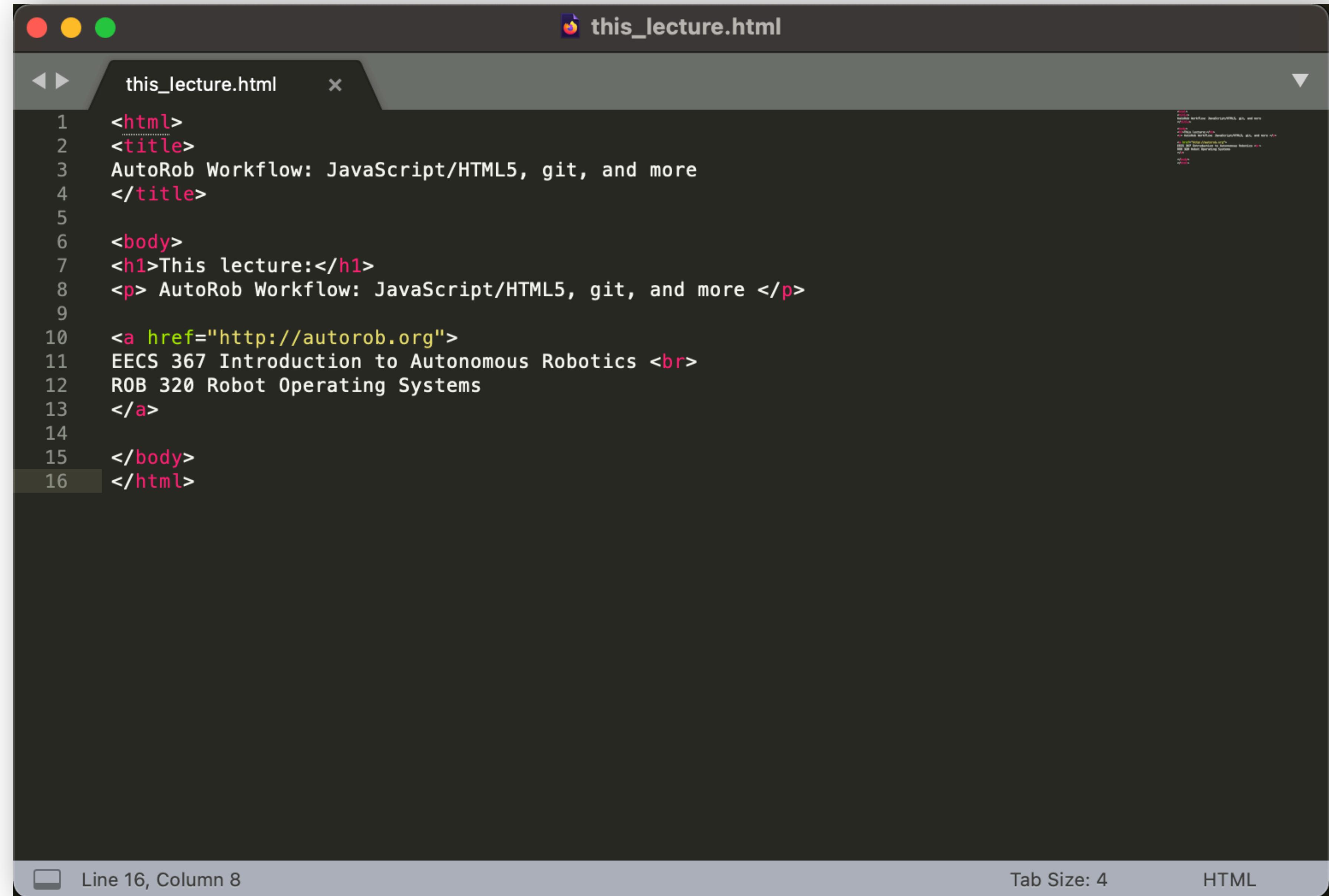


```
<html>
<title>
AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
</title>

<body>
<h1>This lecture:</h1>
<p> AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more </p>

<a href="http://autorob.org">
EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

</body>
</html>
```



A screenshot of the Sublime Text 3 code editor. The window title is "this_lecture.html". The tab bar shows "this_lecture.html" and an "x". The status bar at the bottom left says "Line 16, Column 8" and "HTML". The status bar at the bottom right says "Tab Size: 4". The main editor area contains the following HTML code:

```
1 <html>
2 <title>
3 AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
4 </title>
5
6 <body>
7 <h1>This lecture:</h1>
8 <p> AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more </p>
9
10 <a href="http://autorob.org">
11 EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
12 ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
13 </a>
14
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

sublime text editor

Put this text into a file named “this_lecture.html”



file:///Users/top/Documents/teaching/this_lecture.html



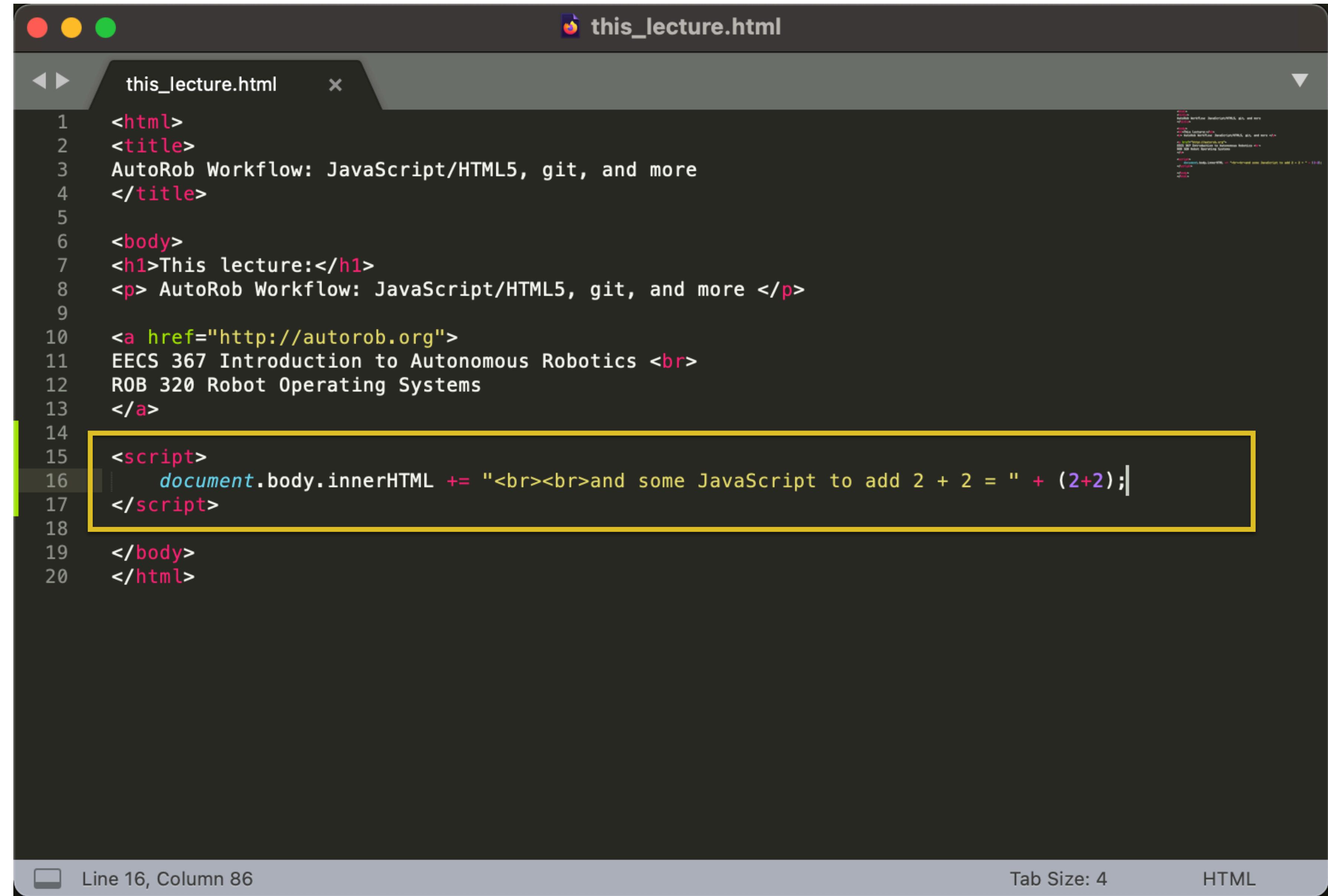
This lecture:

AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more

[EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics](#)

[ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems](#)

Open “this_lecture.html” in a web browser



A screenshot of a code editor window titled "this_lecture.html". The code editor has a dark theme and displays the following HTML content:

```
1 <html>
2 <title>
3 AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
4 </title>
5
6 <body>
7 <h1>This lecture:</h1>
8 <p> AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more </p>
9
10 <a href="http://autorob.org">
11 EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
12 ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
13 </a>
14
15 <script>
16 |   document.body.innerHTML += "<br><br>and some JavaScript to add 2 + 2 = " + (2+2);
17 </script>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

The line of code at index 16 is highlighted with a yellow box. The status bar at the bottom shows "Line 16, Column 86", "Tab Size: 4", and "HTML".

Change "this_lecture.html" with JavaScript code to execute



file:///Users/top/Documents/teaching/this_lecture.html



This lecture:

AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more

[EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics](#)

[ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems](#)

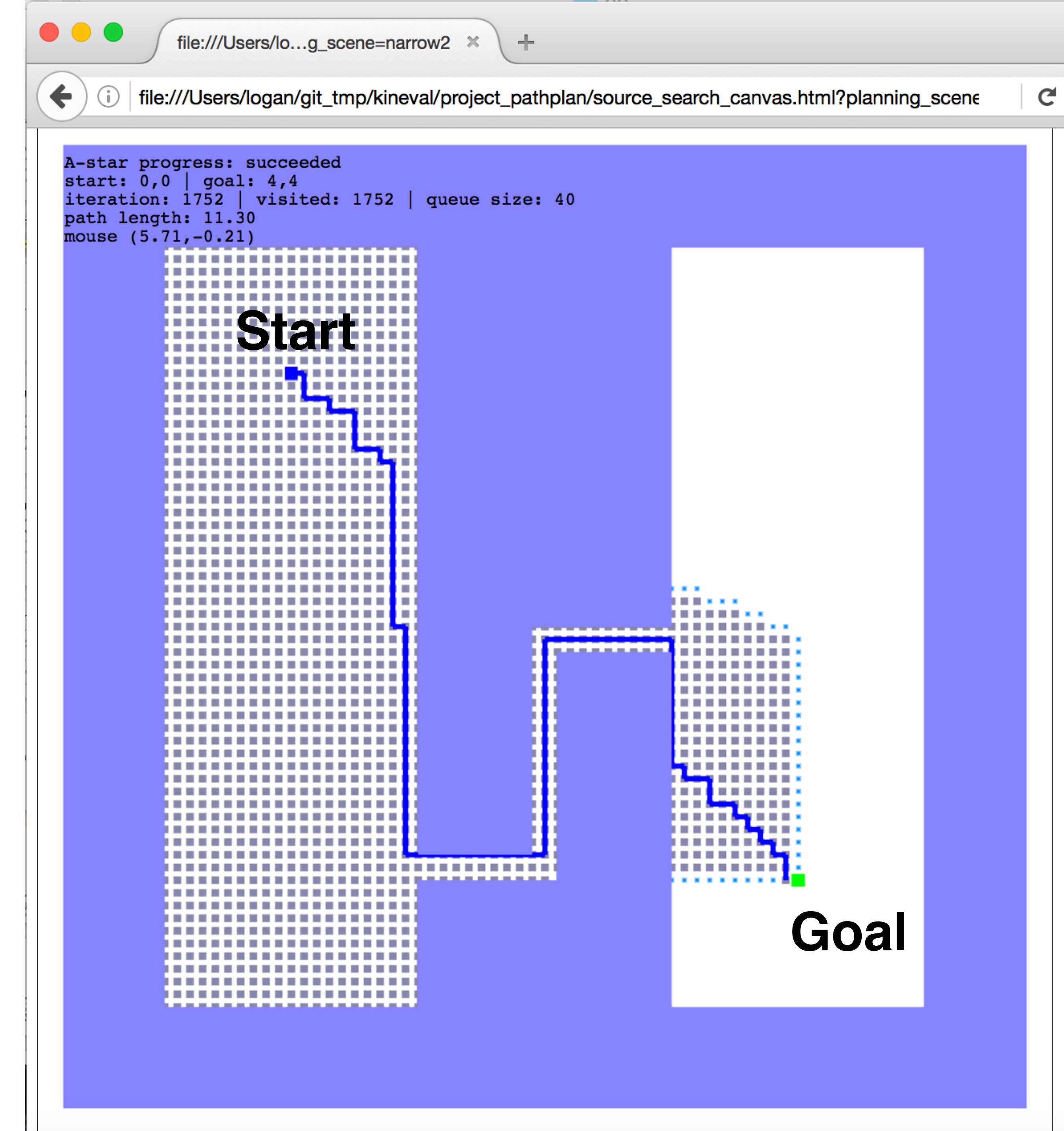
and some JavaScript to add $2 + 2 = 4$

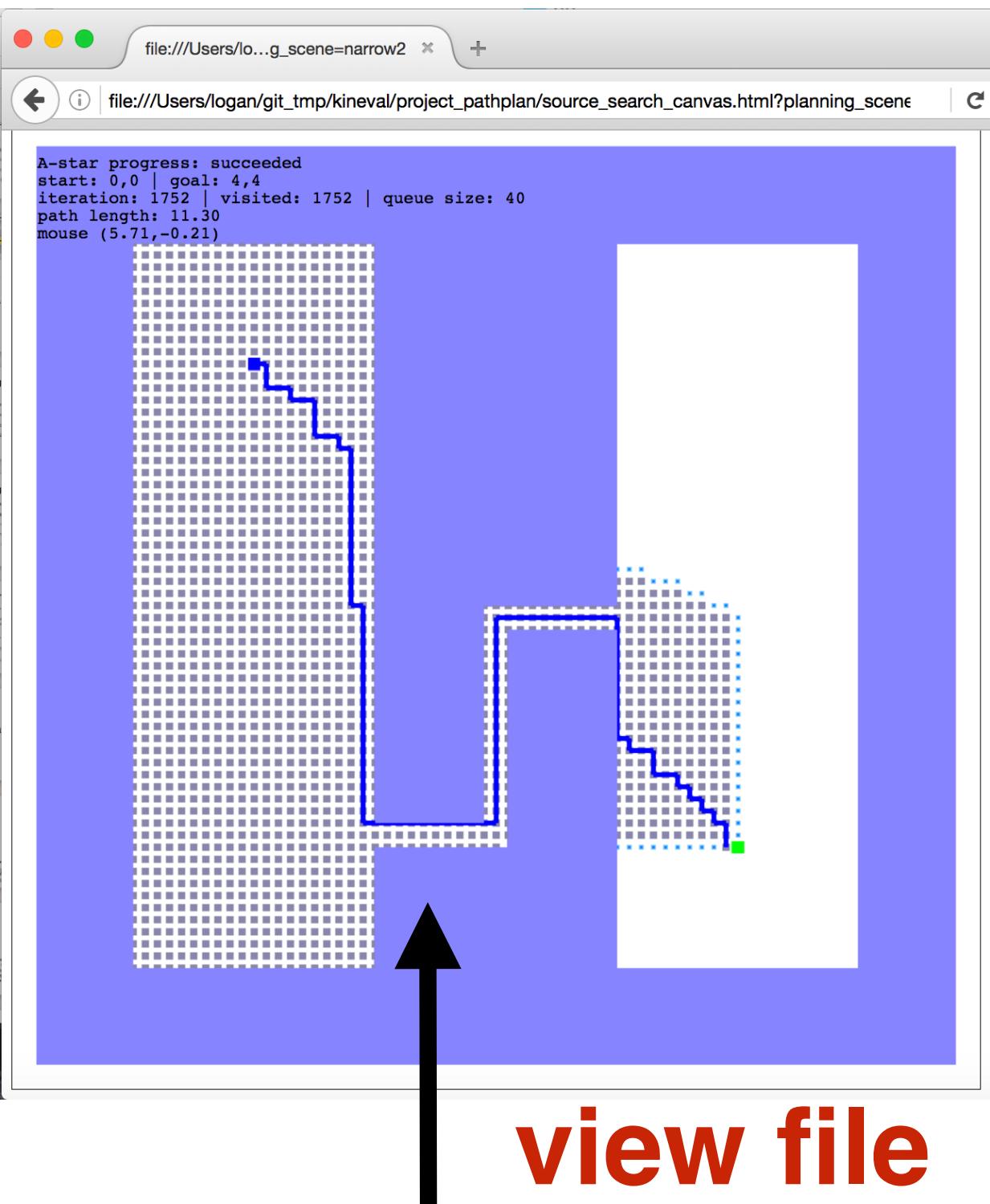
Reload “this_lecture.html” in browser to see result of this code

Similar workflow
for Project 1

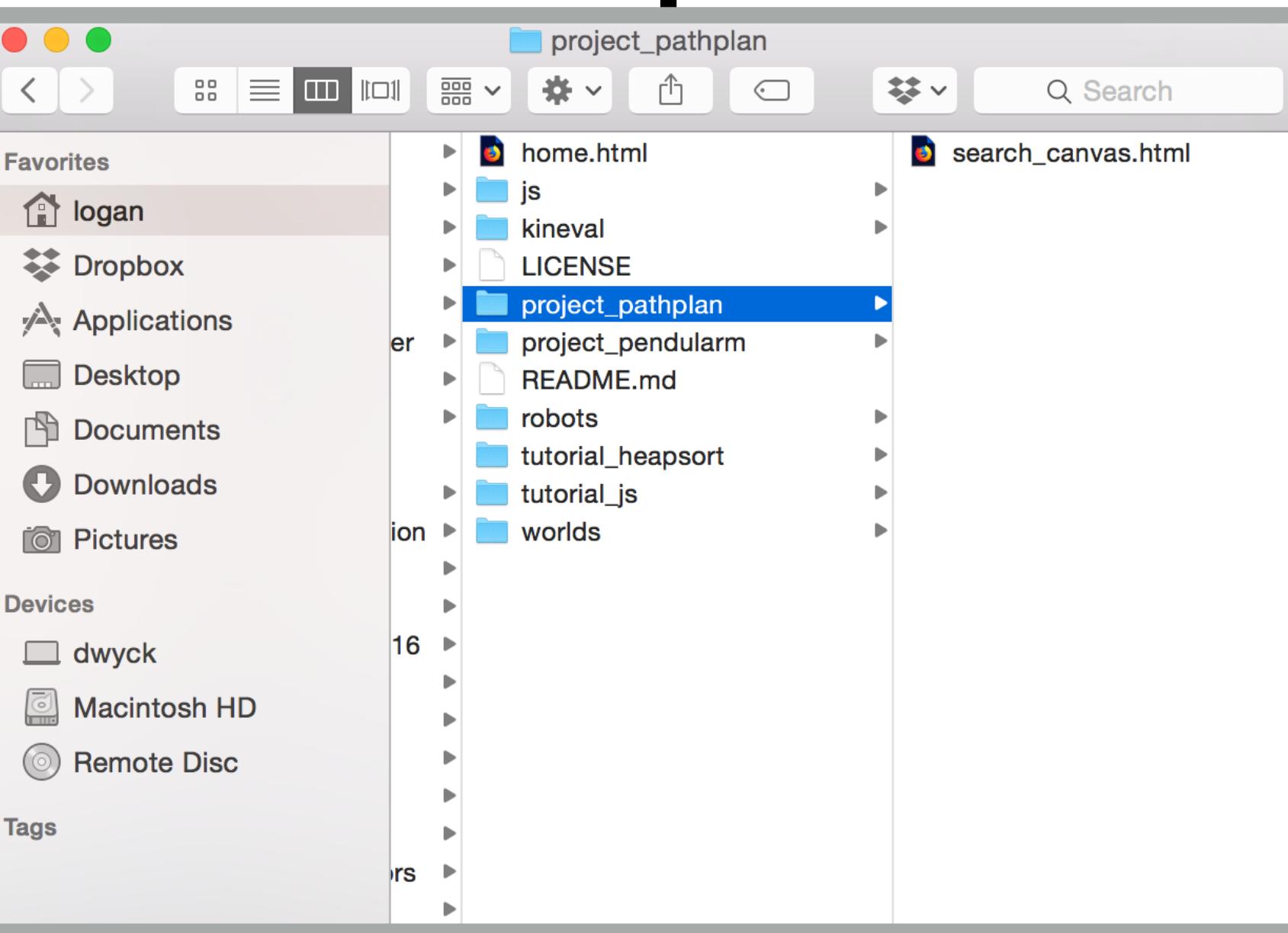
Project 1: 2D Path Planning

- A-star algorithm for search in a specified 2D world
- Implement planner in JavaScript/HTML5 file
- View planner run time behavior in web browser
- Submit by committing code to your git repository





