DOCUMENTATION WEBOT TUTORIALS & MICROMOUSE

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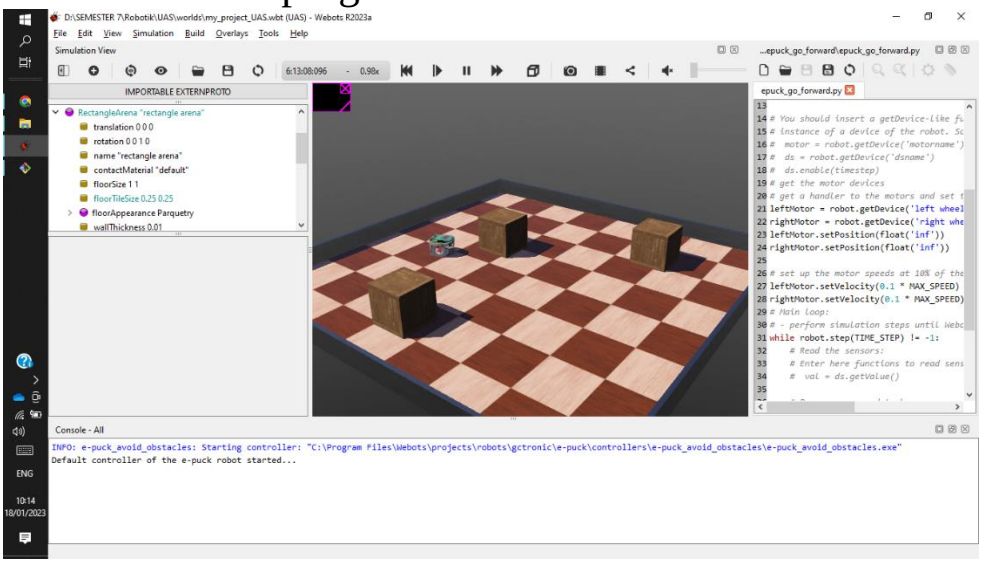
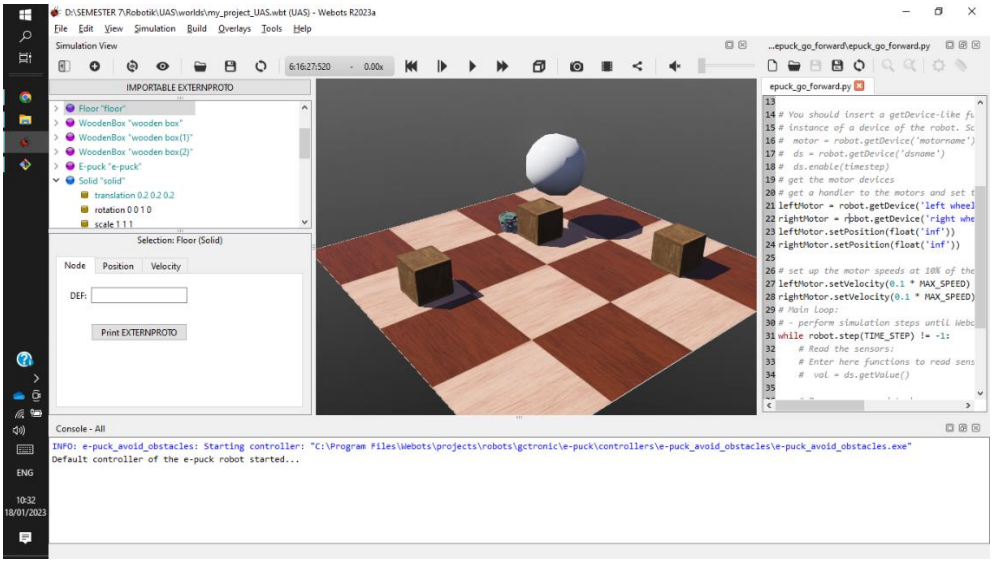
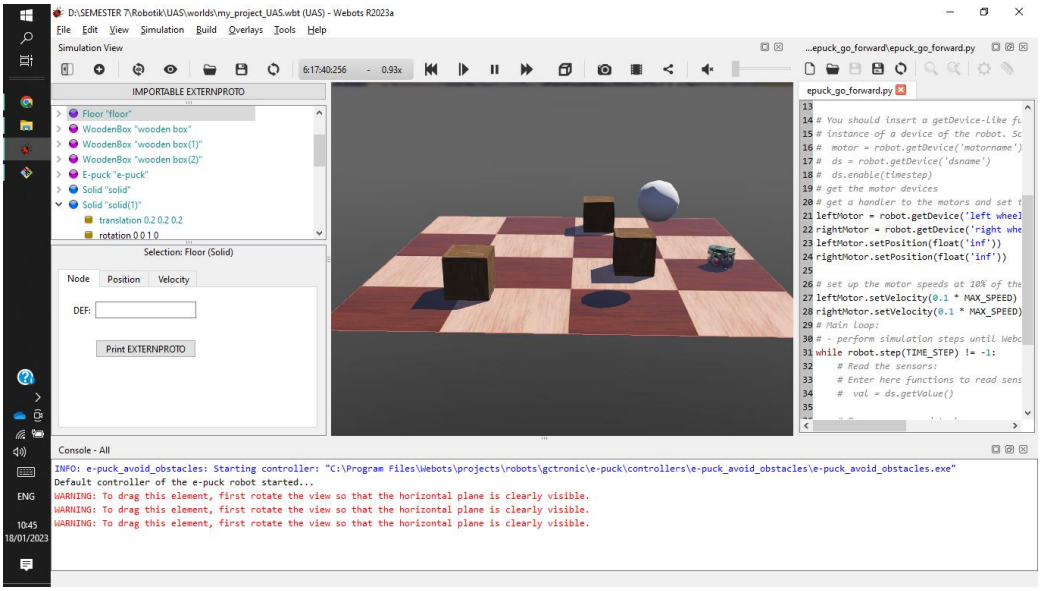
1. **Tutorial 1: Your first Simulation in Webots**
    - create robot objects and boxes and can move them
    - create first simulation containing a simple environment: an arena with floor and walls, a few boxes, an e-puck robot and a controller program that will make the robot move.



