

Software Systems Engineering

Case Study 2016

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1 Introduction

The following report describes the software development process employed to analyze, design and implement an IoT application. The whole process is divided into two steps: at first, the client will communicate the initial requirements for the application, then new features will be requested. The report will show the impact of client requirements changes on the project on both the design and implementation phase.

2 Vision

We want to discuss the process of software development in order to overcome the limits of a technology-based approach in heterogeneous distributed system application design. We try to adopt a model-driven software development taking into account the AGILE methods for cooperation and work management. In particular, we want to:

- Define a formal, executable model of the application to receive feedback from the client and ensure that requirements are clearly defined as soon as possible
- Minimize the abstraction gap between the concepts supported by the development tools and the application domain entities.
- Delay any technological hypothesis as much as possible in order to support multiple deployment environments and to be able to quickly adapt to technological changes. This is particularly important in heterogeneous distributed environments.
- Create flexible applications to resist requirements changes and add new features easily

3 Goals

The goal is to solve the given problem following the principles described in the vision and determine if this approach is viable and convenient. We want to build a first prototype since the very formal definition of the problem, and incrementally enhance it until we'll have the complete final product, employing AGILE methods for the implementation. Then we'll rapidly adapt the application to new requirements, trying to minimize the development effort.

4 Requirements

We have to solve the following problem:

The Security Department of an Airport intends to exploit a differential drive robot equipped with a sonar (and some other device) to inspect -in a safe way- unattended bags when they are found in some sensible area of the Airport.

The software working on the inspector-roobot should support the following behavior:

- an operator drives the robot from an initial point (robot base area, RBA) towards the bag. To drive the robot the operator makes use of a remote robot control interface running on a smart device or a PC. The robot must accept commands from a single source only;
- as soon as the robot sonar perceives the bag within a prefixed distance (e.g. $d=20\text{cm}$):
 1. the robot automatically stops
 2. the robot starts blinking a led
 3. the robot starts a first detection phase (e.g. it moves around and performs some action according to its equipment - for example it could take some photo of the bag)
 4. the robot sends the results of its detection phase to the Airport Security Center;
- at the end of its work, the robot turns the led off and automatically returns to its RBA. During this phase the Airport Security Center could emit an 'alarm' signal; in this case the robot must restart to blink.

STEP 1

Design and build a working prototype of this inspector-robot.

Non functional requirements at step1

The goal is to build a software system able to evolve from an initial proptotype (defined as the result of a problem analysis phase) to a final, testable product, by 'mixing' in a proper (pragmatically useful) way agile (SCRUM) software development with modelling.

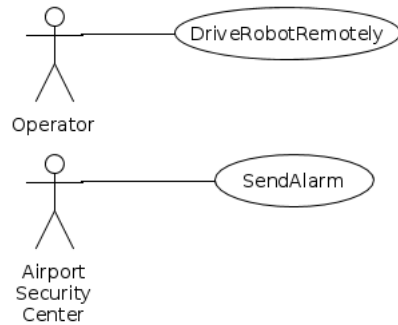
5 Requirement analysis

5.1 Use cases

The use cases describe how actors (UML actors i.e. the role played by a user or external system) interact with the system. In the requirements we can identify two external entities:

- **The operator** that drives the robot remotely from the initial point to the bag.
- **The Airport Security Center** that receives the results of the robot's detection phase and then it may emit an 'alarm' signal.

These interactions are shown by the UML below:



5.2 Scenarios

Scenario 1:

Title	DriveRobotRemotely
Description	The operator drives the robot to the suspicious bag
Relationships	
Actors	Operator
Preconditions	The robot is in the RBA, waiting for commands from the operator.
Postconditions	The robot starts the detection phase.
Main scenario	The operator uses the remote console to drive the robot. When the robot perceives the bag, it starts the detection phase.

Scenario 2:

Title	SendAlarm
Description	The Airport Security Center sends an alarm signal to the robot if needed
Relationships	
Actors	Airport Security Center
Preconditions	The Airport Security Center received the detection results
Postconditions	The robot blinks its led until it comes back to the RBA.
Main scenario	The Airport Security Center uses its interface to send the alarm to the robot. The robot blinks its led.

5.3 (Domain) model

In this phase we try to find an agreement with the client on what the entities mentioned in the requirements are and what they have to do.

The system is composed by three parts:

- **Operator's remote console**

- **Airport Security Center’s remote console**
- **Differential drive robot**

A **console** is a physical or virtual device that allows communication between the system and an external entity. It can get user input data and send them to the system, show some system output data to the user or both. In this case, the operator’s console can get input from the operator and the Airport Security Center’s console can receive the detection results and emit an alarm signal.

A **differential drive robot** is a composed entity that is able to use some devices to perform actions and receive data from the environment. It can also communicate with other parts of the system. All differential drive robots must have a sonar and are able to move in the environment. In this case, the differential drive robot has DC motors and wheels to move, a sonar, a led and a camera. DC motors, wheels, led, sonar and camera are the hardware components mounted on the robot.

A **DC motor** can spin the attached wheel clockwise or counter-clockwise.

A **led** can be turned on or off.

A **sonar** can send an ultrasonic signal (trigger) and generates a corresponding response waveform (echo). The waveform analysis allows to estimate the distance from an obstacle.

A **camera** is a device that can take photos when requested. It will be used by the robot in the detection phase.

The system can be formally defined with a custom language / executable meta-model developed by our software house. It allows us to describe what are the parts of the system, how they interact with each other and their behaviour.

The following is a first description of the system obtained by the requirement analysis:

```

1 RobotSystem testCase2016Analysis
2
3 Dispatch drive : drive(X)
4 Dispatch detectionResults : detectionResults(X)
5 Event alarm : alarm
6 Event obstacle : obstacle(X)
7 Event local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) //events
   from GUI/External Input
8 Event local_alarm : local_alarm //events from GUI
   /External Input
9
10 Context ctxDriveRobot ip[host="localhost" port=8010]
11 Context ctxOperator ip[host="localhost" port=8015]
12 Context ctxASC ip[host="localhost" port=8020]
13
14 QActor operatorconsole context ctxOperator -g cyan
15 {

```

```

16 Plan init normal
17     println("Operator starts");
18     switchToPlan senseInput
19
20 Plan senseInput
21     sense time(60000) local_inputDrive ->
22         sendDriveCommands;
23     repeatPlan 0
24
25 Plan sendDriveCommands resumeLastPlan
26     onEvent local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) ->
27         forward driverobot -m drive : drive(X)
28 }
29
30 QActor asconconsole context ctxASC -g green
31 {
32     Plan init normal
33         println("ASC starts");
34         switchToPlan work
35
36     Plan work
37         receiveMsg time(600000);
38         onMsg detectionResults : detectionResults(X) ->
39             println(detectionResults(X));
40         switchToPlan senseAlarm
41
42     Plan senseAlarm
43         sense time(100000) local_alarm -> continue;
44         onEvent local_alarm : local_alarm -> emit alarm :
45             alarm
46 }
47
48 Robot mymock QActor driverobot context ctxDriveRobot
49 {
50     Plan init normal
51         println("driverobot starts");
52         switchToPlan drive
53
54     Plan drive
55         //We'll have to make sure that the robot executes the
56         //commands from the first console only
57         receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
58             detect;
59         onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(savingmove(X));
60         onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(driving(X));

```

```

55     repeatPlan 0
56
57 Plan detect
58     println("Stopping...");
59     delay time(1000);
60     println("Start blinking the led");
61     println("Starting detection Phase...");
62     delay time(3000);
63     println("Sending results");
64     forward asconsole -m detectionResults :
        detectionResults("results");
65     println("Detection Results Sent");
66     println("Stop blinking the led");
67     println("Back to base");
68     switchToPlan backToBase
69
70 Plan backToBase
71     delay time(20000) react event alarm -> alarmReaction;
72     switchToPlan finish
73
74 Plan alarmReaction resumeLastPlan
75     println("Alarm!");
76     println("Start blinking the led")
77
78 Plan finish
79     println("DriveRobot ends")
80 }

```

The operator can only send commands to drive the robot. The Airport Security Center waits for the detection results and can emit the alarm only after the results have been sent.