view file

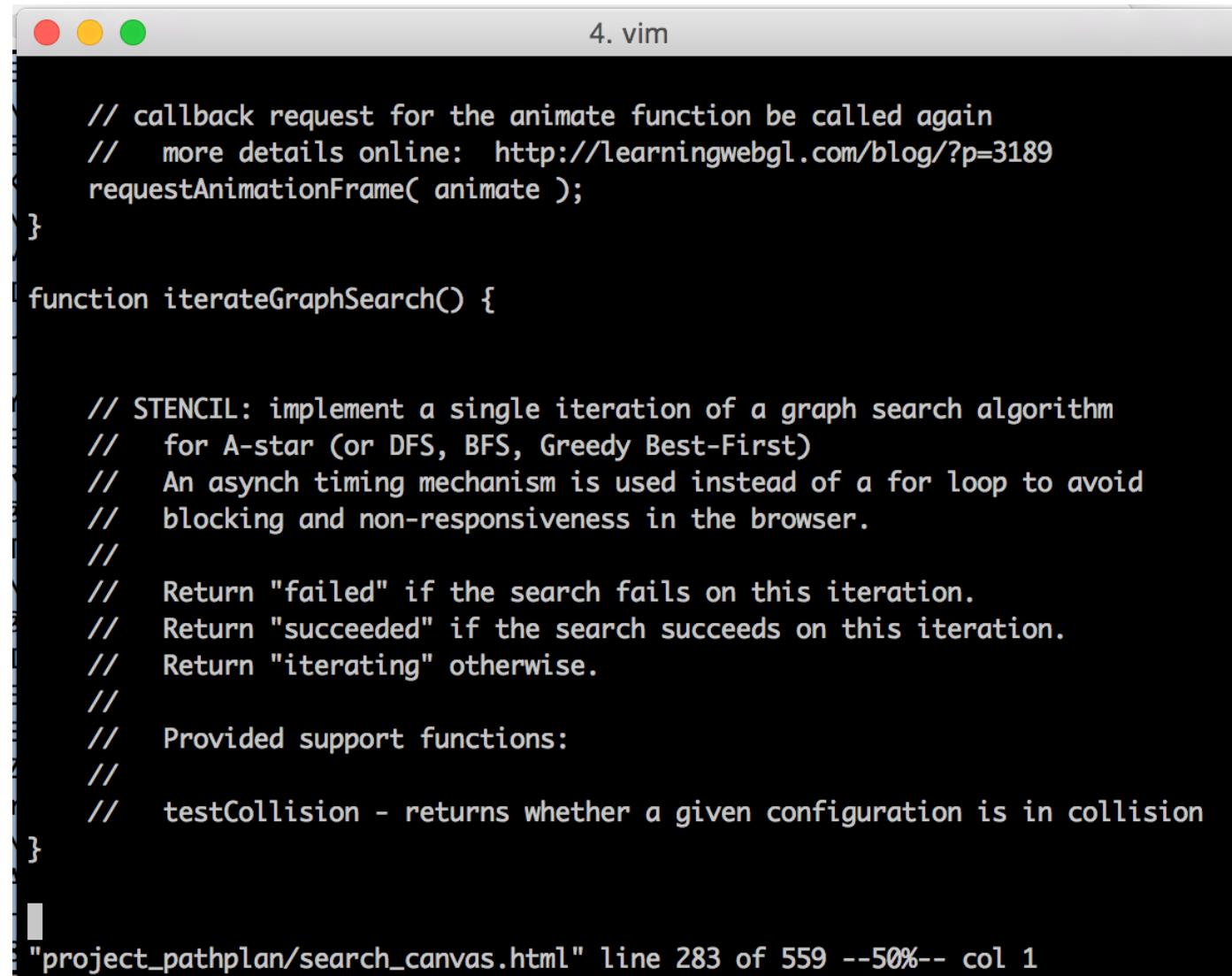


Source code
HTML and JS files
containing your code

Browser
See HTML and JS
code working

Text editor

Make changes to
HTML and JS code



```
// callback request for the animate function be called again
// more details online: http://learningwebgl.com/blog/?p=3189
requestAnimationFrame( animate );
}

function iterateGraphSearch() {

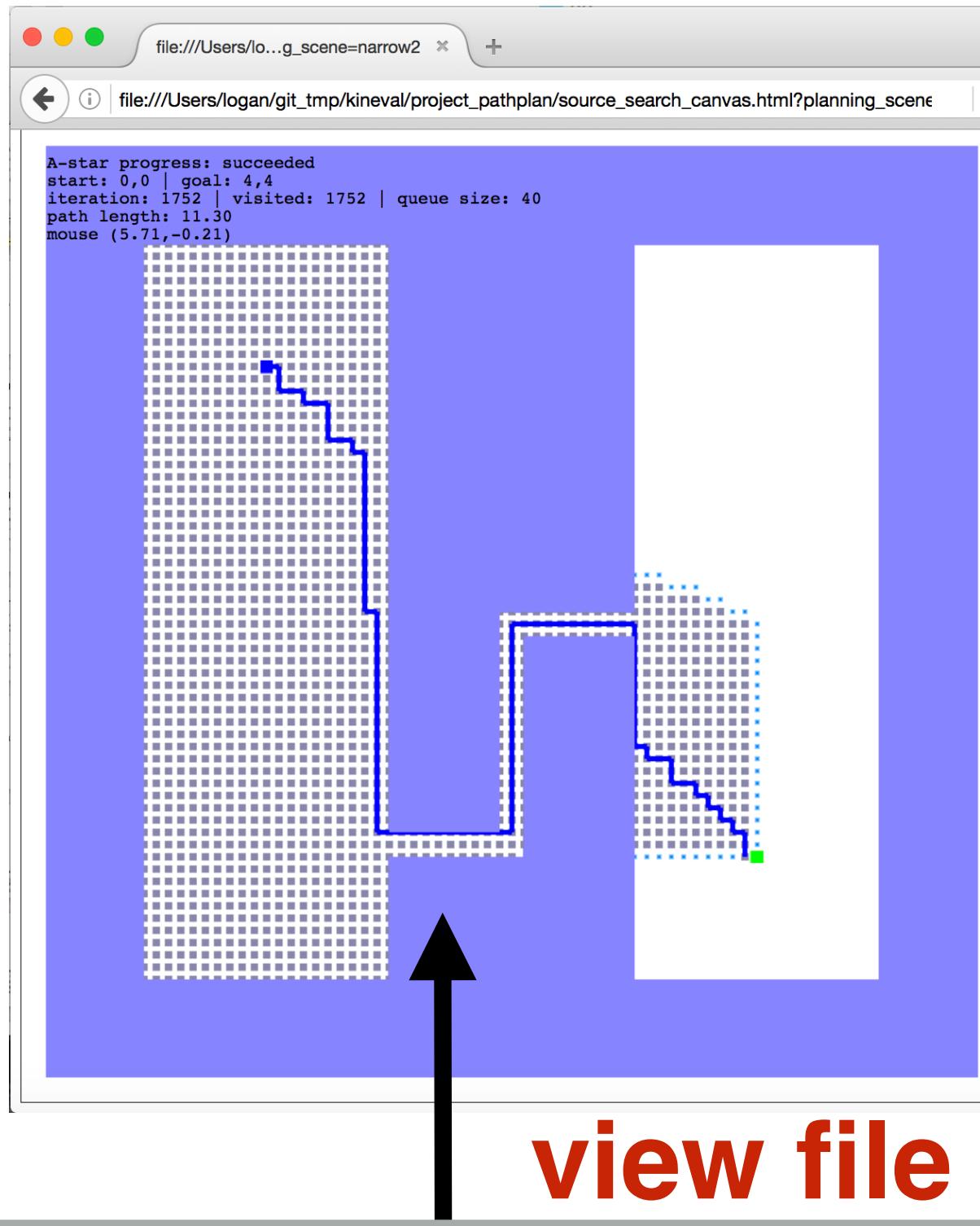
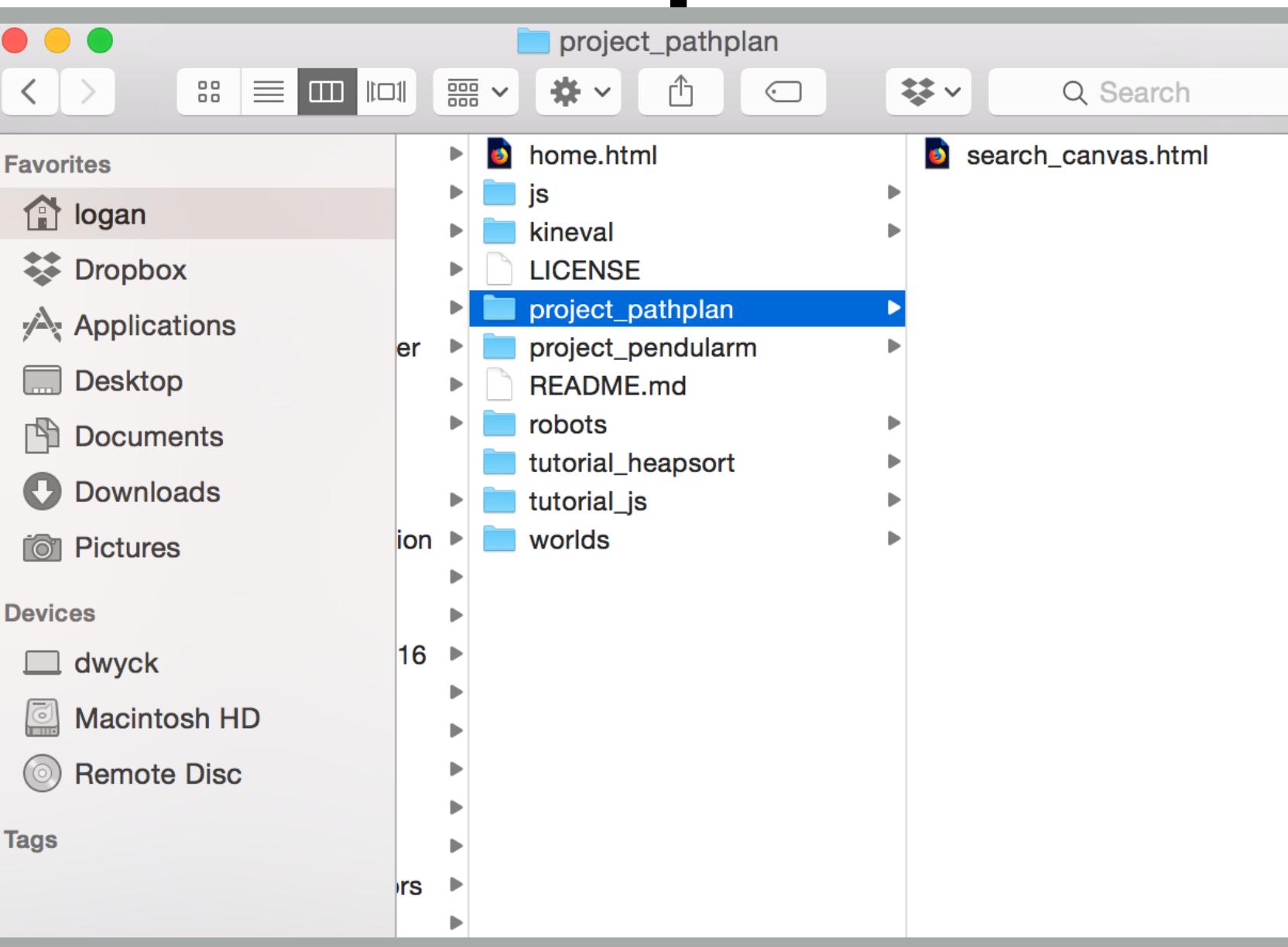
    // STENCIL: implement a single iteration of a graph search algorithm
    // for A-star (or DFS, BFS, Greedy Best-First)
    // An asynch timing mechanism is used instead of a for loop to avoid
    // blocking and non-responsiveness in the browser.
    //
    // Return "failed" if the search fails on this iteration.
    // Return "succeeded" if the search succeeds on this iteration.
    // Return "iterating" otherwise.
    //
    // Provided support functions:
    //
    // testCollision - returns whether a given configuration is in collision
}

"project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

open file

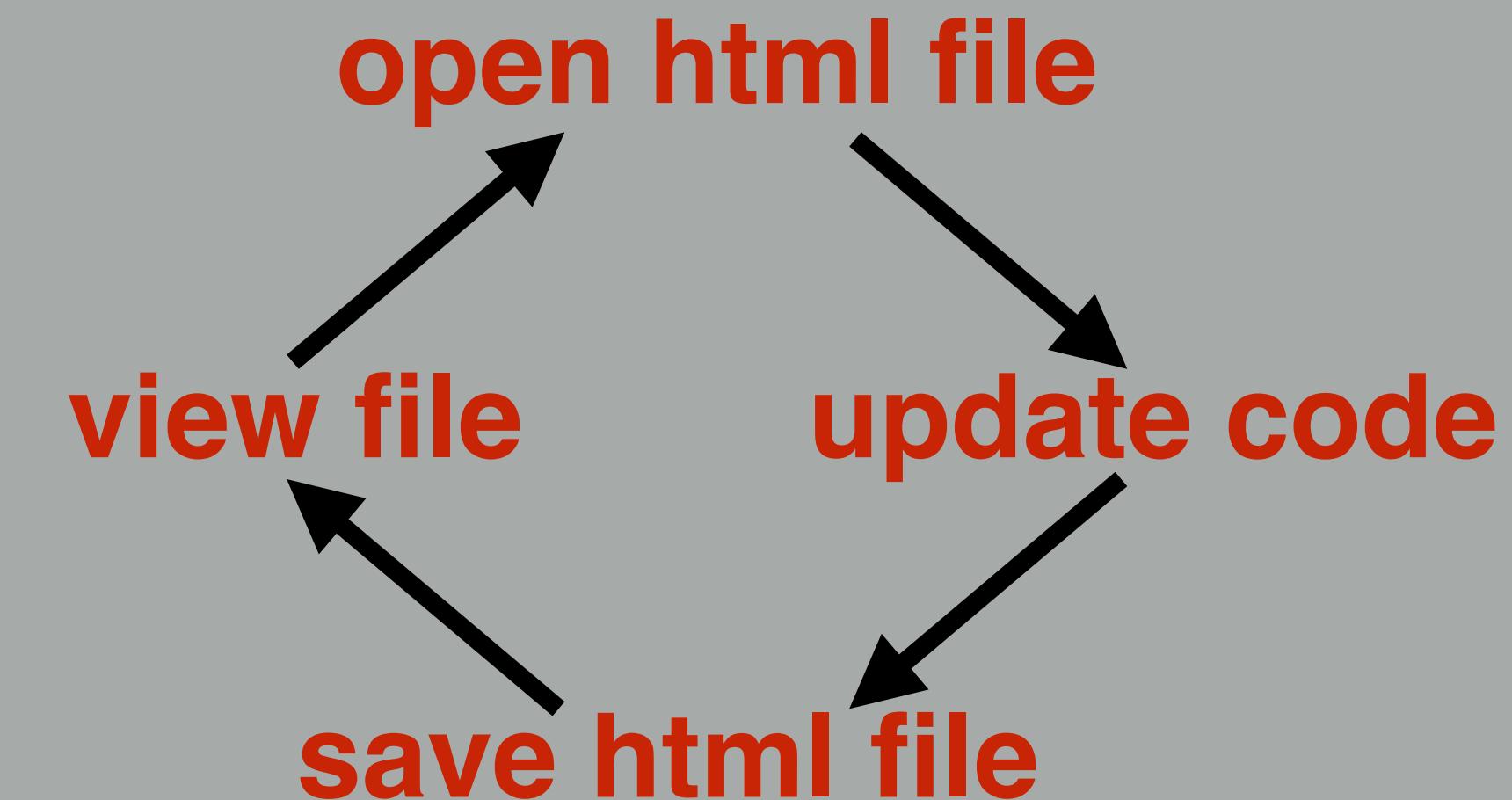
save file

Source code
HTML and JS files
containing your code



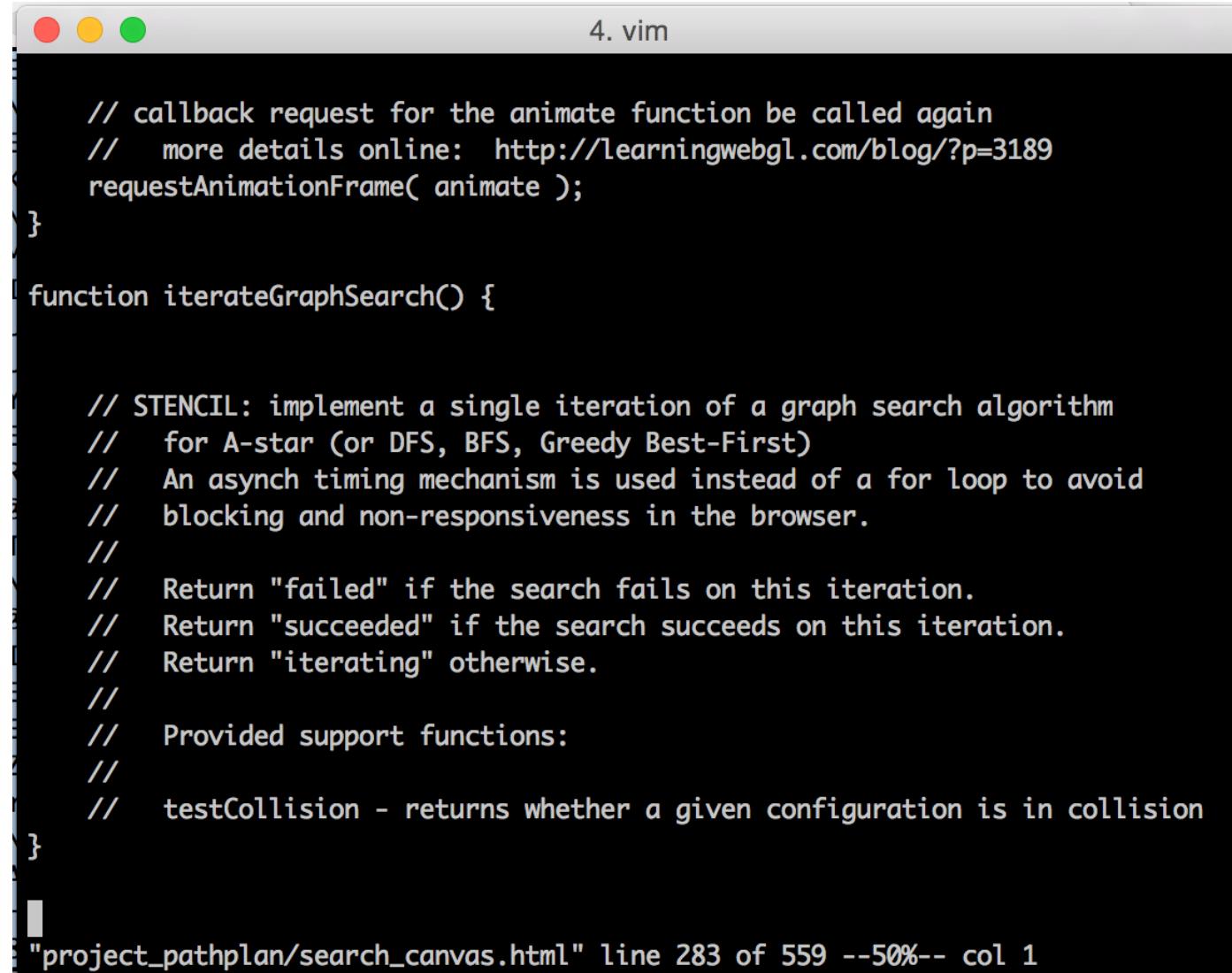
view file

Coding process



Text editor

Make changes to
HTML and JS code



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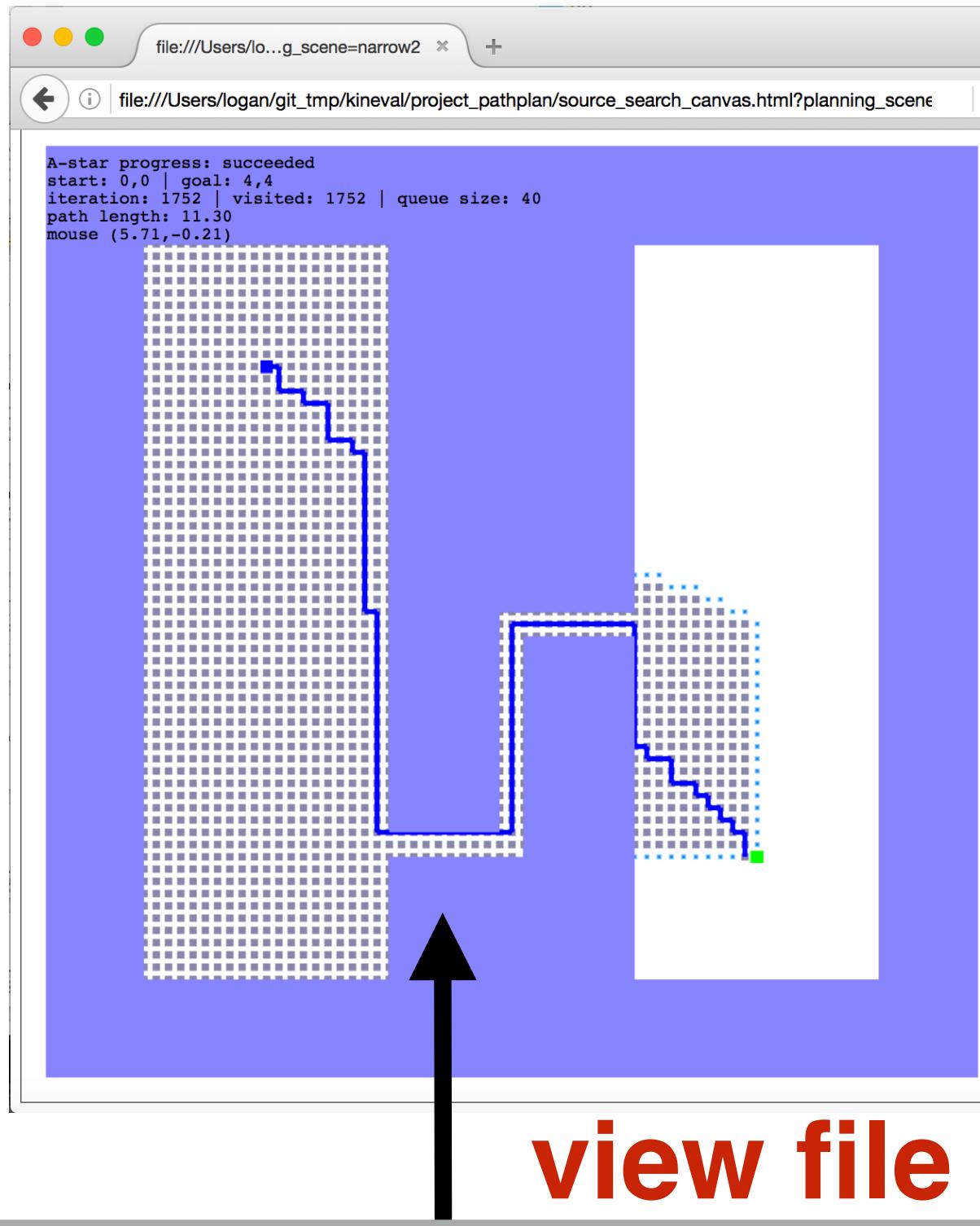
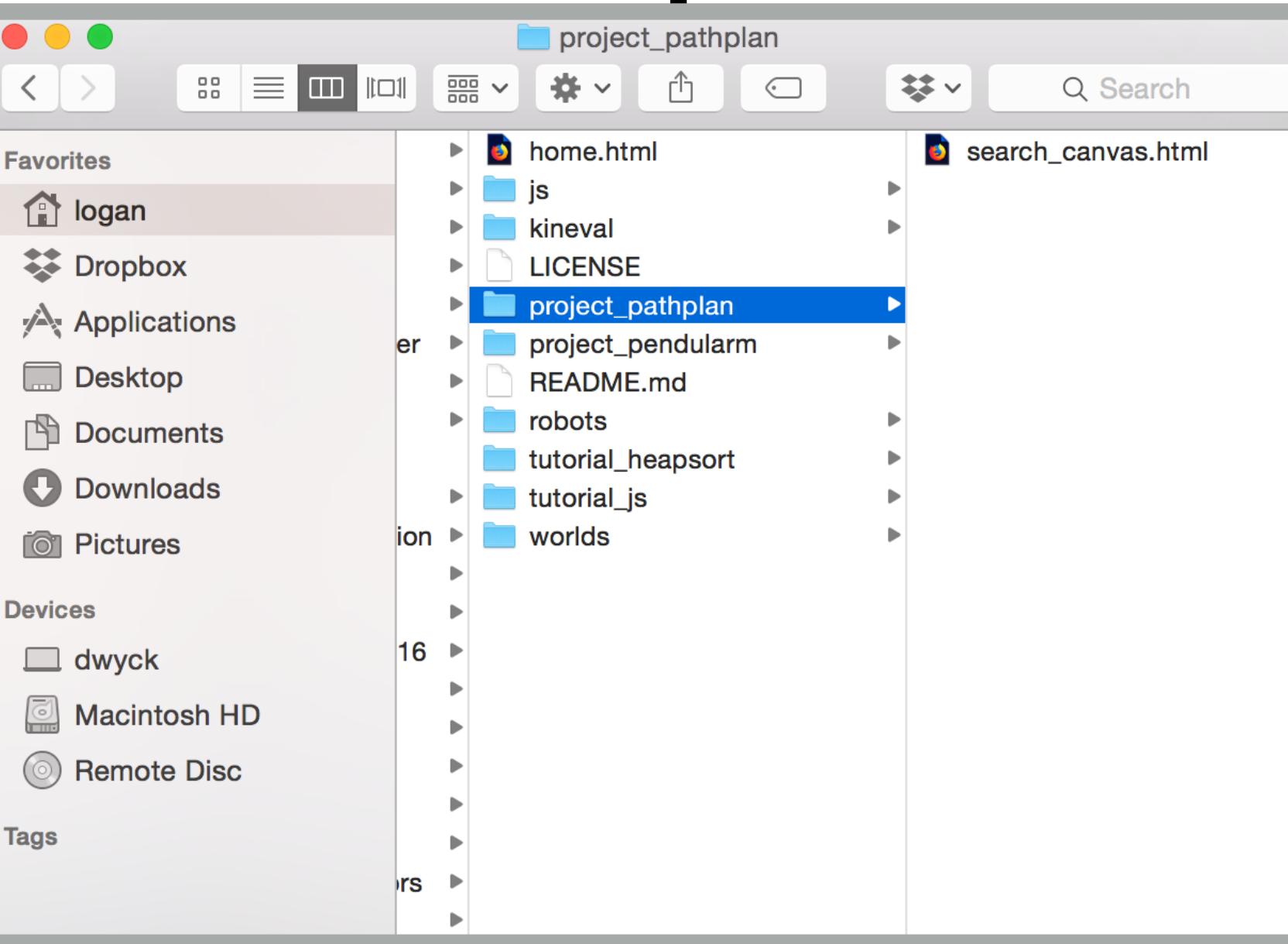
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"project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

open file

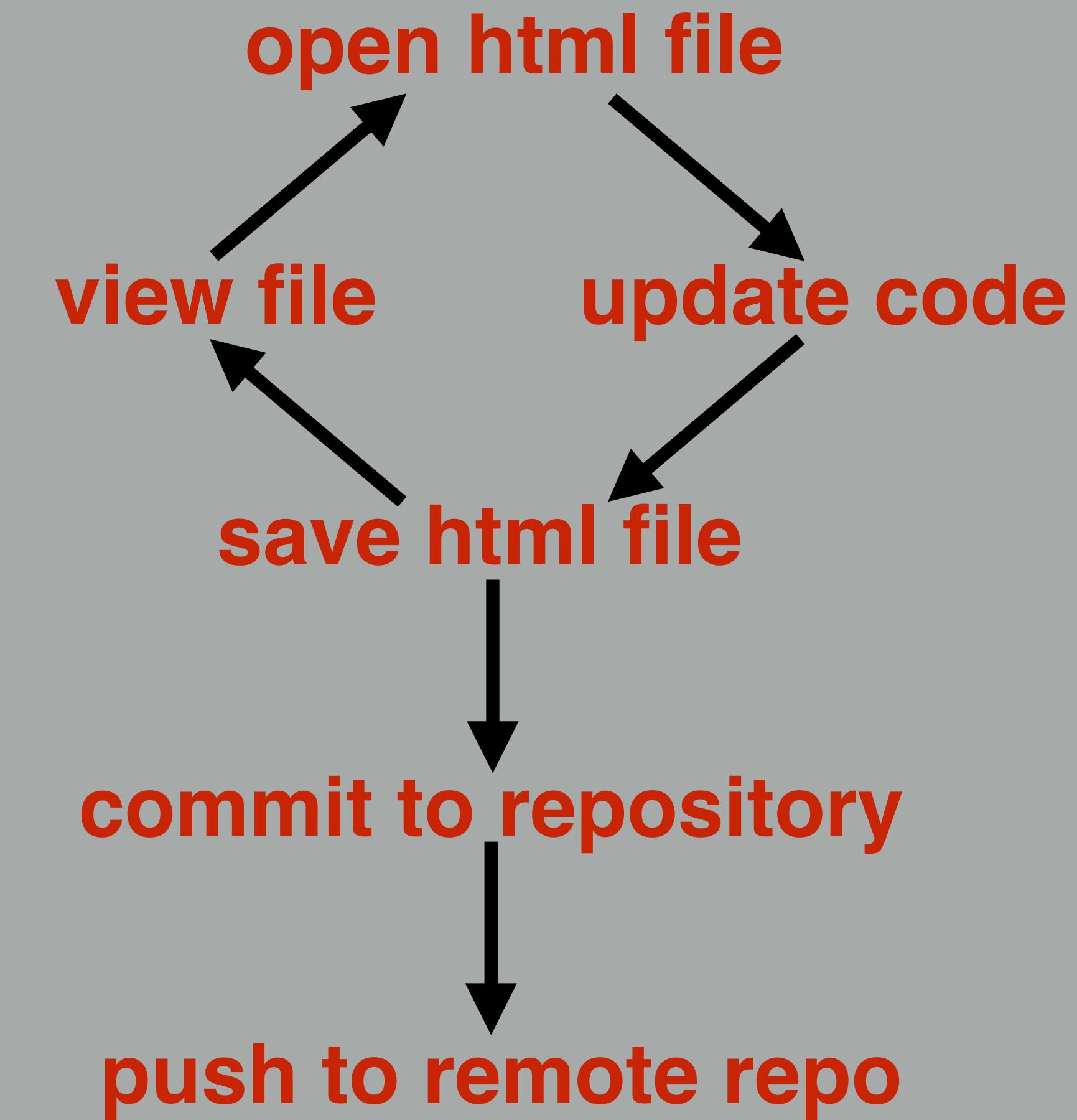
save file

Source code
HTML and JS files
containing your code



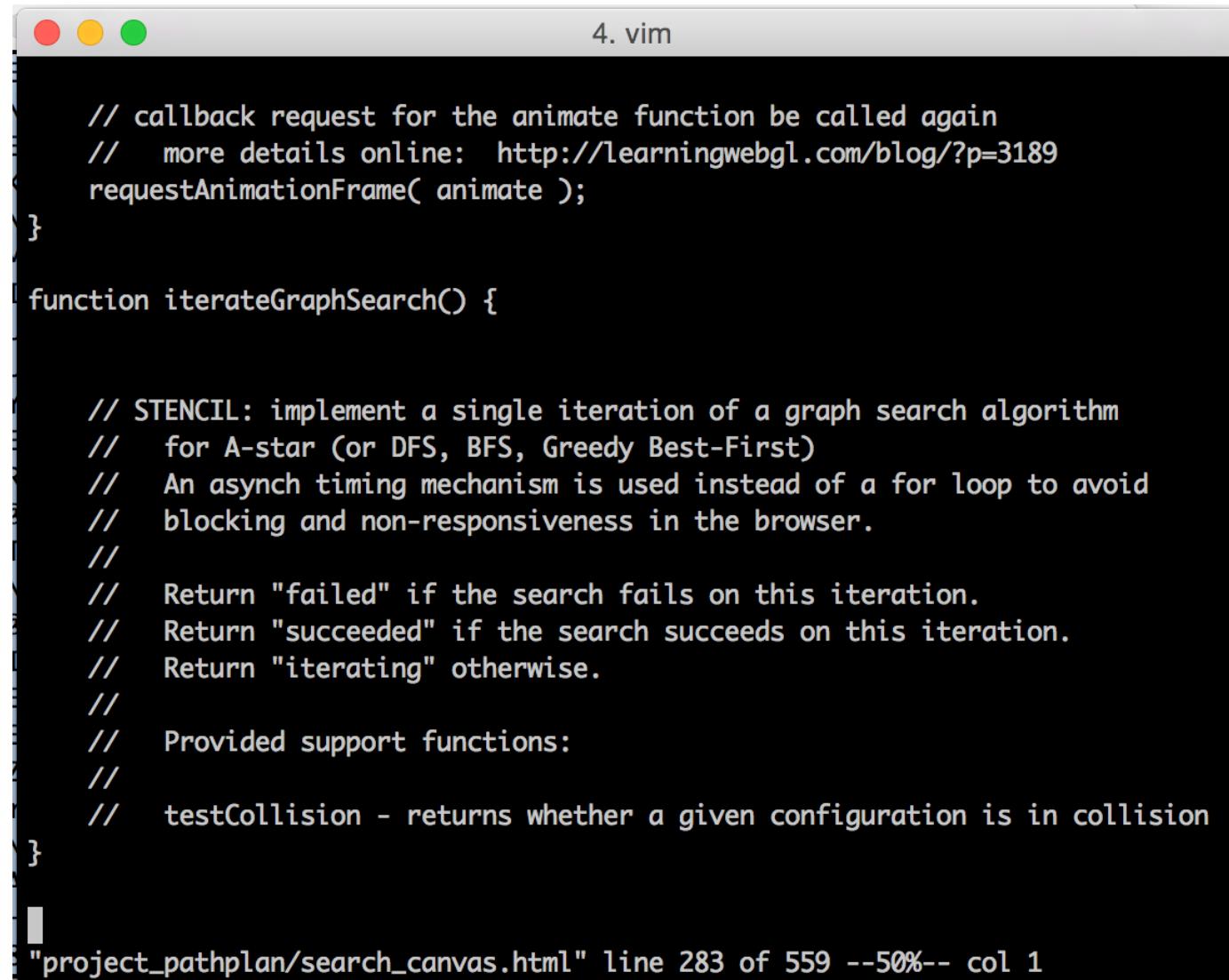
view file

Coding process



Text editor

Make changes to
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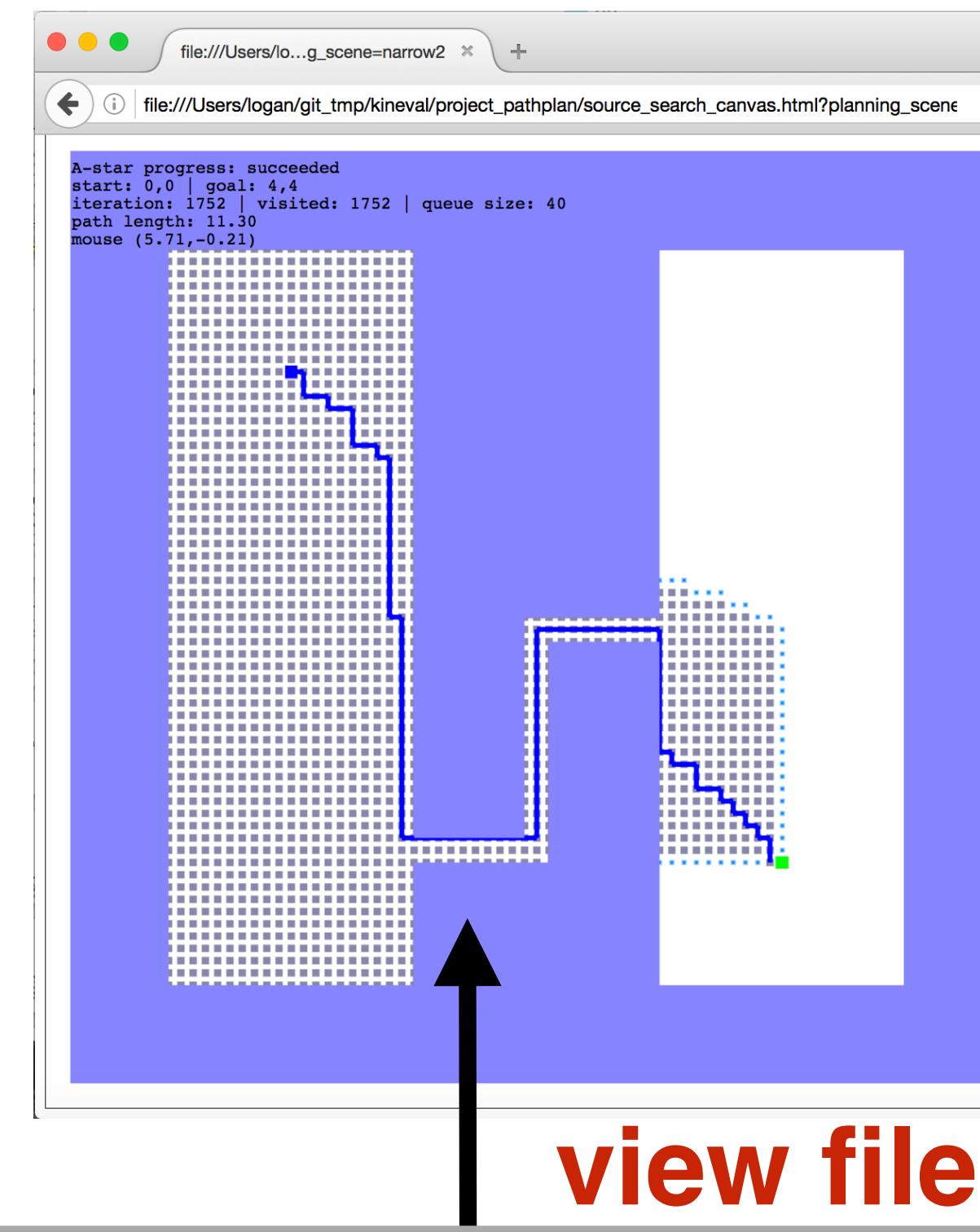
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"project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

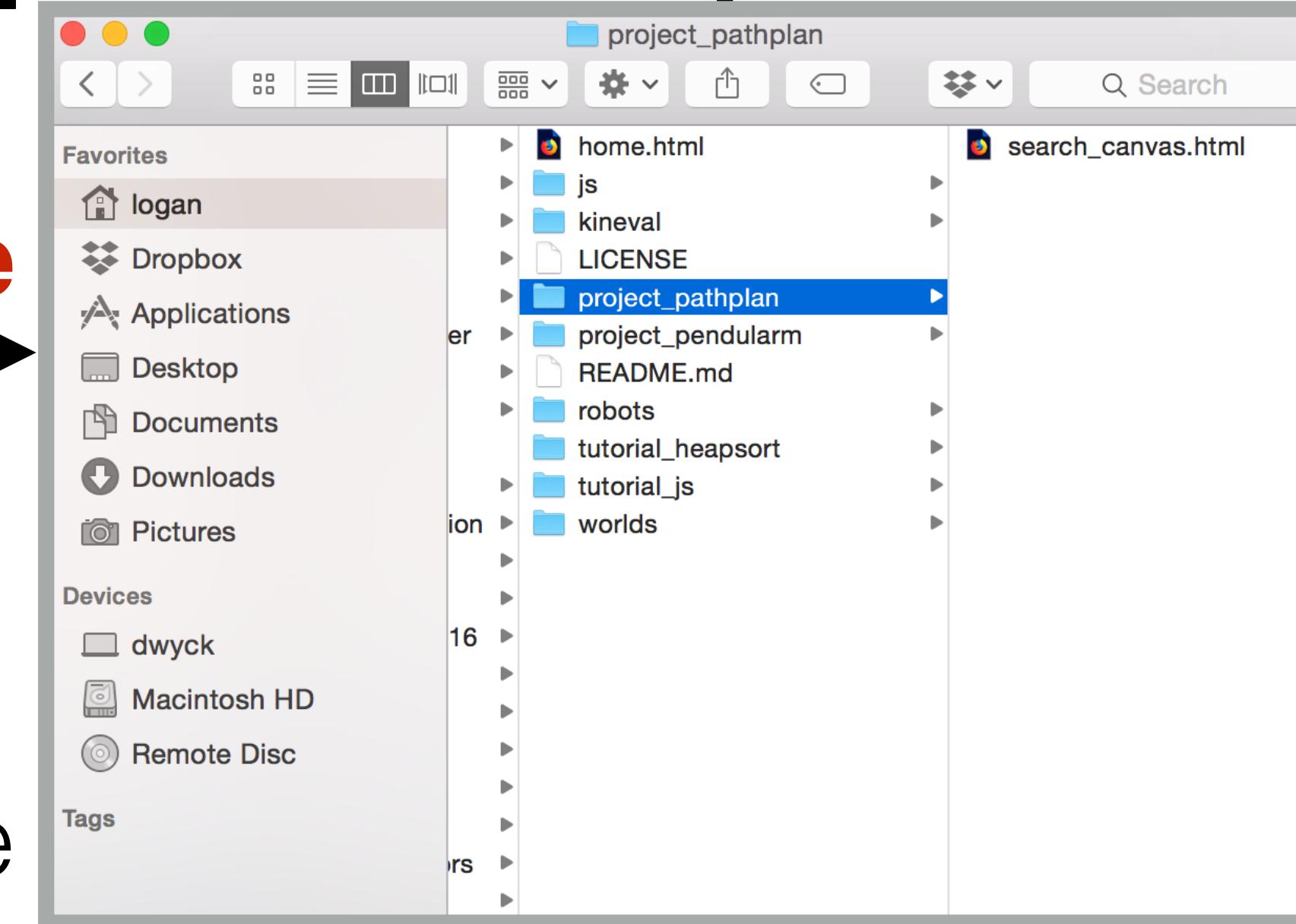
open file

save file

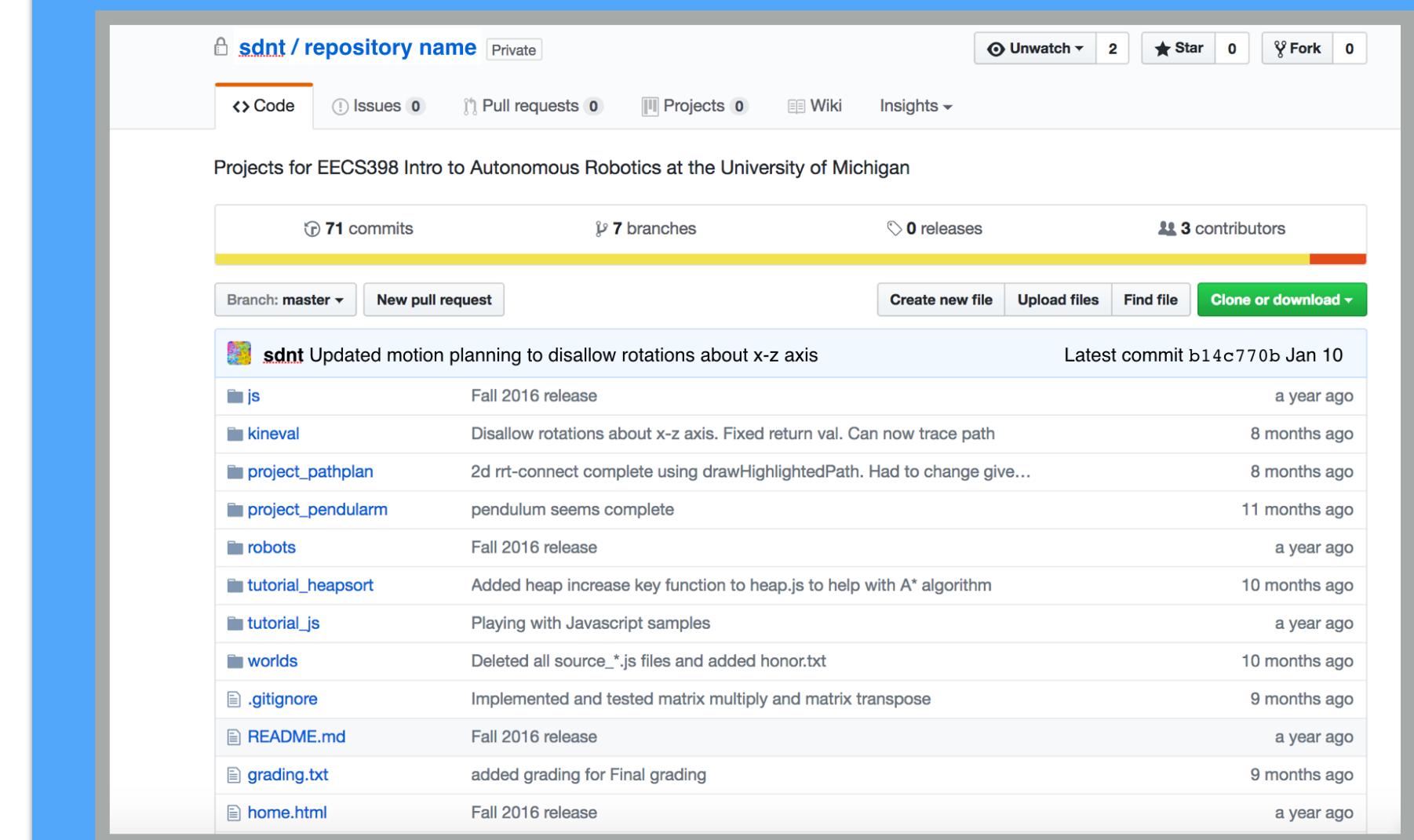
Source code
HTML and JS files
containing your code



view file



git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading

