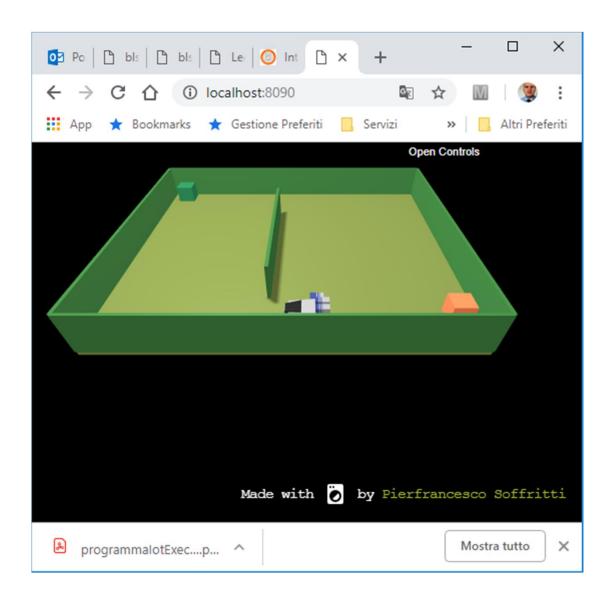
# Unibo DDR robots



- alarm -

```
- moveBackward - `{ "type": "moveBackward", "<u>arg": 300 }`</u>

- turnRight - `{ "type": "turnRight", "<u>arg": 300 }`</u>

- turnLeft - `{ "type": "turnLeft", "<u>arg": 300 }`</u>
```

`{ "type": "alarm" }`

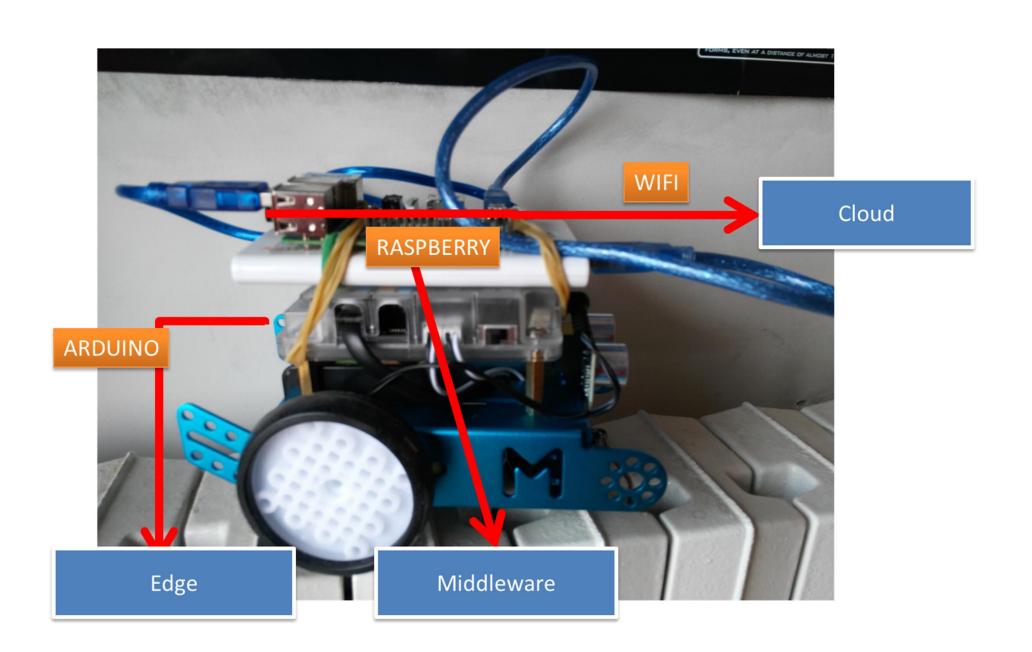
- moveForward - `{ "type": "moveForward", "arg": 300 }`