5.4 Test plan

We can do a test plan even before starting to implement the application, as a way to specify the expected behaviour of the system in a precise way. We just need to check if the parts of the system behave and interact with each other as defined in the requirements. We can't express tests formally though, because we already described the entities as actors, so object oriented tests (e.g. JUnit tests) are inadequate. Furthermore, some tests should check the interaction of the physical system with the environment and this can only be achieved by observing the actual behaviour of the system. Thus, we'll describe these tests in natural language.

In the initial phase, the operator drives the robot. We have to check the following:

- the operator can send commands to the robot

- the robot executes the commands it receives
- the robot accepts commands only from a single source
- the robot perceives the presence of an obstacle

In the detection phase, the robot inspects the bag. We'll test the following:

- the robot stops and ignores commands from the operator
- the robot starts blinking after it stopped
- the robot can take a picture of the bag
- the robot can send the results to the Airport Security Center
- the Airport Security Center can receive the results of the inspection
- the robot stops blinking at the end of this phase

In the final phase, the robot comes back to the RBA. These are the tests we'll do:

- the robot actually comes back autonomously
- the Airport Security Center can emit the alarm signal
- the robot blinks the led if it perceives the alarm

At this stage in the development process, we can't define more specific functional or integration tests, we'll add them as needed during the implementation phase. We still haven't decided what technology we will use to implement the application, so we can't write executable tests yet. However, at the end of the analysis phase, we'll have an executable logical architecture of the application and we'll be able to perform some of the tests on it.

6 Problem analysis

6.1 Logic architecture

Logic architecture can be expressed in 3 dimensions:

1. **Structure:** what parts the system is made of.
2. **Interaction:** how the parts of the system communicate with each other.
3. **Behaviour:** what the parts of the system do.

We can formally express these concepts with the DDR custom language:

```

1 RobotSystem testCase2016LogicArchitecture
2
3 Event local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) //events
   from GUI/External Input
4 Dispatch drive : drive(X)
5 Dispatch detectionResults : detectionResults(X)
6 Event alarm : alarm
7 Event local_alarm : local_alarm //events from GUI
   /External Input
8 Event obstacle : obstacle(X)
```

```

9 | Event bagFound : bagFound
10 | Event endDetection : endDetection
11 | Event botIsBack : botIsBack           //signals the
    |     return to the base of the robot
12 |
13 | Context ctxDriveRobot ip[host="192.168.1.69" port=8010]
14 | Context ctxOperator ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8015]
15 | Context ctxASC ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8020]
16 |
17 | QActor led context ctxDriveRobot
18 | {
19 |     Plan init normal
20 |         println("Led starts");
21 |         switchToPlan senseStartBlink
22 |
23 |     Plan senseStartBlink
24 |         println("Led Off");
25 |         sense time(60000) bagFound -> startBlinking;
26 |         repeatPlan 0
27 |
28 |     Plan startBlinking
29 |         println("led On");
30 |         delay time(1000) react event endDetection ->
    |             senseAlarm;
31 |         println("Led Off");
32 |         delay time(1000) react event endDetection ->
    |             senseAlarm;
33 |         repeatPlan 0
34 |
35 |     Plan senseAlarm
36 |         println("Led Off");
37 |         sense time(60000) alarm-> blinkingAlarm;
38 |         repeatPlan 0
39 |
40 |     Plan blinkingAlarm
41 |         println("led On");
42 |         delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
43 |         println("Led Off");
44 |         delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
45 |         repeatPlan 0
46 |
47 |     Plan finish
48 |         println("Led ends")
49 | }
50 |

```



```

51 QActor operatorconsole context ctxOperator -g cyan
52 {
53     Plan init normal
54         println("Operator starts");
55         switchToPlan senseInput
56
57     Plan senseInput
58         println("Waiting for input");
59         sense time(60000) local_inputDrive ->
            sendDriveCommands;
60         repeatPlan 0
61
62     Plan sendDriveCommands resumeLastPlan
63         onEvent local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) ->
            forward driverobot -m drive : drive(X)
64 }
65
66 QActor asconsole context ctxASC -g green
67 {
68     Plan init normal
69         println("ASC starts");
70         switchToPlan work
71
72     Plan work
73         receiveMsg time(600000);
74         onMsg detectionResults : detectionResults(X) ->
            println(detectionResults(X));
75         switchToPlan senseAlarm
76
77     Plan senseAlarm
78         sense time(100000) local_alarm -> continue;
79         onEvent local_alarm : local_alarm -> emit alarm :
            alarm
80 }
81
82 Robot mock QActor driverobot context ctxDriveRobot
83 {
84     Plan init normal
85         println("driverobot starts");
86         solve consult("talkTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
87         switchToPlan drive
88
89     Plan drive

```

```

90      //We'll have to make sure that the robot executes the
          commands from the first console only
91      receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
          detect;
92      onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(savingmove(X));
93      onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve X time(0);
94      repeatPlan 0
95
96      Plan detect
97          println("Stopping...");
98          robotStop speed(100) time(1000);
99          emit bagFound : bagFound;
100         println("Starting detection Phase...");
101         [?? detection(X) ] forward asconsole -m
            detectionResults : detectionResults(X);
102         println("Detection Results Sent");
103         emit endDetection : endDetection;
104         println("Back to base");
105         switchToPlan backToBase
106
107         Plan backToBase
108             solve backToBase time(0); //It doesn't need to react,
            as the qactor led handles that
109             switchToPlan finish
110
111         Plan finish
112             emit botIsBack : botIsBack;
113             println("DriveRobot ends")
114
115         Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
116             println("Failed to load talkTheory")
117     }

```

This describes the whole logic architecture of our application. It can also be executed so that the client can confirm that the analysis defined a system that behaves as required.

This architecture derives from the one obtained in the domain model and introduces new interactions and a new entity.

The **DriveRobot** receives commands from the Operator Interface in the first phase, executes its automatic operations during the detection phase, it sends results to the ASCConsole and comes back to the RBA in the end. It has to react to obstacles to begin the detection phase.

The **Operator Console** receives commands from the operator as events and sends the corresponding commands to the robot.

The **ASC Console** receives the detection results from the detection phase and then enables the Airport Security Center to emit the alarm.

We decided to introduce the **led** as an active entity separated from the robot because it is an active entity that has to interact with other entities and has its own behaviour, modeling it as a passive object managed by the robot is inappropriate. The led starts to blink when the detection phase begins, stops to blink when the detection phase ends and it starts to blink again if the alarm is emitted when the robot is coming back.

