

# **Description:**

Suppose you have a four-diving wheel car, you are required to design the system so that the car avoid any object in front.



**Figure 1: Object Detection Robot** 

## **Detailed Requirements**

## 1. Create a backlog for the team

- 1. Create an excel sheet named **Team Backlog** that contains the below columns
  - 1. Task Name
  - 2. Assignee
  - 3. Task Status
  - 4. Expected time to finish
  - 5. Actual time to finish

## 2. Read System Requirement Specifications

- 1. Car Components:
  - 1. Four motors (M1, M2, M3, M4)
  - 2. **One** button to change default direction of rotation (**PBUTTONO**)
  - 3. Keypad button 1 to start
  - 4. Keypad button 2 to stop
  - 5. One Ultrasonic sensor connected as follows
    - 1. Vcc to 5V in the Board
    - 2. GND to the ground In the Board
    - 3. Trig to PB3
    - 4. Echo to PB2
  - 6. Ultrasonic sensor
  - 7. **LCD**

## 2. System Requirements:

- 1. The car starts initially from 0 speed
- 2. The default rotation direction is to the right
- 3. Press PB2 to start or stop the robot
- 4. After Pressing Start:
  - 1. The LCD will display a centered message in line 1 "Set Def. Rot."
  - 2. The LCD will display the selected option in line 2 "Right"
  - 3. The robot will wait for 5 seconds to choose between Right and Left



- 1. When **PB1** is pressed **once**, the default rotation will be **Left** and the **LCD line 2 will be updated**
- 2. When **PB1** is pressed **again**, the default rotation will be **Right** and the **LCD line 2 will be updated**
- 3. For each press the default rotation will changed and the LCD line 2 is updated
- 4. After the 5 seconds the default value of rotation is set
- 4. The robot will move **after 2 seconds** from setting the default direction of rotation

#### 5. For No obstacles or object is far than 70 centimeters:

- 1. The robot will move forward with 30% speed for 5 seconds
- 2. After 5 seconds it will move with 50% speed as long as there was no object or objects are located at more than 70 centimeters distance
- 3. The LCD will display the speed and moving direction in line 1: "Speed:00% Dir: F/B/R/S", F: forward, B: Backwards, R: Rotating, and S: Stopped
- 4. The LCD will display Object distance in line 2 "Dist.: 000 Cm"

#### 6. For Obstacles located between 30 and 70 centimeters

- 1. The robot will decrease its speed to 30%
- 2. LCD data is updated

#### 7. For Obstacles located between 20 and 30 centimeters

- 1. The robot will stop and rotates 90 degrees to right/left according to the chosen configuration
- 2. The LCD data is updated

#### 8. For Obstacles located less than 20 centimeters

- The robot will stop, move backwards with 30% speed until distance is greater than 20 and less than 30
- 2. The LCD data is updated
- 3. Then preform point 8

## 9. Obstacles surrounding the robot (Bonus)

- 1. If the robot rotated for 360 degrees without finding any distance greater than 20 it will stop
- 2. LCD data will be updated.
- 3. The robot will frequently (each 3 seconds) check if any of the obstacles was removed or not and move in the direction of the furthest object

#### 3. Prepare your design

- Please note that any functionality based on timers should be separated in a separate module, and all timers should be operating in Normal mode, ICU will be software implemented
- 2. Create a PDF file with the name Obstacle Avoidance Robot V1.0 Design
- 3. The design document should contain the below fields
  - 1. Cover Page
  - 2. Table of content
  - 3. Project introduction
  - 4. High Level Design
    - 1. Layered architecture
    - 2. Modules Descriptions
    - 3. Drivers' documentation
  - 5. Low Level Design
    - 1. Provide the flowchart for each function in each module



- 2. Pre-compiling configurations for each module
- 3. Linking configurations for each module

## 4. Preparing development environment

- 1. Create layer's folders
  - 1. Create a folder for each layer
  - 2. All folders should be in upper case
  - 3. Ex: MCAL, HAL, APP, ... etc
- 2. Create diver's folders and files
  - 1. Create a folder for each driver
    - 1. Each folder contains only one .c file and at least one .h file
    - 2. All files' names should be in **lower case**
  - 2. All driver folders names should be in **lower case**
  - 3. Ex: dio, timer, pwm, ... etc.
- 3. Add header file guard
  - 1. All header files must include the header file guard

## 5. Drivers' implementation and code convention

- 1. All drivers provided in the design document should be implemented
- 2. All drivers should be tested against different test cases
- 3. Function's descriptions should be included
- 4. Don't use magic numbers, use Macros or Enums instead
- 5. Follow a proper indentation in your code
- 6. Use a meaningful name for your variables
- 7. Follow the below naming for the functions
  - 1. MODULENAME functionName
- 8. Follow this convention for naming variables
  - 1. typeIndicator scopeIndicator variableName
  - 2. typeIndicators (u8, u16, u32, i8, i16, st (struct), en (enum), arr (array), ... etc)
  - 3. scopeIndicators (g (global), gs (global static), a (argument))

## 6. Implement and integrate the main application

1. Implement the main application that fulfil the system requirements

### 7. Test your application

- 1. Create an excel sheet named Test Protocol
- 2. The sheet should contain the below columns
  - 1. Test Case ID
  - 2. Test Case Description
  - 3. Test Case steps
  - 4. Expected Result
  - 5. Actual Result
  - 6. Pass/Fail
- 3. Fill in the sheet with the test cases you will execute
- 4. Execute the test cases on **simulator** (**Mandatory**)
- 5. Execute the test cases on hardware (Optional)



# **Delivery**

- 1. Deliver the Team Backlog sheet
- 2. Deliver the Design Document
- **3.** Deliver all project files and folders including the .hex file
- 4. All code conventions must be followed
- 5. English Video recording presenting all of your work as a team
  - 1. The video should be 15 minutes maximum
  - Each team member should present himself and discuss his role and what did he delivered through the backlog and what test strategy did he/she made to test his/her work
  - 3. Application testing should be presented by the team coordinator starting from the Test protocol sheet to simulator and/or the hardware
  - 4. Any limitation or failed test cases should be communicated in the video