

Name : \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No : \_\_\_\_\_

Paper IV (Robotics)  
MSG (Computer Science) Semester-I<sup>st</sup> 2022-23

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## **PRACTICAL 1A**

**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A ROBOT WITH GEAR AND MOVE IT FORWARD, LEFT, RIGHT.**

### **Description:**

#### **1] NxtRobot() –**

Class that represents a simulated NXT robot brick. Parts (e.g. motors, sensors) may be assembled into the robot to make it doing the desired job.

#### **2] Gear() -**

Creates a gear instance with right motor plugged into port A, left motor plugged into port B.

#### **3] addPart(Part) -**

Assembles the given part into the robot.

#### **4] setSpeed(int) -**

Sets the speed to the given value (arbitrary units).

#### **5] forward() -**

Starts the forward movement.

6] left() -

Starts to rotate left (center of rotation at middle of the wheel axes).

7] right() -

Starts to rotate right (center of rotation at middle of the wheel axes).

## CODE:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_1a {

    Prac_1a(){

        NxtRobot robot = new NxtRobot();

        Gear g = new Gear();

        robot.addPart(g);

        g.setSpeed(100);

        g.forward(500);

        g.left(250);

        g.forward(500);

        g.right(250);

        g.forward(500);

    }

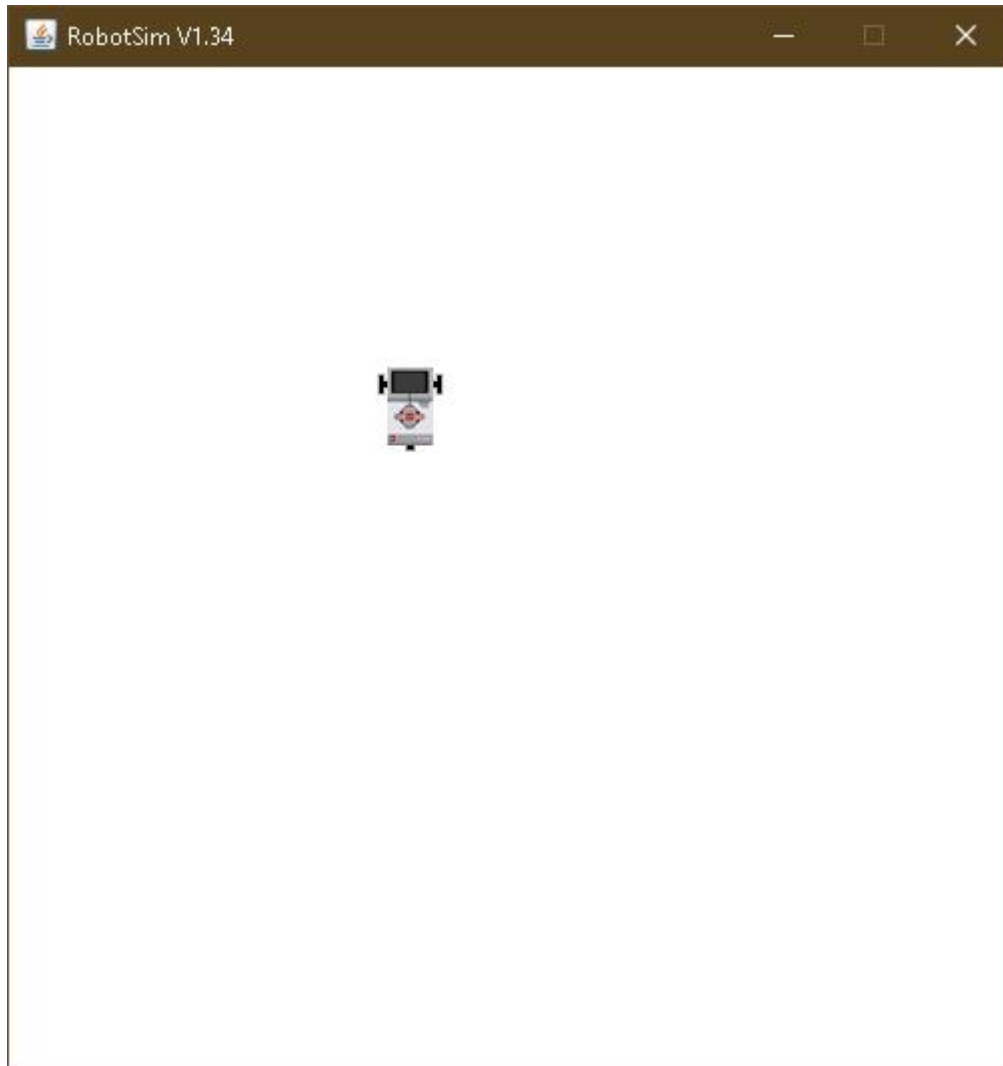
    public static void main (String[] args) {

        new Prac_1a();

    }

}
```

## OUTPUT:



## **PRACTICAL 1B**

**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A ROBOT WITHOUT GEAR AND MOVE IT FORWARD, LEFT, RIGHT.**

**Description:**

TurtleRobot() -

Creates a turtle robot instance.

**CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_1b {

    Prac_1b(){

        TurtleRobot t = new TurtleRobot();

        t.forward(100);

        t.left(90);

        t.forward(100);

        t.right(90);

        t.forward(100);

    }

    public static void main (String[] args) {

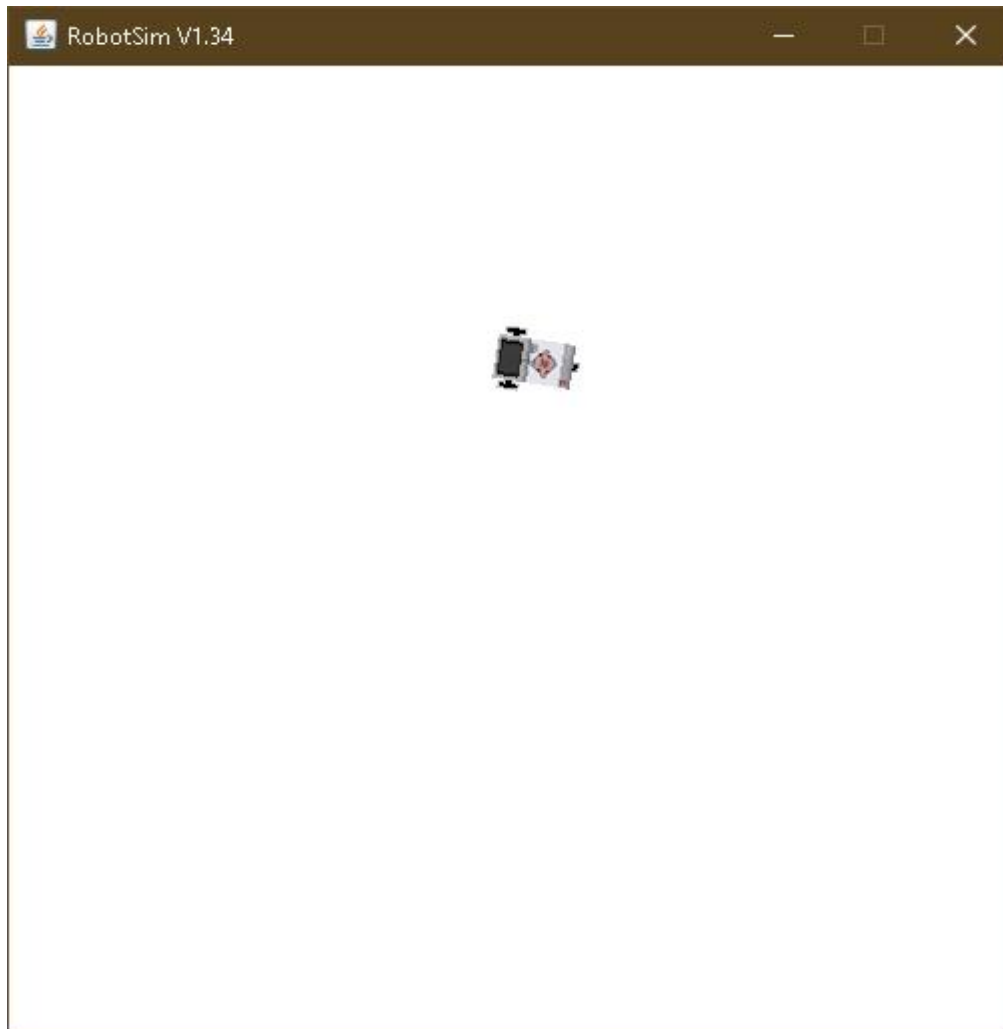
        new Prac_1b();

    }

}
```

```
}  
}
```