The **camera** will be modeled as a passive entity that can only take a picture when the robot asks for it.

We defined the accessory event `botIsBack` to signal that the robot has come back to the RBA. This event can be used to stop the led if an alarm has been emitted before.

The interaction with external entities (the operator and the ASC) have been modeled as local events.

6.2 Abstraction gap

The abstraction gap is the distance between the concepts used to model the problem and those implied by the technology of choice. Thanks to the framework provided, executable code is generated from the model defined in the ddr meta-model. Thus, adopting this framework allows the application designers to use an extremely high-level description of the problem, closer to the application domain, reducing considerably the abstraction gap. The specific technology to be used can be decided later, in a configuration phase. The advantage of using a meta-model and a code generator is also that it can be extended to support more advanced concepts.

6.3 Risk analysis

Using the framework code generators, we can write most of the code independently from the specific implementation technology. Although the qa/ddr meta-model is technology independent, the code generated automatically may require some kind of environment on the computational nodes where it will be deployed (e.g. the JVM, the .NET runtime environment, a specific operating system etc).

7 Work plan

After the analysis phase, we decided to develop the application using the ddr framework, so that we don't start from scratch. We can reuse the executable logic architecture and enhance it. The framework already offers the implementation logic for some parts of the system and it offers high level abstractions that allow the developers to focus on business logic and not to worry too much about boilerplate code.

We'll use the following features offered by the framework:

- A communication system that allows the parts of the system to send and receive messages and events

- Reactive actions
- Timed actions
- The robot configuration
- DC motors driver
- sonar driver (and management of its data)

We'll implement the remaining features following the SCRUM framework for work planning. So we defined a product backlog which is a prioritized list of tasks needed to complete the project:

1. Define the robot configuration with .baseddr
2. Implement the console interfaces that allow external entities to interact with the system
3. Implement the led driver
4. Decide and implement a way to send a picture in the ddr framework
5. Develop the detection phase logic with the camera driver (as a mock entity)
6. Create an algorithm that allows the robot to come back to the RBA

8 Project

8.1 Structure

The structure is essentially the same as the logic architecture. Our robot has no camera, so we'll implement it as a mock device.

8.2 Interaction

There are no significant changes from the logic architecture.

8.3 Behavior

More details have been added to implement the missing features described in the work plan.

The consoles used by the ASC and the operator will be GUIs that allow them to interact with the system. The robot behaviour has slightly changed in the first phase: to ensure it receives messages from a single source, it memorizes the sender of the first received drive message and accepts new drive commands from that source only.

```

1 RobotSystem testCase2016Project
2
3 Event local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) //events
   from GUI/External Input
4 Dispatch drive : drive(X)
5 Dispatch detectionResults : detectionResults(X)
6 Event alarm : alarm

```

```

7 | Event local_alarm : local_alarm           //events from GUI
   | /External Input
8 | Event obstacle : obstacle(X)
9 | Event bagFound : bagFound
10 | Event endDetection : endDetection
11 | Event botIsBack : botIsBack             //signals the
   |     return to the base of the robot
12 |
13 | Context ctxDriveRobot ip[host="localhost" port=8010]
14 | Context ctxOperator ip[host="localhost" port=8015]
15 | Context ctxASC ip[host="localhost" port=8020]
16 |
17 | QActor led context ctxDriveRobot
18 | {
19 |     Plan init normal
20 |         println("Led starts");
21 |         solve consult("ledTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
   |             prologFailure;
22 |         switchToPlan senseStartBlink
23 |
24 |     Plan senseStartBlink
25 |         println("Led Sensing");
26 |         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
   |             prologFailure;
27 |         sense time(60000) bagFound => startBlinking;
28 |         repeatPlan 0
29 |
30 |     Plan startBlinking
31 |         println("led On");
32 |         solve turnTheLed(on) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
   |             prologFailure;
33 |         delay time(500) react event endDetection =>
   |             senseAlarm;
34 |         println("Led Off");
35 |         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
   |             prologFailure;
36 |         delay time(500) react event endDetection =>
   |             senseAlarm;
37 |         repeatPlan 0
38 |
39 |     Plan senseAlarm
40 |         println("Led Off, waiting alarm");
41 |         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0);
42 |         sense time(60000) alarm=> blinkingAlarm;
43 |         repeatPlan 0

```

```

44
45 Plan blinkingAlarm
46     println("led On");
47     solve turnTheLed(on) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
48         prologFailure;
49     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
50     println("Led Off");
51     solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
52         prologFailure;
53     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
54     repeatPlan 0
55
56 Plan finish
57     solve turnTheLed(offcompletely) time(0)
58         onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
59     println("Led ends")
60
61 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
62     println("Prolog Failure LED")
63 }
64
65 QActor operatorconsole context ctxOperator -g cyan
66 {
67     Plan init normal
68         println("Operator starts");
69         switchToPlan senseInput
70
71     Plan senseInput
72         sense time(60000) local_inputDrive ->
73             sendDriveCommands;
74         repeatPlan 0
75
76     Plan sendDriveCommands resumeLastPlan
77         onEvent local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) ->
78             forward driverobot -m drive : drive(X)
79 }
80
81 QActor asconsole context ctxASC -g green
82 {
83     Plan init normal
84         println("ASC starts");
85         switchToPlan work
86
87     Plan work
88         receiveMsg time(600000);

```

```

84     onMsg detectionResults : detectionResults(X) ->
85     solve actorOp(loadResults(X)) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
        prologFailure;
86     switchToPlan senseAlarm
87
88 Plan senseAlarm
89     sense time(100000) local_alarm -> continue;
90     onEvent local_alarm : local_alarm -> emit alarm :
        alarm
91
92 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
93     println("Prolog failure ASC")
94 }
95
96 Robot mymock QActor driverobot context ctxDriveRobot
97 {
98     Plan init normal
99         println("driverobot starts");
100     solve consult("talkTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
        prologFailure;
101     println("consulting driveRobotTheory");
102     solve consult("driveRobotTheory.pl") time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
103     println("consulted driveRobotTheory");
104     switchToPlan receiveFirstCommand
105
106 Plan receiveFirstCommand
107     println("ROBOT waiting first message");
108     receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
        detect;
109     //Save first sender
110     [?? msg(drive,dispatch, S, R, drive(X), N)] solve
        assert(firstSender(S)) time(0);
111     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve savemove(X) time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo savemoveFailure;
112     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(X);
113     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve X time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
114     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> switchToPlan drive;
115     repeatPlan 0
116
117 Plan drive
118     receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
        detect;

