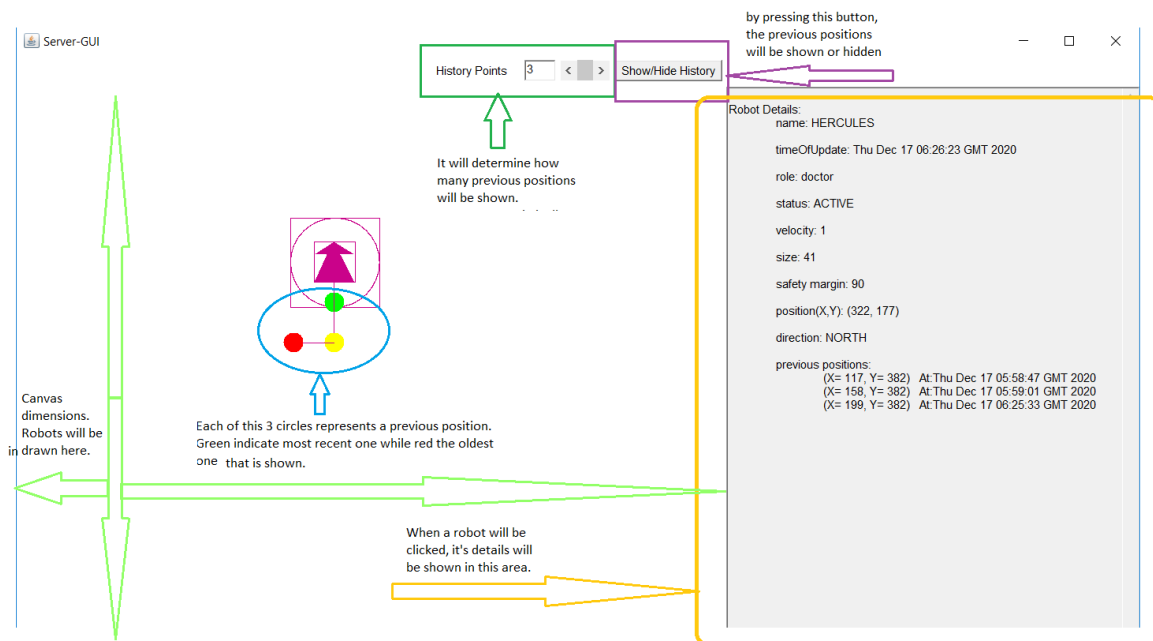
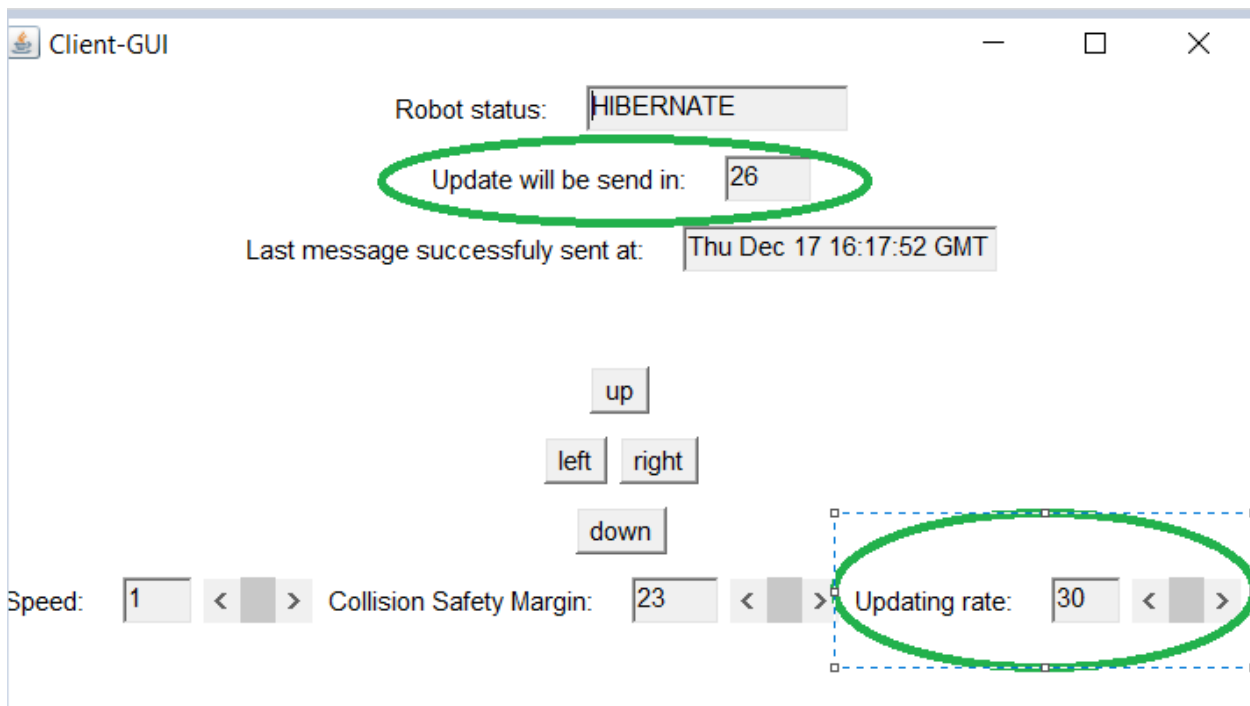