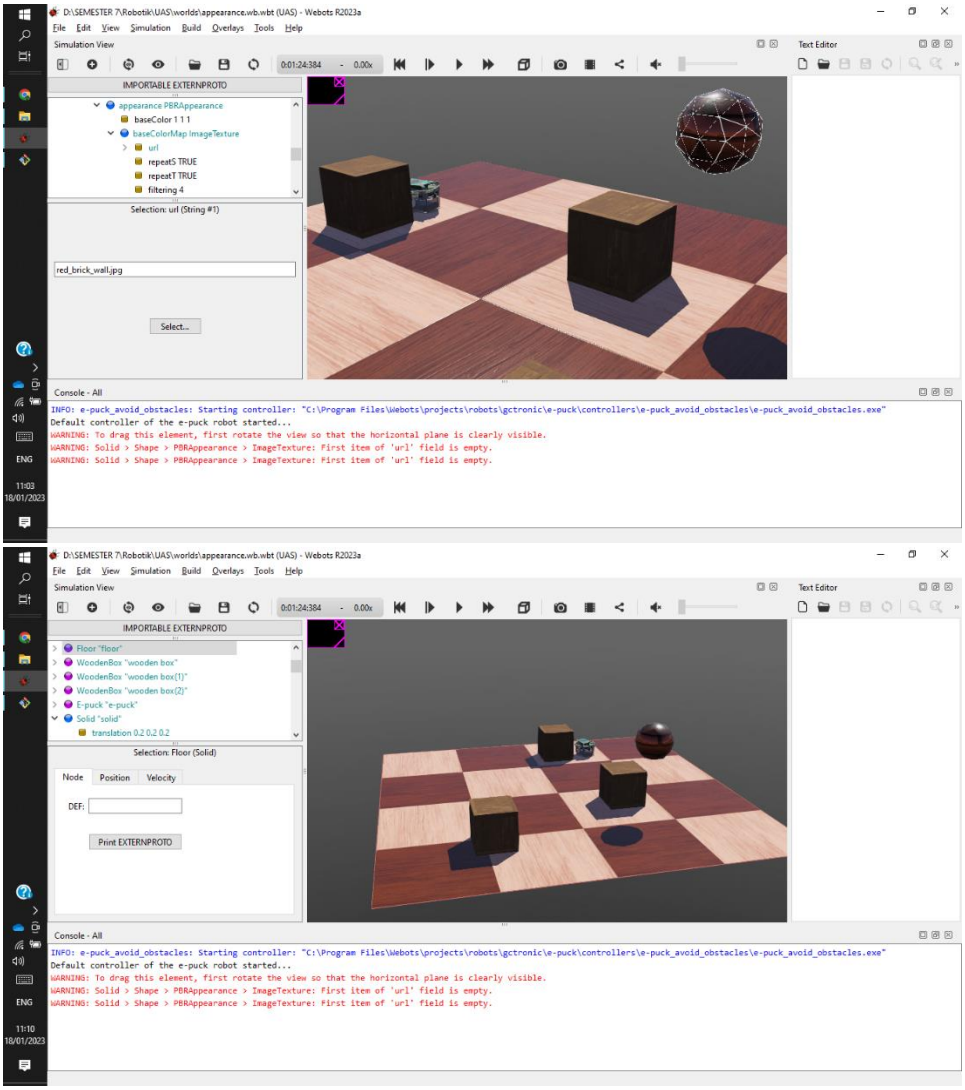
2. **Tutorial 2: Modification of the Environment**
    - in this step learn how to make a ball, by combining 2 shapes
    - at this stage learn the concept of nodes, how to create nodes and node inheritance