```

```

119      //To make sure that the sender is the same as the
120      first one
121      [?? msg(drive,dispatch, S, R, drive(X), N)] solve
122      firstSender(S) time(0) onFailSwitchTo drive;
123      onMsg drive : drive(X) => println(X);
124      onMsg drive : drive(X) => solve savemove(X) time(0)
125      onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
126      onMsg drive : drive(X) => solve X time(0)
127      onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
128      repeatPlan 0
129
130 Plan detect
131     println("Stopping...");
132     robotStop speed(100) time(0);
133     delay time(1000);
134     println("Stopped");
135     solve endSavemoves time(0) onFailSwitchTo
136     prologFailure;
137     emit bagFound : bagFound;
138     println("Starting detection Phase...");
139     delay time ( 3000);
140     [!? detection(X) ] forward asconsole -m
141     detectionResults : detectionResults(X);
142     delay time ( 3000);
143     println("Detection Results Sent");
144     emit endDetection : endDetection;
145     println("Back to base");
146     switchToPlan backToBase
147
148 Plan backToBase
149     solve backToBase time(0) onFailSwitchTo prologFailure
150     ; //It doesn't need to react, as the qactor led
151     handles that
152     switchToPlan finish
153
154 Plan finish
155     emit botIsBack : botIsBack;
156     println("DriveRobot ends")
157
158 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
159     println("Robot Failed to load prolog theories")
160
161 Plan savemoveFailure resumeLastPlan
162     println("Failed save move")

```


156 | }

9 Implementation

9.1 Robot configuration

The file `robots.baseddr` contains the configuration we used:

```
1 RobotBase plexiBox
2 //BASIC
3 motorleft = Motor [ gpiomotor pincw 13 pinccw 12 ]
4               position: LEFT
5 motorright = Motor [ gpiomotor pincw 4 pinccw 5 ]
6               position: RIGHT
7 distanceRadar = Distance [ sonarhcsr04 pintrig 0 pinecho
8                           2] position: FRONT_TOP
9 //line = Line [ gpioswitch pin 15 activelow ] position
10 : BOTTOM
11 //COMPOSED
12 motors = Actuators [ motorleft , motorright ] private
13               position: BOTTOM
14 Mainrobot plexiBox [ motors ]
15 ;
```

9.2 Operator and ASC console

The **operator console** includes a GUI that translates external input events into messages to drive the robot.

```
1 /* Generated by AN DISI Unibo */
2 /*
3 This code is generated only ONCE
4 */
5 package it.unibo.operatorconsole;
6 import java.awt.Button;
7 import java.awt.GridLayout;
8 import java.awt.Label;
9 import java.awt.Panel;
10 import java.awt.event.MouseEvent;
11 import java.awt.event.MouseListener;
12 import java.util.HashMap;
13 import java.util.Map;
14
15 import it.unibo.baseEnv.basicFrame.EnvFrame;
16 import it.unibo.is.interfaces.IOutputEnvView;
```

```

17 import it.unibo.qactors.ActorContext;
18
19 public class Operatorconsole extends
    AbstractOperatorconsole {
20
21     protected Map<String, String> driveCmdMap;
22
23     public final static String Forward="Forward";
24     public final static String Backward="Backward";
25     public final static String Right="Right";
26     public final static String Left="left";
27     public final static String Halt="Halt";
28
29     public Operatorconsole(String actorId, ActorContext
        myCtx, IOutputEnvView outEnvView ) throws Exception
    {
30         super(actorId, myCtx, outEnvView);
31     }
32
33     protected void initCmdMap() {
34         driveCmdMap=new HashMap<>();
35         driveCmdMap.put(Forward, "executeInput(move(mf,100,0)
            )");
36         driveCmdMap.put(Backward, "executeInput(move(mb
            ,100,0))");
37         driveCmdMap.put(Right, "executeInput(move(mr,100,0))"
            );
38         driveCmdMap.put(Left, "executeInput(move(ml,100,0))"
            );
39         driveCmdMap.put(Halt, "executeInput(move(h,100,0))");
40     }
41
42     @Override
43     protected void addInputPanel(int size) {
44     }
45
46     @Override
47     protected void addCmdPanels() {
48         initCmdMap();
49         ((EnvFrame) env).setSize(800,700);
50         Panel p = new Panel();
51         GridLayout l = new GridLayout();
52         l.setVgap(10);
53         l.setHgap(10);
54         l.setColumns(3);

```

```

55     l.setRows(3);
56     p.setLayout(1);
57
58     MouseListener ml =new MouseListener() {
59         @Override
60         public void mouseReleased(MouseEvent e) {
61             // String cmd = ((Button)e.getSource()).getLabel()
62             ;
63             // if (!cmd.equals(Halt)){
64             //     execAction(Halt);
65             // }
66             System.out.println("DEBUG: UNPRESSED");
67         }
68         @Override
69         public void mousePressed(MouseEvent e) {
70             Button b = (Button)e.getSource();
71             execAction(b.getLabel());
72             System.out.println("DEBUG: PRESSED" + b.getLabel());
73         }
74         @Override
75         public void mouseExited(MouseEvent e) {
76         }
77         @Override
78         public void mouseEntered(MouseEvent e) {
79         }
80         @Override
81         public void mouseClicked(MouseEvent e) {
82         }
83     };
84
85     Button forward = new Button(Forward);
86     forward.addMouseListener(ml);
87     Button backward = new Button(Backward);
88     backward.addMouseListener(ml);
89     Button right = new Button(Right);
90     right.addMouseListener(ml);
91     Button left = new Button(Left);
92     left.addMouseListener(ml);
93     Button halt = new Button(Halt);
94     halt.addMouseListener(ml);
95     p.add(new Label(""));
96     p.add(forward);
97     p.add(new Label(""));
98     p.add(left);

```

```

98     p.add(halt);
99     p.add(right);
100    p.add(new Label(""));
101    p.add(backward);
102    p.add(new Label(""));
103    ((EnvFrame) env).add(p);
104    ((EnvFrame) env).validate();
105 }
106
107 @Override
108 public void execAction(String cmd) {
109     super.execAction(cmd);
110
111     if(driveCmdMap.containsKey(cmd)){
112         String actualCmd = driveCmdMap.get(cmd);
113         platform.raiseEvent("input", "local_inputDrive", "
            local_inputDrive("+actualCmd+)");
114         return;
115     }
116 }
117 }

```

The **ASC console** includes a GUI that shows the image received from the robot at the end of the detection phase and then shows a button that emits the alarm if pressed.

```

1  /* Generated by AN DISI Unibo */
2  /*
3  This code is generated only ONCE
4  */
5  package it.unibo.ascconsole;
6
7  import java.awt.*;
8  import java.awt.event.ActionEvent;
9  import java.awt.event.ActionListener;
10 import java.io.ByteArrayInputStream;
11 import java.io.IOException;
12 import java.util.Base64;
13
14 import javax.imageio.ImageIO;
15
16 import it.unibo.is.interfaces.IOutputEnvView;
17 import it.unibo.qactors.ActorContext;
18
19 public class Ascconsole extends AbstractAscconsole {

```

```

20 public Asconconsole(String actorId, ActorContext myCtx,
    IOutputEnvView outEnvView ) throws Exception{
21     super(actorId, myCtx, outEnvView);
22 }
23
24 protected Label userMsg;
25 protected Button alarm;
26 protected ImagePanel results;
27
28 @Override
29 protected void addCmdPanels(){
30     //super.addCmdPanels();
31     //photo panel
32     ((Frame) env).removeAll();
33     GridLayout l = new GridLayout();
34     l.setColumns(2);
35     l.setRows(2);
36     ((Frame) env).setLayout(l);
37     results = new ImagePanel();
38     results.setSize(300, 400);
39     ((Frame) env).add(results);
40     alarm = new Button("Alarm");
41     alarm.setBackground(Color.red);
42     alarm.addActionListener(new ActionListener() {
43         @Override
44         public void actionPerformed(ActionEvent e) {
45             execAction("Alarm");
46         }
47     });
48     alarm.setEnabled(false);
49     ((Frame) env).add(alarm);
50     userMsg = new Label("Waiting for results");
51     ((Frame) env).add(userMsg);
52     ((Frame) env).validate();
53 }
54
55 //this is called when the results are received
56 public void loadResults(String imageString){
57     byte[] imageBytes = Base64.getDecoder().decode(
        imageString);
58     try {
59         Image image = ImageIO.read(new ByteArrayInputStream
        (imageBytes));
60         results.setImage(image);
61     } catch (IOException e) {