info

```
webpage-ready - `{ "type": "webpage-ready, "arg": {} }`
sonar-activated - `{
    "type:" "sonar-activated",
    "arg": { "sonarName": "sonarName", "distance": 1, "axis": "x" }
}`
collision - `{
    "type": "collision",
    "arg": { "objectName": "obstacle-1" }
}`
```

it.unibo.mbot.virtual.clientTcp.java

## it.unibo.mbot2018



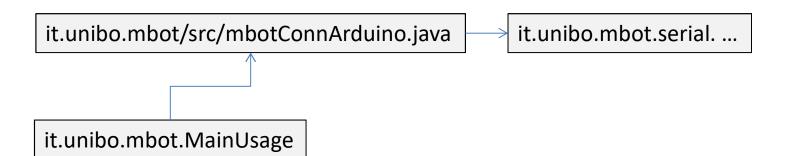
## Linguaggi per la interazione con il robot fisico

commands

CMD = w | s | h | a | d

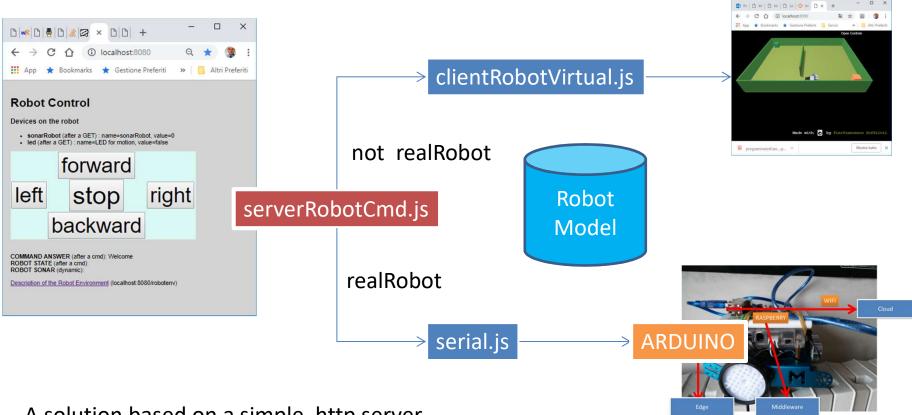
info

A double



### it.unibo.mbot2018

#### Un server per la interazione remota



A solution based on a simple http server with a model, views and controllers and a limited usage of Express

### Note di costruzione del serverRobotCmd.js

- 1. Definizione del modello del robot (e del suo ambiente)
  - url, robot, robotEnv, meta ajaxAccess.html

```
{"url": "http://localhost:8080/model/",
"robot": {
  "name": "UniboDdrRobot",
  "description": "A simple robot model",
  "properties":{
        "link": "/robotstate",
        "resources":{ "state": "stopped" }
  "devices":{ "link": "/robotdevices",
             "resources":{ ... }
   "actions":{ ... }
"robotenv": {
  "link": "/robotenv",
  "name": "RobotEnv",
  "description": "The robot environment.",
  "devices":{
    "link": "/robotenv/devices",
   "resources":{ ... }
```

nodeCode\robot\models\robot.json

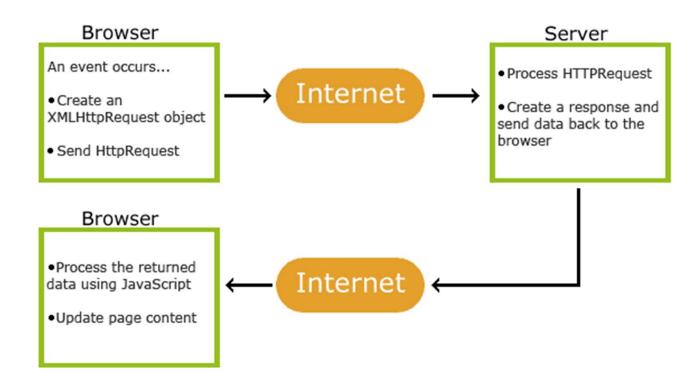
## it.unibo.mbot2018/nodeCode/jQueryAjax