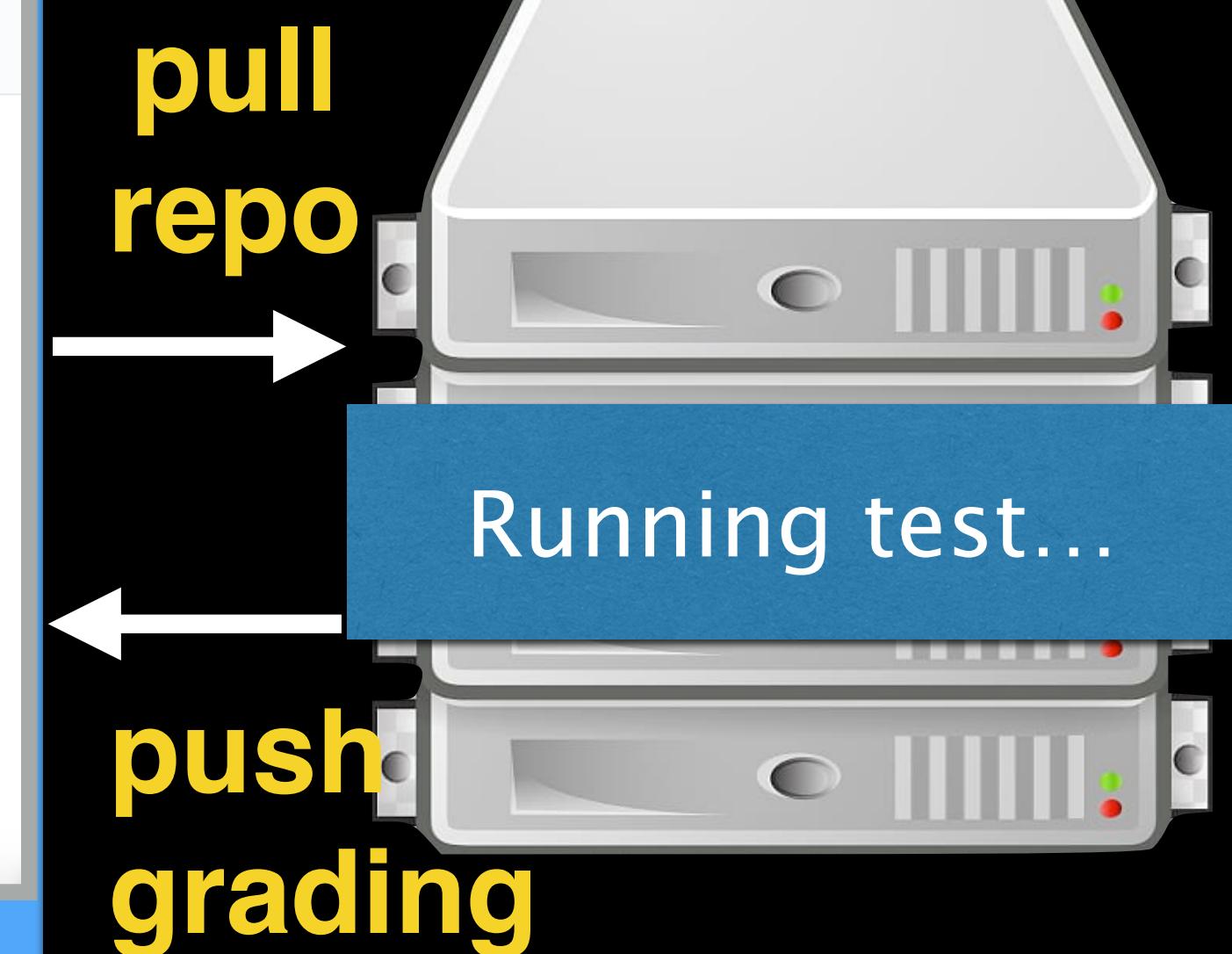


push repo

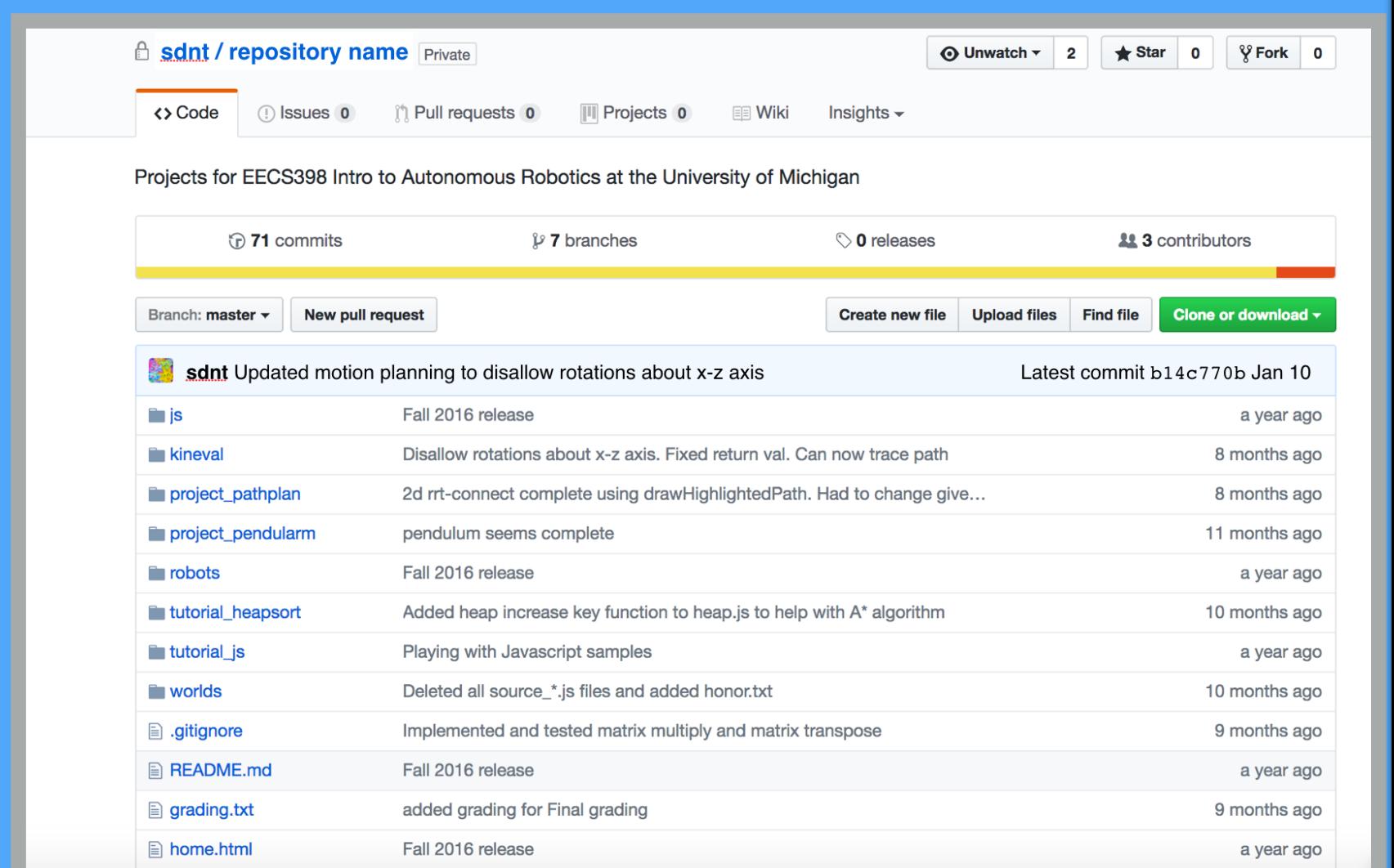
Pull repo

CI Grader

Continuous Integration
testing of project code

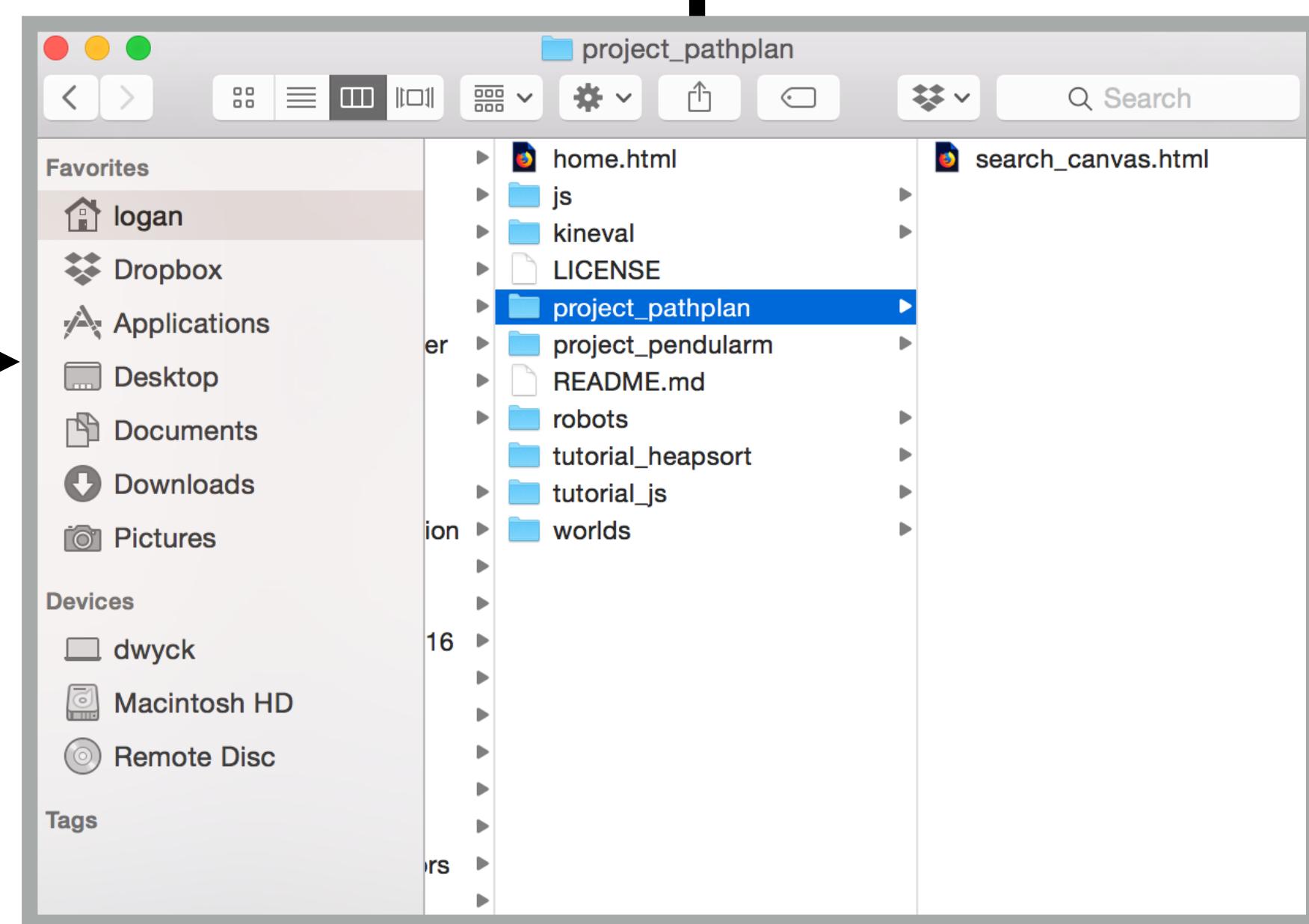


git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading



push repo

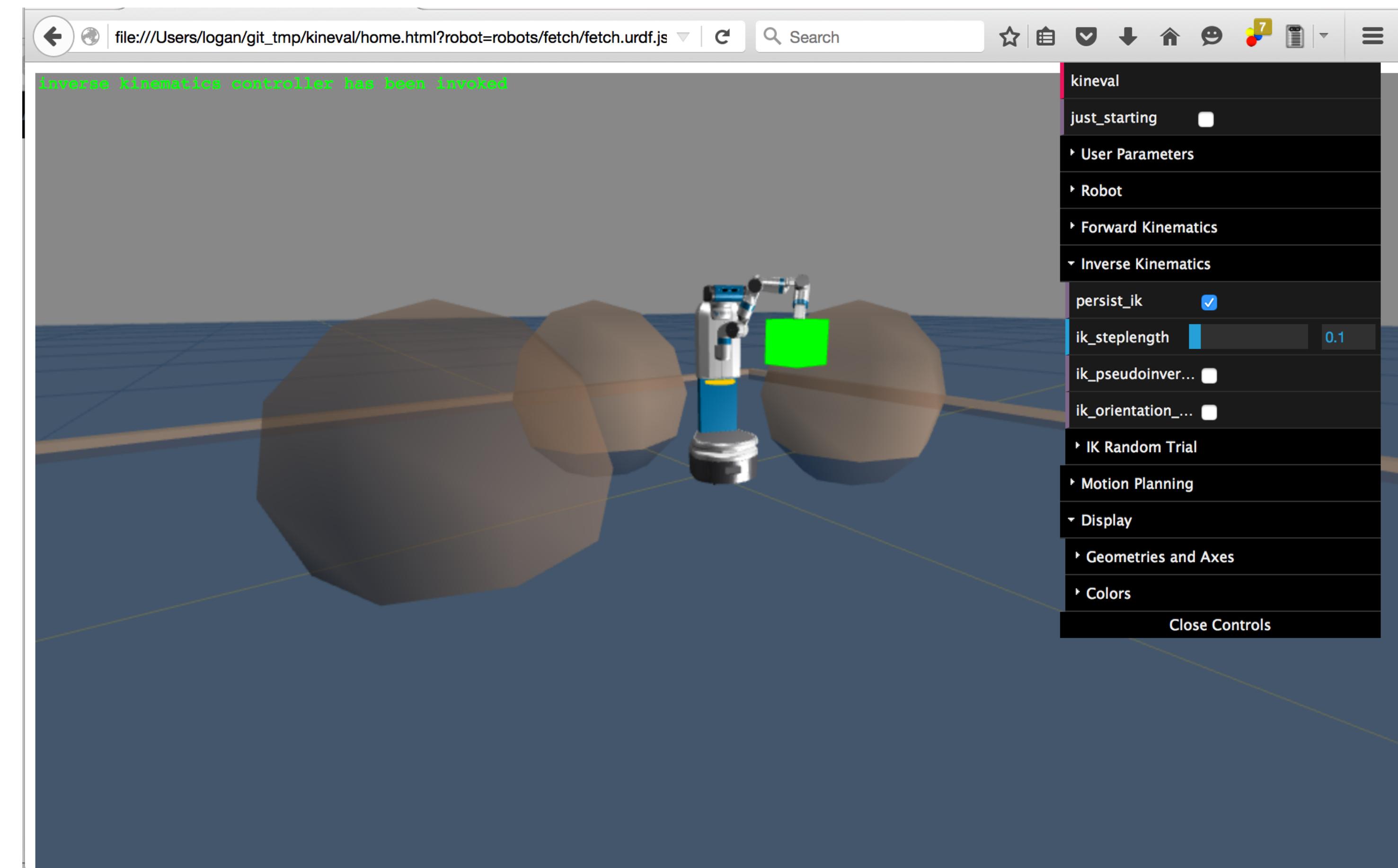
Pull repo



view file

AutoRob and JavaScript/HTML5

- AutoRob course projects implemented for web browsers using JavaScript/HTML5
- KinEval code stencil was created for this purpose
- Works in commonly-used modern web browsers (Firefox, Chrome, Opera, ...)



AUTOROB

schedule

kineval

git

FAQ

assignments: 1

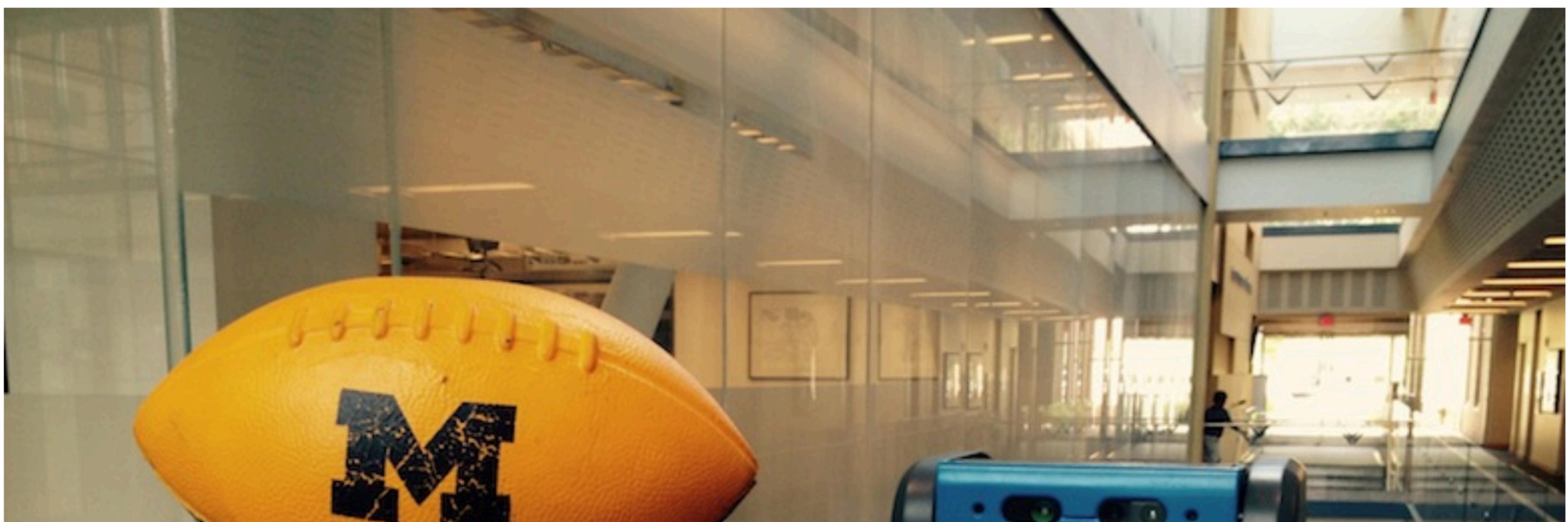
AutoRob

Introduction to Autonomous Robotics
Michigan EECS 367

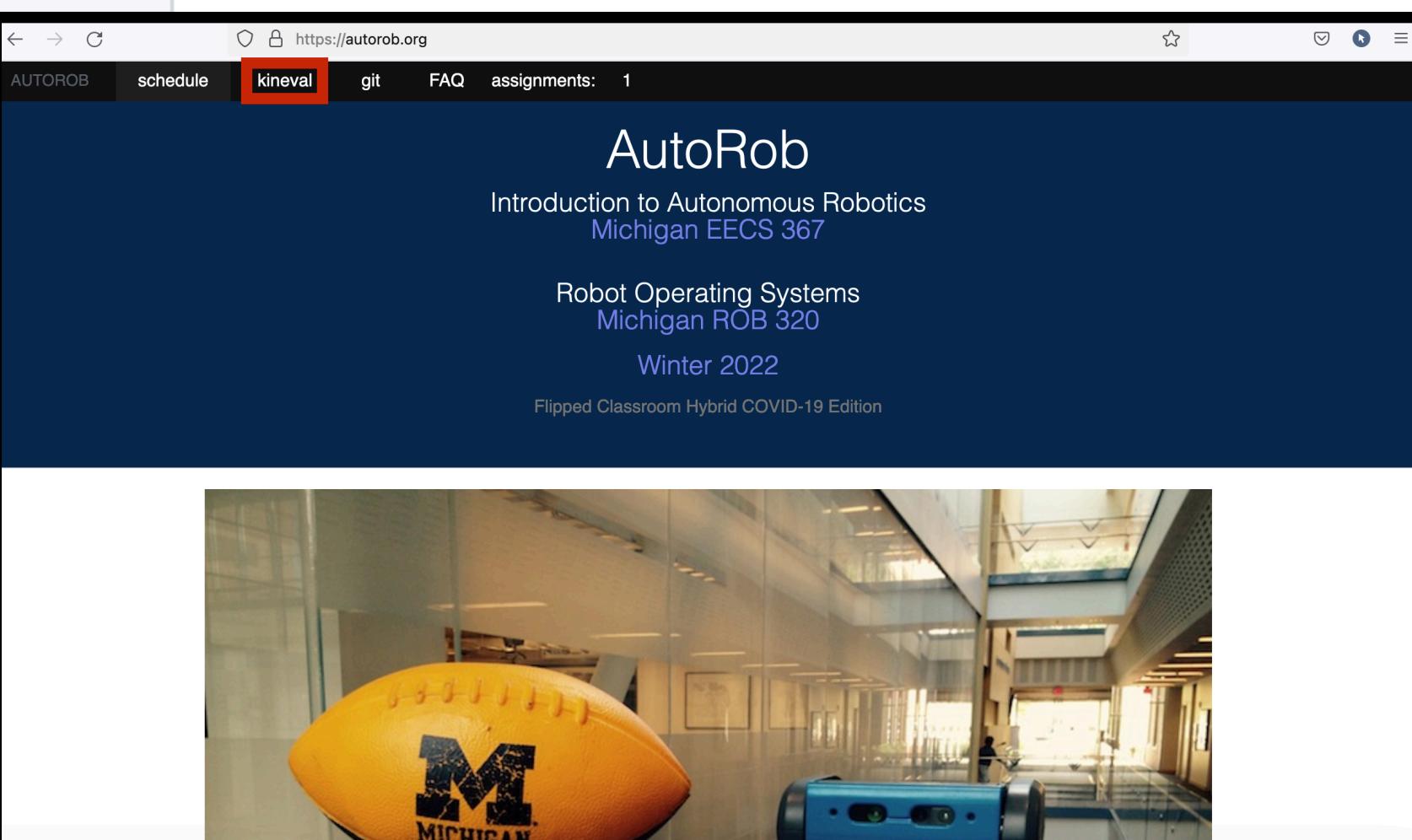
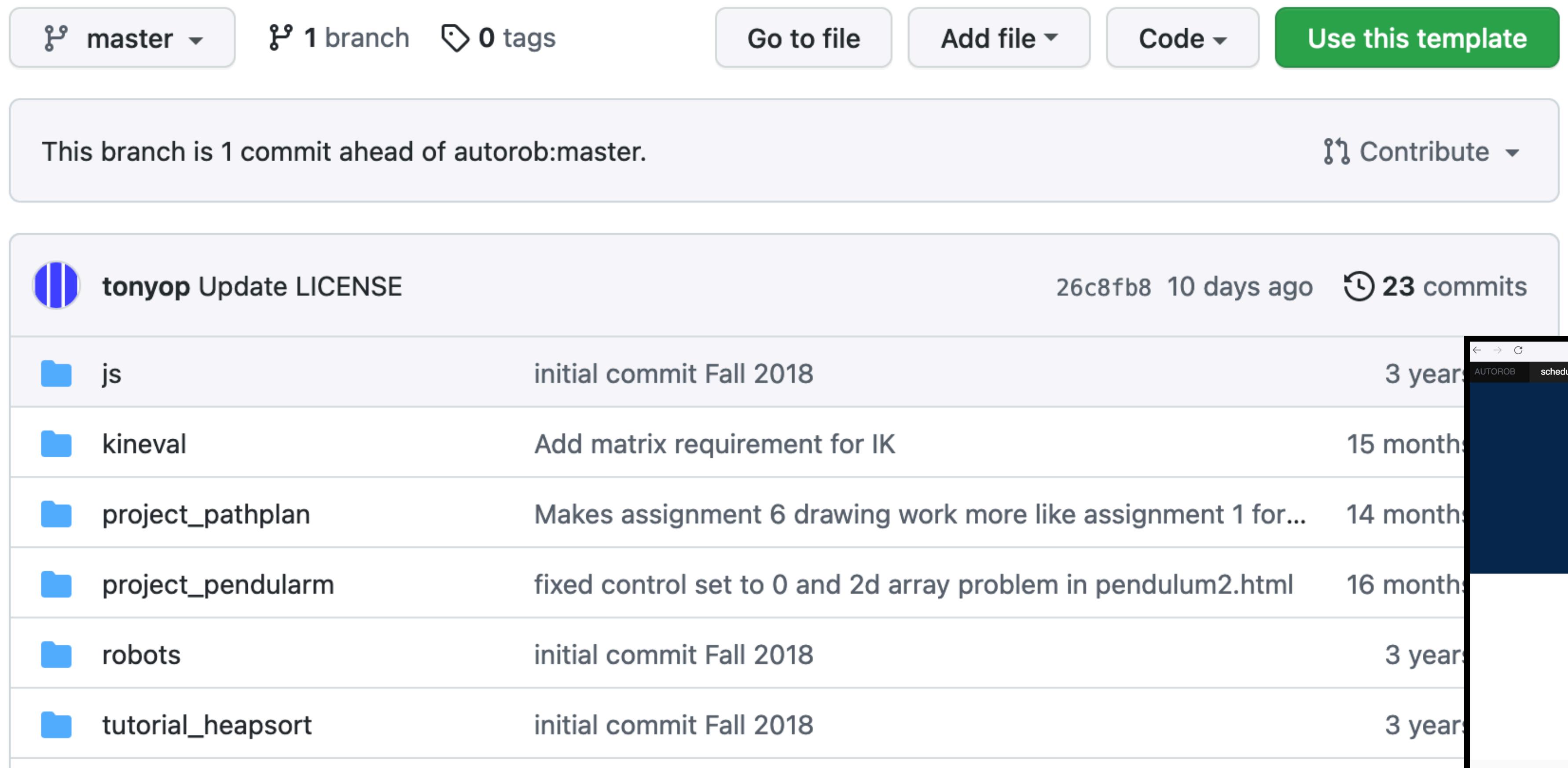
Robot Operating Systems
Michigan ROB 320

Winter 2022

Flipped Classroom Hybrid COVID-19 Edition



<https://github.com/autorob-WN22/kineval-stencil>



Why JavaScript/HTML5?

Why JavaScript/HTML5?

Spectrum of programming languages

Spectrum of programming languages

C

C++ (maybe)

Python

Matlab
(for numerics)

JavaScript



“Get it done right”

Performance

Robustness

Reusability

Suboptimal tradeoffs

Readability
(e.g., scoping by whitespace)

Mixed Performance
(e.g., compiling down to C)

Overhead Cost
(e.g., complex build and run time)

“Get it done quickly”

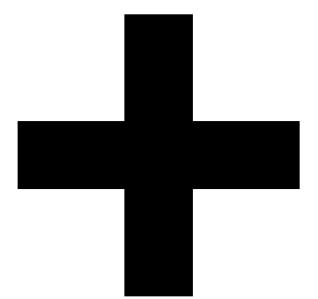
Rapid development

Visualization/UI

Dissemination

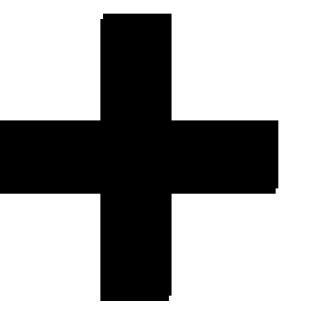
JavaScript has
Pros and Cons

Pros

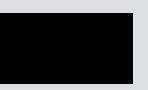


Cons





- It's free! (and open)
- Portability (Browsers are everywhere!)
- Excellent UI and visualization
(see threejs.org for examples)
- Reasonable learning curve
(No complicated build process)
- Translates to C++ style thinking
- Weak typing (JavaScript is C without discipline)
- Live introspection and coding



- Network access limited to HTTP
(for security)
- Limited file I/O (sandboxed run time for security)
- Floating point issues
(all numbers represented in IEEE 754)
- Speed and efficiency
(typically JavaScript is interpreted or compiled to intermediate code)