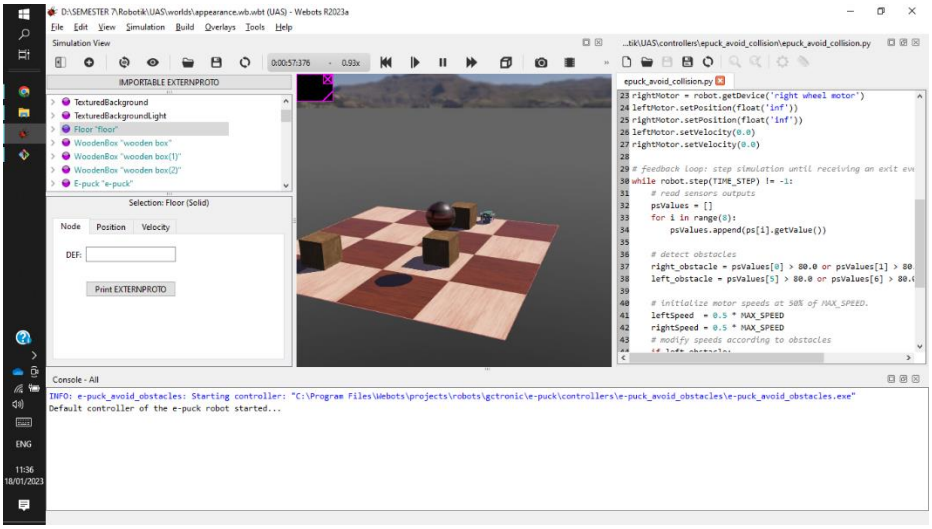
3. Tutorial 3: Appearance

- at this stage learn the graphic display well. starting from coloring the objects and providing textures that can be imported from local images



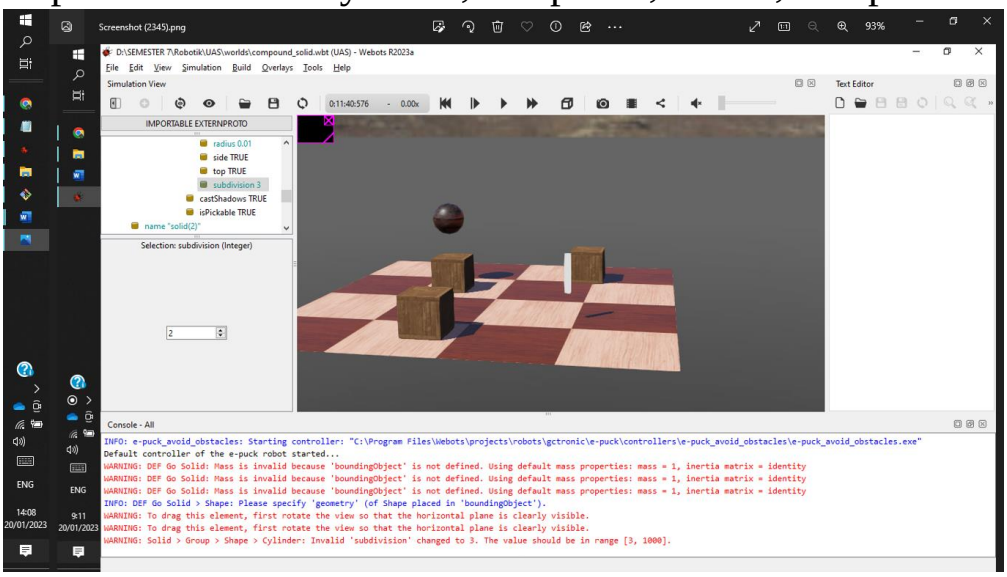
4. Tutorial 4: More about Controllers

- This tutorial will introduce to the basics of robot programming in Webots. At the end of this chapter, you should understand what is the link between the scene tree nodes and the controller API, how the robot controller has to be initialized and cleaned up, how to initialize the robot devices, how to get the sensor values, how to command the actuators, and how to program a simple feedback loop.