- jQuery is a JavaScript Library.
- jQuery greatly simplifies JavaScript programming.

ajax

- Update a web page without reloading the page
- Request data from a server after the page has loaded
- Receive data from a server after the page has loaded
- Send data to a server in the background

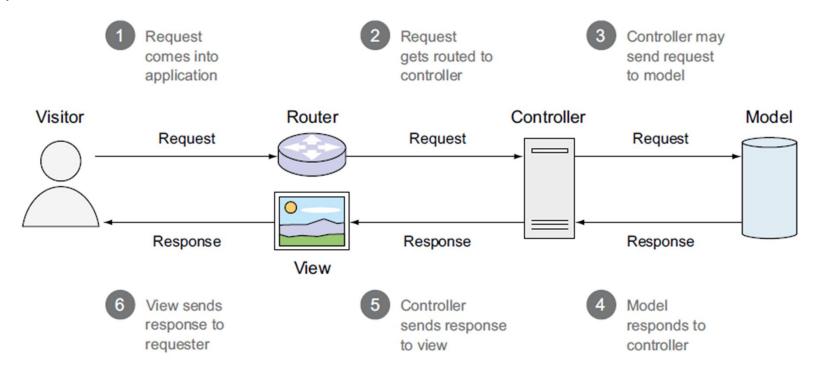
testJQueryAjax.html



# **MVC**

In MVC web applications, the user will typically request a resource from the server, which will cause the *controller* to request application data from the *model* and then pass the data to the *view*, which will finally format the data for the end user.

The view is often implemented using one of various templating languages. When an application uses templating, the view will relay selected values, returned by the model, to a *template engine*, and specify what template file should define how to display the provided values.



# **Express (basic)**

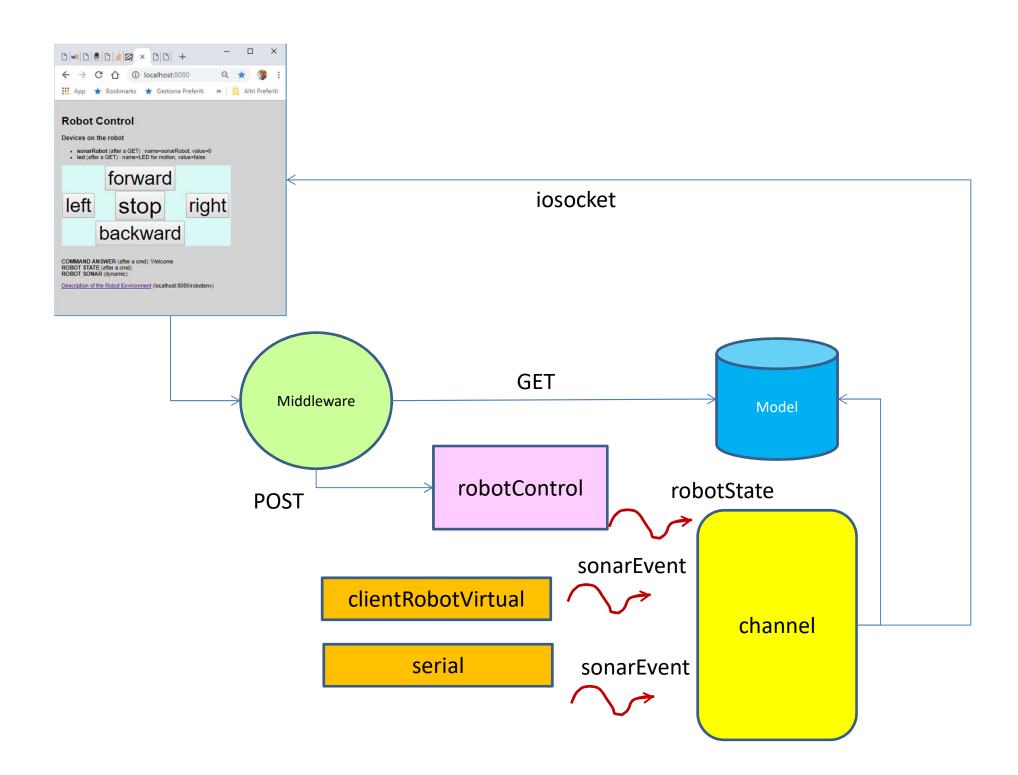
```
app.js (Middleware)
                 var express = require("express");
                                                             starts a new Express application and
                 var http = require("http");
                                                              returns a request handler function.
                  var app = express();
                                                          Run this on ALL requests.
                  app.use ( <ARGS> );
                                                         Run this on GET, PUT ... requests.
                 app.get ( <ARGS> )
app.put ( < ARGS> )
                  http.createServer(app).listen(3000);
( <ARGS> ) =
                                                   response.send( ... )
('/', function( request, response ){..} )
                                                   response.end( ... )
or
(..., function(request, response, next){...})
                                                                            views
                                                   response.render( ... )
```

