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| **Architetture dei Sistemi**  **di Elaborazione 02GOLOV** | Delivery date:  20/01/2021 |
| **Extra Points 2** | Expected delivery of extrapoints2.zip must include:   * zipped project folder; * 1-page “application note” in pdf format: the application note is intended to technically describe the structure of your project (i.e. source code organization, which functions implement the specifications). |

Purpose of Part 2: to acquire full confidence in the usage of the LANDTIGER Board.

This part is evaluated to assign a maximum of 2 extra-points for qualified students taking the exam with vote >= 18

Starting from the extrapoint\_01 project, implement an advanced version of the game “Blind Labyrinth”. You are asked to write a project for the LandTiger Board that implements the following additional functionalities with respect to the basic behaviour already implemented.

The player shall make use of a new controller, which includes a joystick and a touchscreen display. The new controller **does not include any LEDs or buttons**.

**Please also assume the same labyrinth layout (including obstacles) of the extrapoint\_01 project.**

The joystick replaces the ROTATE and RUN buttons and works in two modes that can be controlled by the SELECT button:

1. EXPLORE, where the robot cannot move, and the joystick is only used to select the robot direction. By acting on the UP/DOWN/LEFT/RIGHT directions, the robot is oriented to NORTH (N) / SOUTH (S) / WEST (W) / EAST (E), respectively.
2. MOVE, where the player can drive the robot in the four directions.

In both EXPLORE and MOVE modes, the proximity sensors (able to look up to 5 slots away from the robot) are active and can possibly detect obstacles along the direction in front of the robot.

The player can **switch between EXPLORE and MOVE** by pressing the SELECT. When a new game is started, the MOVE mode is selected by default.



Figure 1. Example of gameplay: in grey, the path covered by the robot; in blue, the obstacled reported by the sensors; in red, the other obstacles; in green, the exits.

As an example, a gameplay is reported in Figure 1, where the player uses the EXPLORE mode in (7,7) to check at N/S/W/E; then moves to E up to (7,11) and looks at N/S; then moves to N up to (4,11) and looks at W/E; continues up to (1,11) and looks W/E; changes direction to E in (0,11) and finally reaches (0,12). Along the path, obstacles in (5,7), (7,12), (4,7), and (1,5) are identified.

In the new controller, the touchscreen display shows the **obstacles that have been detected** by the robot’s proximity sensor in the **current game**. Moreover, the robot must be displayed **using different colors** (chosen by you) when the game is in EXPLORE mode or in MOVE mode (see Figure 2). **Please note** that obstacles must appear on the touchscreen in both EXPLORE and MOVE mode (if within the range of 5 slots).

The touchscreen is also used to make some actions:

* To start a new game, the user must touch the labyrinth area.
* A RESTART button can be touched to quit the current game and to show the initial screen.
* A CLEAR button can be touched to cancel all obstacles previously detected in the current game; the game continues, and the display will show new obstacles detected (including previous ones if detected again).

When the player reaches one of the exits, the game ends. To start a new game, the player must press the RESET button or touch RESTART on the screen. **The joystick is disabled** when the previous game ends and **until the new game is started**. When the game ends, an end-game message must be displayed on the touchscreen (up to you to design the message).



Figure 2. Touchscreen display usage. In the first figure from the left, the robot is exploring the area and obstacles detected by the proximity sensors are displayed; in the second, the robot is moving; in the third, after touching Clear, the game continue and obstacles are “forgot”; in the right figure, after touching Restart, the player is ready to play again.