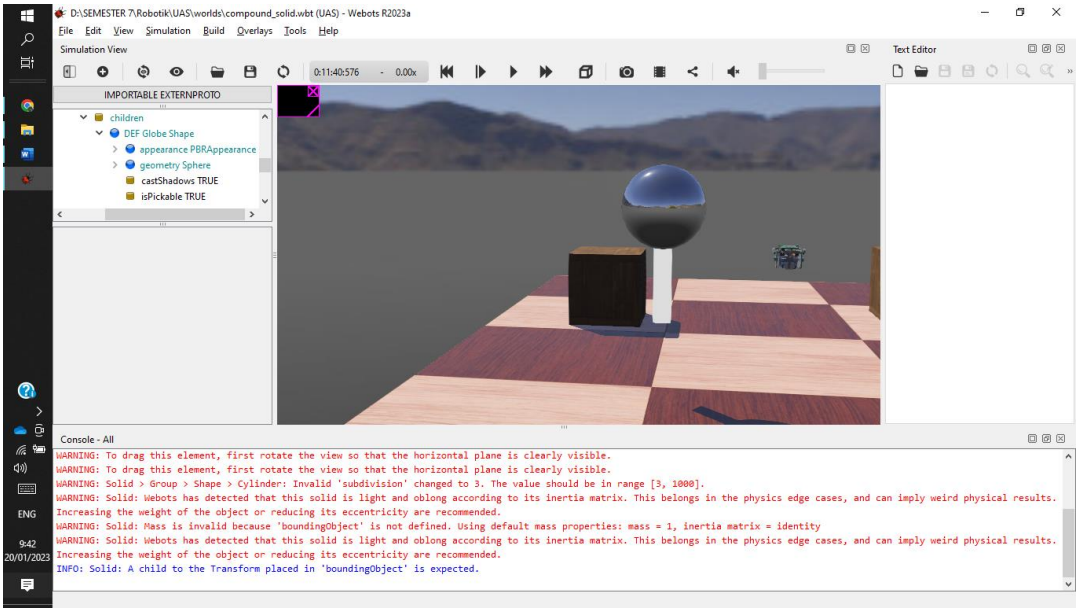


5. Tutorial 5: Compound Solid and Physics Attributes

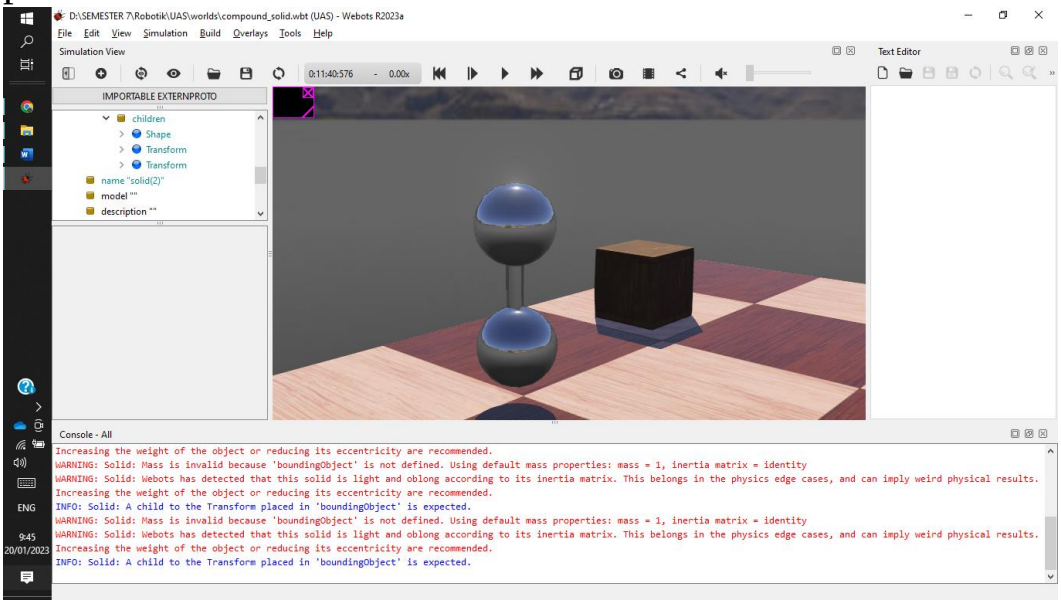
- In the following simulation, learn more about physics, by combining several objects so that they become dumbbells
- there are three children who have their own inheritance, there are two balls and a tube which has a ball at each end
- step 1 create node cylinder, setup size, radius, and position



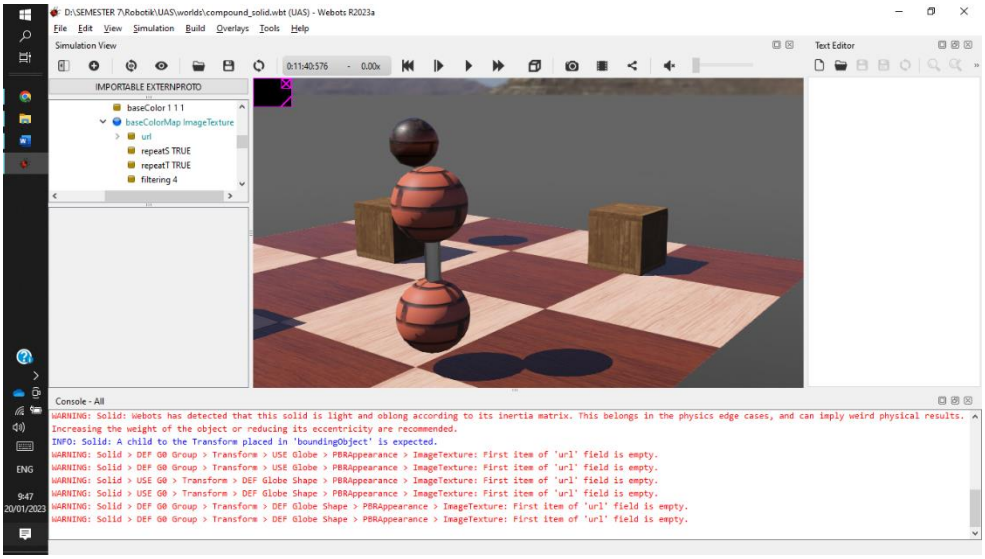
- the next step, transform the object by adding a transform node, and create a new sphere object node by inheriting the shape. Set up transformation x, y, z-axis until position at the end of the cylinder.