```

```

62         System.out.println("MyPanel: Image error!");
63         e.printStackTrace();
64     }
65
66     alarm.setEnabled(true);
67     userMsg.setText("Results received");
68     ((Frame) env).validate();
69 }
70
71 @Override
72 public void execAction(String cmd) {
73     super.execAction(cmd);
74     if( cmd.equals("Alarm") ){
75         platform.raiseEvent("input", "local_alarm", "
76             local_alarm");
77         userMsg.setText("Alarm sent!");
78         return;
79     }
80 }
81
82 protected class ImagePanel extends Panel{
83     /**
84     *
85     */
86     private static final long serialVersionUID = 1L;
87     private Image image;
88
89     public ImagePanel(){
90         image = null;
91     }
92
93     public void paint(Graphics g){
94         super.paint(g);
95         if(image != null){
96             int w = getWidth();
97             int h = getHeight();
98             int imageWidth = image.getWidth(this);
99             int imageHeight = image.getHeight(this);
100             int x = (w - imageWidth)/2;
101             int y = (h - imageHeight)/2;
102             g.drawImage(image, x, y, this);
103         }
104     }
105
106     public void setImage(Image image){

```

```

106         this.image=image;
107         validate();
108     }
109 }
110
111 }

```

9.3 Led

The **led** blinking logic is implemented directly as QActor behaviour. The Prolog theory turnTheLed/1 allows the QActor to manage the led and actually turn it on and off calling the underlying Java code.

```

1 %createPi4jLed( PinNum ) :-
2 %   actorobj( Actor ),
3 %   Actor <- getOutputEnvView returns OutView ,
4 % class("it.unibo.devices.qa.DeviceLedPi4jQa") <-
   createLed( OutView, PinNum ) returns LED.
5
6 %turnTheLed( on ):-
7 % class("it.unibo.devices.qa.DeviceLedPi4jQa") <-
   getTheLed returns LED,
8 % LED <- turnOn .
9
10 %turnTheLed( off ):-
11 % class("it.unibo.devices.qa.DeviceLedPi4jQa") <-
   getTheLed returns LED,
12 % LED <- turnOff .
13
14 pinNum(25) .
15
16 %turnTheLed( on ):-
17 % pinNum(X) ,
18 % class("it.unibo.devices.qa.LedDevicesFactory") <-
   getTheLedCmd(X) returns LED,
19 % LED <- turnOn .
20
21
22 %turnTheLed( off ):-
23 % pinNum(X) ,
24 % class("it.unibo.devices.qa.LedDevicesFactory") <-
   getTheLedCmd(X) returns LED,
25 % LED <- turnOff .
26
27 turnTheLed( on ):-

```

```

28     pinNum(X) ,
29     class("it.unibo.devices.qa.LedDevicesFactory") <-
        getTheLedCmdInterpreter(X) returns LED,
30     LED <- turnOn.
31
32
33 turnTheLed(off):-
34     pinNum(X) ,
35     class("it.unibo.devices.qa.LedDevicesFactory") <-
        getTheLedCmdInterpreter(X) returns LED,
36     LED <- turnOff.
37
38 turnTheLed(offcompletely):-
39     pinNum(X) ,
40     class("it.unibo.devices.qa.LedDevicesFactory") <-
        getTheLedCmdInterpreter(X) returns LED,
41     LED <- turnOffForever.
42
43 %initialize :- createPi4jLed(25).
44 initialize.
45
46 :- initialization(initialize).

```

The led instance is created through a factory:

```

1 package it.unibo.devices.qa;
2
3 import java.util.HashMap;
4 import java.util.Map;
5
6 /**
7  * BCM convention!!
8  */
9 public class LedDevicesFactory {
10
11     private static Map<Integer, ILed> leds;
12
13     private static String command="sudo bash/gpioPin.sh";
14     private static String commandInterpreter="sudo bash/
        gpioPinInterpreter.sh";
15
16     static {
17         leds = new HashMap<>();
18     }
19
20     public static ILed getTheLedCmd(int nPin){

```



```

21         if (leds.containsKey(nPin) && leds.get(nPin) instanceof
           LedShellCmd) {
22             return leds.get(nPin);
23         }
24         leds.put(nPin, new LedShellCmd(command, nPin));
25         return leds.get(nPin);
26     }
27
28     public static ILed getTheLedCmdInterpreter(int nPin) {
29         if (leds.containsKey(nPin) && leds.get(nPin) instanceof
           LedShellCmdInterpreter) {
30             return leds.get(nPin);
31         }
32         leds.put(nPin, new LedShellCmdInterpreter(
           commandInterpreter, nPin));
33         return leds.get(nPin);
34     }
35
36     public static ILed getTheLedPi4j(int nPin) {
37         if (leds.containsKey(nPin) && leds.get(nPin) instanceof
           Pi4jLed) {
38             return leds.get(nPin);
39         }
40         leds.put(nPin, new Pi4jLed(nPin));
41         return leds.get(nPin);
42     }
43
44 }

```

We implemented the led as a bash script that receives zeros and ones to turn the led on and off:

```

1 package it.unibo.devices.qa;
2
3 import java.io.PrintWriter;
4
5 import it.unibo.sartiballanti.utils.Utils;
6
7 public class LedShellCmdInterpreter extends LedShellCmd {
8
9     private PrintWriter pw;
10
11     public LedShellCmdInterpreter(String command, int nPin)
12     {
13         super(command, nPin);
14     }
15 }

```

```

13         this.pw=new PrintWriter(Utils.
           executeShellCommandOutput(command +" "+ nPin));
14     }
15
16     @Override
17     public void turnOn() {
18         pw.print("1\n");
19         pw.flush();
20     }
21
22     @Override
23     public void turnOff() {
24         pw.print("0\n");
25         pw.flush();
26     }
27
28     public void turnOffForever(){
29         turnOff();
30         pw.close();
31     }
32
33 }

```

```

1 echo "$1" > /sys/class/gpio/unexport #
2 echo "$1" > /sys/class/gpio/export #
3 cd /sys/class/gpio/gpio"$1" #
4
5 echo out > direction #
6
7 while read ONOFF
8 do
9     echo $ONOFF > value #
10 done

```

9.4 Camera

The camera implements the following interface:

```

1 package it.unibo.sartiballanti.camera;
2
3 public interface ICamera {
4     public byte[] takePhoto();
5 }

```

This is the implementation of the mock camera:

```

1 package it.unibo.sartiballanti.camera;
2
3 import java.io.IOException;
4 import java.nio.file.Files;
5 import java.nio.file.Paths;
6
7 public class MockFileCamera implements ICamera {
8
9     private String imgPath;
10
11     public MockFileCamera(String imgPath){
12         this.imgPath=imgPath;
13     }
14
15     @Override
16     public byte[] takePhoto() {
17         try {
18             return Files.readAllBytes(Paths.get(imgPath));
19         } catch (IOException e) {
20             e.printStackTrace();
21         }
22         return null;
23     }
24 }