- Weak typing (JavaScript is C without discipline)
- Cryptic debugging messages

JavaScript is C without discipline

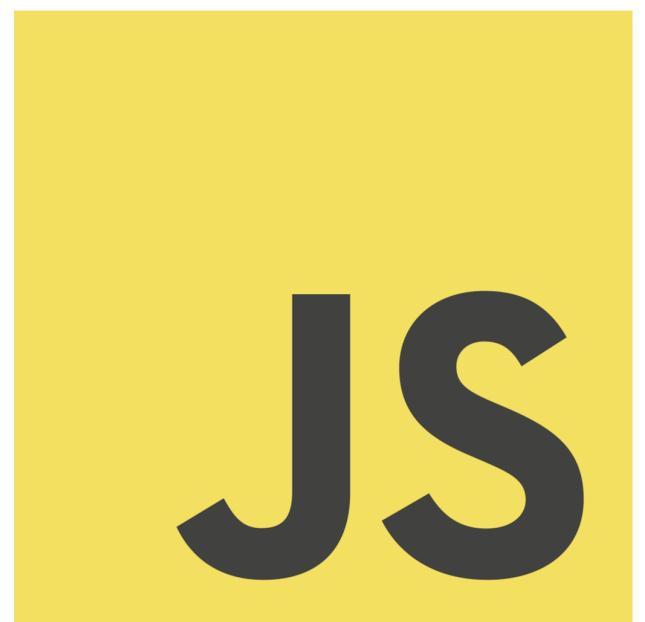
- If you are fluent in C or a “classical” programming language, JavaScript has prototyped objects and minor syntactical differences
 - your instincts and stackoverflow should be enough
- If you are familiar with Matlab or a “scientific” language, you may need time to become familiar with syntax and some data structures
- If you are new to programming: EECS 402 or EECS 280 or ROB 502 are highly recommended to be taken in parallel or as a prerequisite

What is JavaScript/HTML5?

What is JavaScript/HTML5?

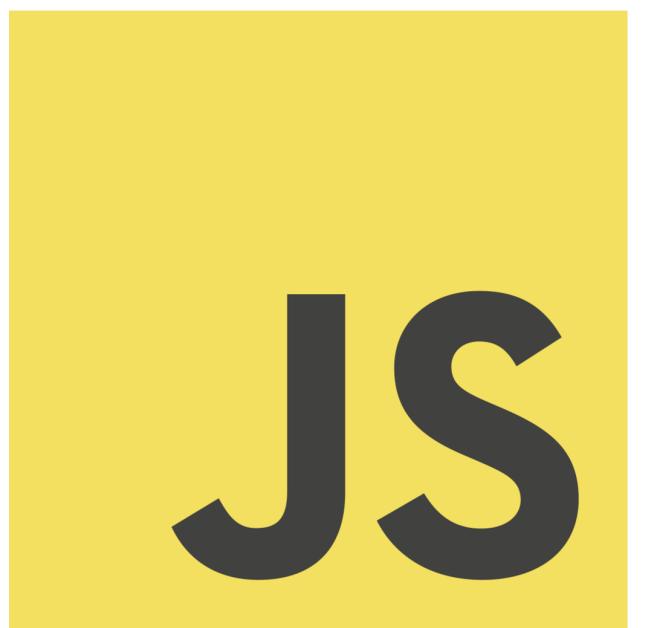


- The essential technologies for creating and rendering web pages are HTML5, JavaScript, and CSS
- These technologies structure the run-time environment of web browsers



What is JavaScript/HTML5?

- **HyperText Markup Language** (HTML5): a markup language for expressing web pages as documents
 - Web browsers read HTML files and render to display
 - Document Object Model representation
- **JavaScript** (formally ECMAScript): a high-level, dynamic, untyped, interpreted programming language for making “dynamic” web pages
- **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS): a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document



Document Object Model (DOM)

- HTML document defined by elements nested within markup tags (e.g.,
 <h1>text</h1>)
- DOM provides programmatic access to these elements as JavaScript objects
- DOM provides 2 important global objects:
 - “**window**” is the DOM root for a browser tab (a global variable “x” is actually “window.x”)
 - “**document**” maintains the current state of the document; auto-populated upon loading
- Each element has a “style” property for CSS



Start with a simple example

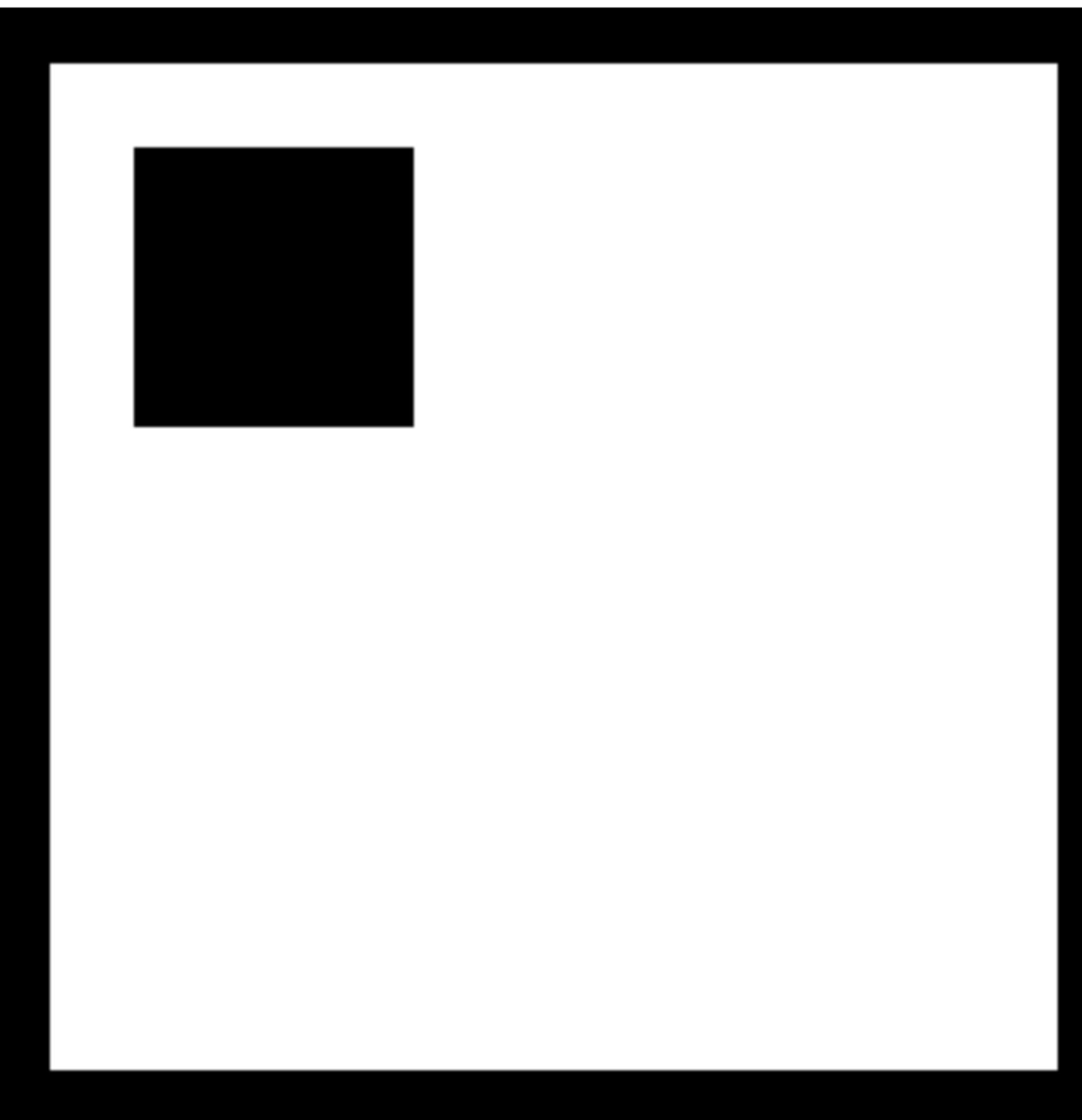
Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization: "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)] What is a robot?: Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		
Jan 10	shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]		Wikipedia