- copy the previous node and set the transform to be at the position of the other end of the tube

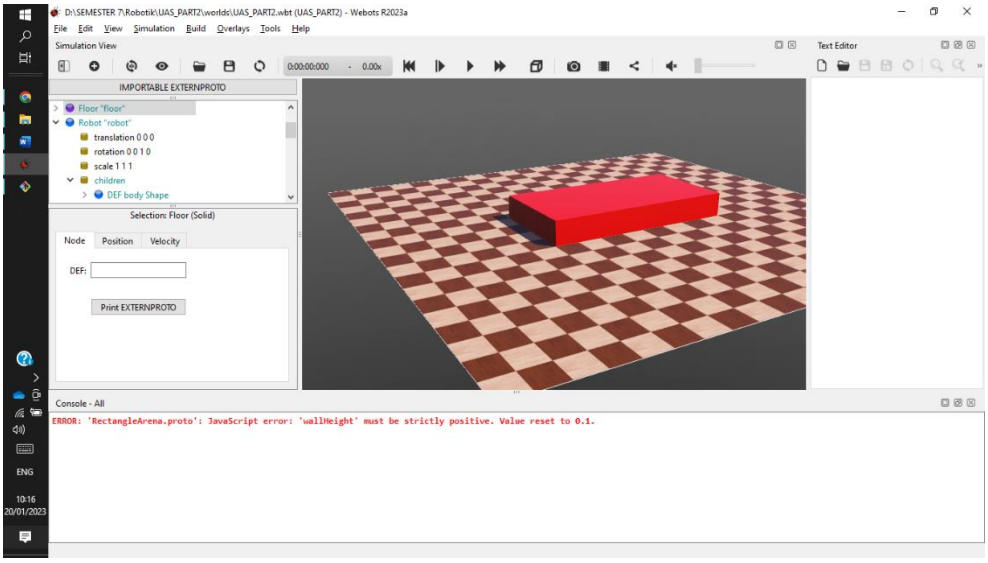


- finally , give a texture at the ball and cylinder so that beautifully object

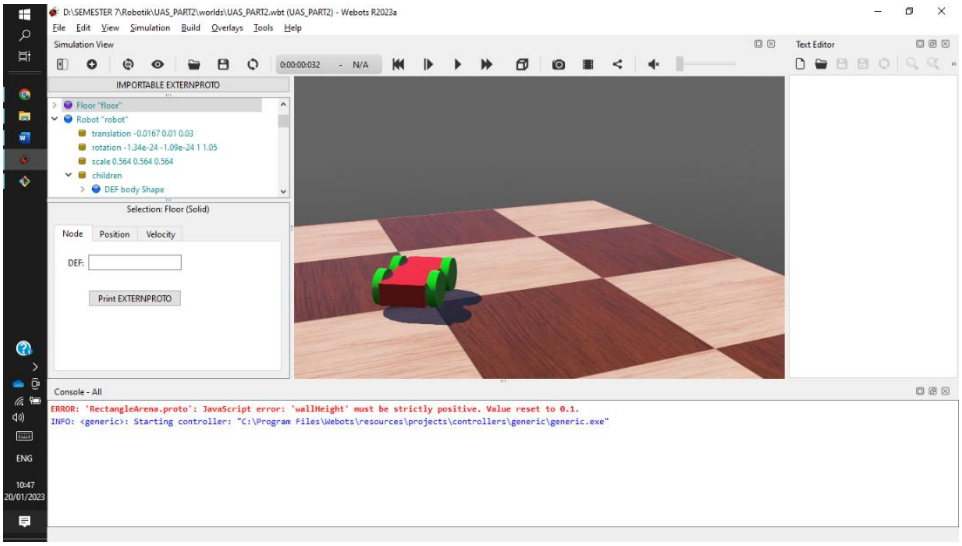


6. Tutorial 6: 4-Wheels Robot

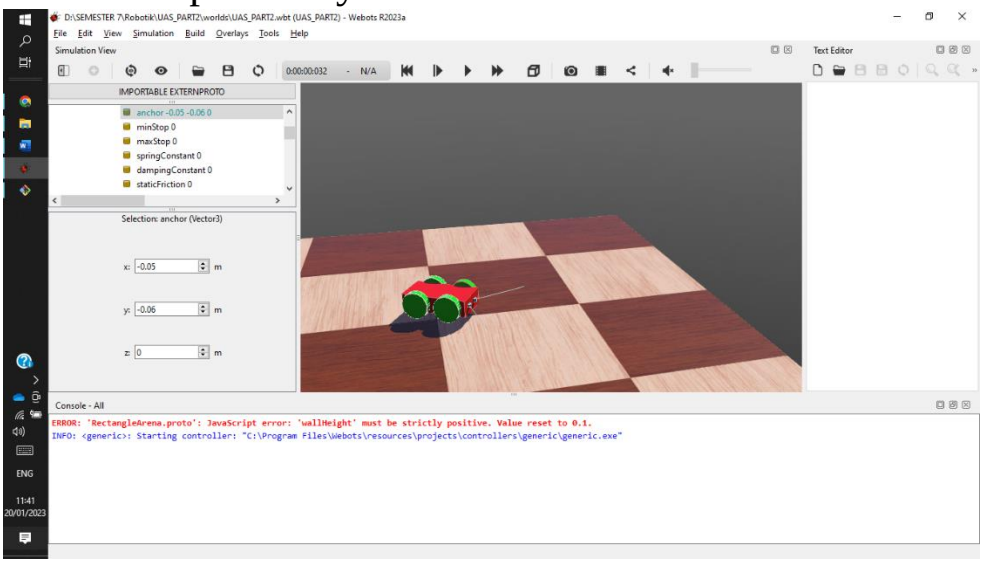
- at this time will make a robot with a sensor
- first create node solid nodes in the form of a rectangular block