Fig. Server – GUI

Number of previous positions can be shown up to Robot.POSITIONS_HISTORY_ARRAY_MAX_CAPACITY but I chose only 3 of them to be colored with different colors(red, yellow, green) and the other ones to be the same color as the object being easily to be observer on Canvas. If more than 3 previous positions will be shown, the colored ones(red, yellow, green) will be the least recent, marking the end of the history of the object.

Features

- On the client side, the update rate is shown on client-GUI and it can be adjusted by user.

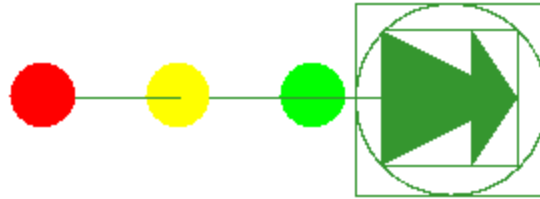


- On the server side, number of previous positions to be shown can be adjusted by user and the user can choose if to show previous positions or not.

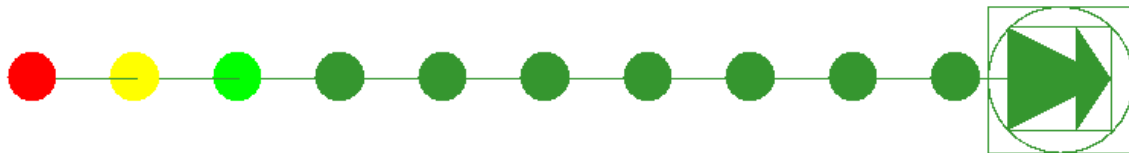
History Points <



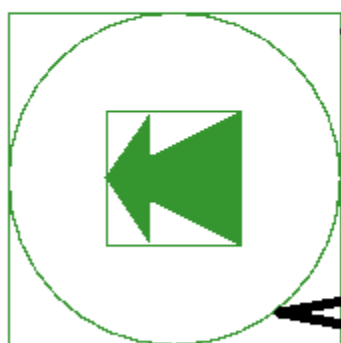
History Points <



History Points <



the square in which
collision safety margin
circle will be drawn



collision safety margin -
user adjustable

I drew the additional rectangles(robot body and collision safety margin) making things more visible, as collision points.

Code Segments

For periodically updated I used TimerTask and Time objects.

```
public void updatePeriodically() {
    timerTask = new TimerTask() {
        public void run() {
            clientAppFrontend.showTimeUntilUpdateSend(updateRate - cronometer);
            if(cronometer == updateRate) {
                robot.setStatus(Robot.STATUS_PASSIVE); // if periodically update was
                clientAppFrontend.showRobotStatus(robot.getStatusAsString());
                send(robot);
                cronometer = 0; //reset the cronometer
                clientAppFrontend.showTimeUntilUpdateSend(updateRate - cronometer);
            }
            cronometer++;
        }
    };
    timer = new Timer();
    timer.scheduleAtFixedRate(timerTask, 1000, 1000);
}
```

Fig. PeriodicallyUpdates

On server side, I used ConcurrentMap object as data structure to keep a track of all connected robots. Every time a robot connected to the server, a color was assigned to it and bind them in the form of <key, value> using ConcurrentMap<Robot, Color>. The ConnectionHandler for each of robots were stored in a HashMap<String, ConnectionHandler> collection for later use, as when the server want to indicate STATUS_COLLIDED to the client.

```
private ServerGUICanvas canvas = null;
private ConcurrentMap<Robot, Color> robotsMap = null;
private HashMap<String, ConnectionHandler> conHandlers = null; //retaining connection handler of every robot(base on the name of robot)
```