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow: Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox, hello.html, JavaScript by Example, hello_anim, hello_anim_text	
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview		
Week 3			
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics		
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation: Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration	

Chad

was here

new paragraph



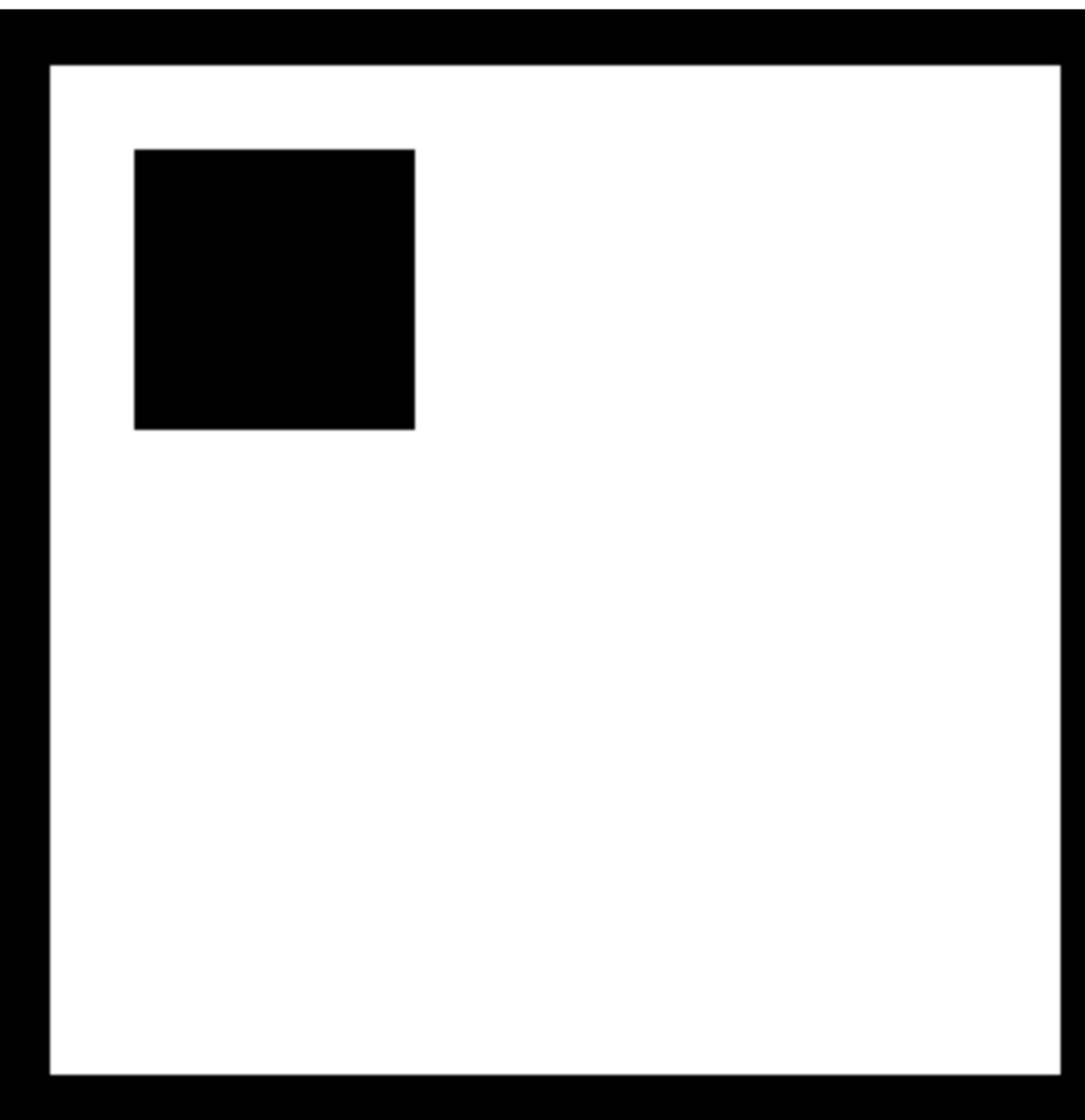
hello example

- <http://autorob.github.io/examples/hello.html>

Chad

was here

new paragraph



hello example

- <http://autorob.github.io/examples/hello.html>

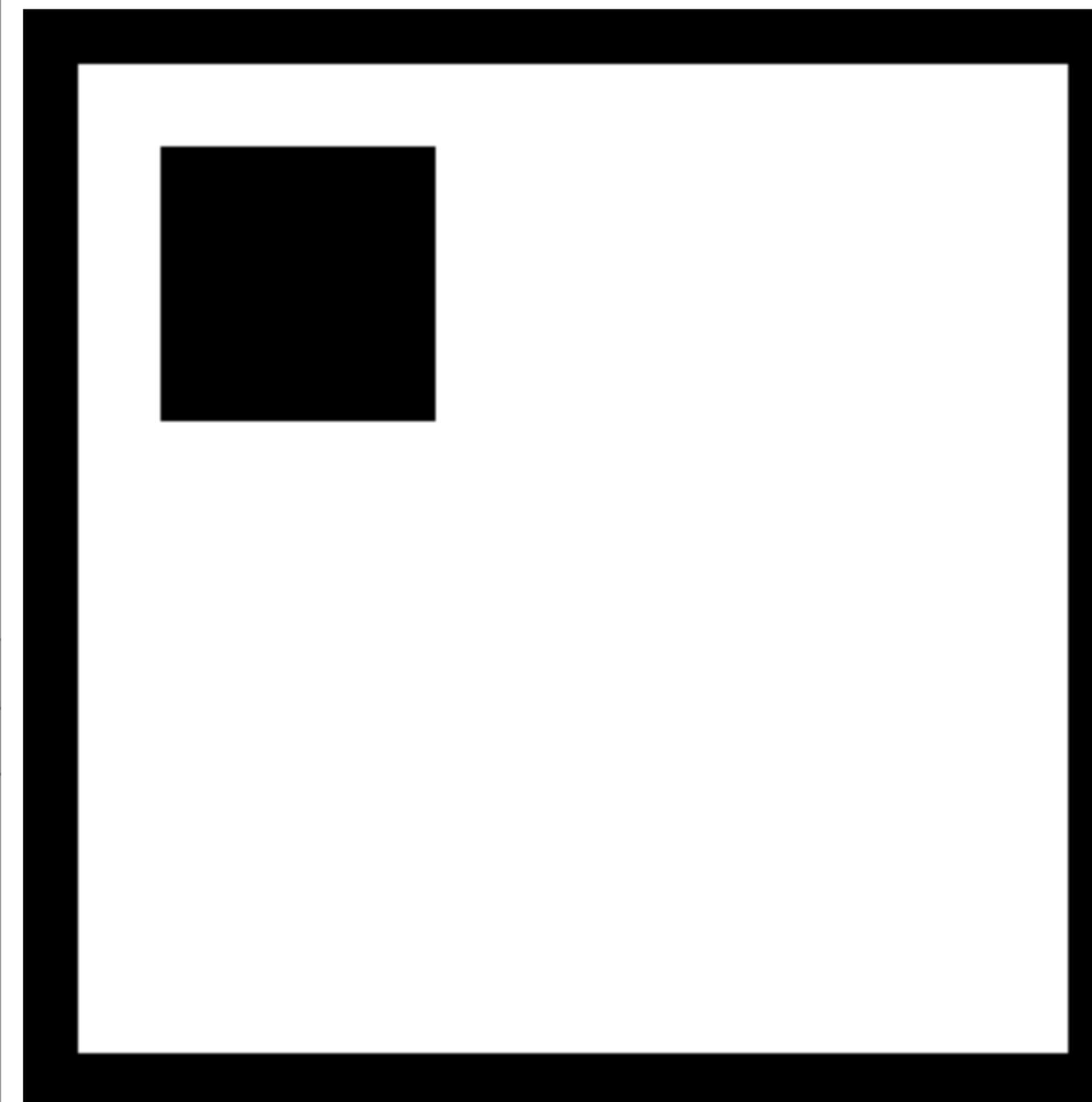
Loading...

hello example

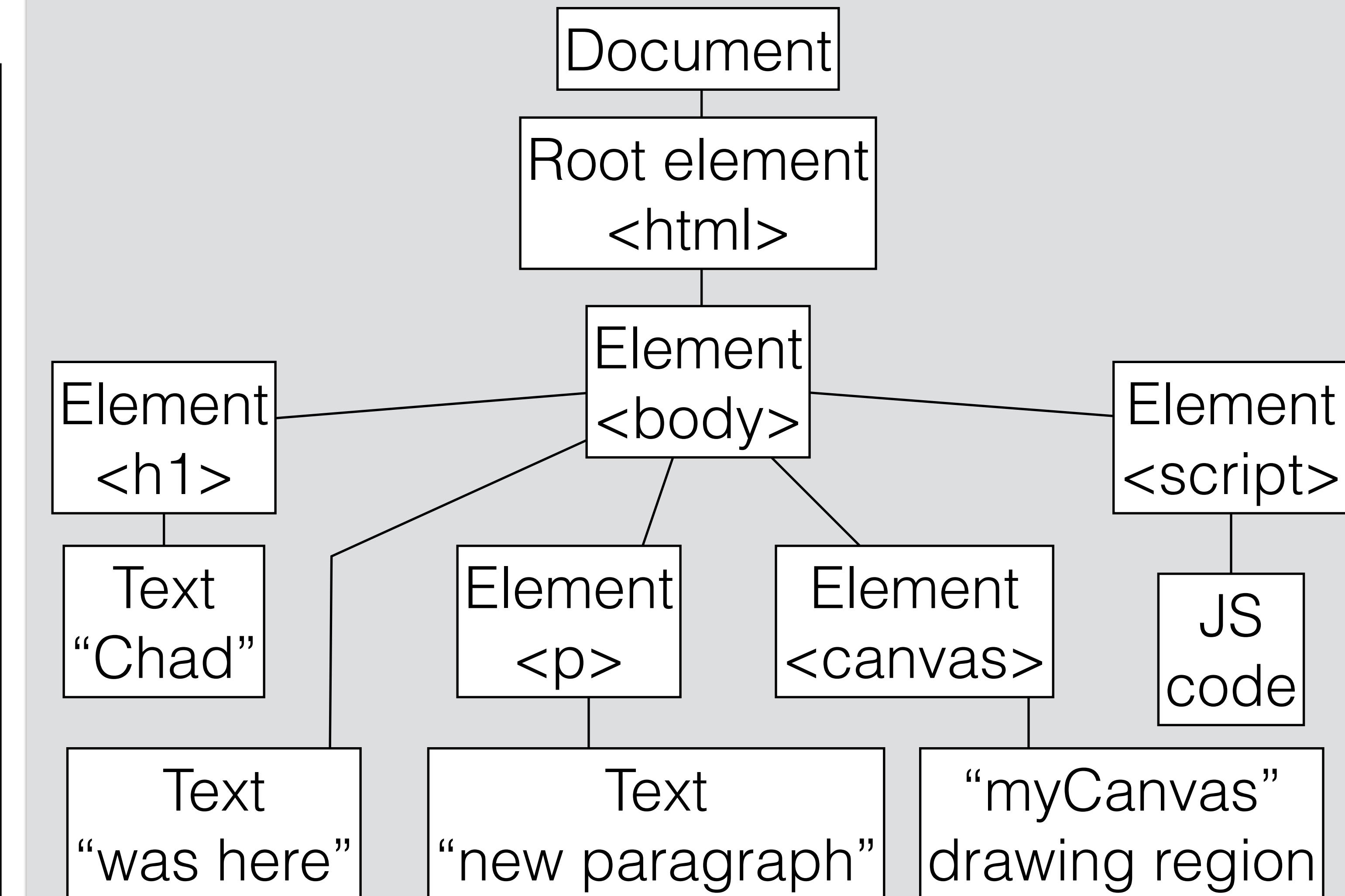
Chad

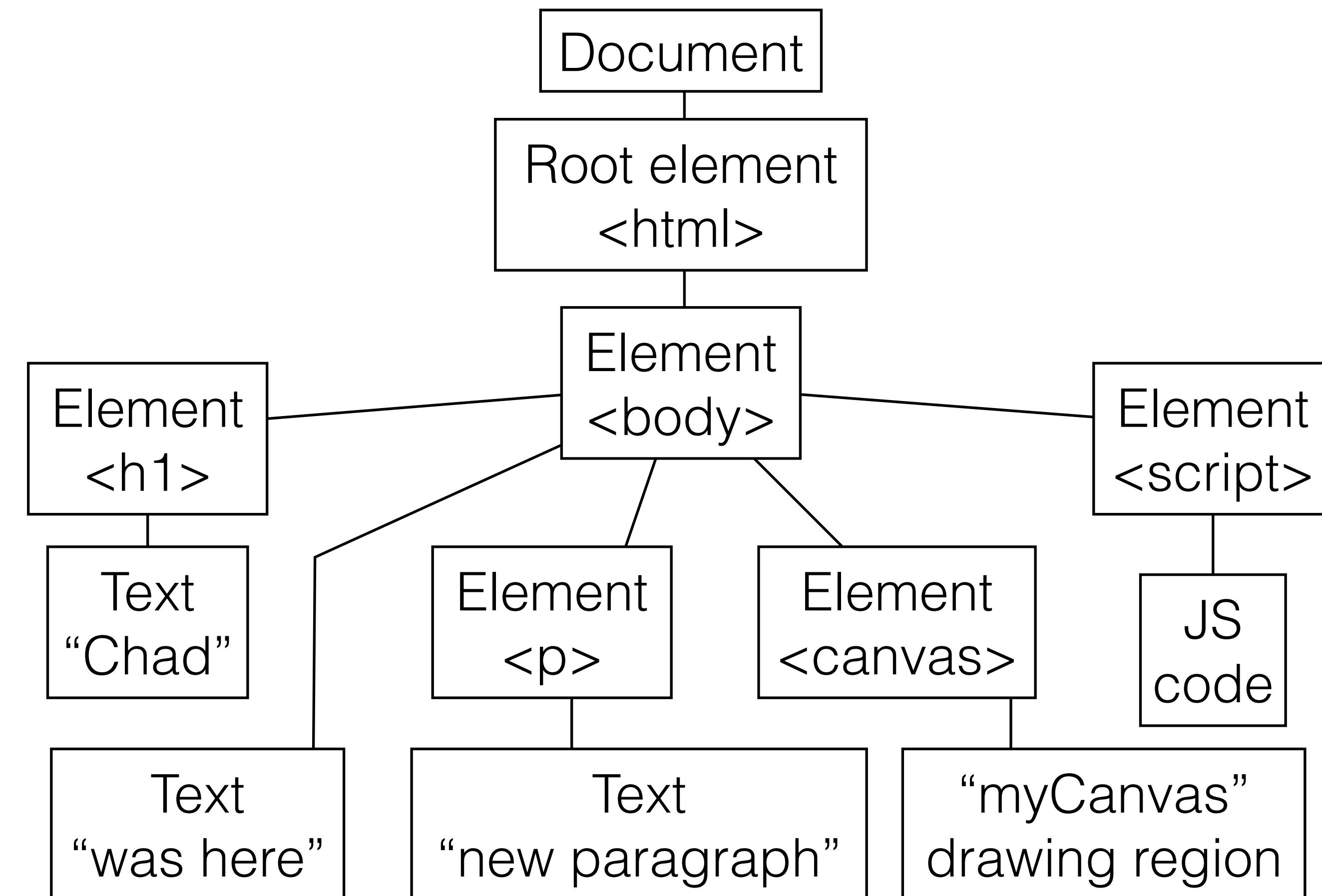
was here

new paragraph



DOM created by browser upon loading hello.html





<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->

<h1>Chad</h1> <!-- say your name big -->

was here <!-- say something smaller -->

<p> <!-- start a new paragraph --> new paragraph </p>

<!-- create a element for drawing -->

<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="400"></canvas>

<!-- create an element with JavaScript code to execute -->

<script>

// this is a comment in JavaScript. it is ignored

// grab the canvas HTML element for drawing

var canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");

// grab the canvas drawing context

var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

// draw rectangles

ctx.fillRect(50,50,100,100);

ctx.fillRect(0,0,20,400);

ctx.fillRect(0,0,400,20);

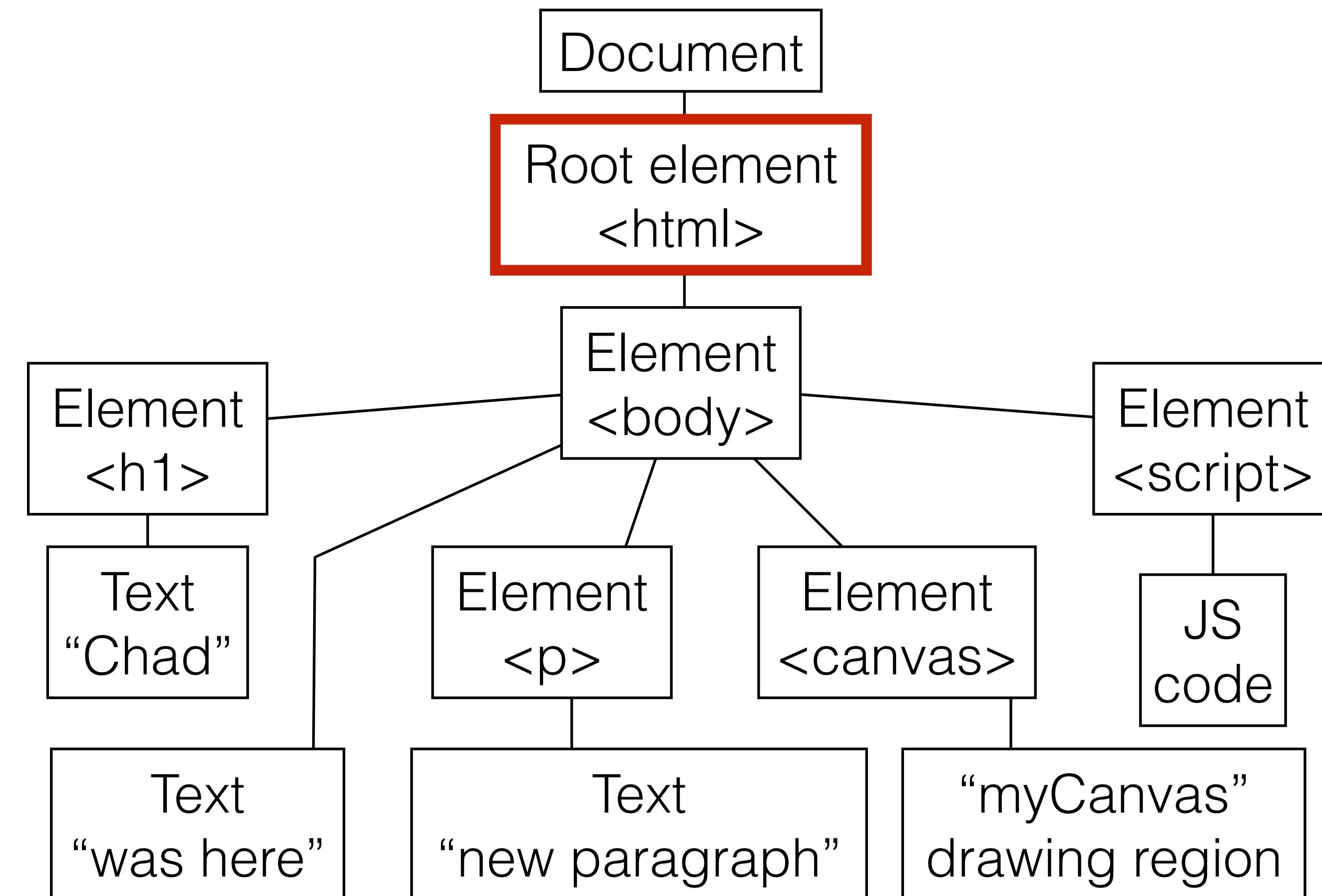
ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);

ctx.fillRect(380,0,20,400);

</script>

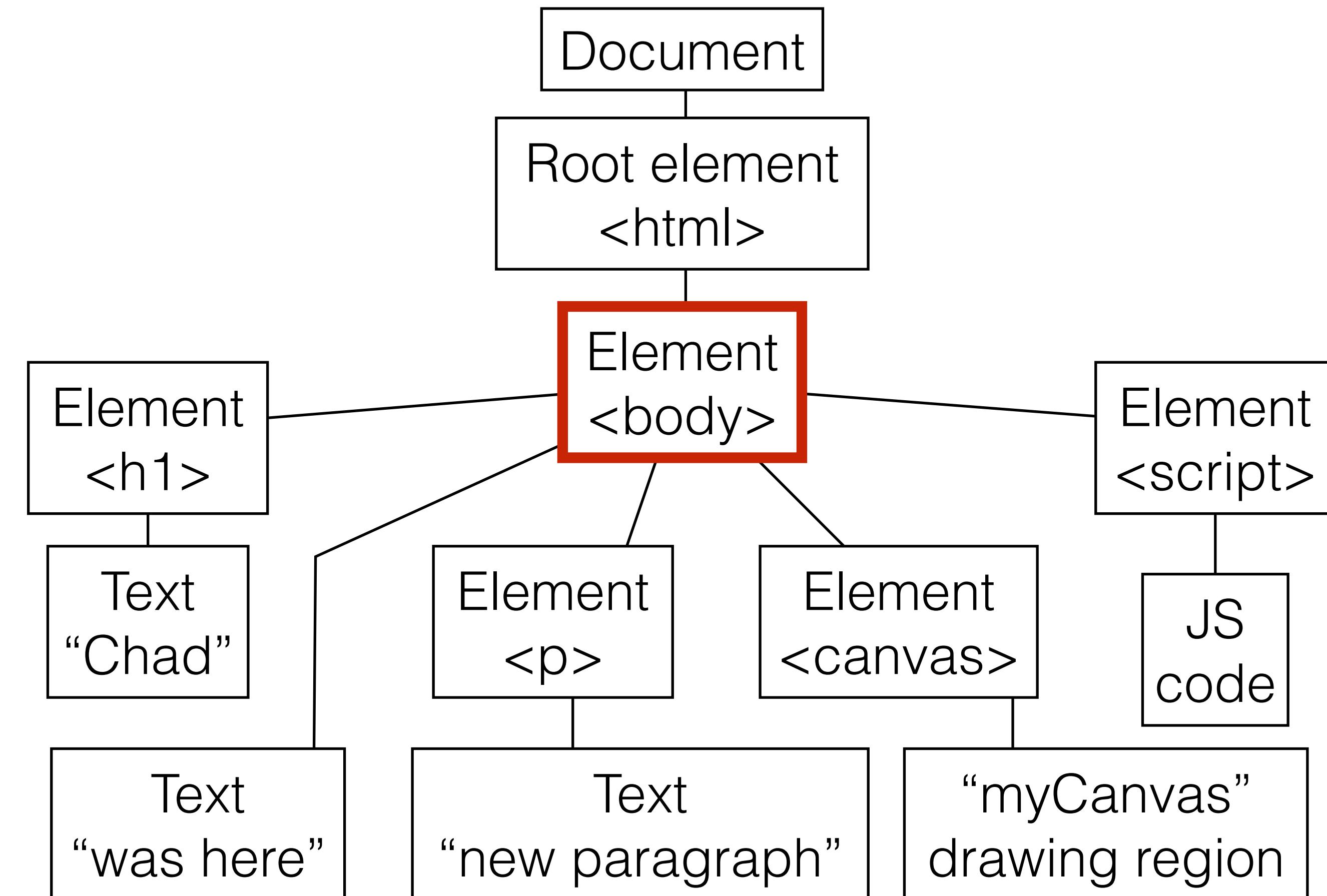
</body> </html>

hello.html file



<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->
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was here <!-- say something smaller -->
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hello.html file



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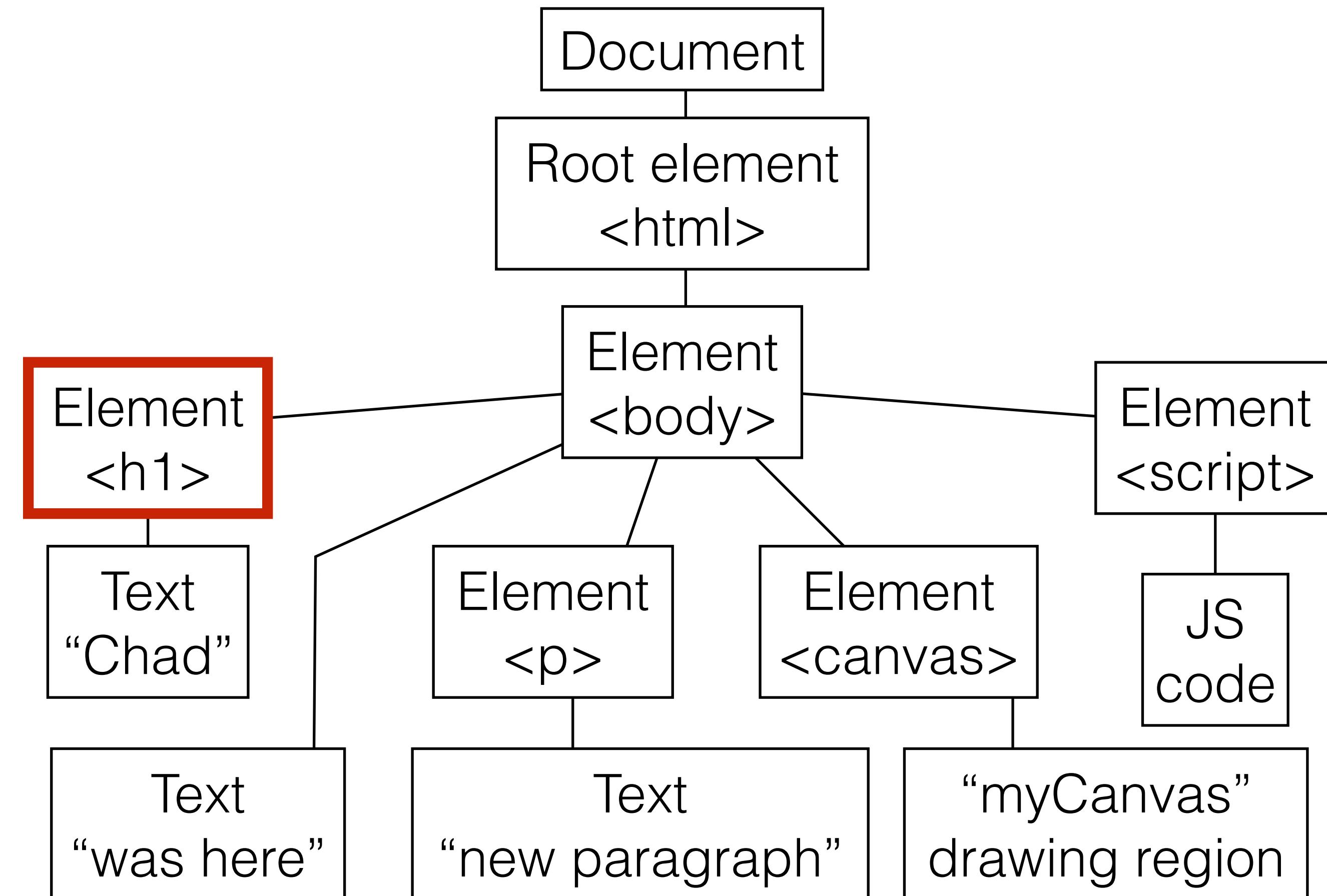
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</script>
</body> </html>
```