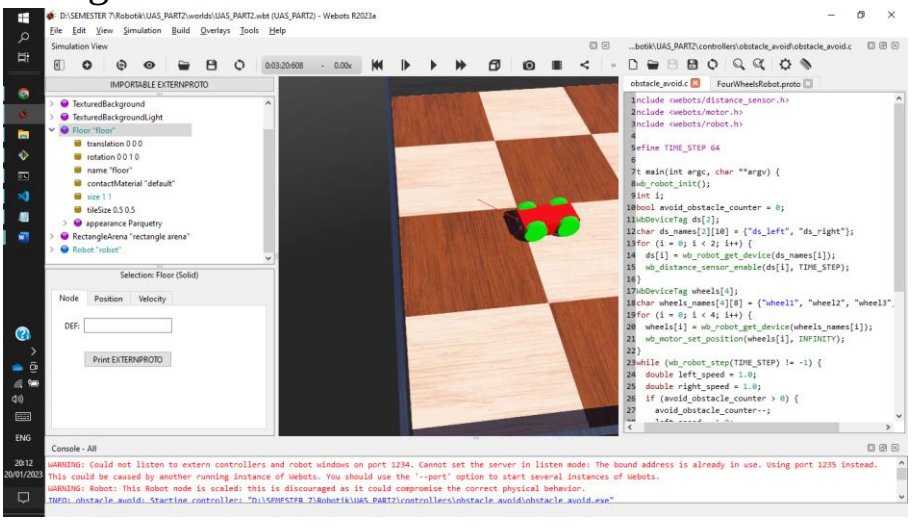
- the next step, make wheels on the robot using the hingejoint node and set the size and rotation, then define it as wheel1. so is done on the next 4 wheels



- then add a proximity sensor on the front of the robot



- then give the controller to the robot so it can walk



7. Tutorial 7: Your First PROTO

- create a new proto then initialize the following code

```
#VRML_SIM R2023a utf8
PROTO FourWheelsRobot [
  field SFVec3f    translation  0 0 0
  field SFRotation rotation     0 0 1 0
  field SFFloat    bodyMass     1
]
{
  Robot {
    translation IS translation
    rotation IS rotation
    children [
      # list of children nodes
    ]
    boundingObject USE BODY
    physics Physics {
      density -1
      mass IS bodyMass
    }
    controller "four_wheels_collision_avoidance"
  }
}
```

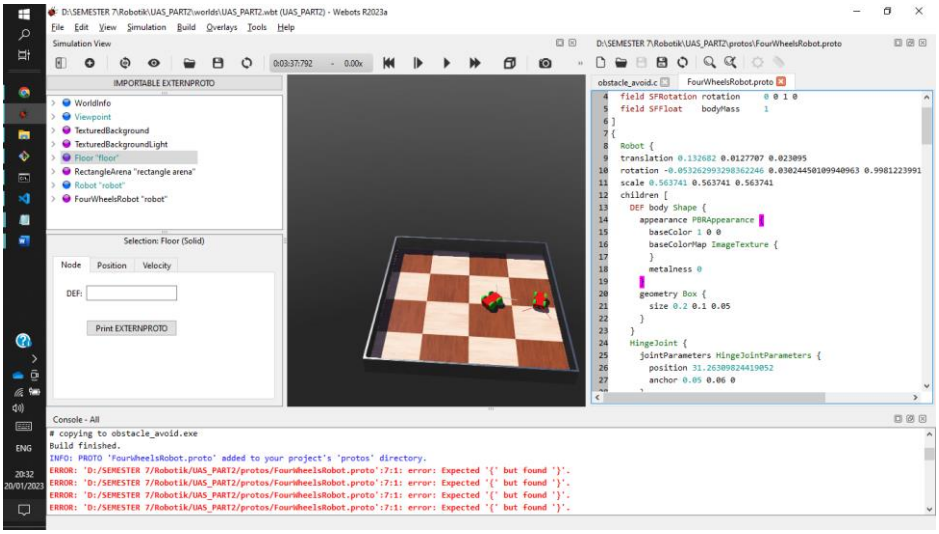
- after that copy the code in the .wbt file about the robot definition