OUTPUT:



**PRACTICAL 2**

**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A ROBOT WITH 2 MOTORS AND MOVE IT FORWARD, LEFT, RIGHT.**

**DESC:**

1] Motor() -

Creates a motor instance that is plugged into given port.

2] Tools.delay() -

Suspends execution of the current thread for the given amount of time.

3] stop() –

Stops the rotation.

**CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_2 {

    Prac_2(){

        NxtRobot r = new NxtRobot();

        Motor m1 = new Motor(MotorPort.A);

        Motor m2 = new Motor(MotorPort.B);

        r.addPart(m1);

        r.addPart(m2);


        m1.forward();

        Tools.delay(1090);

        m2.forward();
```

```
Tools.delay(1090);  
  
m1.stop();  
  
m2.forward();  
  
Tools.delay(1090);  
  
m1.forward();  
  
m1.stop();  
  
m2.stop();  
  
}  
  
public static void main(String args[]){  
  
    new Prac_2();  
  
}  
  
}
```

OUTPUT:



## PRACTICAL 3



**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO DO A SQUARE USING A WHILE LOOP.**

**CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_3 {

    Prac_3(){

        NxtRobot robot = new NxtRobot();

        Gear g = new Gear();

        robot.addPart(g);

        g.setSpeed(100);

        while (true){

            g.forward(600);

            g.left(280);

        }

    }

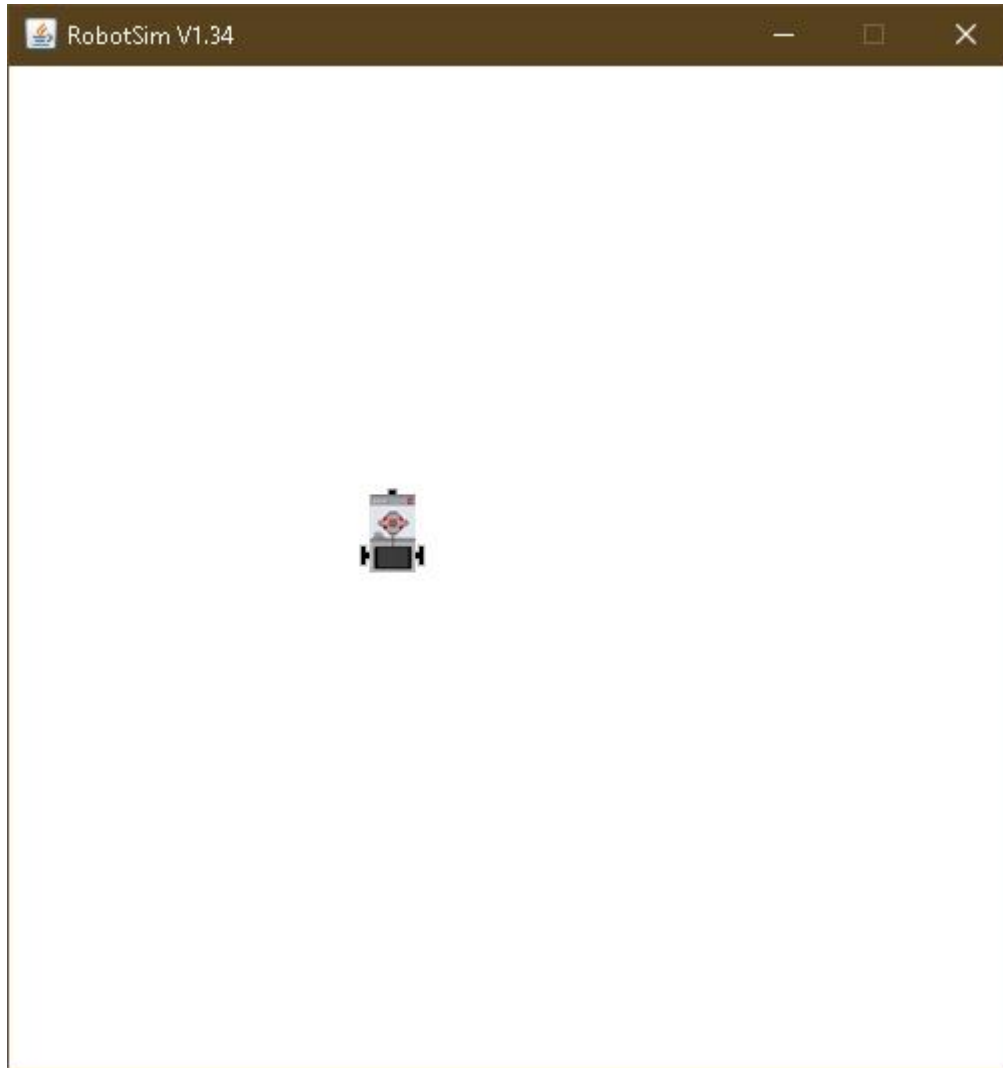
    public static void main (String[] args) {

        new Prac_3();

    }

}
```

**OUTPUT:**



## **PRACTICAL 4**

**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A ROBOT WITH LIGHT SENSORS TO FOLLOW A LINE.**

### **Description:**

1] RobotContext() -

Creates a RobotContext instance.

2] setStartPosition(int, int) –

Sets the Nxt starting position (x-y-coordinates 0..500, origin at upper left).

3] useBackground(String) –

Use the given image as background (playground size 501 x 501).

4] LegoRobot() –

Creates a robot with its playground using defaults from RobotContext.

5] LightSensor(SensorPort) -

Creates a sensor instance pointing downwards connected to the given port.

6] getValue() –

For sensor ports 1, 2, 3, 4: returns the brightness of the background at the current location.

7] leftArc() –

Starts to move to the left on an arc with given radius.

