

Lab ISS | boundaryWalk using BasicStepRobotActor in kotlin

Introduction

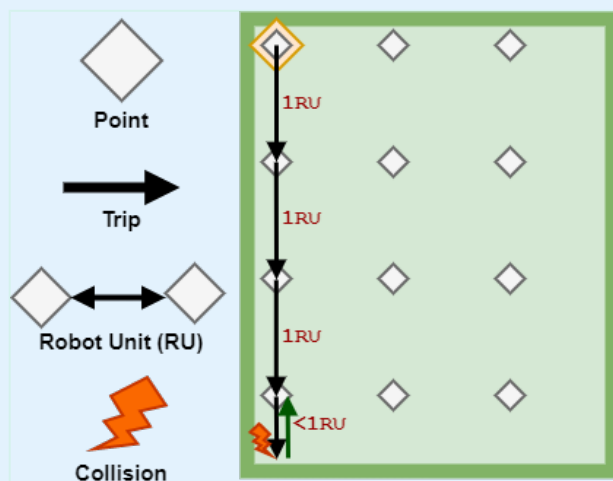
Requirements

Design and build the [BoundaryWalk.html](#) using [BasicStepRobotActor](#).

Requirement analysis

The requirements are the same analyzed in [BoundaryWalk.html](#) with only one new that consists into the use of [BasicStepRobotActor](#) with Kotlin language to build the system. This actor has a large explanation in [ActorWithKotlinSupport.html](#).

Problem analysis



Using the [BasicStepRobotActor](#) the robot can move **step-by-step**. Then, we called **Robot Unit (RU)** the space traveled by the robot in a **Time Unit (TU)** from a single step: **all steps have the same duration (1TU)**.

It means that in the last step of a *side walking* it is possible that the robot has no possibility to do the entire step because he collides with the **wall** before concluding. In addition to this, by default, [BasicStepRobotActor](#) move backward the robot when he collides, returning him to last cell (green arrow in the image).

This can be a very important problem if the application is built to measure the boundary of the room: its length can only be in **integer RU** (then, an approximation if the real measure of the length is not a multiple of RU). Fortunately, [StepRobotActor](#) has a timer that let us to measure the exact length of

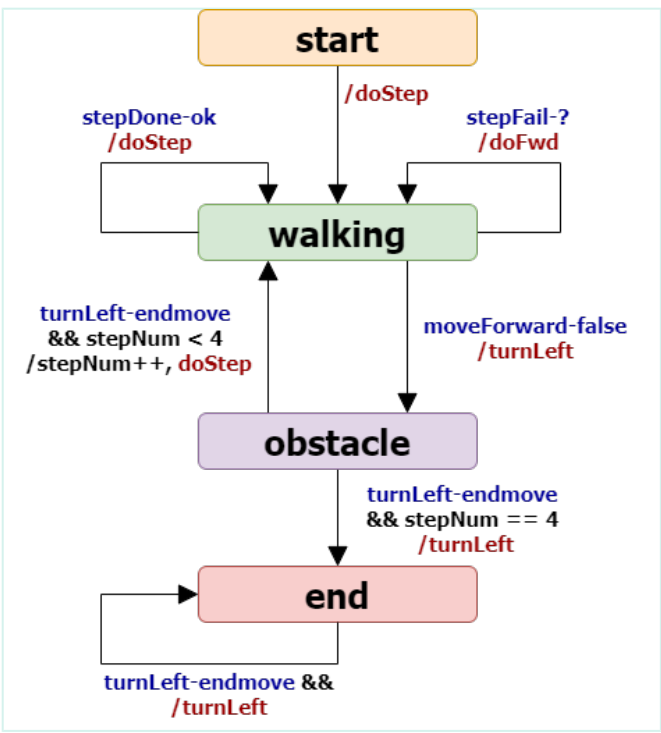
the last step, so we can measure the boundary in a good way. However, the problem persists if the consumer requires that the robot must walk **exactly flanking the boundary side** so it is needed to **correct the moveBackward with a moveForward** that place the robot in a correct way.

In order to make the robot walk exactly flanking all the side of the boundary, when he collides and the `BasicStepRobotActor` moves him backward, to send a *moveForward* message, the project-manager should directly use a *robotmove command* instead of a *step message* then, when robot newly collides, it is possible to send the *turnLeft* command.

Test plans

Project

To realize the **boundary logic** we will create a new actor `BoundaryWalkerActor` that incapsulates the `StepRobotActor` to move the robot. In addition to this, we can reuse the **FSM** explained in `wssupportAsActorJava` for the `BoundaryWalk` problem (java class `BoundaryWalkerActor.java`).



`BoundaryWalkerActor.kt`:

the new **FSM** is very similar to the one used in Java. However:

- the fsm is activated with an input each time the `handleInput` receives `AppMessages` from the **main** to start and also from the `BasicStepRobotActor`;
- the actions related to a state transition are performed when the specified input-message is received and the conditions are true;
- it's been added a new functionality that measure the length of the entire boundary.

Testing

Deployment

Maintenance

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