D:\SEMESTER 7\Robotik\UAS_PART2\protos\FourWheelsRobot.proto

obstacle_avoid.c | FourWheelsRobot.proto

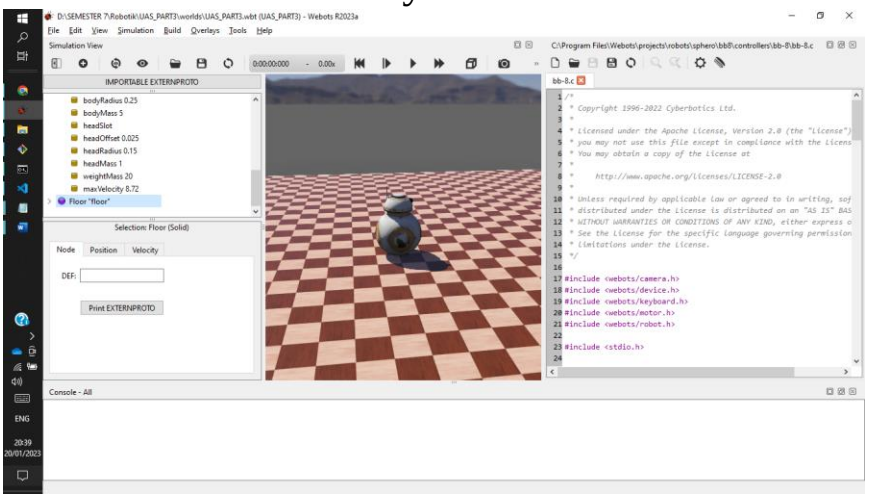
```
  field SFRotation rotation     0 0 1 0
  field SFFloat    bodyMass     1
]
{
  Robot {
  translation 0.132682 0.0127707 0.023095
  rotation -0.053262993298362246 0.03024450109940963 0.9981223991
  scale 0.563741 0.563741 0.563741
  children [
    DEF body Shape {
      appearance PBRAppearance {
        baseColor 1 0 0
        baseColorMap ImageTexture {
        }
        metalness 0
      }
      geometry Box {
        size 0.2 0.1 0.05
      }
    }
    HingeJoint {
      jointParameters HingeJointParameters {
        position 31.26309824419052
        anchor 0.05 0.06 0
```

- adding the new node the new proto. Walla , now me have two same robots

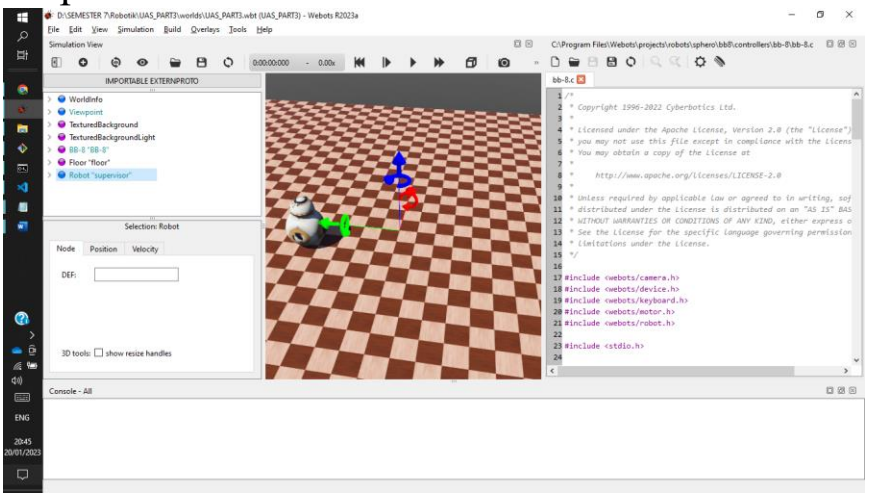


8. Tutorial 8: The Supervisor

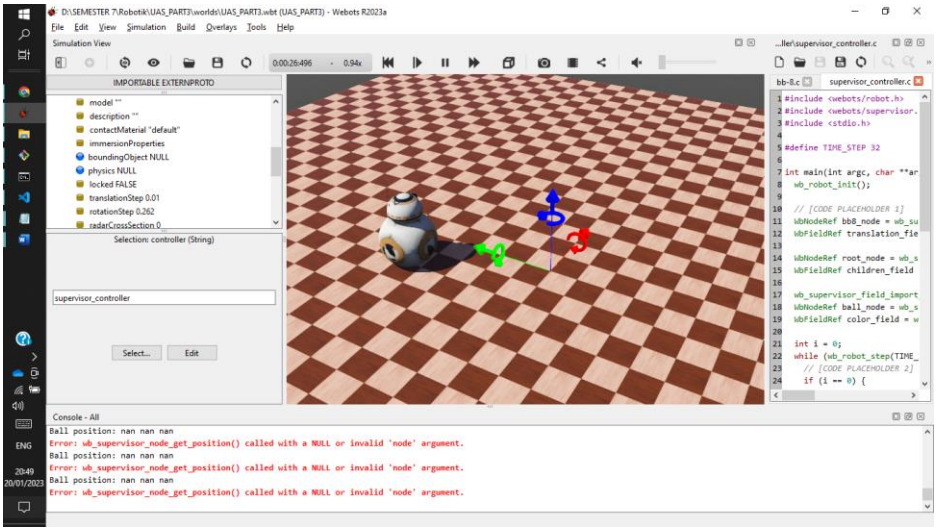
- Create the new directory and add node robot bb-8