I checked for robots collisions based on each robot position(center of the robot) and the radius of the collision safety margin circle.

```
for( int i=0; i<robotsArrayIndex; i++) {
    collisionSafetyCircleRadius_A = (int)Math.ceil( robotsArray[i].getCollisionSafetyMarginCircleDiameter() / 2);
    for( int j=i; j<robotsArrayIndex; j++) {
        if( !(robotsArray[i].getName().equals(robotsArray[j].getName())) ) {
            collisionSafetyCircleRadius_B = (int)Math.ceil( robotsArray[j].getCollisionSafetyMarginCircleDiameter() / 2);
            if( ((collisionSafetyCircleRadius_A + collisionSafetyCircleRadius_B) > Math.abs(robotsArray[j].getPosition().x - robotsArray[i].getPosition().x)) &&
                ((collisionSafetyCircleRadius_A + collisionSafetyCircleRadius_B) > Math.abs(robotsArray[j].getPosition().y - robotsArray[i].getPosition().y)) ) {
                this.showCollision(robotsArray[j], robotsArray[i]);
                robotsArray[i].setStatus(Robot.STATUS_COLLIDED);
                robotsArray[j].setStatus(Robot.STATUS_COLLIDED);
                this.conHandlers.get(robotsArray[i].getName()).send(robotsArray[i]);
                this.conHandlers.get(robotsArray[j].getName()).send(robotsArray[j]);
            }else {
                this.clearTextArea();
            }
        }
    }
}
```


Testing

For testing the application I used 5 robots connected simultaneously.