The right side of the image displays the source code for the 'hello.html' file. The code includes various HTML elements like <h1>, <p>, <canvas>, and <script>. It also contains several comments, some of which are standard HTML comments (e.g., <!-- ... -->) and others are JavaScript comments (e.g., // ...). The word 'myCanvas' is highlighted with a red border, matching the highlighting in the DOM tree diagram.

hello.html file

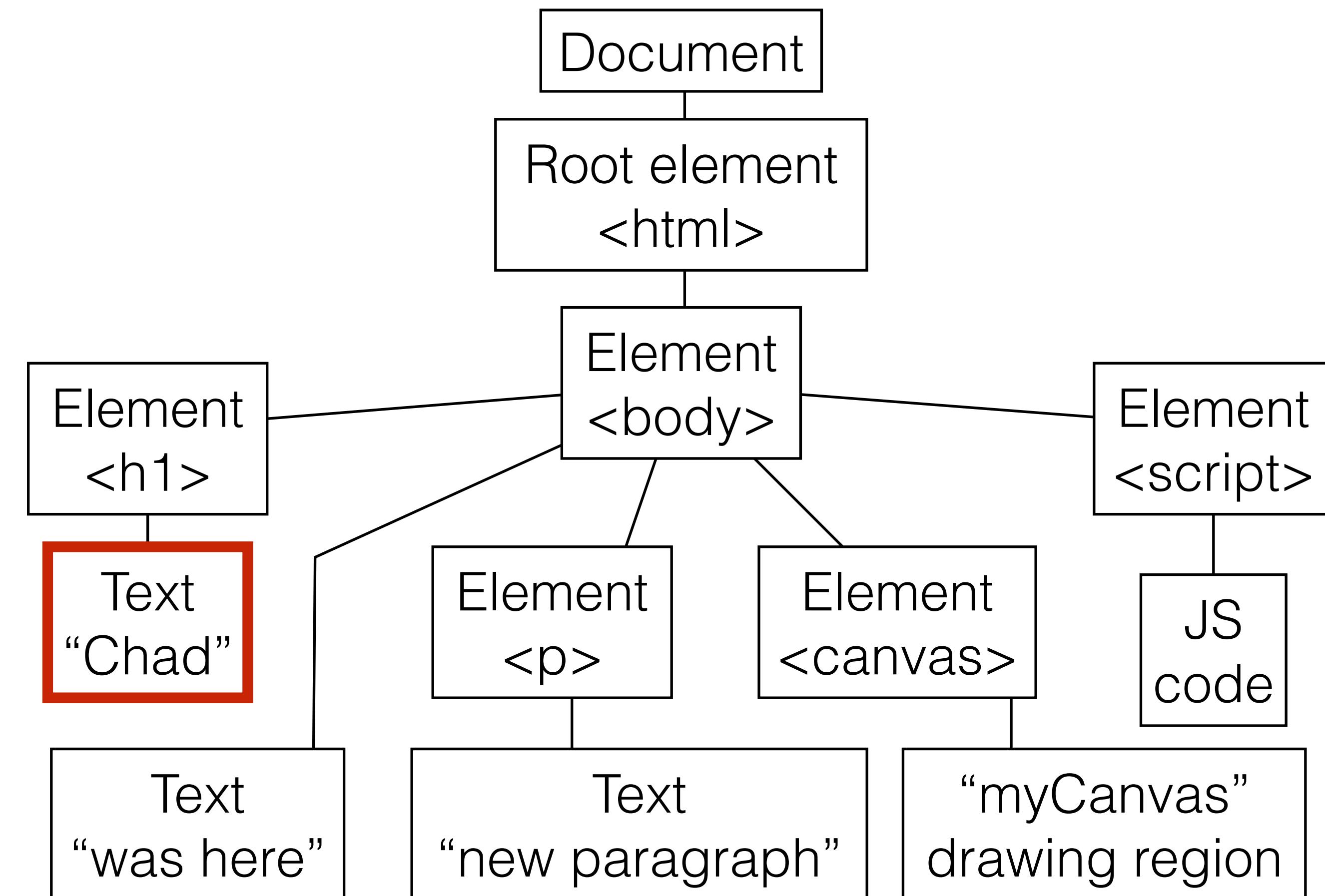


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<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->
<h1>Chad</h1> <!-- say your name big -->
was here <!-- say something smaller -->
<p> <!-- start a new paragraph --> new paragraph </p>
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    ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);
    ctx.fillRect(380,0,20,400);
</script>
</body> </html>
```

hello.html file



Chad



<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->

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was here <!-- say something smaller -->

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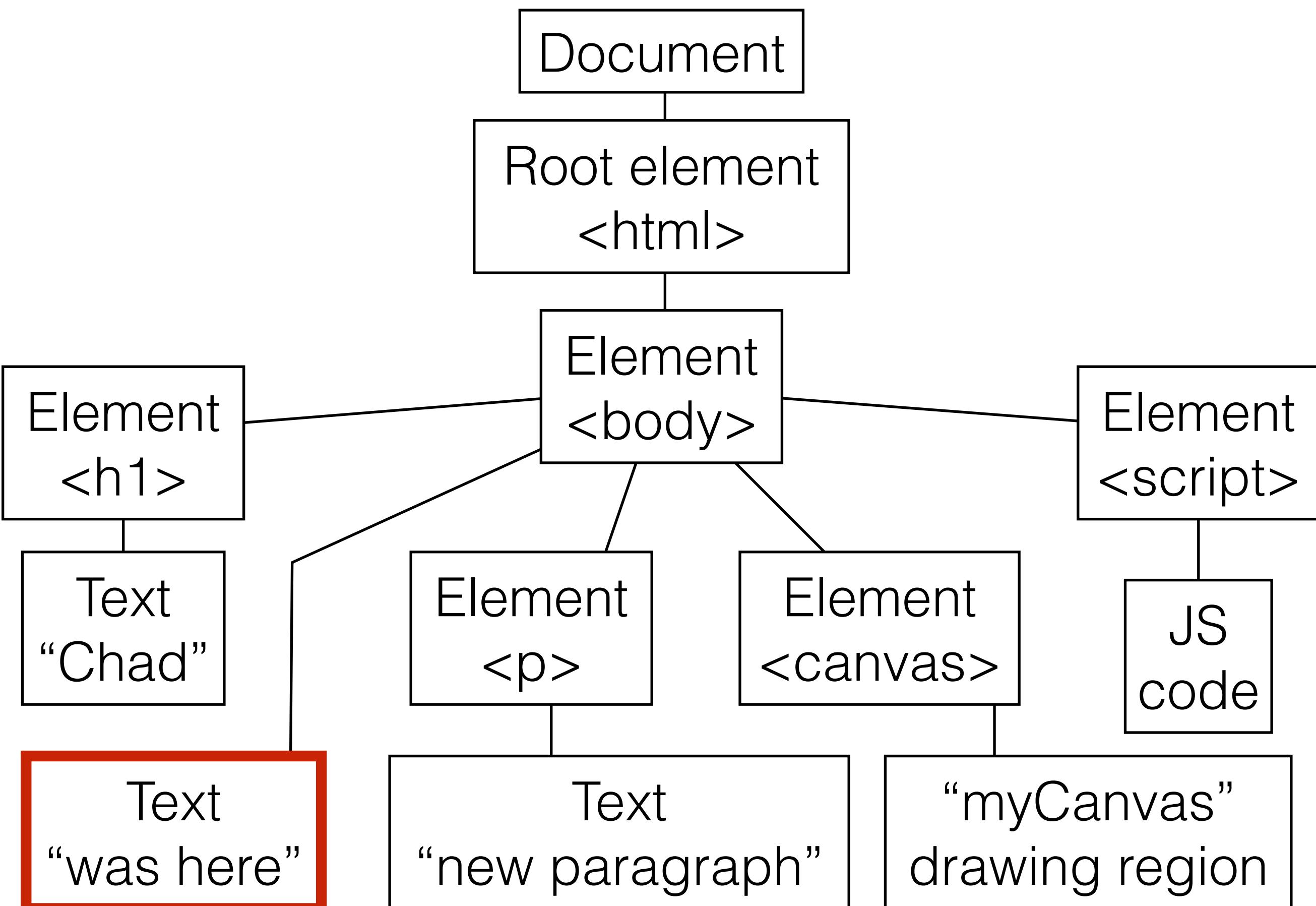
</script>

</body> </html>

hello.html file

Chad

was here



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<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->
```

```
<h1>Chad</h1> <!-- say your name big -->
```

was here <!-- say something smaller -->

```
<p> <!-- start a new paragraph --> new paragraph </p>
```

```
<!-- create a element for drawing -->
```

```
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="400"></canvas>
```

```
<!-- create an element with JavaScript code to execute -->
```

```
<script>
```

// this is a comment in JavaScript. it is ignored

```
// grab the canvas HTML element for drawing
```

```
var canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");
```

```
// grab the canvas drawing context
```

```
var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");
```

```
// draw rectangles
```

```
ctx.fillRect(50,50,100,100);
```

```
ctx.fillRect(0,0,20,400);
```

```
ctx.fillRect(0,0,400,20);
```

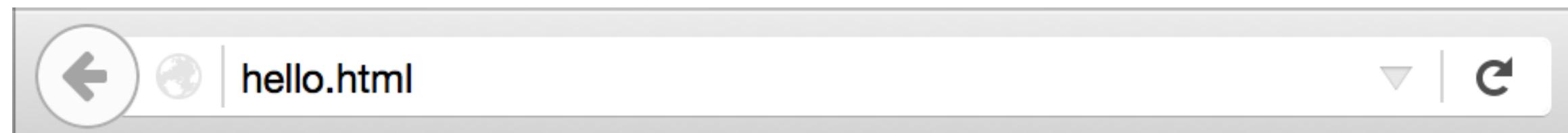
```
ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);
```

```
ctx.fillRect(380,0,20,400);
```

```
</script>
```

