## Robot Range Map

Topic Course: CS473 Computer Graphics in Java

Due:		
Name	I.D. (last 4 digits)	

## Range Map (15pts).

This assignment is designed to give you a feel for writing graphics applications. As a part of this assignment, you are required to write a program for generating the "range map" of an enclosed two-dimensional work environment for a given position and orientation of a mobile robot. The mobile robot obtains such maps by using either laser sensors or ultrasonic sensors. For a mobile robot with N sensors, the range map consists of N radial line segments at angular increments of  $2\pi/N$ . The initial line segment is in the direction of robot heading or orientation. These radial segments are drawn outwards from the robot's position. Each segment terminates when it hits a wall. Some examples of range maps are shown below.

Input: The input to your program should consists of the followings:

- 1. The map of the room. It should be specified in terms of number of corners in the room and their respective x-y coordinates. (Use a polygon to represent a room).
- 2. The position of the robot in the room.
- 3. The heading direction of the robot. It should be specified as an angle measured in clock-wise direction from the horizontal axis.
- 4. The number of sensors, N, on the robot.

Output: The output of the program should display:

- 1. The map of the room in the form of a polygon.
- 2. The position and the orientation of the robot in the form of a small circle with a clock-hand type line to indicate the robot heading.

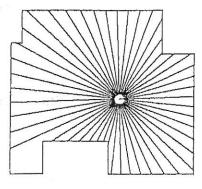
## Partners

You are allowed to work with a partner on this project. Be sure to include both of your names on the program that you turn in.

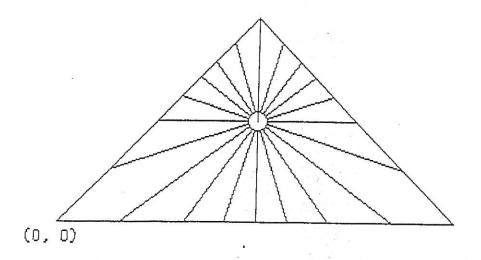
## Hand in

- 1. A printout of your program with ample comments, and make sure your names are included in the comments.
- 2. The sets of data which you use to test your program;
- 3. A disk which contains your source code and the executable program.

Output Examples: (More on next page)

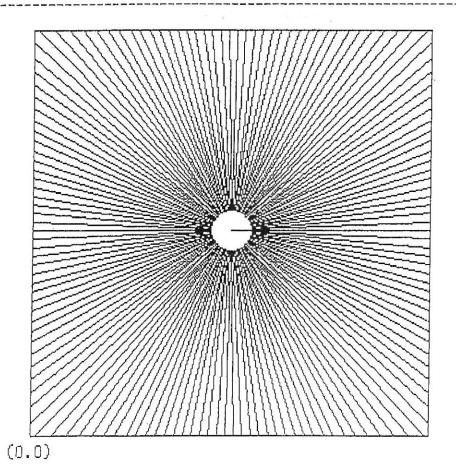


```
| (X[ 0],Y[ 0])=( 0, 0) | (X[ 1],Y[ 1])=(300, 0) | (X[ 2],Y[ 2])=(150,150) |
| # of sensor line= 20 | robot location=(150,75) | Heading direction= 90 |
```



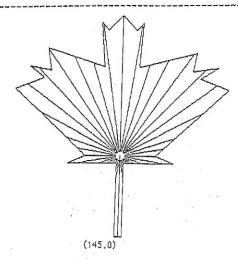
The testing data of the following output graph

```
| (X[ 0],Y[ 0])=( 0, 0) | (X[ 1],Y[ 1])=(300, 0) | (X[ 2],Y[ 2])=(300,300) | | (X[ 3],Y[ 3])=( 0,300) | | | | | | | of sensor line=150 | robot location=(150,150) | Heading direction= 0 |
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| (X[ 0], Y[ 0]) = (145, 0) | (X[ 1], Y[ 1]) = (155, 0) | (X[ 2], Y[ 2]) = (155, 100) | (X[ 3], Y[ 3]) = (225, 100) | (X[ 4], Y[ 4]) = (200, 110) | (X[ 5], Y[ 5]) = (300, 200) | (X[ 6], Y[ 6]) = (260, 215) | (X[ 7], Y[ 7]) = (285, 230) | (X[ 8], Y[ 8]) = (250, 225) | (X[ 9], Y[ 9]) = (255, 250) | (X[10], Y[10]) = (175, 230) | (X[11], Y[11]) = (180, 290) | (X[12], Y[12]) = (170, 280) | (X[13], Y[13]) = (150, 300) | (X[14], Y[14]) = (130, 280) | (X[15], Y[15]) = (120, 290) | (X[16], Y[16]) = (125, 230) | (X[17], Y[17]) = (45, 255) | (X[18], Y[18]) = (50, 225) | (X[19], Y[19]) = (20, 230) | (X[20], Y[20]) = (40, 215) | (X[21], Y[21]) = (0, 200) | (X[22], Y[22]) = (100, 110) | (X[23], Y[23]) = (75, 100) | (X[24], Y[24]) = (145, 100) |
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| # of sensor line= 40 | robot location=(150,110) | Heading direction=270 |



The testing data of the following output graph

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| (X[ 0], Y[ 0]) = (150, 0) | (X[ 1], Y[ 1]) = (169,103) | (X[ 2], Y[ 2]) = (256, 44) | (X[ 3], Y[ 3]) = (196,131) | (X[ 4], Y[ 4]) = (300,150) | (X[ 5], Y[ 5]) = (196,169) | (X[ 6], Y[ 6]) = (256,256) | (X[ 7], Y[ 7]) = (169,196) | (X[ 8], Y[ 8]) = (150,300) | (X[ 9], Y[ 9]) = (131,196) | (X[10], Y[10]) = (44,256) | (X[11], Y[11]) = (104,169) | (X[12], Y[12]) = (0,150) | (X[13], Y[13]) = (104,131) | (X[14], Y[14]) = (44,44) | (X[15], Y[15]) = (131,103) |
```

| # of sensor line= 30 | robot location=(150,150)| Heading direction= 0 |