8] rightArc() -

Starts to move to the right on an arc with given radius.

## CODE:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_4 {

    static {

        RobotContext.setStartPosition(32,495);

        RobotContext.useBackground("sprites/road.gif");

    }

    Prac_4(){

        LegoRobot r=new LegoRobot();

        Gear g = new Gear();

        LightSensor ls= new LightSensor(SensorPort.S3);

        r.addPart(g);

        r.addPart(ls);

        g.forward();

        g.setSpeed(50);

        while(true){

            int v =ls.getValue();

            if(v < 100)

                g.forward();

            if(v > 350 && v<750)

                g.leftArc(0.005);

            if(v > 800)

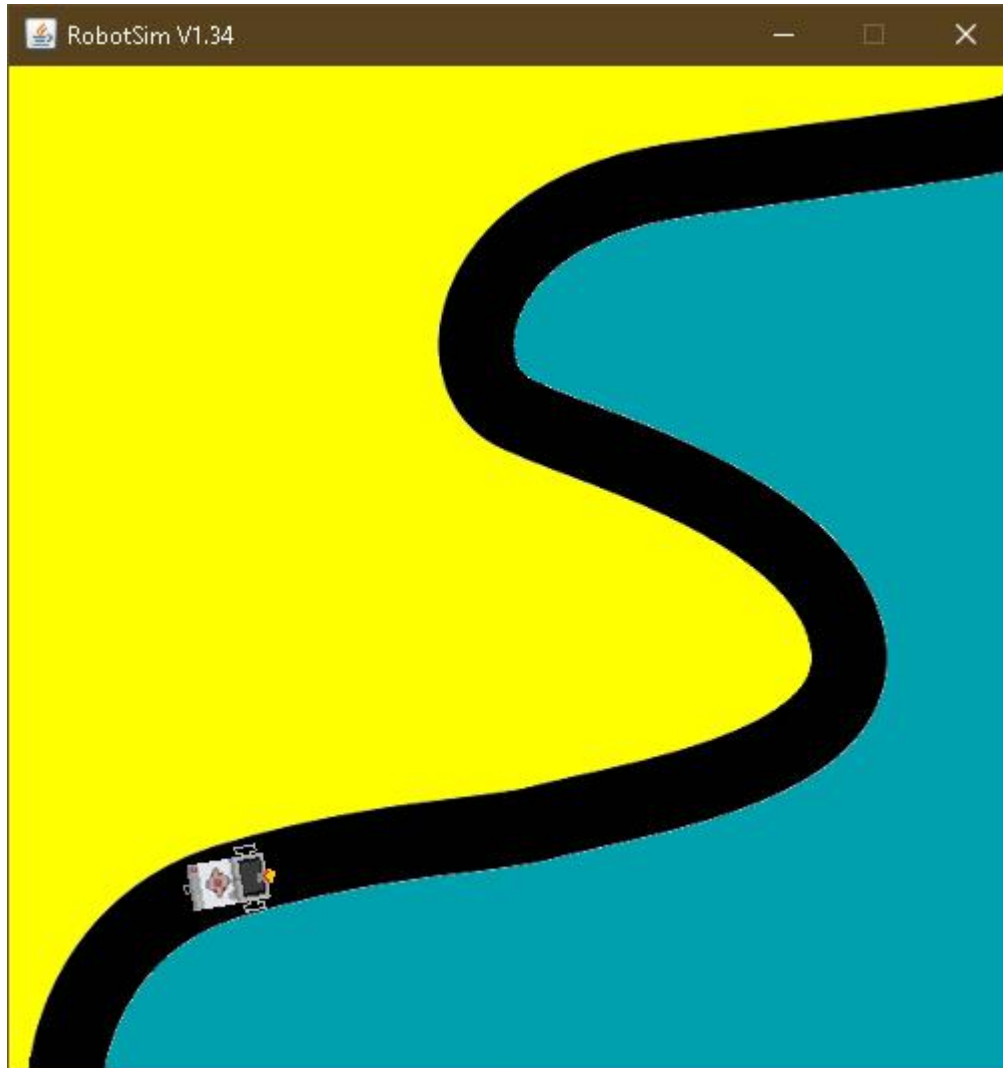
                g.rightArc(0.005);
```

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Roll no - 528

```
    }  
}  
public static void main (String args[]) {  
    new Prac_4();  
}  
}
```

OUTPUT:



## PRACTICAL 5

**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A ROBOT THAT DOES A CIRCLE USING 2 MOTORS.**

**CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_5 {

    Prac_5() {

        NxtRobot r = new NxtRobot();

        Motor A = new Motor(MotorPort.A);

        Motor B = new Motor(MotorPort.B);

        r.addPart(B);

        r.addPart(A);

        A.setSpeed(100);

        B.setSpeed(100);

        A.forward();

        B.forward();

        while (true){

            Tools.delay(200);

            A.stop();

            Tools.delay(200);

            A.forward();

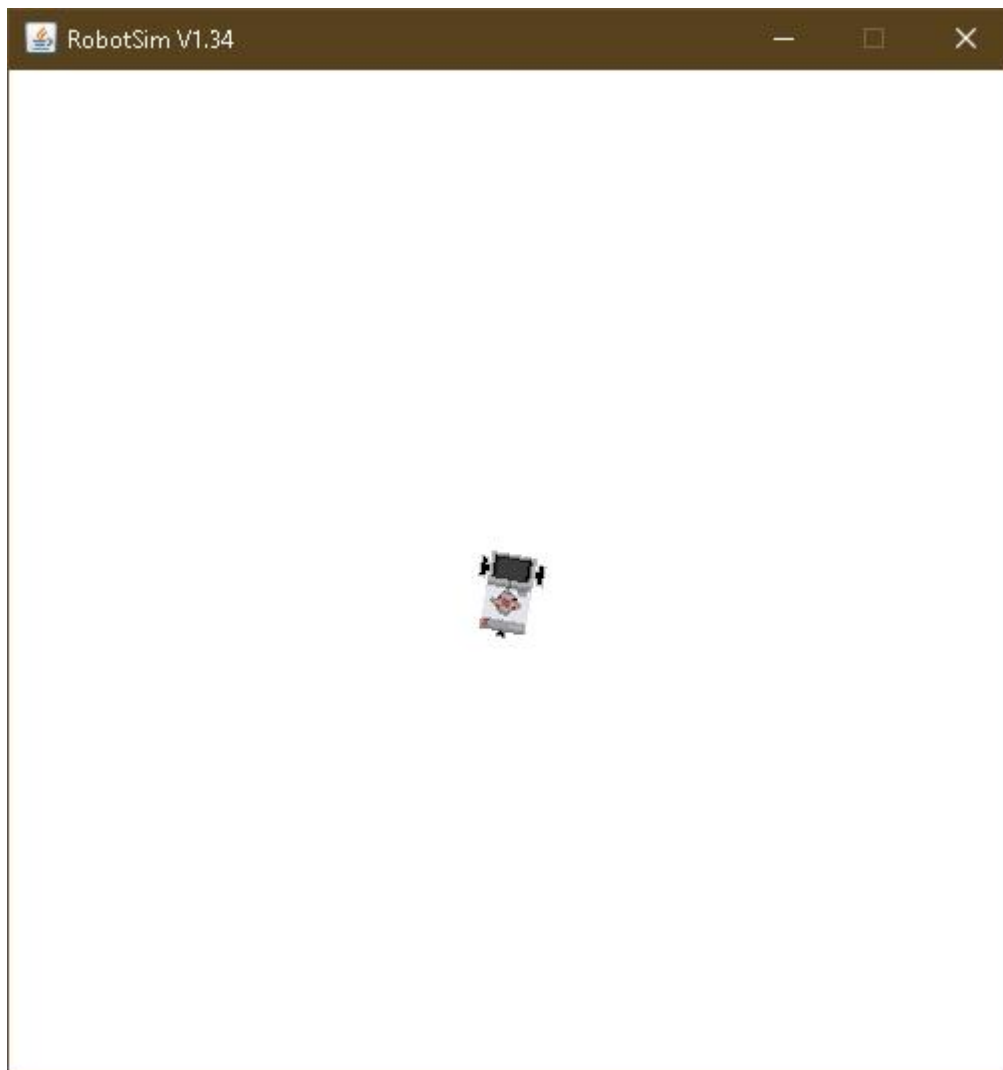
        }

    }

}
```

```
public static void main(String arg[]) {  
    new Prac_5();  
}  
}
```