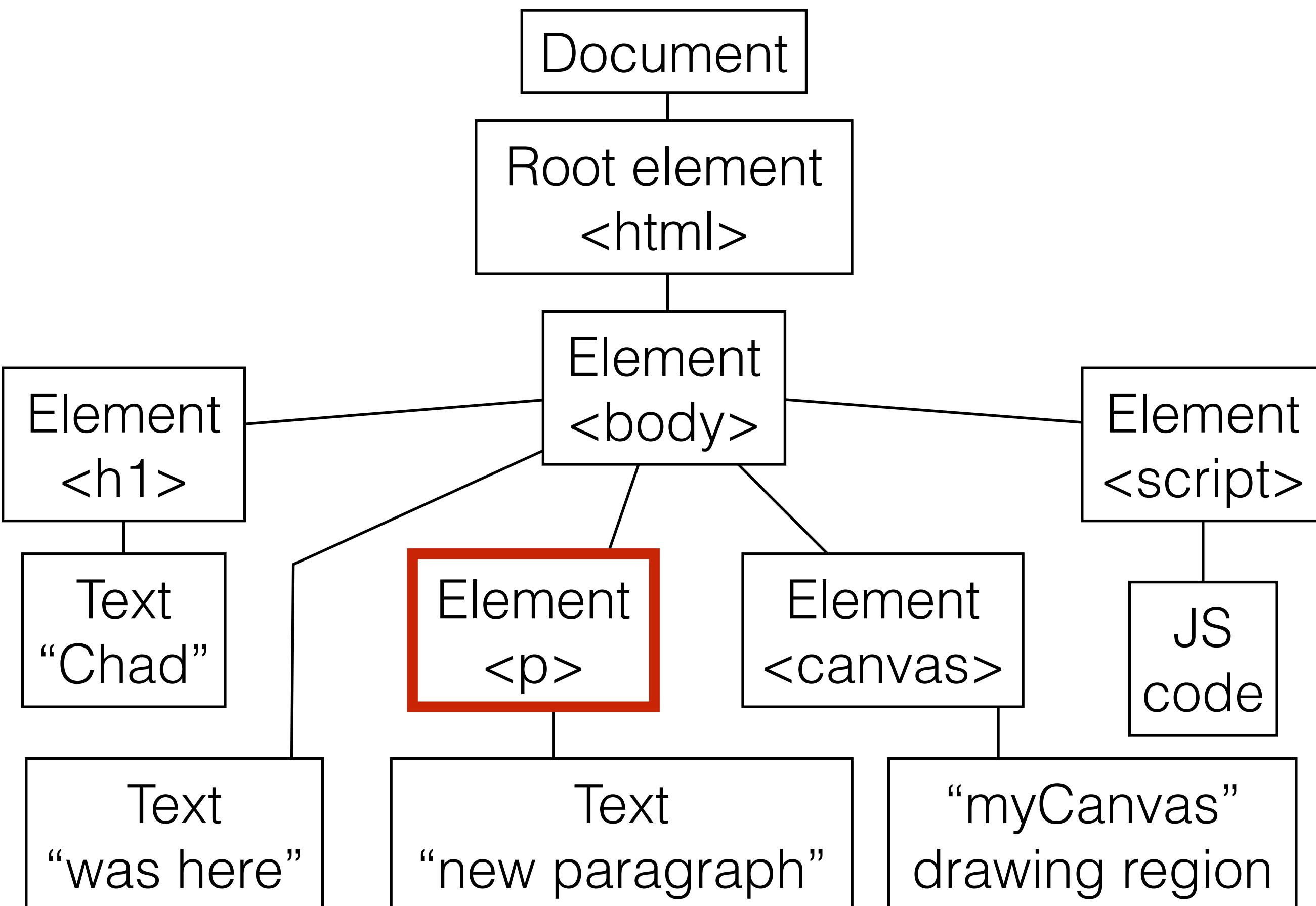
```
</body> </html>
```

hello.html file



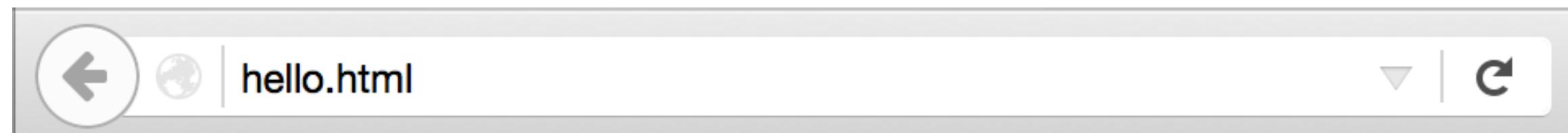
Chad

was here



```
<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->  
<h1>Chad</h1> <!-- say your name big -->  
was here <!-- say something smaller -->  
<p> <!-- start a new paragraph --> new paragraph </p>  
<!-- create a element for drawing -->  
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="400"></canvas>  
<!-- create an element with JavaScript code to execute -->  
<script>  
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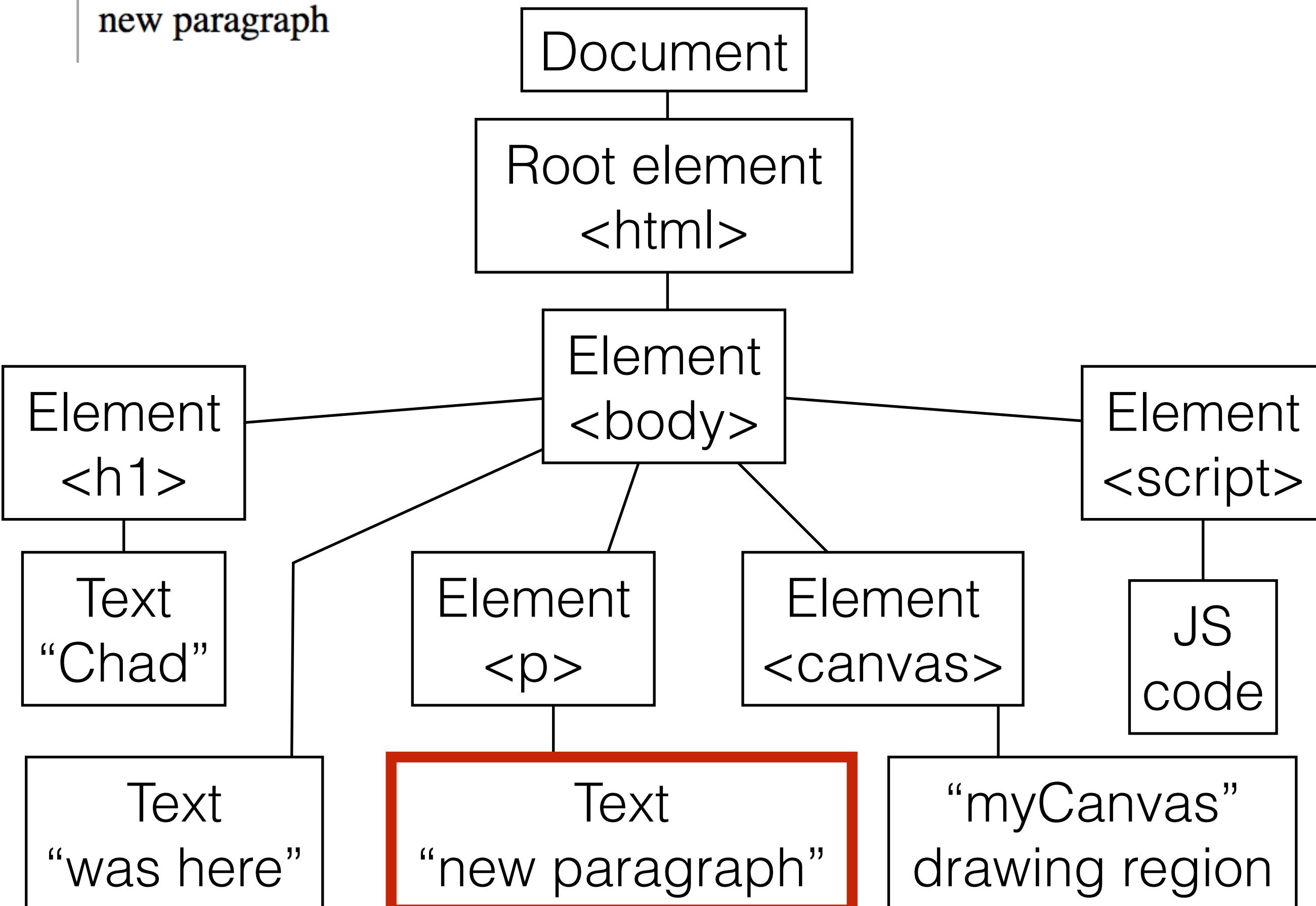
hello.html file



Chad

was here

new paragraph



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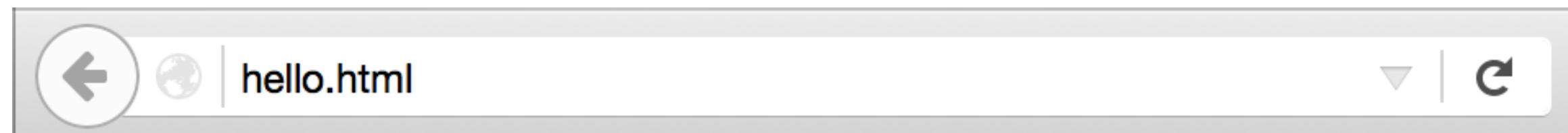
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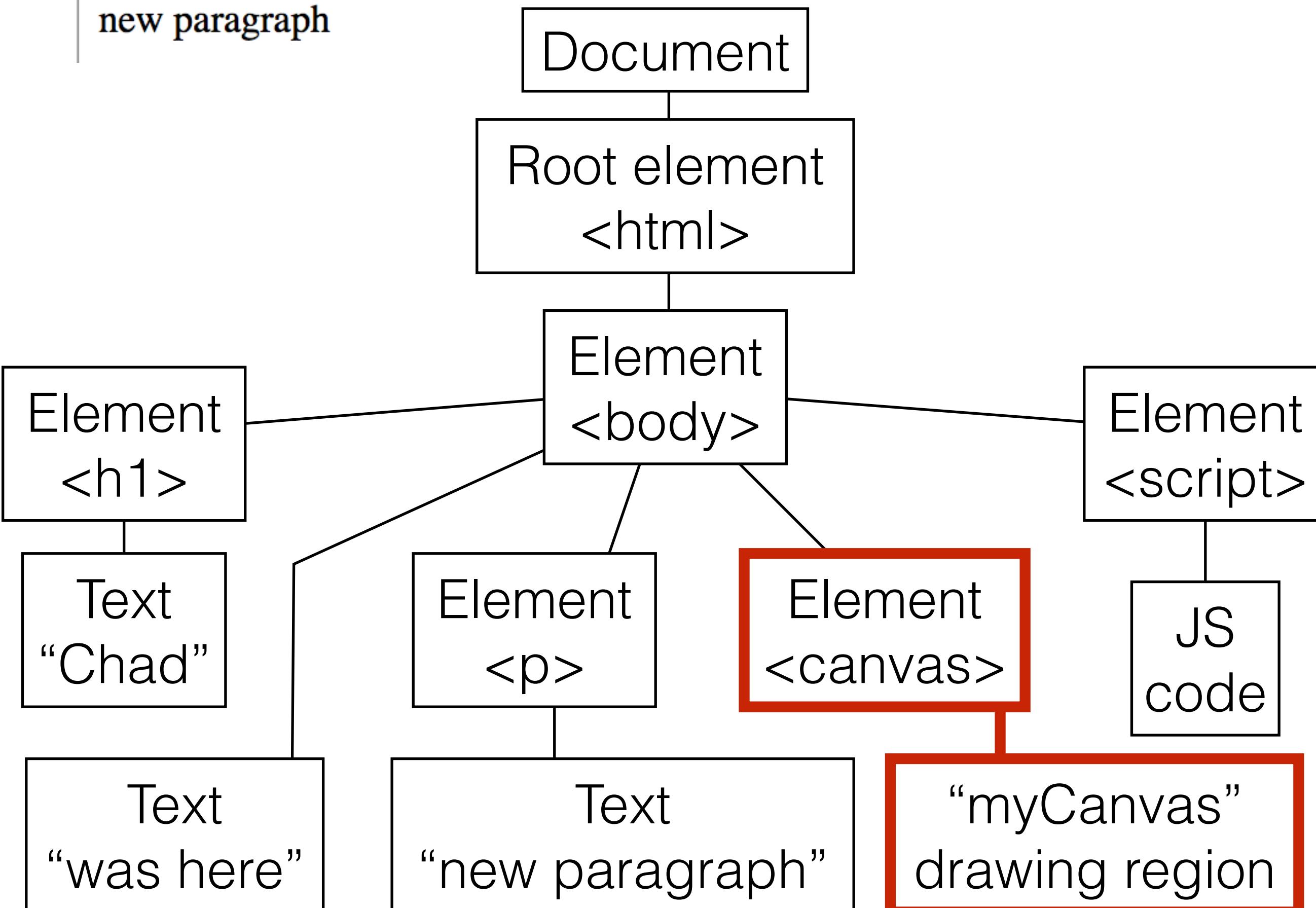
hello.html file



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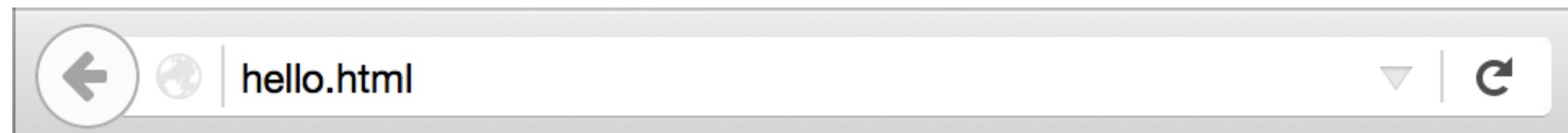
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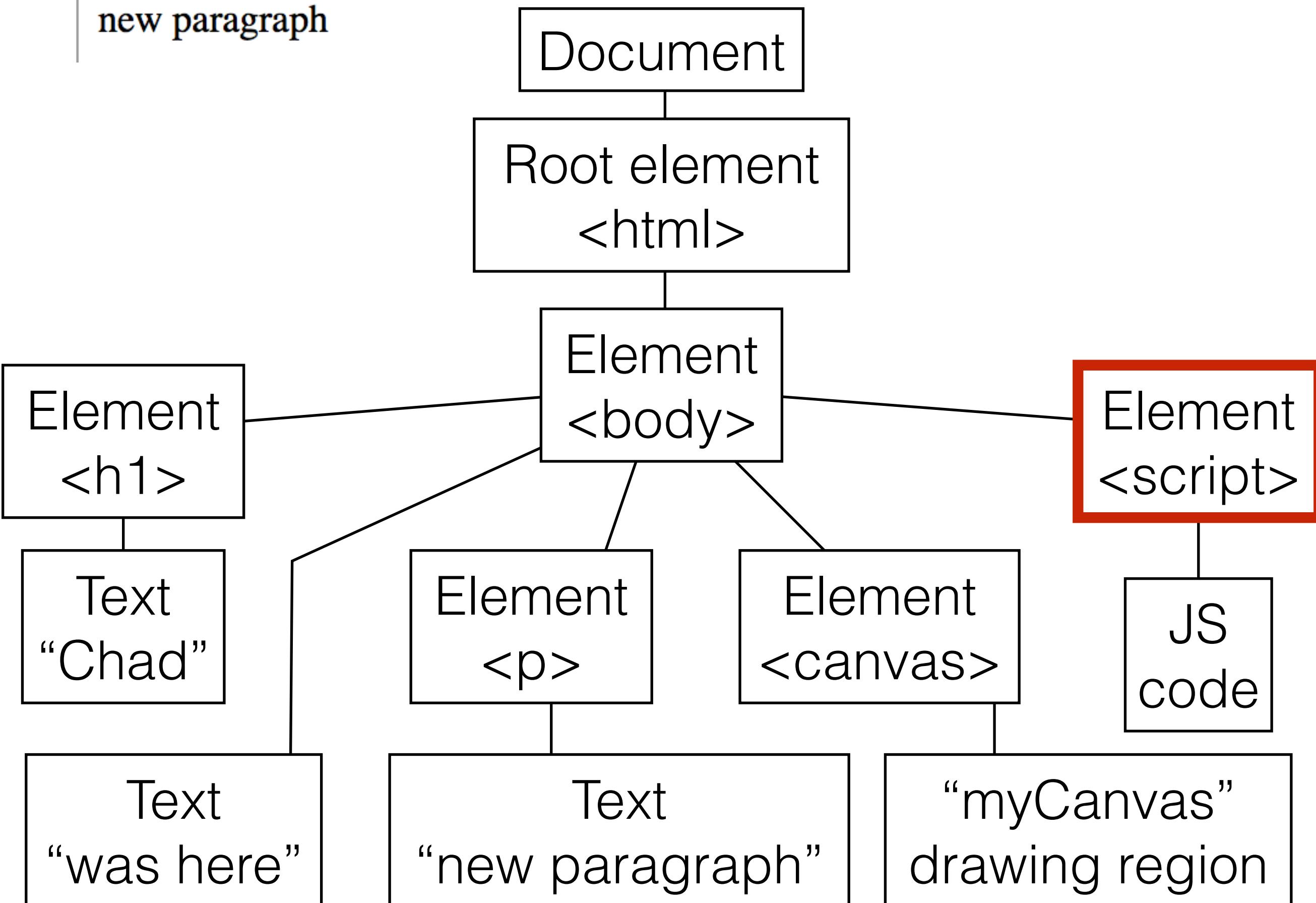
hello.html file



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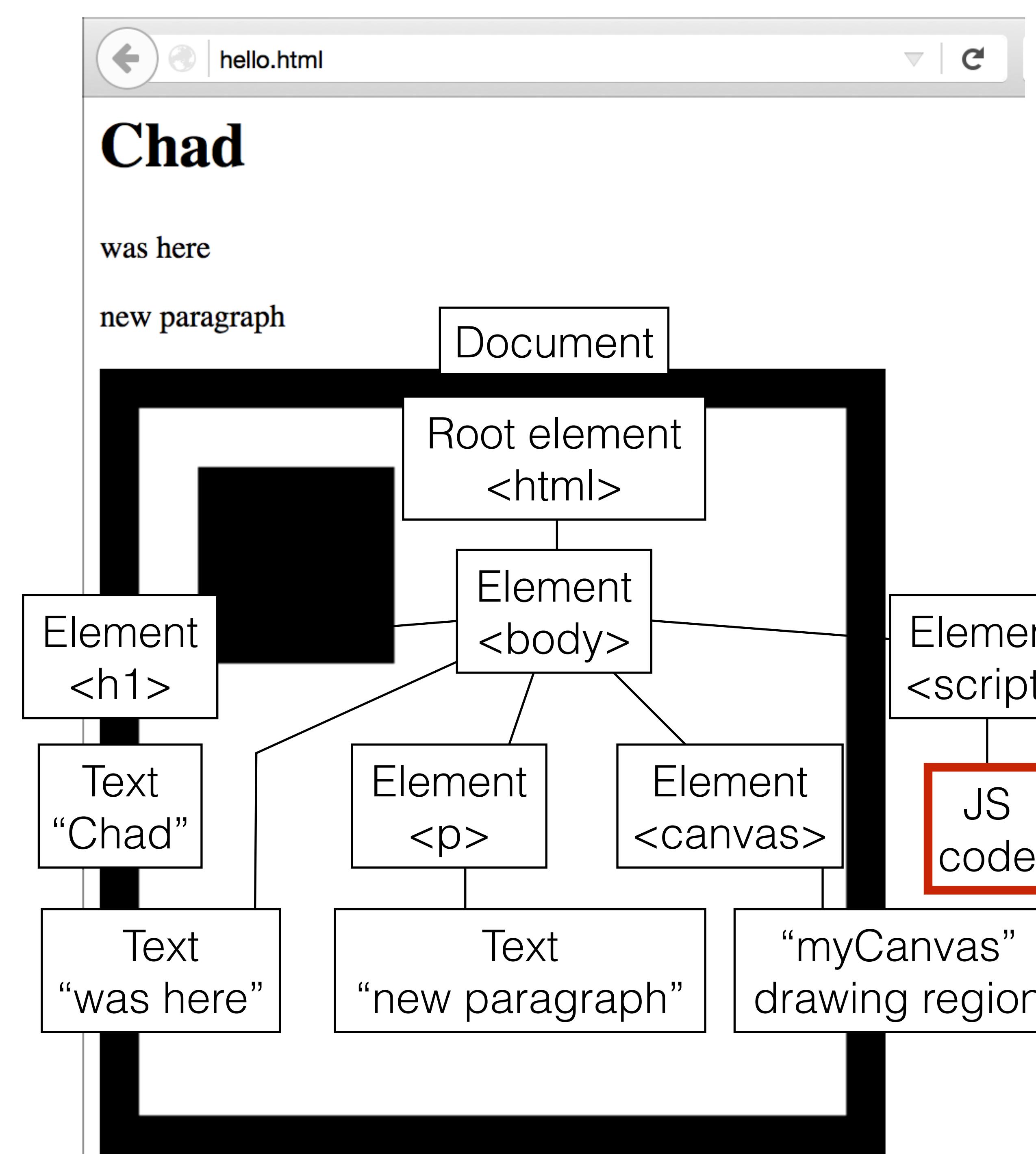
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hello.html file



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  ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);
  ctx.fillRect(380,0,20,400);
</script>
</body> </html>
  
```

hello.html file

JavaScript: the quick and dirty

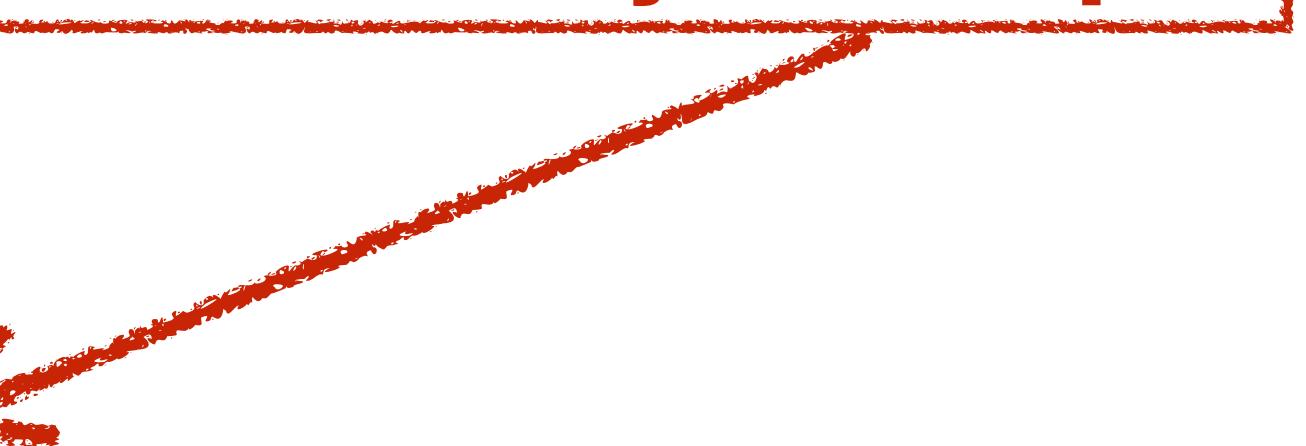
Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization: "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)] What is a robot?: Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		
Week 2			
Jan 10	Path Planning: Navigation as graph search, DFS, BFS, Dijkstra shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]		Wikipedia
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow: Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox, hello.html, JavaScript by Example, hello_anim, hello_anim_text	
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview		
Week 3			
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics		
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation: Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration	

JavaScript tutorial by example

Wikipedia

Crockford,
HTML Sandbox,
hello.html,
JavaScript by Example,
hello_anim,
hello_anim_text



Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial

[Chad Jenkins \(ocj\)](#)

autorob.org|autorob.online|autorob.github.io

--> Please review the tutorialJSCoding() function

autorobObject contents:

AutoRob university is Michigan

AutoRob department is EECS

AutoRob course_number is 367-002

AutoRob subject is autonomous_robotics

AutoRob stringContaining_the_word_subject is an irrelevant property

AutoRob phoneArray is 8,6,7,5,3,0,ni-i-i-ine

AutoRob instructor is ocj

AutoRob printCourseInfo is function myFunction(inputObject) { // create array that will be returned var outputArray = []; // Object.keys() method returns an array of top-level keys in an object myObjectKeys = Object.keys(inputObject); // format and output strings for each key/value element of myObject for (i=0;i