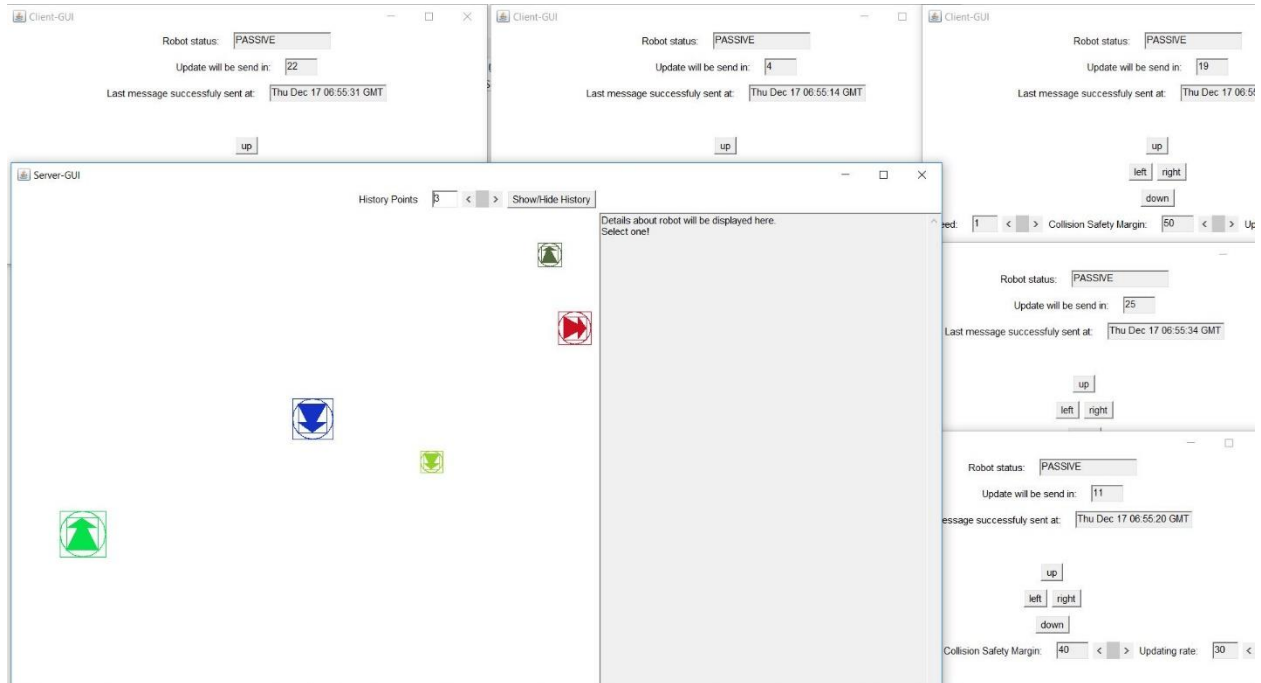


Fig. RunningApp_1

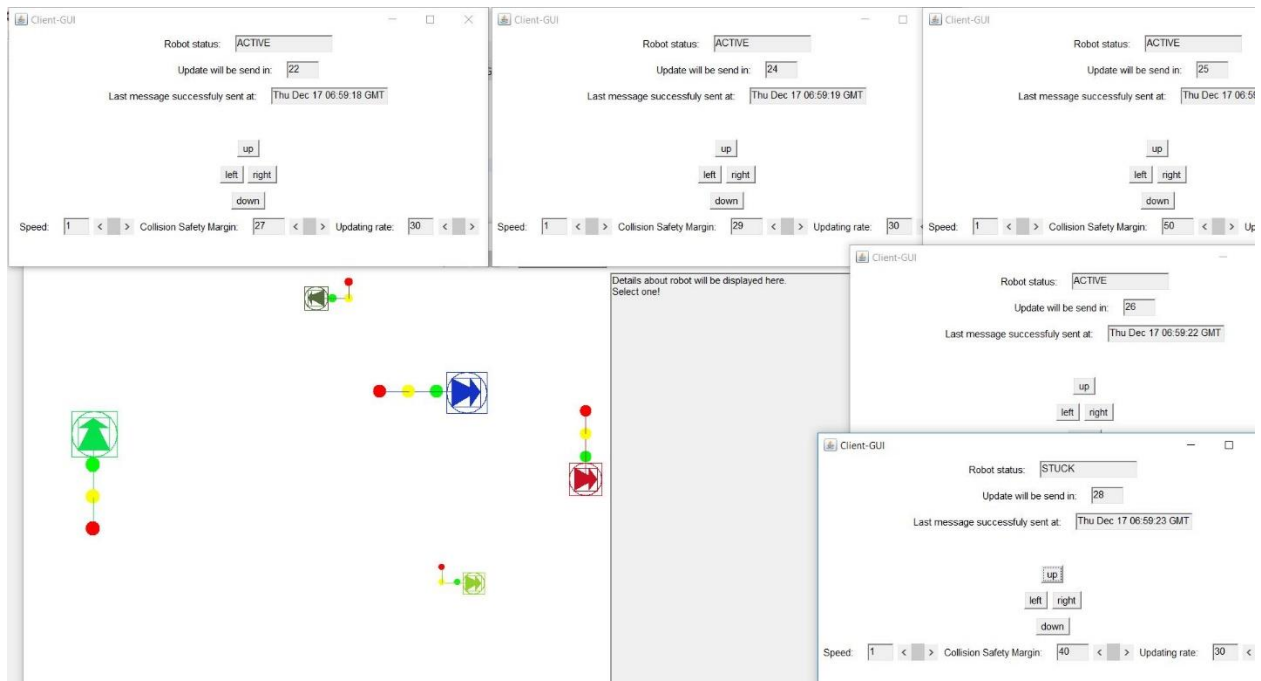


Fig. RunnigApp_2

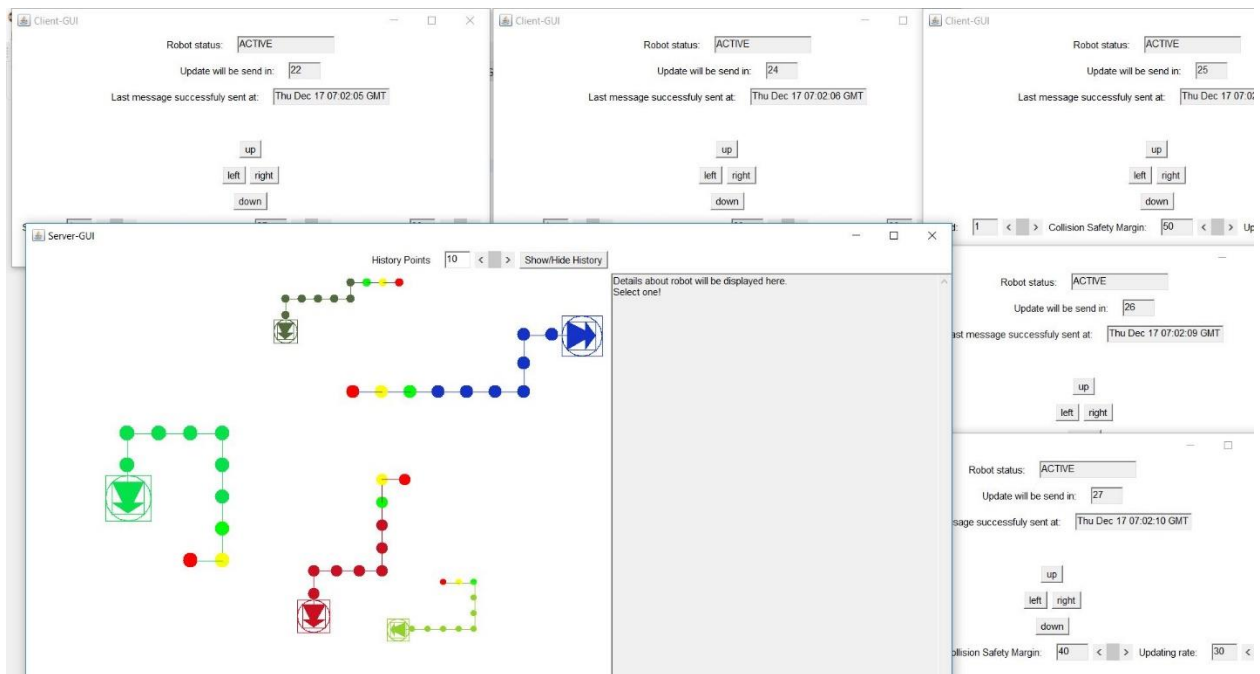