## OUTPUT:



## PRACTICAL 6



**AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO CREATE A PATH FOLLOWING ROBOT.**

### **Description:**

1] `setStartDirection(double)` -

Sets the Nxt starting direction (zero to EAST).

### **CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_6 {

    Prac_6(){

        NxtRobot robot=new NxtRobot();

        Gear gear=new Gear();

        LightSensor ls1=new LightSensor(SensorPort.S1);

        LightSensor ls2=new LightSensor(SensorPort.S2);

        robot.addPart(gear);

        robot.addPart(ls1);

        robot.addPart(ls2);

        gear.forward();

        gear.setSpeed(100);

        while(true)

        {

            int rightValue=ls1.getValue();
```

```
        int leftValue=ls2.getValue();

        if(leftValue < 10)

            gear.rightArc(0.05);

        if(rightValue < 10)

            gear.leftArc(0.05);

        if(leftValue > 10 && rightValue > 10)

            gear.forward();

    }

}

public static void main(String args[])

{

    new Prac_6();

}

static

{

    NXTContext.setStartPosition(267,232);

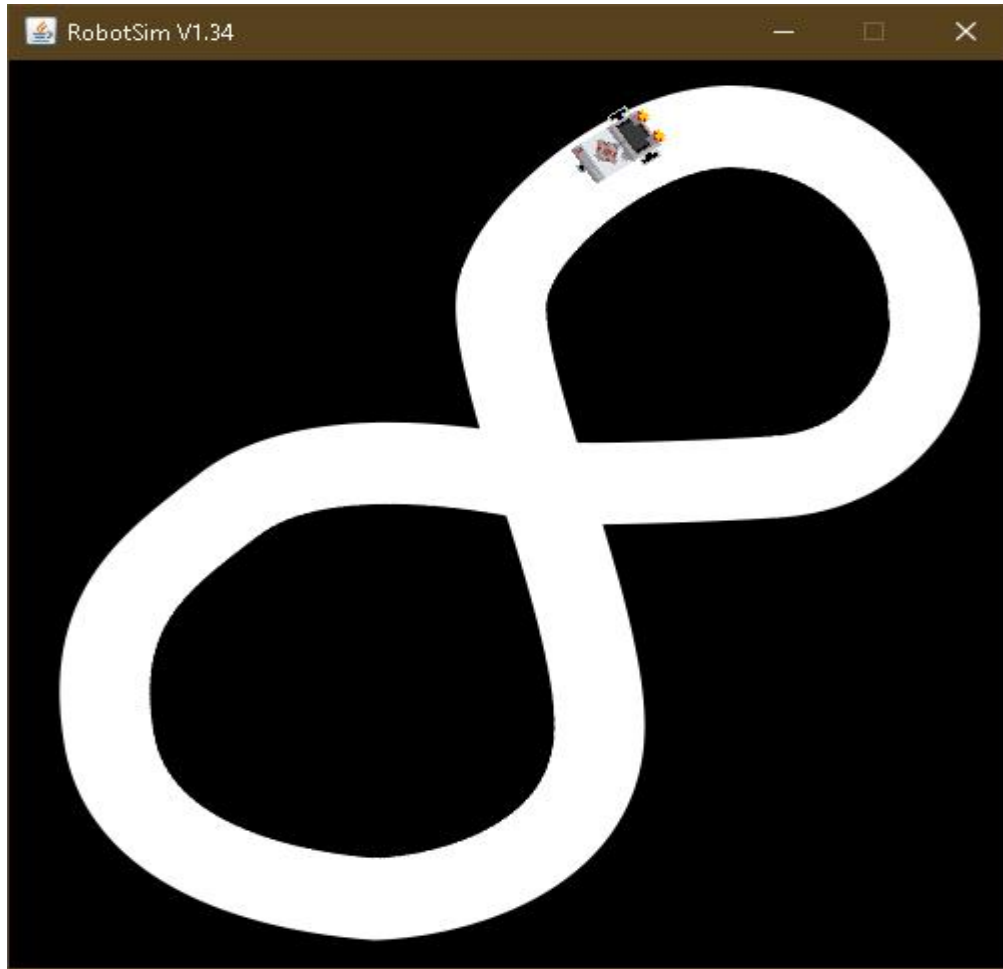
    NXTContext.setStartDirection(-90);

    NXTContext.useBackground("sprites/path.gif");