https://expressjs.com/en/api.html#res

## it.unibo.mbot2018/nodeCode/robot

#### Note di costruzione del serverRobotCmd.js

- 1. Definizione del modello del robot (e del suo ambiente)
  - robot, robotEnv, links/meta ajaxAccess.html
- 2. Predisposizione del server
  - http, express, iosocket
- 3. Impostazione dei rendering engines
  - access.ejs, robotenv.ejs
- 4. Impostazione dei controllers
  - robotControl
- 5. Impostazione del middleware
  - express.static, app.use, app.get, app.post, ...
- 6. Creazione di un supporto per la notifica di eventi
  - channel
- 7. Creazione di supporti per la interazione con i robot fisici e/o virtuali
  - clientRobotVirtual, serial



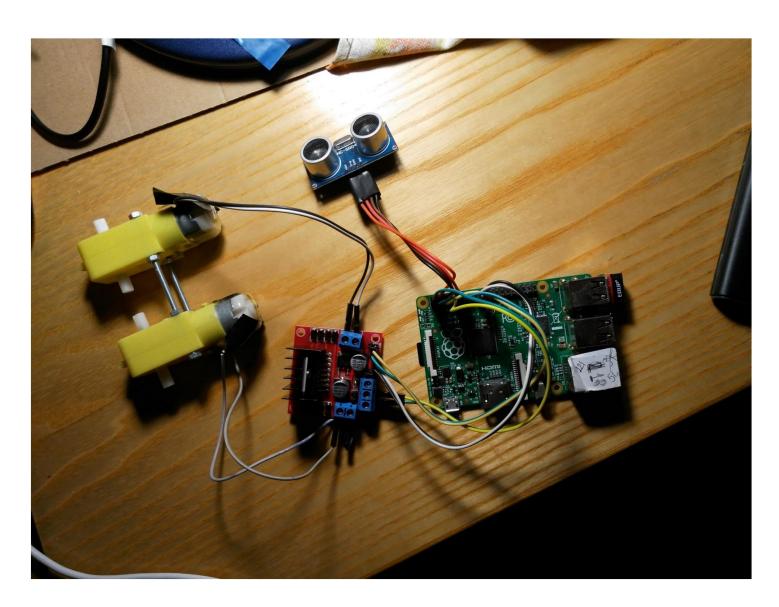
# Funzionalità

- Consente di inviare comandi a un robot
- Visualizza la risposta a un comando e lo stato del robot dopo la sua esecuzione
- Permette l'ispezione del modello del robot e dell'ambiente in cui il robot opera
- Visualizza lo stato del sonar montato sul robot