```

9.5 Detection phase

The **robot** uses an actor method to execute the detection phase. It takes a picture of the bag using the simulated **camera** and sends it to the ASC. In order to send the photo as a message payload in the ddr framework, we needed to obtain a string representation of the image.

```

1  /* Generated by AN DISI Unibo */
2  package it.unibo.driverobot;
3  import java.util.Base64;
4  import it.unibo.is.interfaces.IOutputEnvView;
5  import it.unibo.qactors.ActorContext;
6  import it.unibo.sartiballanti.camera.CameraFactory;
7
8  public class Driverobot extends AbstractDriverobot {
9      public Driverobot(String actorId, ActorContext myCtx,
10         IOutputEnvView outEnvView, it.unibo.iot.executors.
11         baseRobot.IBaseRobot baserobot) throws Exception{
12         super(actorId, myCtx, outEnvView, baserobot);

```

```

11     }
12
13     public String takeStringifiedPhoto() {
14         byte[] img= CameraFactory.getInstance().getCamera().
            takePhoto();
15         return Base64.getEncoder().encodeToString(img);
16     }
17 }

```

9.6 Back to base

The **driveRobotTheory** is used to implement a simple algorithm to come back autonomously: the robot memorizes every move it makes in the first phase, so it can come back executing the same moves backwards.

```

1 %drivecommand example
2 %executeInput(move(mf,100,1000,0))
3
4 %lastmove is the next move to save,
5 %I can get the starting time, but I can't insert it into
   the moveList until it ends.
6
7 %The savemove/1 rule uses the knowledge base to store and
   update the information,
8 %but it uses savemove/5 to get the updated lastMove and
   moveList.
9
10 %Initial facts
11 moveList([]).
12 lastMove(none,0).
13
14 savemove(executeInput(CUR)):-
15     moveList(L),
16     lastMove(LASTMOVE,MVTIME),
17     savemove(CUR,lastMove(LASTMOVE,MVTIME),L,NEWLASTMOVE,
        NEWL),
18     retract(lastMove(_,_)),
19     retract(moveList(_)),
20     assert(NEWLASTMOVE),
21     assert(moveList(NEWL)).
22
23 %Here the savemove rule is implemented without assert and
   retract.
24 %savemove(CUR,LAST,LIST,NEWLAST,NEWLIST)

```

```

25 savemove(CUR,lastMove(none,0),[],lastMove(CUR,M),[]):-
26     getCurrentMillis(M).
27
28 savemove(CUR,lastMove(move(MV,SPEED,0),FIRSTM),L,lastMove
29     (CUR,M),[move(MV,SPEED,DIFF,0)|L]):-
30     getCurrentMillis(M),
31     DIFF is M - FIRSTM.
32 %just to put the last command in the list
33 endSavemoves:-
34     savemove(executeInput(move(h,100,1000))).
35
36 backToBase:-
37     moveList(L),
38     backToBase(L).
39
40 backToBase([]).
41
42 backToBase([H|T]):-
43     revMove(H,RH),
44     executeInput(RH),
45     backToBase(T).
46
47 getCurrentMillis(M):-
48     class("it.unibo.sartiballanti.utils.Utils") <-
49         getCurrentTimeMillis returns M.
50
51 revMove(move(mf,X,Y,Z),move(mb,X,Y,Z)).
52 revMove(move(mb,X,Y,Z),move(mf,X,Y,Z)).
53 revMove(move(mr,X,Y,Z),move(ml,X,Y,Z)).
54 revMove(move(ml,X,Y,Z),move(mr,X,Y,Z)).
55 revMove(move(h,X,Y,Z),move(h,X,Y,Z)).
56
57 %For example taking a photo
58 detection(X):-
59     actorOp(takeStringifiedPhoto),
60     actorOpDone(takeStringifiedPhoto,X).
61
62 initDriveRobotTheory.
63 :- initialization(initDriveRobotTheory).

```

10 Testing

In the previous sections, we had an executable model that could be tested, so most of the tests that involve communication between parts of the system have been done at the end of the analysis phase. Initially, communication tests have been executed locally, then the system parts have been deployed on different computational nodes to test system behaviour as a whole in a distributed environment, checking if the system behaved as described in the test plan. In local tests, we used a mock robot that simulated sensors and motors:

```
1 RobotBase mock
2 //BASIC
3 motorleft = Motor [ simulated 0 ] position: LEFT
4 motorright = Motor [ simulated 0 ] position: RIGHT
5 llMock = Line [ simulated 0 ] position: BOTTOM
6 distFrontMock= Distance [ simulated 0 ] position: FRONT
7 mgn1 = Magnetometer [ simulated 0 ] private position:
  FRONT
8 //COMPOSED
9 rot = Rotation [ mgn1 ] private position: FRONT
10 motors = Actuators [ motorleft , motorright ] private
  position: BOTTOM
11 Mainrobot mock [ motors , rot ]
12 ;
```

11 Deployment

The parts of the application will be deployed on different computational nodes as JAR executable archives with some configuration files and Prolog theories. The platforms we use in this case are a Raspberry Pi board and two PCs, we just need to copy the appropriate files and execute the JAR on every node. The application will start when all the parts of the system have been started.

12 Maintenance

We developed the application using the ddr framework and delaying any technological hypothesis, so the resulting system can be easily modified to add or change features. In the next section, we'll show how new (compatible) requirements need very little changes to the previously developed system.

13 Step 2

13.1 Requirements

STEP 2 (Implementation Optional)

Extend the last requirement as follows:

- If the bag is qualified as "harmful", the Airport Security Center emits an 'alarm' signal and activates another (properly equipped) robot that (starting from the same RBA of the robot inspector) should reach the bag in autonomous way and remove the bag from the area.

13.2 Requirements analysis

Use cases No new use cases or changes to the previous ones.

Scenarios No new scenarios or changes to the previous ones.

(Domain) model A new robot is introduced, similar to the previous one. It needs a way to remove the bag. We just need to add the following to the previous domain model:

```

1 RobotSystem extensionanalysis
2
3 Event alarm : alarm
4
5 Context ctxLocal ip[ host="localhost" port=8025 ]
6
7 Robot mock QActor removerobot context ctxLocal {
8   Plan init normal
9     println("Removerobot starts");
10    switchToPlan waitAlarm
11
12   Plan waitAlarm
13     sense time(60000) alarm -> goToBag;
14     repeatPlan 0
15
16   Plan goToBag
17     println("Going to bag");
18     delay time(5000);
19     println("Removing Bag");
20     delay time(5000);
21     println("Removerobot ends")
22 }

```

Test plan We need to check if the second robot receives can reach the bag and remove it. We can test this observing the whole system after the ASC emits the alarm.

13.3 Problem analysis

Logic architecture We can obtain the new logic architecture adding a new type of message, the new actor described in the domain model and slightly changing the behavior of the first robot.