}

}
```

OUTPUT:



## PRACTICAL 7

## AIM: WRITE A PROGRAM TO RESIST OBSTACLES.

### Description:

1] TouchSensor(SensorPort) -

Creates a sensor instance connected to the given port.

2] isPressed() –

Polls the touch sensor and returns true, if there is a collision with any of the collision obstacles.

3] backward() –

Starts moving backward and returns immediately.

4] useObstacle(Obstacle) –

Defines the given obstacle to be used as touch obstacle.

### CODE:

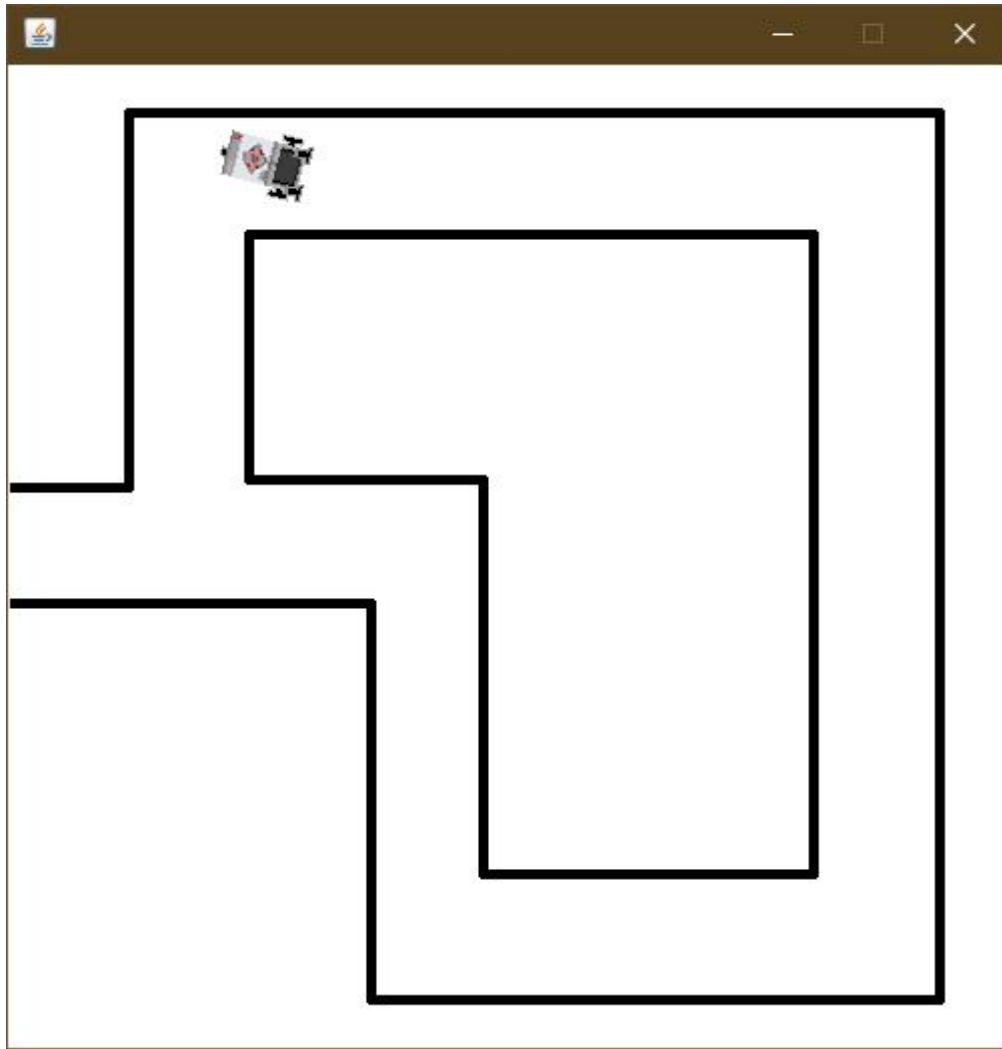
```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Prac_7 {
```

```
Prac_7(){  
    LegoRobot r=new LegoRobot();  
    Gear g = new Gear();  
    TouchSensor t1= new TouchSensor(SensorPort.S1);  
    TouchSensor t2 = new TouchSensor(SensorPort.S2);  
    r.addPart(g);  
    r.addPart(t1);  
    r.addPart(t2);  
    g.forward();  
    g.setSpeed(50);  
    while(true){  
        Boolean b1 = t1.isPressed();  
        Boolean b2 = t2.isPressed();  
        if(b1 && b2){  
            g.backward(150);  
            g.right(400);  
            g.forward();  
        }  
        if(b1){  
            g.backward(150);  
            g.left(200);  
            g.forward();  
        }  
        if(b2){  
            g.backward(150);  
            g.right(200);
```

```
        g.forward();
    }
}
}
static {
    RobotContext.setStartPosition(100,250);
    RobotContext.useObstacle(RobotContext.channel);
}
public static void main(String args[]){
    new Prac_7();
}
}
```

**OUTPUT:**



## PRACTICAL 8

## AIM: ULTRASONIC SENSOR.

### DESC:

#### 1] UltrasonicSensor(SensorPort) -

The port selection determines the position of the sensor and the direction of the beam axis.

#### 2] setBeamAreaColor(Color) -

Sets the color of the beam area (two sector border lines and axis).

#### 3] setProximityCircleColor(Color) –

Sets the color of the circle with center at sensor location and radius equals to the current distance value.

#### 4] getDistance() –

Returns the distance to the nearest target object.

#### 5] useTarget(String, Point[], int, int) –

Creates a target for the ultrasonic sensor using the given sprite image.



**CODE:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

import java.awt.Color;

import java.awt.Point;

public class Prac_8 {

    Prac_8() {

        LegoRobot robot = new LegoRobot();

        Gear gear = new Gear();

        robot.addPart(gear);

        UltrasonicSensor us = new UltrasonicSensor(SensorPort.S1);

        robot.addPart(us);

        us.setBeamAreaColor(Color.green);

        us.setProximityCircleColor(Color.lightGray);

        double arc = 0.5;

        gear.setSpeed(50);

        gear.rightArc(arc);

        boolean isRightArc = true;

        int oldDistance = 0;

        while (true)

        {

            Tools.delay(100);

            int distance = us.getDistance();

            if (distance == -1)

                continue;

            if (distance < oldDistance)

                {
```

```
        if (isRightArc)
        {
            gear.leftArc(arc);

            isRightArc = false;
        }
        else
        {
            gear.rightArc(arc);

            isRightArc = true;
        }
    }

    oldDistance = distance;
}

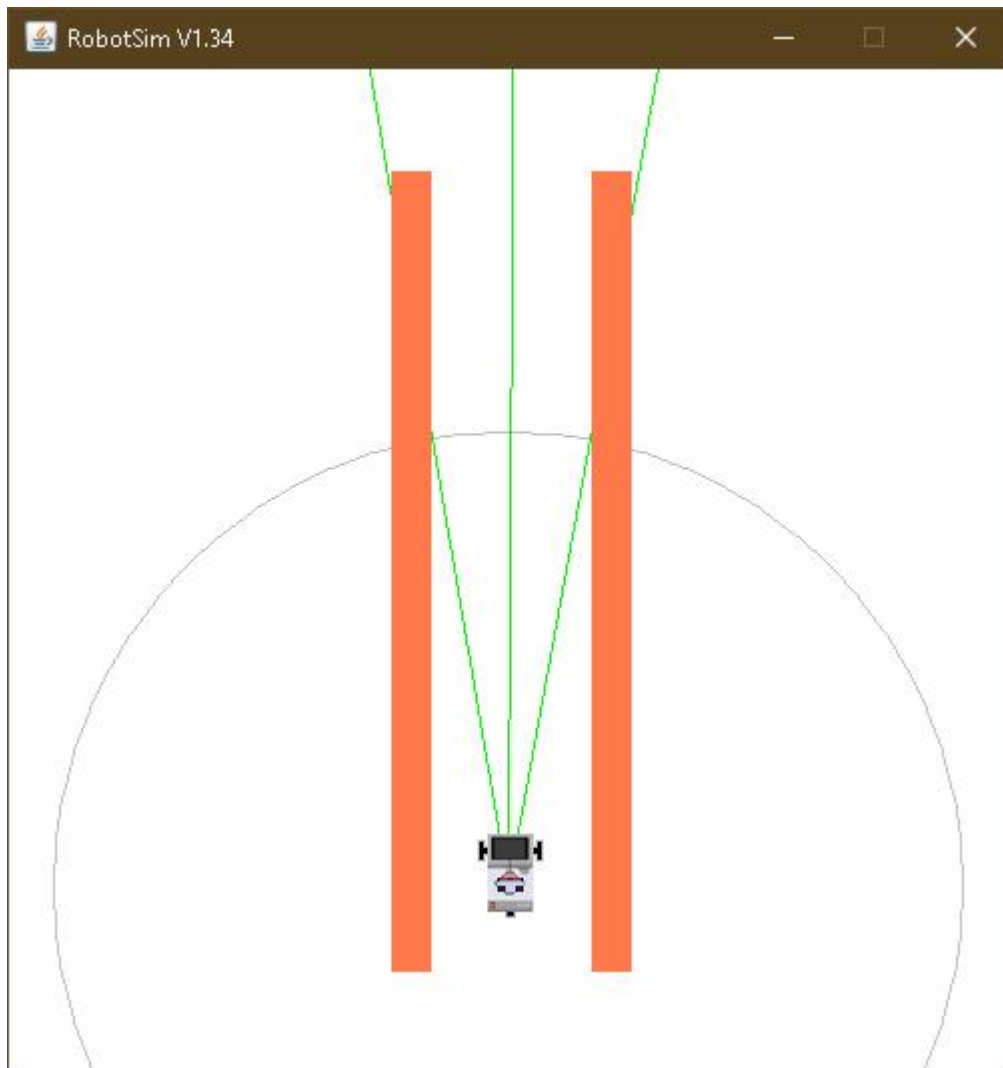
static{
    Point[] mesh_bar =
    {
        new Point(10, 200), new Point(-10, 200),
        new Point(-10, -200), new Point(10, -200)
    };

    RobotContext.useTarget("sprites/bar1.gif", mesh_bar, 200, 250);
    RobotContext.useTarget("sprites/bar1.gif", mesh_bar, 300, 250);
    RobotContext.setStartPosition(250, 460);
}

public static void main(String[] args) {
    new Prac_8();
}
```

```
}  
}
```