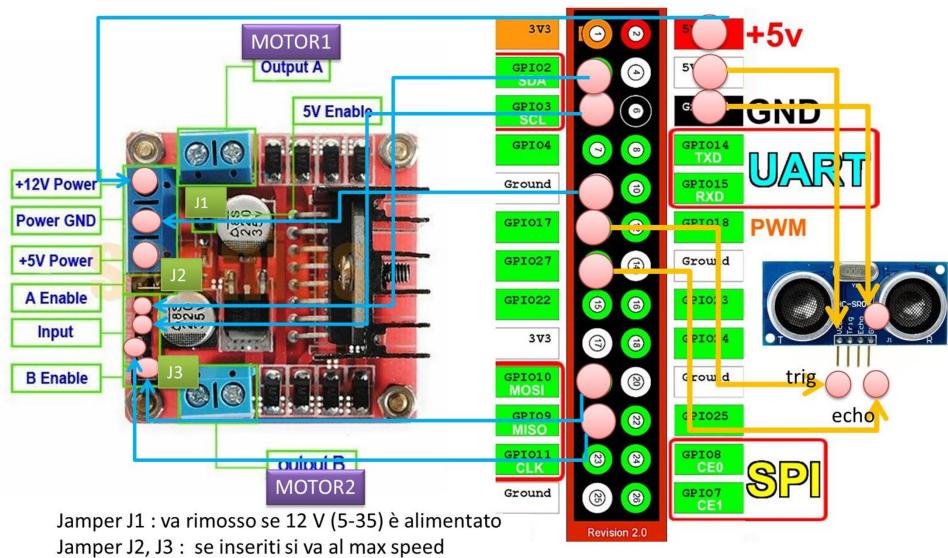
•

## **ROBOT DDR RASPBERRY-BASED**

# Skeleton



# Connections



se rimossi il pin esterno va connesso a un GPIO PWM

## it.unibo.mbot2018/raspberry

nanoMotorDriveA.sh

nanoMotorDriveB.sh

#### Motors.c

```
#define inp1m1 8
#define inp2m1 9

#define inp1m2 12
#define inp2m2 13

void setup() {
  wiringPiSetup();
  pinMode(inp1m1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(inp2m1, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(inp1m2, OUTPUT);
  pinMode(inp2m2, OUTPUT);
}
```

SonarAlone.c

#### it.unibo.mbot2018

configuration/nano/iotRobot.properties

hardwareConfiguration.properties

src/it.unibo.robotRaspOnly/basicRobotUsageNaive.java

BasicRobotUsageNaive .java

motor.left=gpio.motor motor.left.pin.cw=8 motor.left.pin.ccw=9 motor.left.private=false # motor.right=gpio.motor motor.right.pin.cw=12 motor.right.pin.ccw=13 motor.right.private=false # ----- SENSORS ----distance.front\_top=hcsr04 distance.front top.trig=0 distance.front top.echo=2 distance.front top.private=false # -----COMPOSED COMPONENT ----actuators.bottom=ddmotorbased actuators.bottom.name=motors actuators.bottom.comp=motor.left,motor.right actuators.bottom.private=true # -----MAIN ROBOT ----baserobot.bottom=differentialdrive baserobot.bottom.name=nano baserobot.bottom.comp=actuators.bottom baserobot.bottom.private=false

introductionUniboDisiRobots.pdf

# Work to do (Nov 14)

- Dato un DDR-Unibo-robot, costruire un sistema software che :
  - Consente ad un utente umano di inviare comandi (w|s|a|d|h) al robot
  - Consente ad un utente umano di conoscere lo stato di moto del robot
  - Permette di attivare/deattivare una attvità di 'esplorazione' in cui il robot:
    - Si muove in modo autonomo in un territorio piano.
    - Evita eventuali ostacoli (fissi e/mobili).
    - Si ferma ad un comando di STOP inviato dall'utente.
    - Si ferma nel caso di un segnale di allarme.
    - Cerca di creare una mappa del territorio in cui si muove.

## Resources

- C:\Didattica\git\lab2014Bo\it.unibo.lab.baseRobot (robotSAM)
  - labbaseRobotSam.jar
- C:/Didattica/git/lab2014Bo/it.unibo.qactors/report/qactors/qactors2017e.pdf (pg. 77)
- it.unibo.robotRaspOnly.BasicRobotUsageNaive
  - Executes the commands w als d h sent from the input console
  - On robotSkeleton: gpio version: 2.46
  - On robotNano1: gpio version: 2.29