It is not specified by the requirements whether the second robot has to go to the bag as soon as it perceives the alarm, or it can wait until the first robot is returned to the RBA. If it has to start immediately, collisions may occur during the route. So, in order to avoid this problem, we'll make the second robot wait for the first one. In any case, the second robot should know the bag location as soon as possible. Thus, the first robot will send the route to the bag to the second robot immediately after it reached the bag. The second robot will follow this route to reach the bag and remove it if an alarm is emitted.

```
1 RobotSystem extension logic architecture
2
3
4 Event local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) //events
   from GUI/External Input
5 Dispatch drive : drive(X)
6 Dispatch detectionResults : detectionResults(X)
7 Event alarm : alarm
8 Event local_alarm : local_alarm //events from GUI
   /External Input
9 Event obstacle : obstacle(X)
10 Event bagFound : bagFound
11 Event endDetection : endDetection
12 Dispatch routeToBag : routeToBag(X) //sent by the
   driverobot when the bag is found
13 Event botIsBack : botIsBack
14
15 Context ctxRemoverobot ip[ host="192.168.1.80" port=8025
   ]
16 Context ctxDriveRobot ip[host="192.168.1.69" port=8010]
17 Context ctxOperator ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8015]
18 Context ctxASC ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8020]
19
20 QActor led context ctxDriveRobot
21 {
22   Plan init normal
23     println("Led starts");
24     switchToPlan senseStartBlink
25
26   Plan senseStartBlink
27     println("Led Off");
28     sense time(60000) bagFound -> startBlinking;
29     repeatPlan 0
```



```

30
31 Plan startBlinking
32     println("led On");
33     delay time(1000) react event endDetection ->
        senseAlarm;
34     println("Led Off");
35     delay time(1000) react event endDetection ->
        senseAlarm;
36     repeatPlan 0
37
38 Plan senseAlarm
39     println("Led Off");
40     sense time(60000) alarm-> blinkingAlarm;
41     repeatPlan 0
42
43 Plan blinkingAlarm
44     println("led On");
45     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
46     println("Led Off");
47     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
48     repeatPlan 0
49
50 Plan finish
51     println("Led ends")
52 }
53
54 QActor operatorconsole context ctxOperator -g cyan
55 {
56     Plan init normal
57         println("Operator starts");
58         switchToPlan senseInput
59
60     Plan senseInput
61         sense time(60000) local_inputDrive ->
            sendDriveCommands;
62         repeatPlan 0
63
64     Plan sendDriveCommands resumeLastPlan
65         onEvent local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) ->
            forward driverobot -m drive : drive(X)
66 }
67
68 QActor asconsole context ctxASC -g green
69 {
70     Plan init normal

```

```

71     println("ASC starts");
72     switchToPlan work
73
74 Plan work
75     receiveMsg time(600000);
76     onMsg detectionResults : detectionResults(X) =>
77         println(detectionResults(X));
78     switchToPlan senseAlarm
79
80 Plan senseAlarm
81     sense time(100000) local_alarm => continue;
82     onEvent local_alarm : local_alarm => emit alarm :
83         alarm
84 }
85
86 Robot mock QActor driverobot context ctxDriveRobot
87 {
88     Plan init normal
89         println("driverobot starts");
90         solve consult("talkTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
91             prologFailure;
92         switchToPlan drive
93
94 Plan drive
95     //We'll have to make sure that the robot executes the
96     //commands from the first console only
97     receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle =>
98         detect;
99     onMsg drive : drive(X) => println(savingmove(X));
100    onMsg drive : drive(X) => solve X time(0);
101    repeatPlan 0
102
103 Plan detect
104     println("Stopping...");
105     robotStop speed(100) time(1000);
106
107     //Extension
108     println("Sending the route to the second robot");
109     forward removerobot -m routeToBag : routeToBag(
110         listOfMoves);
111     println("Route to bag sent");
112     //End extension
113
114     emit bagFound : bagFound;
115     println("Starting detection Phase...");

```

```

110     [?? detection(X) ] forward asconsole -m
        detectionResults : detectionResults(X);
111     println("Detection Results Sent");
112     emit endDetection : endDetection;
113     println("Back to base");
114     switchToPlan backToBase
115
116 Plan backToBase
117     solve backToBase time(0); //It doesn't need to react,
        as the qactor led handles that
118     switchToPlan finish
119
120 Plan finish
121     emit botIsBack : botIsBack;
122     println("DriveRobot ends")
123
124 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
125     println("Failed to load talkTheory")
126 }
127
128
129 Robot mock QActor removerobot context ctxRemoverobot {
130     Plan init normal
131         println("Removerobot starts");
132         switchToPlan receiveRoute
133
134     Plan receiveRoute
135         receiveMsg time(60000);
136         onMsg routeToBag : routeToBag(X) -> switchToPlan
            waitAlarm;
137         repeatPlan 0
138
139     Plan waitAlarm
140         println("Waiting for alarm");
141         sense time(60000) alarm, botIsBack -> waitBotIsBack,
            finish;
142         repeatPlan 0
143
144     Plan waitBotIsBack
145         println("Waiting for driverobot to arrive to RBA");
146         sense time(60000) botIsBack -> goToBag;
147         repeatPlan 0
148
149     Plan goToBag
150         println("Going to bag");

```

```

151     delay time(5000);
152     println("Removing Bag");
153     delay time(5000);
154     switchToPlan finish
155
156 Plan finish
157     println("Removerobot ends")
158 }

```

13.4 Work plan

We are using the ddr framework, so most of the behaviour of the new robot is already defined. The bag removal will be simulated with a print operation because the robot can't physically move the bag, so we just need to define the second robot configuration and implement an algorithm that allows the robot to follow the route it received from the other robot.

13.5 Project

Structure The structure is the same as the logic architecture.

Interaction We introduced the message routeToBag to send the path to follow to the second robot.

Behavior The behavior of the asc console, operator console and led remain unchanged, the first robot just needs to send a new message as described before. The second robot has no actuators, so it will just simulate the bag removal.

```

1 RobotSystem testCase2016Project
2
3 Event local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) //events
   from GUI/External Input
4 Dispatch drive : drive(X)
5 Dispatch detectionResults : detectionResults(X)
6 Event alarm : alarm
7 Event local_alarm : local_alarm //events from GUI
   /External Input
8 Event obstacle : obstacle(X)
9 Event bagFound : bagFound
10 Event endDetection : endDetection
11 Event botIsBack : botIsBack //signals the
   return to the base of the robot
12
13 //Extension

```

```

14 Dispatch routeToBag : routeToBag(X)           //sent by the
    driverobot when the bag is found
15
16 Context ctxDriveRobot ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8010]
17 Context ctxOperator ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8015]
18 Context ctxASC ip[host="192.168.1.2" port=8020]
19
20 //Extension
21 Context ctxRemoverobot ip[ host="192.168.1.69" port=8025
    ]
22
23
24 QActor led context ctxDriveRobot
25 {
26     Plan init normal
27         println("Led starts");
28         solve consult("ledTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
29         switchToPlan senseStartBlink
30
31     Plan senseStartBlink
32         println("Led Sensing");
33         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
34         sense time(60000) bagFound => startBlinking;
35         repeatPlan 0
36
37     Plan startBlinking
38         println("led On");
39         solve turnTheLed(on) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
40         delay time(500) react event endDetection =>
            senseAlarm;
41         println("Led Off");
42         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
43         delay time(500) react event endDetection =>
            senseAlarm;
44         repeatPlan 0
45
46     Plan senseAlarm
47         println("Led Off, waiting alarm");
48         solve turnTheLed(off) time(0);
49         sense time(60000) alarm=> blinkingAlarm;
50         repeatPlan 0