Fig. RunningApp_3

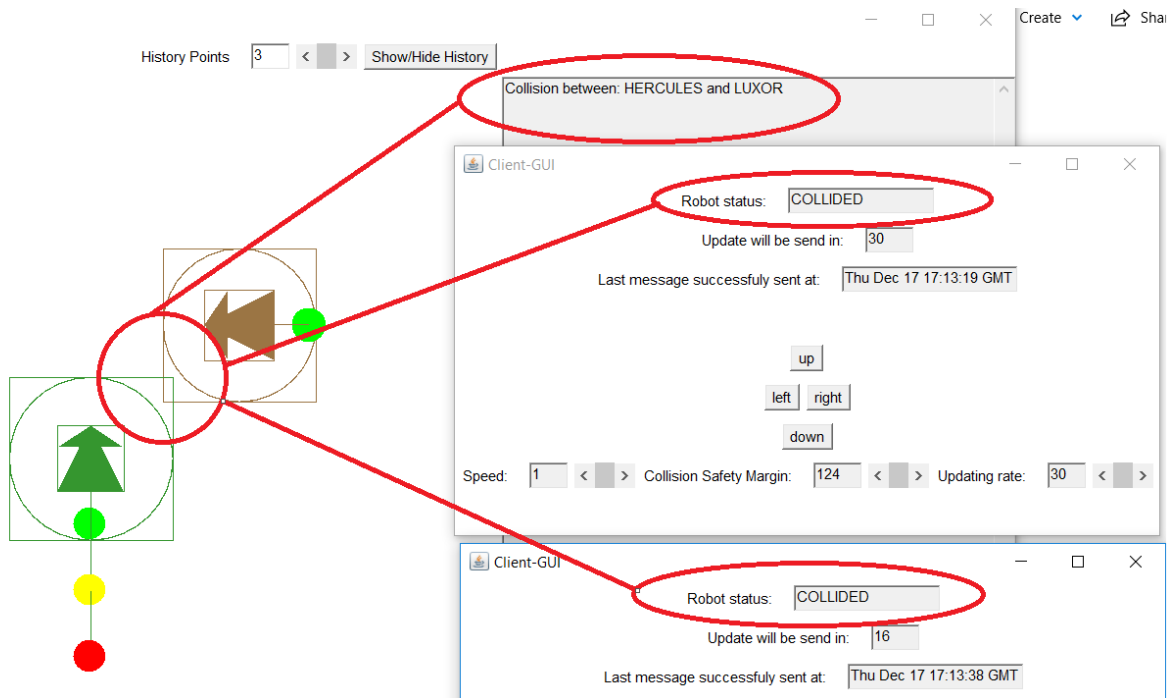


Fig. RunningApp_4_Collision

I attached .java and .class files as an archive to my submission.