OUTPUT:



### Assignment 1(A):

Aim: Write a program to create a robot to perform rectangular motion using gears

Description:

1] NxtRobot() :

Class that represents a simulated NXT robot brick. Parts (e.g. motors, sensors) may be assembled into the robot to make it doing the desired job.

2] Gear() :

Creates a gear instance with right motor plugged into port A, left motor plugged into port B.

3] addPart() :

Assembles the given part into the robot.

4] setSpeed() :

Sets the speed to the given value (arbitrary units).

5] forward() :

Starts the forward movement for the given duration (in ms) and stops. Method returns at the end of the given duration.

6] left() :

Starts to rotate left (center of rotation at middle of the wheel axes). Method returns immediately, while the movement continues

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### Code:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.NxtRobot;
import ch.aplu.robotsim.Gear;
public class assignment1A {
    public assignment1A() {
        NxtRobot r = new NxtRobot ();
        Gear g = new Gear();
        r.addPart (g);
        g.setSpeed (100);
        while (true){
            g.forward (800);
            g.left (280);
        }
    }
    public static void main (String [] args){
        new assignment1A ();
    }
}
```

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Output:



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### Assignment 1(B):

**Aim:** Write a program to create a robot to perform circular motion using gears

**Description:**

1] rightArc() :

Starts to move to the right on arc with given radius. Method returns immediately, while the movement continues.

**Code:**

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.NxtRobot;
import ch.aplu.robotsim.Gear;

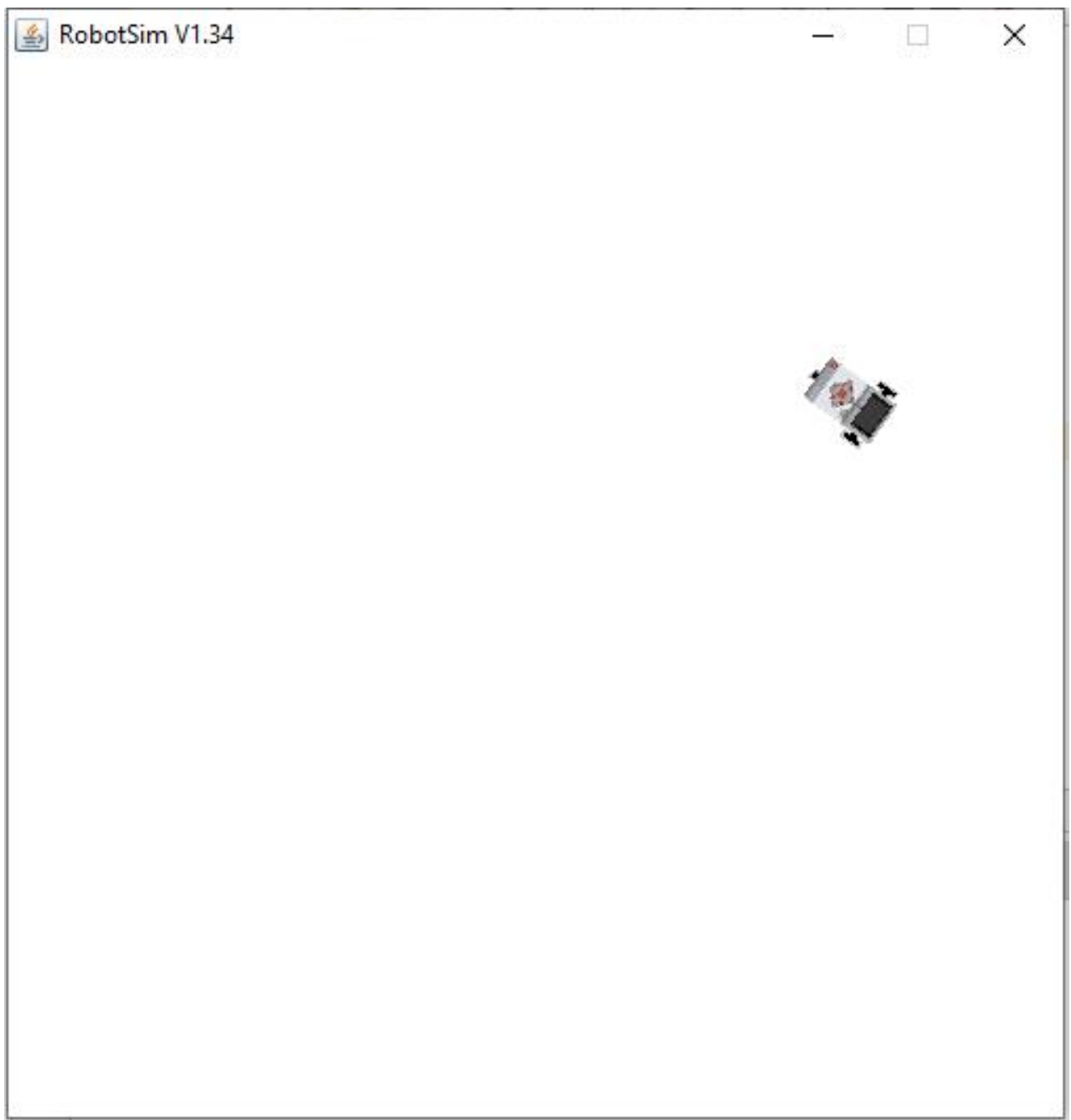
public class assignment1B {
    public assignment1B () {
        NxtRobot r = new NxtRobot ();
        Gear g = new Gear ();
        r.addPart (g);
        g.setSpeed (100);
        while (true) {
            g.rightArc (0.5);
        }
    }

    public static void main (String [] args){
        new assignment1B ();
    }
}
```

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}

Output:





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## Assignment 2 (A):

Aim: Write a program to create robot to perform a square motion without using gear.