```

```

51
52 Plan blinkingAlarm
53     println("led On");
54     solve turnTheLed(on) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
55         prologFailure;
56     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
57     println("Led Off");
58     solve turnTheLed(off) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
59         prologFailure;
60     delay time(500) react event botIsBack -> finish;
61     repeatPlan 0
62
63 Plan finish
64     solve turnTheLed(offcompletely) time(0)
65         onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
66     println("Led ends")
67 }
68
69 QActor operatorconsole context ctxOperator -g cyan
70 {
71     Plan init normal
72         println("Operator starts");
73         switchToPlan senseInput
74
75     Plan senseInput
76         sense time(60000) local_inputDrive ->
77             sendDriveCommands;
78         repeatPlan 0
79
80     Plan sendDriveCommands resumeLastPlan
81         onEvent local_inputDrive : local_inputDrive(X) ->
82             forward driverobot -m drive : drive(X)
83 }
84
85 QActor asconsole context ctxASC -g green
86 {
87     Plan init normal
88         println("ASC starts");
89         switchToPlan work
90
91     Plan work
92         receiveMsg time(600000);

```

```

91     onMsg detectionResults : detectionResults(X) ->
92     solve actorOp(loadResults(X)) time(0) onFailSwitchTo
        prologFailure;
93     switchToPlan senseAlarm
94
95 Plan senseAlarm
96     sense time(100000) local_alarm -> continue;
97     onEvent local_alarm : local_alarm -> emit alarm :
        alarm
98
99 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
100     println("Prolog failure ASC")
101 }
102
103
104 QActor obstacleemitter context ctxDriveRobot
105 {
106     Plan init normal
107         delay time(15000);
108         emit obstacle : obstacle(12);
109         println("Emitted obstacle event")
110 }
111
112 Robot mymock QActor driverobot context ctxDriveRobot
113 {
114     Plan init normal
115         println("driverobot starts");
116         solve consult("talkTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
            prologFailure;
117         println("consulting driveRobotTheory");
118         solve consult("driveRobotTheory.pl") time(0)
            onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
119         println("consulted driveRobotTheory");
120         switchToPlan receiveFirstCommand
121
122 Plan receiveFirstCommand
123     println("ROBOT waiting first message");
124     receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
        detect;
125     //Save first sender
126     [?? msg(drive,dispatch, S, R, drive(X), N)] solve
        assert(firstSender(S)) time(0);
127     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve savemove(X) time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo savemoveFailure;
128     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(X);

```

```

129     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve X time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
130     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> switchToPlan drive;
131     repeatPlan 0
132
133 Plan drive
134     receiveMsg time(600000) react event obstacle ->
        detect;
135     //To make sure that the sender is the same as the
        first one
136     [?? msg(drive,dispatch, S, R, drive(X), N)] solve
        firstSender(S) time(0) onFailSwitchTo drive;
137     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> println(X);
138     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve savemove(X) time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
139     onMsg drive : drive(X) -> solve X time(0)
        onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
140     repeatPlan 0
141
142 Plan detect
143     println("Stopping...");
144     robotStop speed(100) time(0);
145     delay time(1000);
146     println("Stopped");
147     solve endSavemoves time(0) onFailSwitchTo
        prologFailure;
148     emit bagFound : bagFound;
149
150     //Extension
151     println("Sending the route to the second robot");
152     [!? moveList(X)] forward removerobot -m routeToBag :
        routeToBag(moveList(X));
153     println("Route to bag sent");
154     //End extension
155
156     println("Starting detection Phase...");
157     delay time ( 3000);
158     [!? detection(X) ] forward asconsole -m
        detectionResults : detectionResults(X);
159     delay time ( 3000);
160     println("Detection Results Sent");
161     emit endDetection : endDetection;
162     println("Back to base");
163     switchToPlan backToBase
164

```



```

165 Plan backToBase
166     solve backToBase time(0) onFailSwitchTo prologFailure
           ; //It doesn't need to react, as the qactor led
           handles that
167     switchToPlan finish
168
169 Plan finish
170     emit botIsBack : botIsBack;
171     println("DriveRobot ends")
172
173 Plan prologFailure resumeLastPlan
174     println("Robot Failed to load prolog theories")
175
176 Plan savemoveFailure resumeLastPlan
177     println("Failed save move")
178 }
179
180 Robot plexiBox QActor removerobot context ctxRemoverobot
    {
181 Plan init normal
182     println("Removerobot starts");
183     solve consult("talkTheory.pl") time(0) onFailSwitchTo
           prologFailure;
184     solve consult("removeRobotTheory.pl") time(0)
           onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
185     switchToPlan receiveRoute
186
187 Plan receiveRoute
188     receiveMsg time(60000);
189     onMsg routeToBag : routeToBag(X) -> println(X);
190     onMsg routeToBag : routeToBag(X) -> solve assert(X)
           time(0);
191     onMsg routeToBag : routeToBag(X) -> switchToPlan
           waitAlarm;
192     repeatPlan 0
193
194 Plan waitAlarm
195     println("Waiting for alarm");
196     sense time(60000) alarm, botIsBack -> goToBag, finish
           ;
197     repeatPlan 0
198
199 Plan waitBotIsBack
200     println("Waiting for driverobot to arrive to RBA");
201     sense time(60000) botIsBack -> goToBag;

```

```

202     repeatPlan 0
203
204 Plan goToBag
205     println("Going to bag");
206     solve gotobag time(0) onFailSwitchTo prologFailure;
207     println("Removing Bag");
208     delay time(5000);
209     println("Removerobot ends")
210
211 Plan finish
212     println("Removerobot ends")
213
214 Plan prologFailure
215     println("Removerobot Failed to load prolog theories")
216 }

```

13.6 Implementation

This is the configuration of the new robot:

We use the following Prolog theory to make the robot reach the bag:

```

1 %drivecommand example
2 %executeInput(move(mf,100,1000,0))
3
4 gotobag:-
5     moveList(L),
6     reverse(L,LR),
7     gotobag(LR).
8
9 gotobag([]).
10
11 gotobag([H|T]):-
12     executeInput(H),
13     gotobag(T).
14
15 initRemoveRobotTheory.
16
17 :- initialization(initRemoveRobotTheory).

```

The bag removal is just a print operation done by the actor.

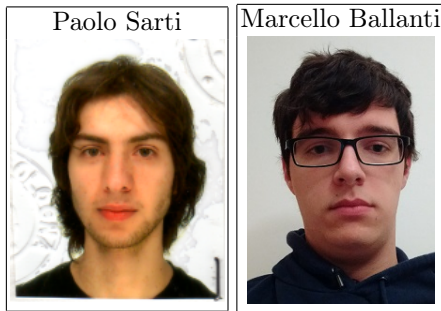
13.7 Testing

We tested the system as a whole observing the second robot when an alarm is emitted.

14 Conclusions

See [1] until page 11 (CMM) and pages 96-105.

15 Information about the author



References

1. A. Natali and A. Molesini. *Costruire sistemi software: dai modelli al codice*. Esculapio, 2009.