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README

To run simply input ‘`./proj4 x y`’ where x and y are the target coordinates the robot should navigate to.

Should the ‘`./proj4`’ file be un-executable, simply run ‘`sudo chmod a+x ./proj4`’ *or* recompile the program with the following command:

‘`g++ -g -o proj4 $(pkg-config --cflags playerc++) proj4navigate.cc proj4.cc proj4map.cc $(pkg-config --libs playerc++)`’

This program has only been tested with the specific map and contains hardcoded variables that scales the program data structures to work with the hospital section map a certain scales. It may not work with other maps unless certain variables of the program are changed.

Project 4 Writeup

1. I experienced many problems with this project, most of which was my inexperience with C++. I didn't encounter very many behavioral problems with my robot's obstacle avoidance as it gave very tight wall hugging capabilities. The only doorways that the robot was not able to traverse was the three or four smallest ones. Otherwise, no other issues became evident in my testing. When the obstacle avoidance moved the robot off the path, the robot would generally recovery very quickly. There was a single instance of the robot catching itself into a "hook" that was present in the terrain, unable to escape. I accounted for the problem by increasing the obstacle growth. To account for the extra growth, I programmed the algorithm to dynamically scale the obstacle growth back if the obstacle was not traversable after the obstacle growth phase.
   - I implemented my grid map within the pnm to map generation code (proj4map.cc) as a float** object.
   - This object was passed to the Navigation code (proj4navigate.cc) where the walls of the map was grown as it was rewritten into a new float** pointer object. This was accomplished simply by taking the robot size and deciding how many coordinate spaces to enlarge the obstacles by. As the original map was looped through, I simply wrote in the correct values to the new map.
   - The next process was generating the heat map. I implemented a dual wave generator to decrease the resources needed. Each point, the origin and the target, received their own set of queues and sets that tracked which coordinates to expand the wave from next and which coordinates have been visited before, respectively. The algorithm simply pushed new neighboring coordinates into the queue as each coordinate was set to the correct heat value. This repeated until either a queue was empty, indicating no paths were available, or the waves encountered a value that was foreign, indicating that it had reached the other wave.
   - The next phase in generating a plan was to generate a list of grid points from the heat map. This was done by randomly selecting a direction to go from each square starting from the robot square. If the randomly selected square has not been visited before and has the correct next value, then it was selected as the next coordinate. If it reached a dead end and cannot advance, then it backtracks and adds the node to the doNotVisit set.
   - The next step is to smooth the grid points. This was a simple matter of checking the square above, below, left, or right of the target square as determined by the direction of the origin square. If there are not occupied coordinates in the correct adjacent space to the target coordinate, then the middle coordinate can be removed.
   - The final step is to reconvert the grid point coordinates system to the waypoint coordinate system. This is done with some simple math as the coordinate system is scaled by a factor of 10 to the waypoint system.

[-10.071 -3.186] -> [7.5, 5.5]

Path Taken:

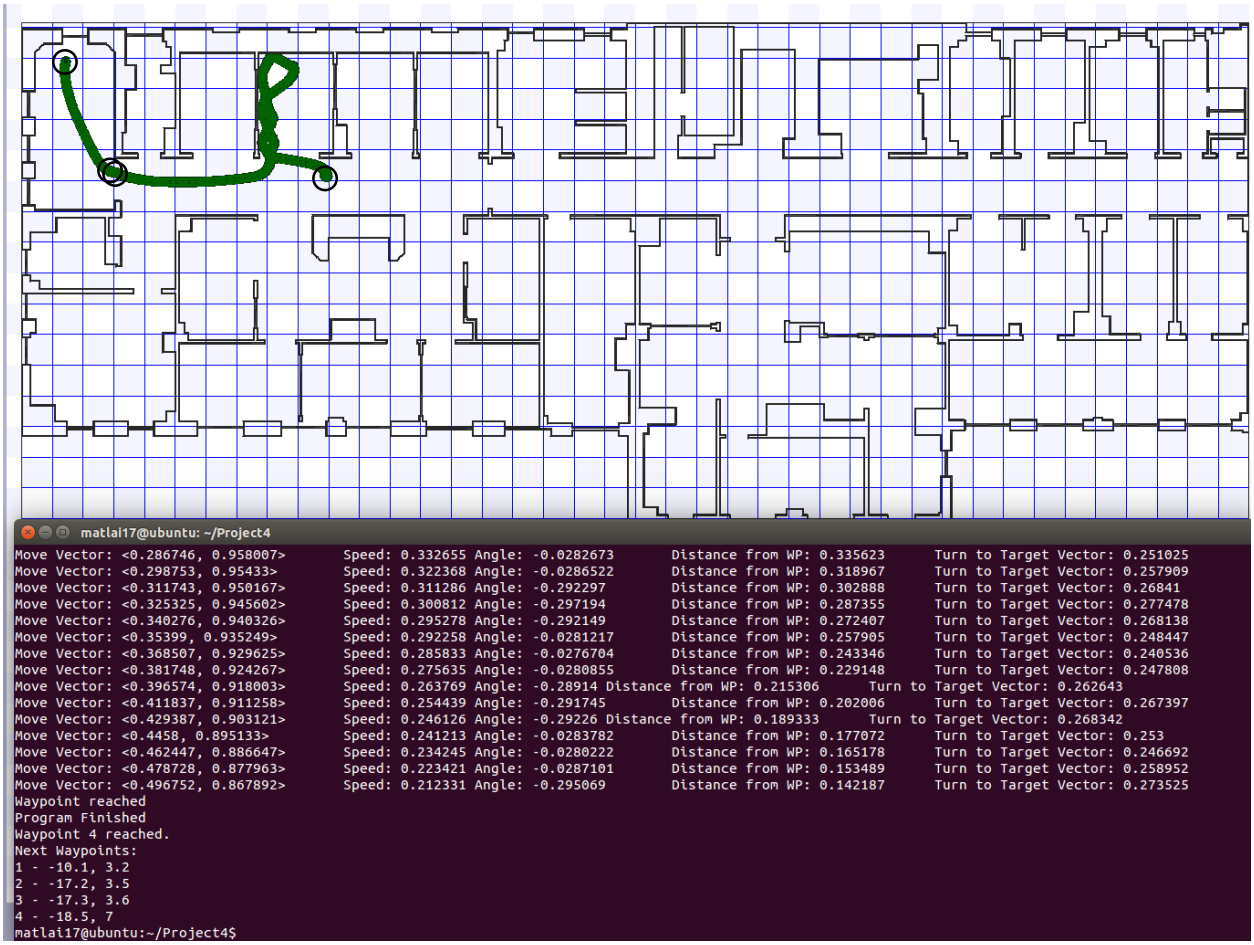
-10.1, 3.2
-4.4, 2.6
7, 3.5
7.5, 5.5

[-10.071 -3.186] -> [8.5, -4]

Path Taken:

-10.1, 3.2
3, 2.4
3.2, 2.2
3.4, 1.7
3.6, 1
4.4, -2.4
4.5, -2.5
8.5, -4

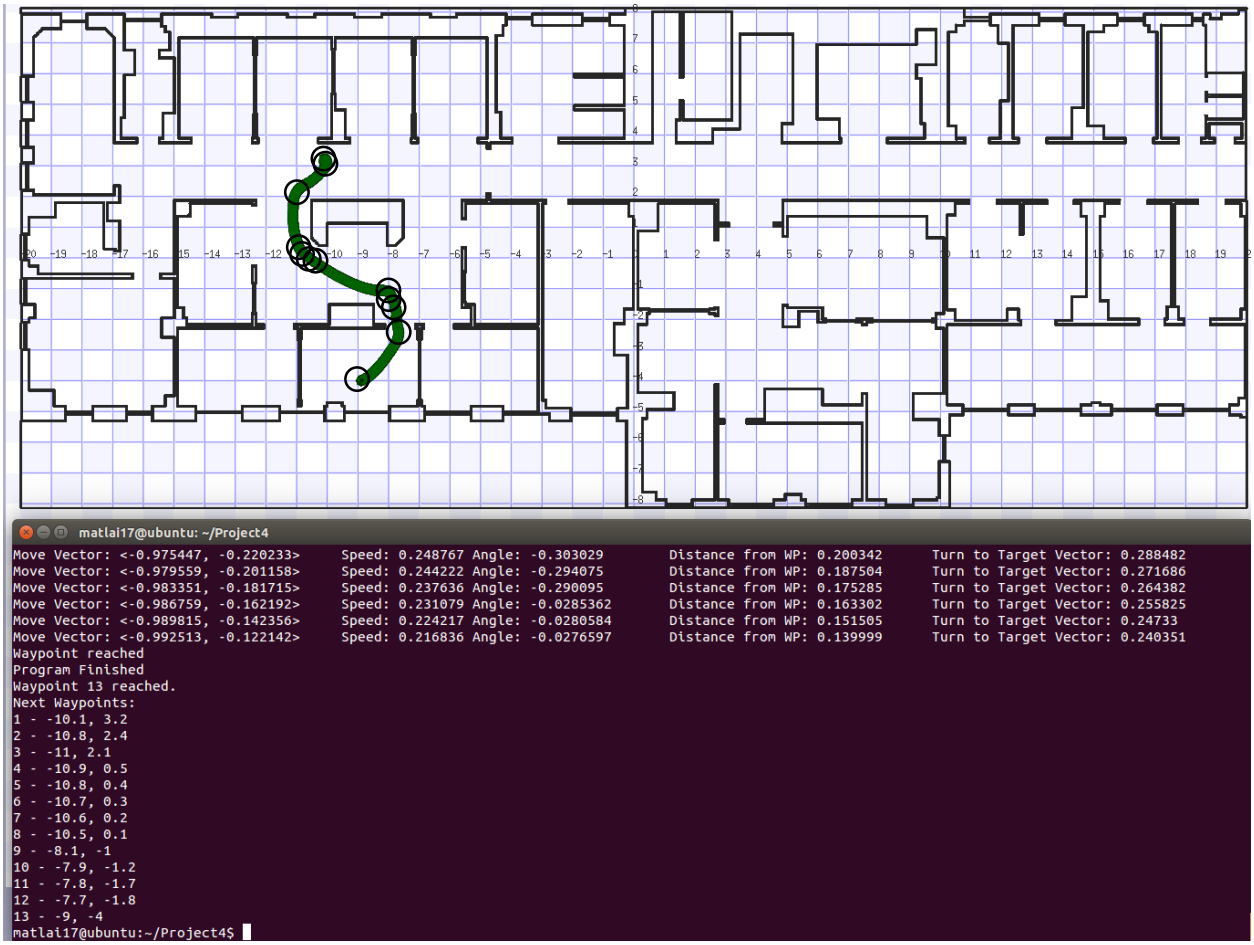
[-10.071 -3.186] -> [-18.5, 7]



Path Taken:

10.1, 3.2
17.2, 3.5
17.3, 3.6
18.5, 7

[-10.071 -3.186] -> [-9 -4]



Path Taken:

10.1, 3.2
10.8, 2.4
11, 2.1
10.9, 0.5
10.8, 0.4
10.7, 0.3
10.6, 0.2
10.5, 0.1
8.1, -1
7.9, -1.2
7.8, -1.7
7.7, -1.8
9, -4