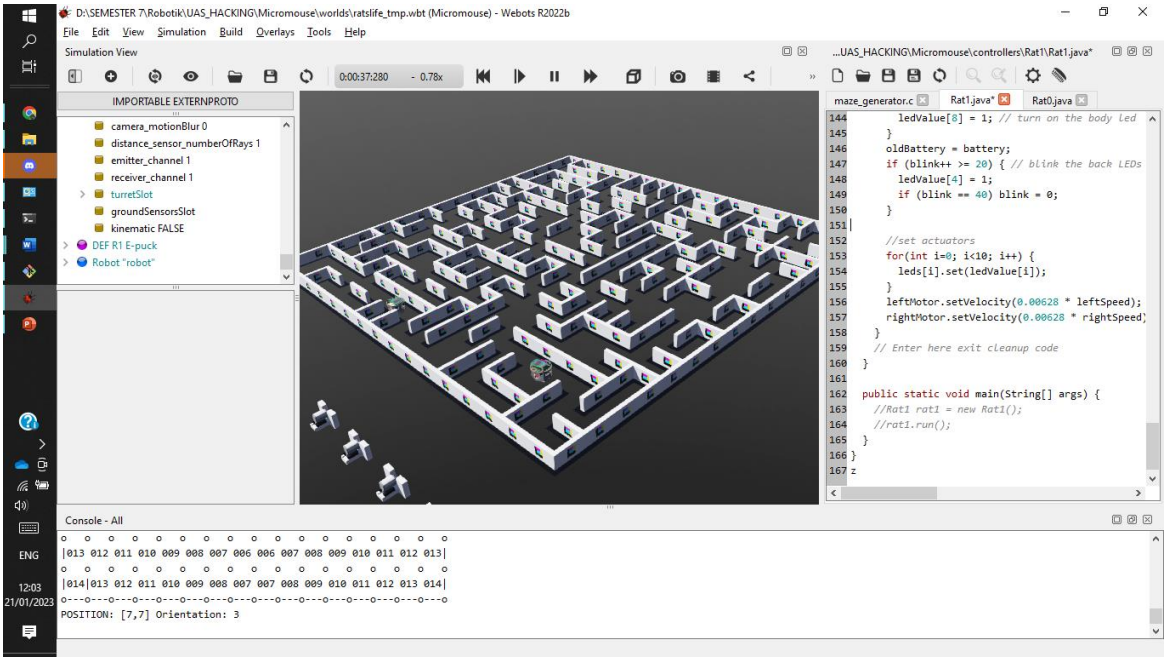
- Create new robot at base node and rename become “supervisor”



- Finally create new controller rename as “supervisor_controller” and copy code web that. The result!

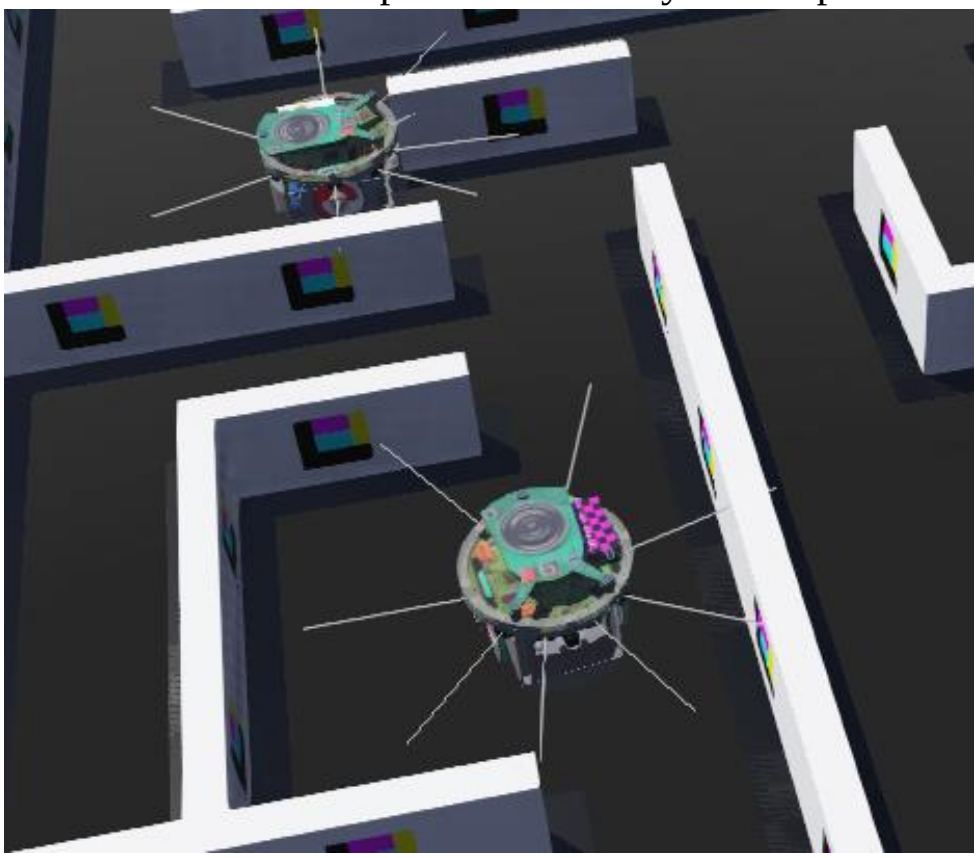


HACKING MICROMOUSE



This is a micromouse simulation, where there is a labyrinth and in it there is a robot that is programmed to go through the maze to its destination. the e-puck robot is programmed in 2 controllers, the first is rat0 and rat1. of the two controllers, only controller

rat0 can work past the labyrinth path obstacles.



For the robot used is the e-punk robot, there are 8 sensors located on each side of the robot, these sensors function to detect maze obstacles so that the robot can not hit obstacles