Code:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Assignment_2a {

    Assignment_2a () {

        TurtleRobot t = new TurtleRobot ();

        t.setTurtleSpeed (100);

        while (true){

            t.forward(200);

            t.left (90);

        }

    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {

        new Assignment_1a ();

    }

}
```

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## Assignment 2 (B):

**Aim:** Write a program to create robot to perform a circular motion without using gear.

### Code:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;

public class Assignment_2b {

    Assignment_2b () {

        TurtleRobot t = new TurtleRobot ();

        t.setTurtleSpeed (100);

        while (true) {

            t.forward (2);

            t.left (2);

        }

    }

    public static void main (String [] args) {

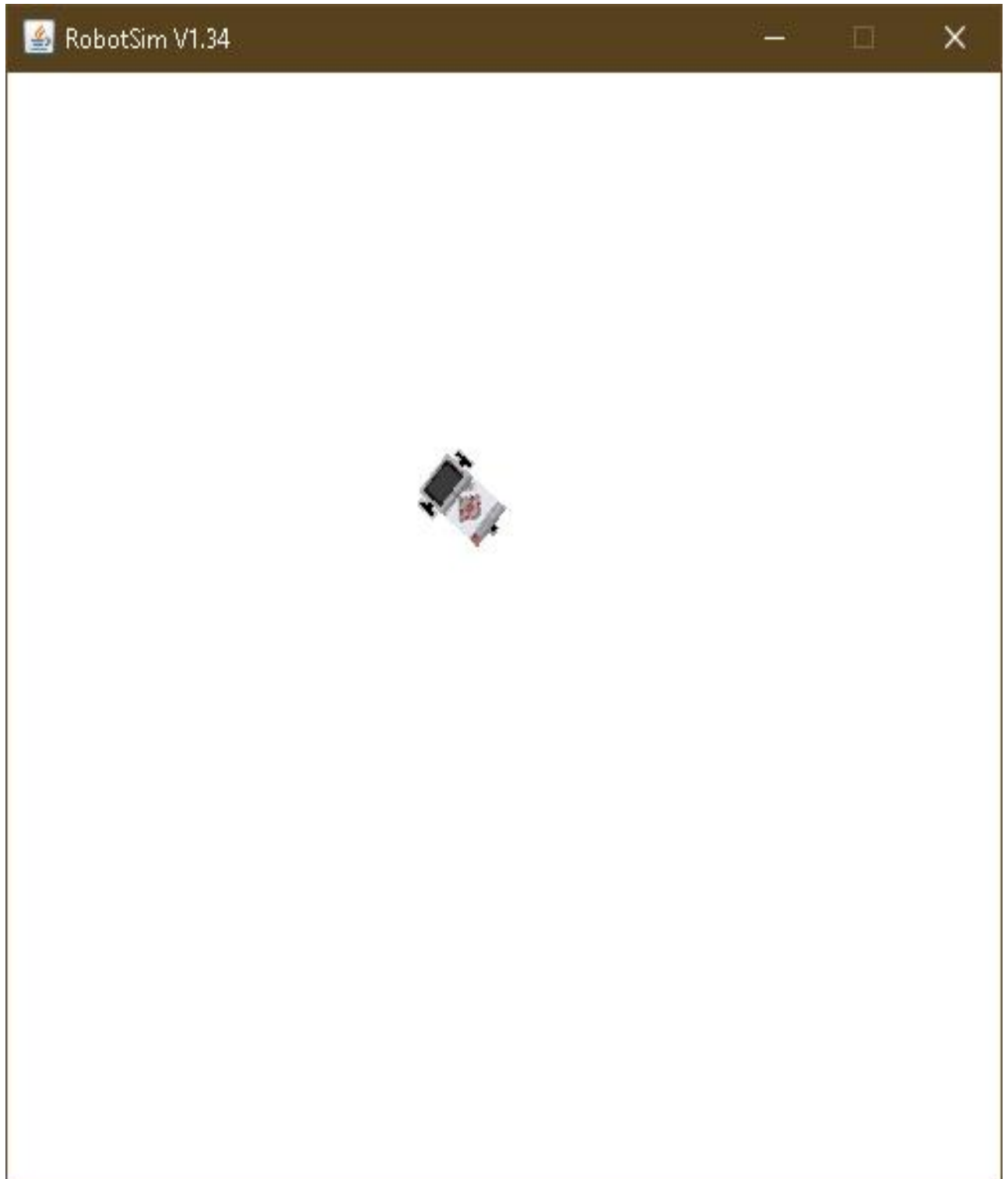
        new Assignment_1b ();

    }

}
```

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Output:



### Assignment 3:

Aim: Write a program to do a square using while or for loop, change direction based on condition and control motor movement

Description:

1] Motor() :

Creates a motor instance that is plugged into given port.

2] Tools.delay() :

Suspends execution of the current thread for the given amount of time.

Code:

```
import ch.aplu.robotsim.*;
import java.util.*;
public class assignment2 {
    assignment2 () {
        Scanner sc = new Scanner (System.in);
        NxtRobot r = new NxtRobot ();
        Motor m1 = new Motor (MotorPort.A);
        Motor m2 = new Motor (MotorPort.B);
        r.addPart (m1);
        r.addPart (m2);
        System.out.println ("Enter 1 for left and 2 for right :");
        int direction = sc.nextInt ();
        switch (direction) {
```

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case 1:

```
for (int i=0; i<4; i++){  
    m1.forward ();  
    Tools.delay (1090);  
    m2.forward ();  
  
    Tools.delay (1090);  
    m1.stop ();  
    m2.stop ();  
}
```

break;

case 2:

```
for (int i=0; i<4; i++){  
    m2.forward ();  
    Tools.delay (1090);  
    m1.forward ();  
    Tools.delay (1090);  
    m1.stop ();  
    m2.stop ();  
}
```

break;

}

}

```
public static void main (String args[]){
```

```
    new assignment2 ();
```

```
}
```

```
}
```

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Output:



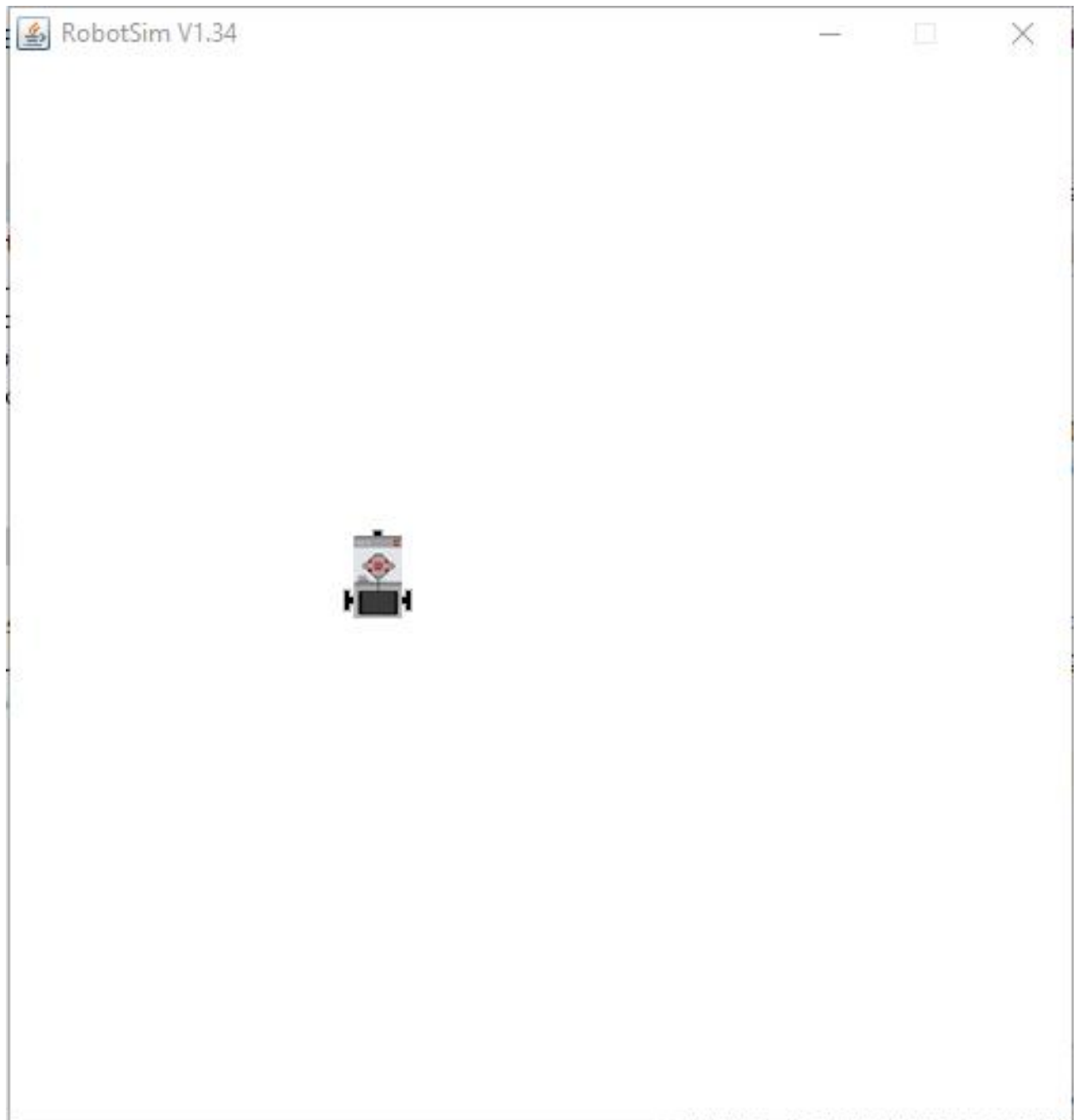
The screenshot shows a code editor window titled "Output - RoboticsAssignment (run)". The output text is as follows:

```
run:
Enter 1 for left and 2 for right:
1
|
```

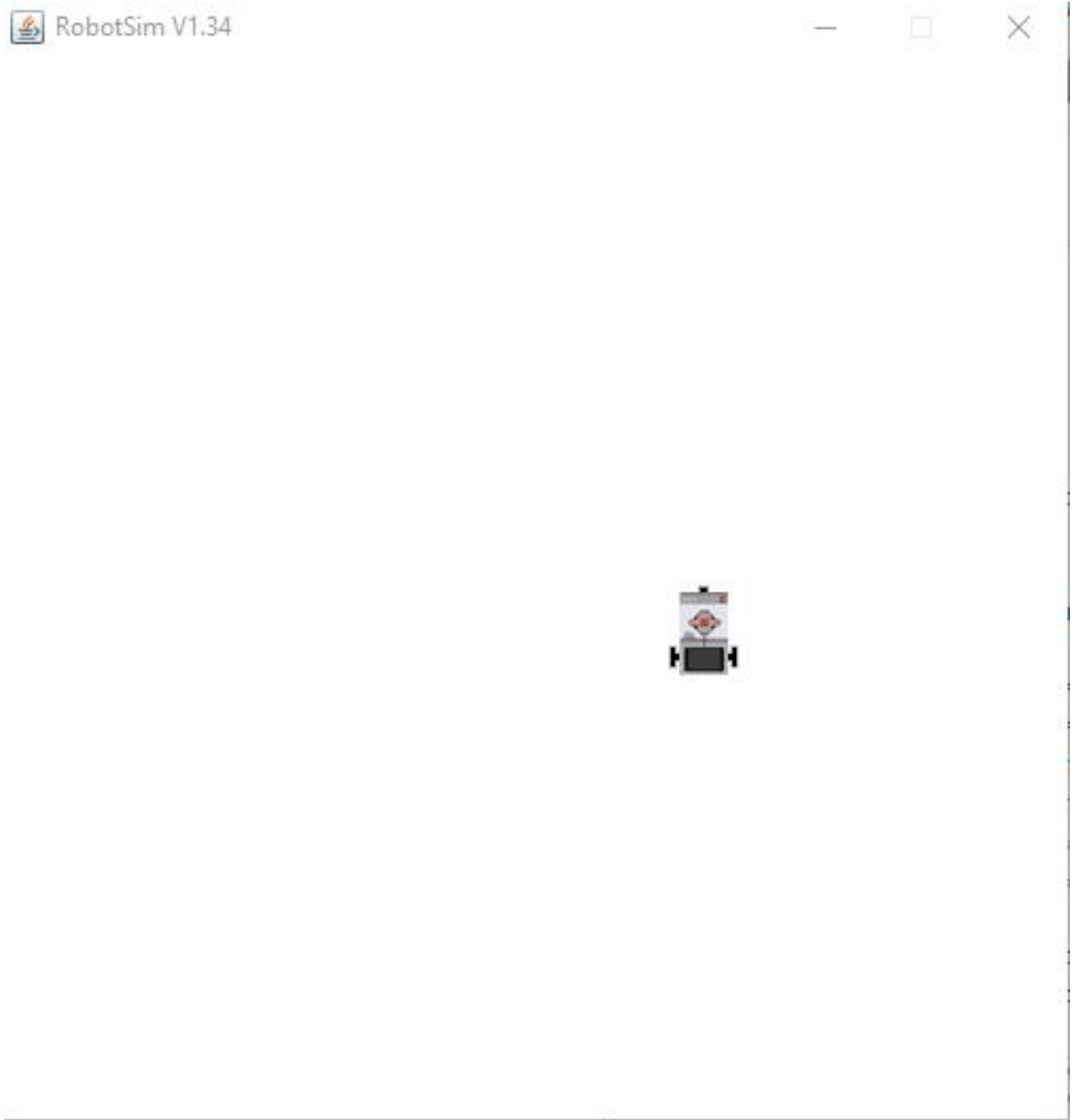
At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text "RoboticsAssignment (run)" and "running...". On the right side of the status bar, there is a "2" in a circle, the time "59:1", and the text "INS".



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