Open “View Source” in browser to see this code


```
31 Firefox Web Console: Control-Shift-K or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-K;
32 Chrome JavaScript Console: Control-Shift-J or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-J;
33 Opera Developer Tools: Control-Shift-I or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-I
34 Safari Web Inspector: Option-Command-I (after enabling Develop mode)
35 Internet Explorer Developer Tools: F12
36 -->
37
38 <!-- DOCTYPE specifies of the document type as HTML -->
39 <!DOCTYPE html>
40
41 <!-- Start tag for the HTML document -->
42 <html>
43
44     <!-- The onload property will execute upon the browser completely loading
45         the body of the HTML document. This onload routine will call the
46         function "tutorialJSCoding" that is in the "js_overview.js" file.
47     -->
48 <body onload="tutorialJSCoding()">
49     <p>
50         Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial <br>
51         <i><a href="ocj.name">Chad Jenkins (ocj)</a></i>
52     </p>
53
54     <p>
55         <br><br><br>
56         (Remember to open the <a href="https://webmasters.stackexchange.com/questions/8525/how-do-i-open-the-javascript-console-in-my-browser">
57             </a>
58     </body>
59
60 <head>
61     <title>Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial</title>
62
63     <!-- the script tag contains JavaScript code that the browser will
64         execute, either as code inside the tag markers or inside the
65         file specified in the src property
66     -->
67     <script type="text/javascript" src="js_overview.js"> </script>
68
69     <!-- this tag removes the annoying error message about garbled text -->
70     <meta charset="UTF-8">
71 </head>
72 </html>
73
74
```

Examine tutorialJSCoding() function

tutorialJSCoding | JavaScript support functions

Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial

@author ohseejay / <https://github.com/ohseejay>
/ <https://bitbucket.org/ohseejay>

Chad Jenkins

Laboratory for Perception RObotics and Grounded REasoning Systems
University of Michigan

License: Michigan Honor License

Examine tutorialJSCoding() function

A red diagonal line is drawn from the bottom-left corner to the top-right corner, passing through several of the black 'M' shapes.

```
/* Function definition for main JavaScript Tutorial routine, which will be  
invoked once the body of the document "js_overview.html" is loaded by the  
browser.  
*/  
function tutorialJSCoding() {
```

*** JAVASCRIPT TUTORIAL: Variables and Data structures ***

```
/* JavaScript variables are implicitly defined upon assignment, without  
the need for explicit declaration. Variables are globally scoped by  
default, unless locally scoped using the "var" reserved word at first  
assignment. Primitive types for JavaScript variables include number,  
boolean and string.
```

六 /

```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";
```

JavaScript Variables

- JavaScript has primitive data types for Number, String, Boolean, etc.
- Variables become declared when they are first assigned
- Variables are globally scoped by default, unless first used with “var”

Equal sign (=) will assign a value to a variable

```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";
var booleanLocal = true;
numberLocal = 20 - 18; // is this variable local?
```

Double forward slash (//) will ignore the remainder of a line

Variable Assignment Examples

```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";
```

**assigns string “this is a global variable” in
a variable named stringGlobal**

variable name	variable value
stringGlobal	“this is a global variable”

```
var booleanLocal = true;
```

**assigns boolean value of true in
a variable named booleanLocal**

variable name	variable value
booleanLocal	true

```
numberLocal = 20 - 18;
```

**assigns numeric value of 20 minus 18 in
a variable named numberLocal**

variable name	variable value
numberLocal	2

JavaScript Data Structures

- Object is the core data type for more complex data structures
- Object is an associative data structure; it stores a collection of variables as “keys” (or “properties”) each with an associated “value”

```
myObject = {};  
// objects can also be created dynamically  
  
// create object property "university" with an assignment of "Michigan"  
myObject.university = "Michigan"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";  
myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```



Double forward slash (//) will comment the remainder of a line

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- Objects in JavaScript can be alternatively assigned through JSON
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON>

The same object created through
JavaScript statements and separately in JSON

```
myObject = {};
```

```
// objects can also be created dynamically  
// create object property "university" with an assignment of "Michigan"  
myObject.university = "Michigan";
```

```
// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";  
myObject["department"] = "EECS";
```

```
// this variable is of type "string"  
myObject.course_number = 367;
```

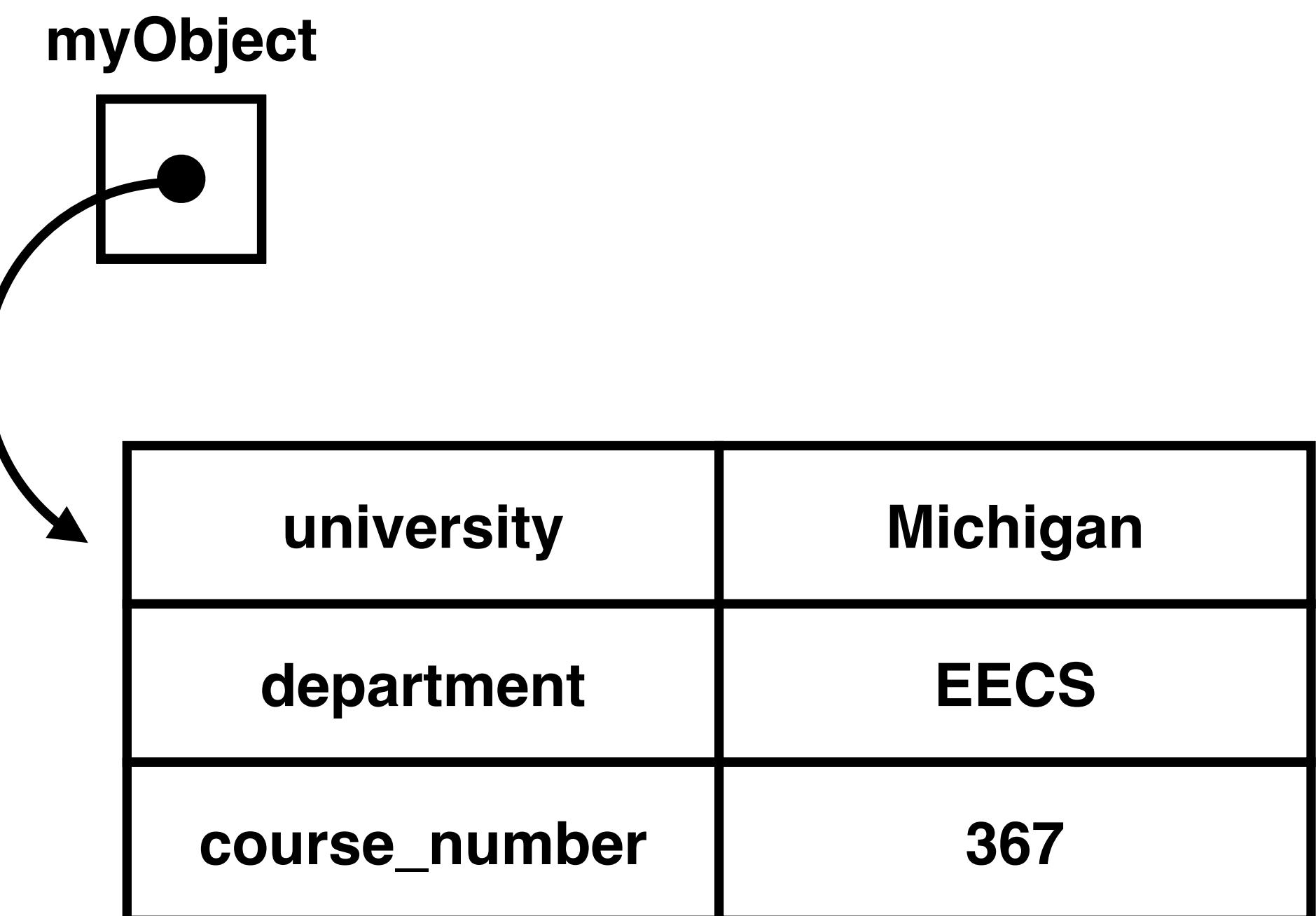
```
// this variable is of type "number"  
myObject = {  
    university : "Michigan",  
    department : "EECS",  
    course_number : 367  
}
```

Objects and References

- An object variable is not itself a data structure, but rather a reference to a data structure

```
myObject = {} // objects can also be created dynamically  
  
// create object property "university" with an assignment of "Michigan"  
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```

When this code runs,
this data structure will
be created in memory



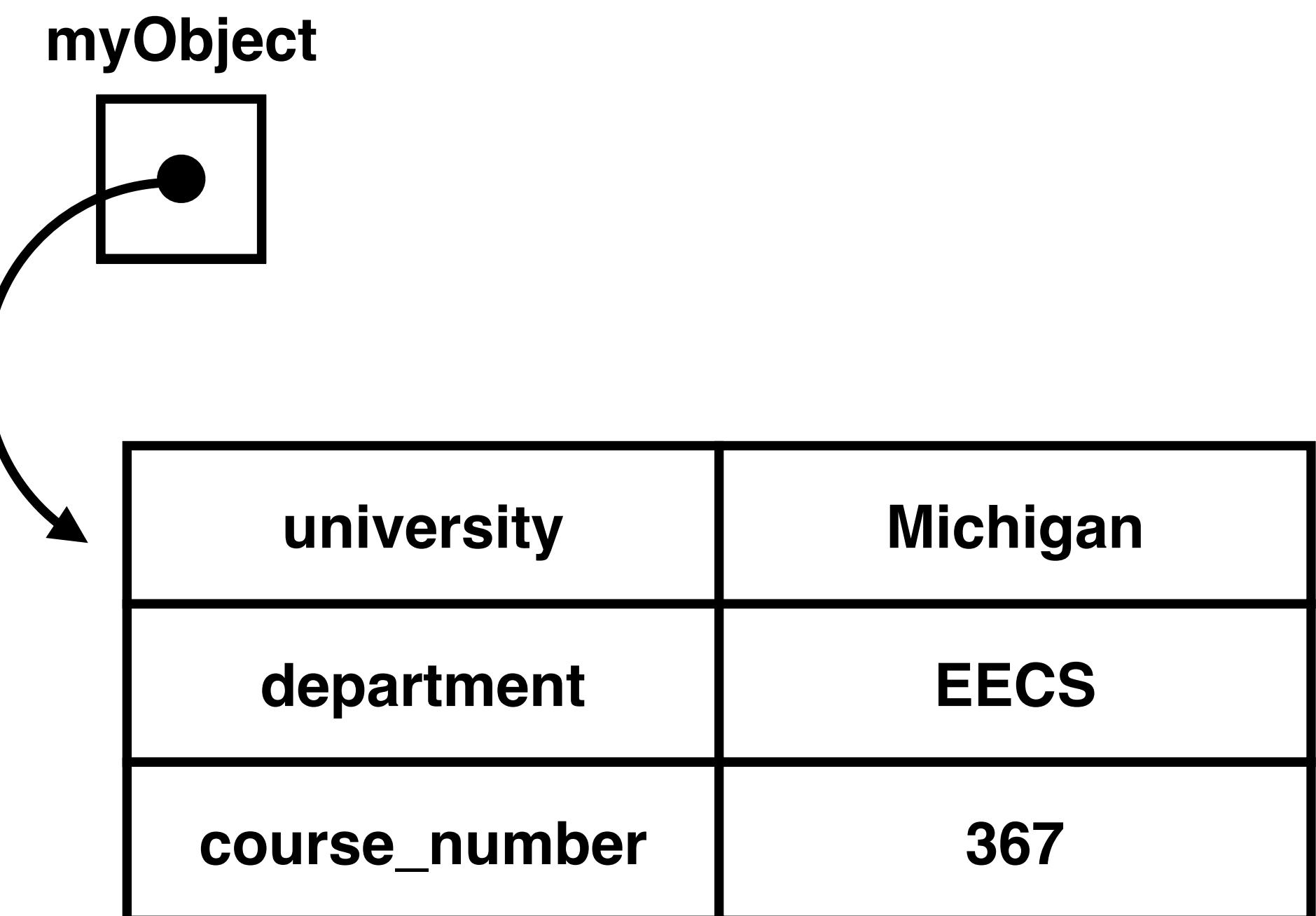
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```

```
copiedObject = myObject;
```

what will happen if we assign this structure to a new variable?



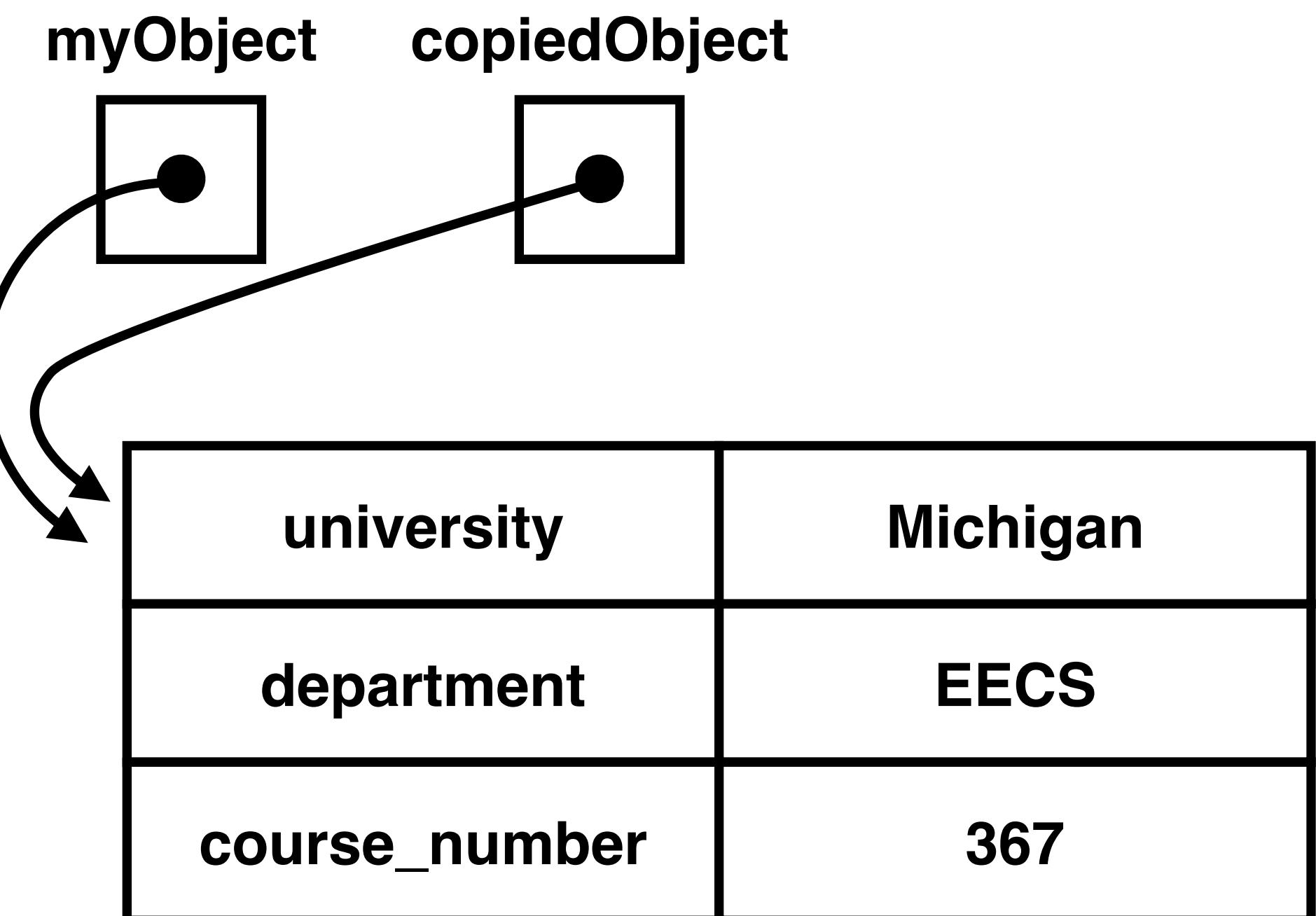
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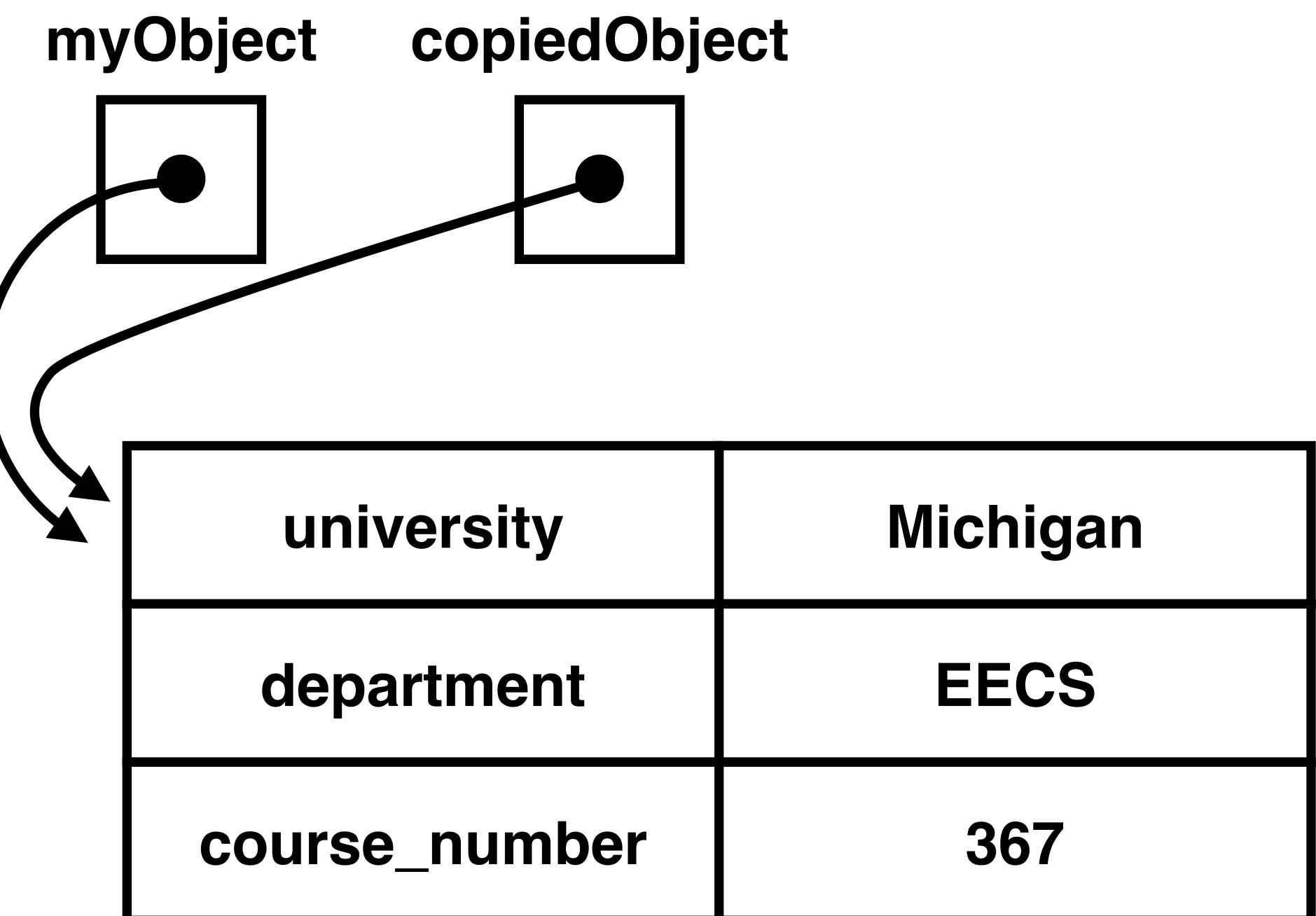


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myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"  
  
copiedObject = myObject;  
  
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

**what will happen if we modify
the new variable?**

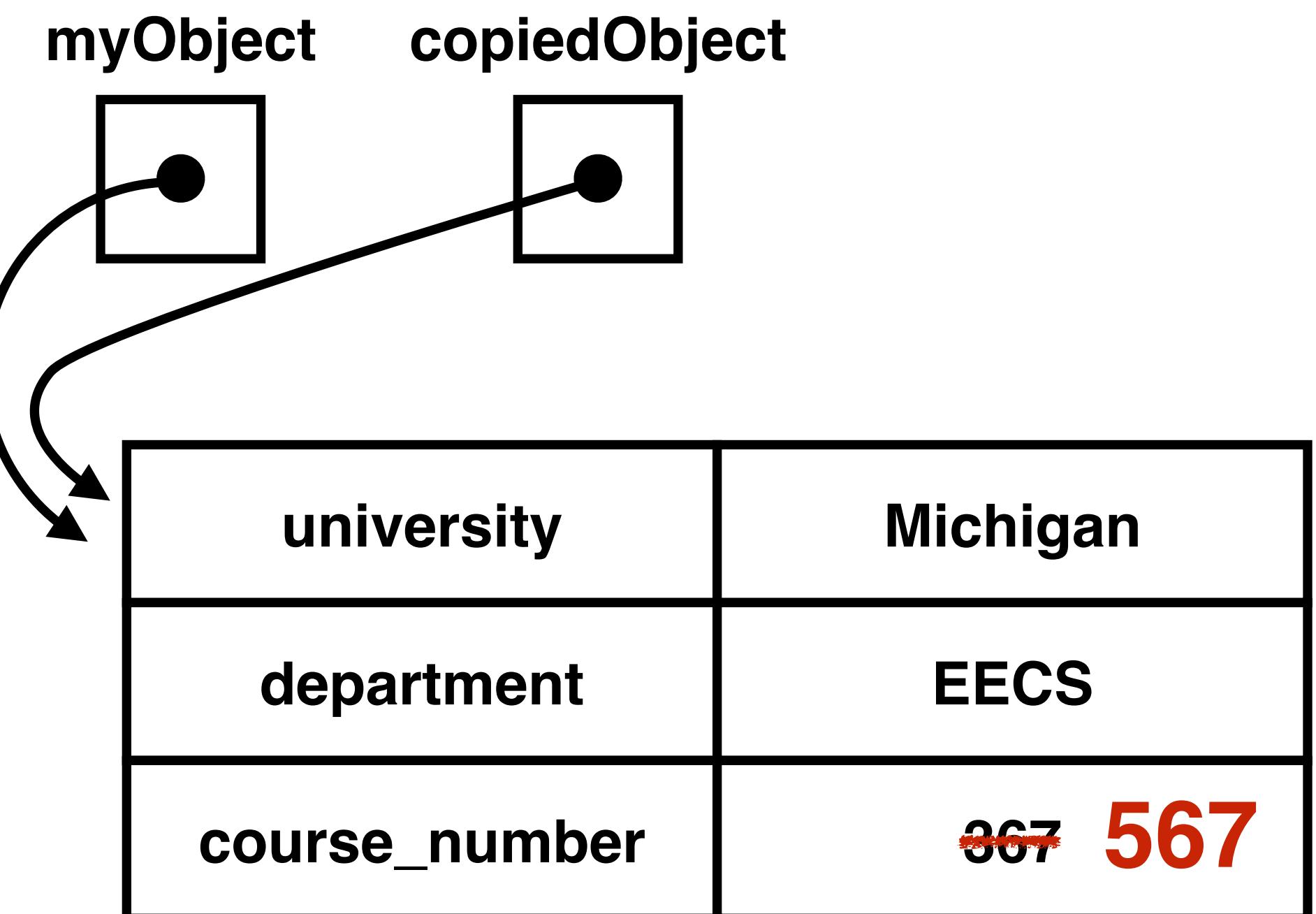


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myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"  
  
copiedObject = myObject;  
  
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

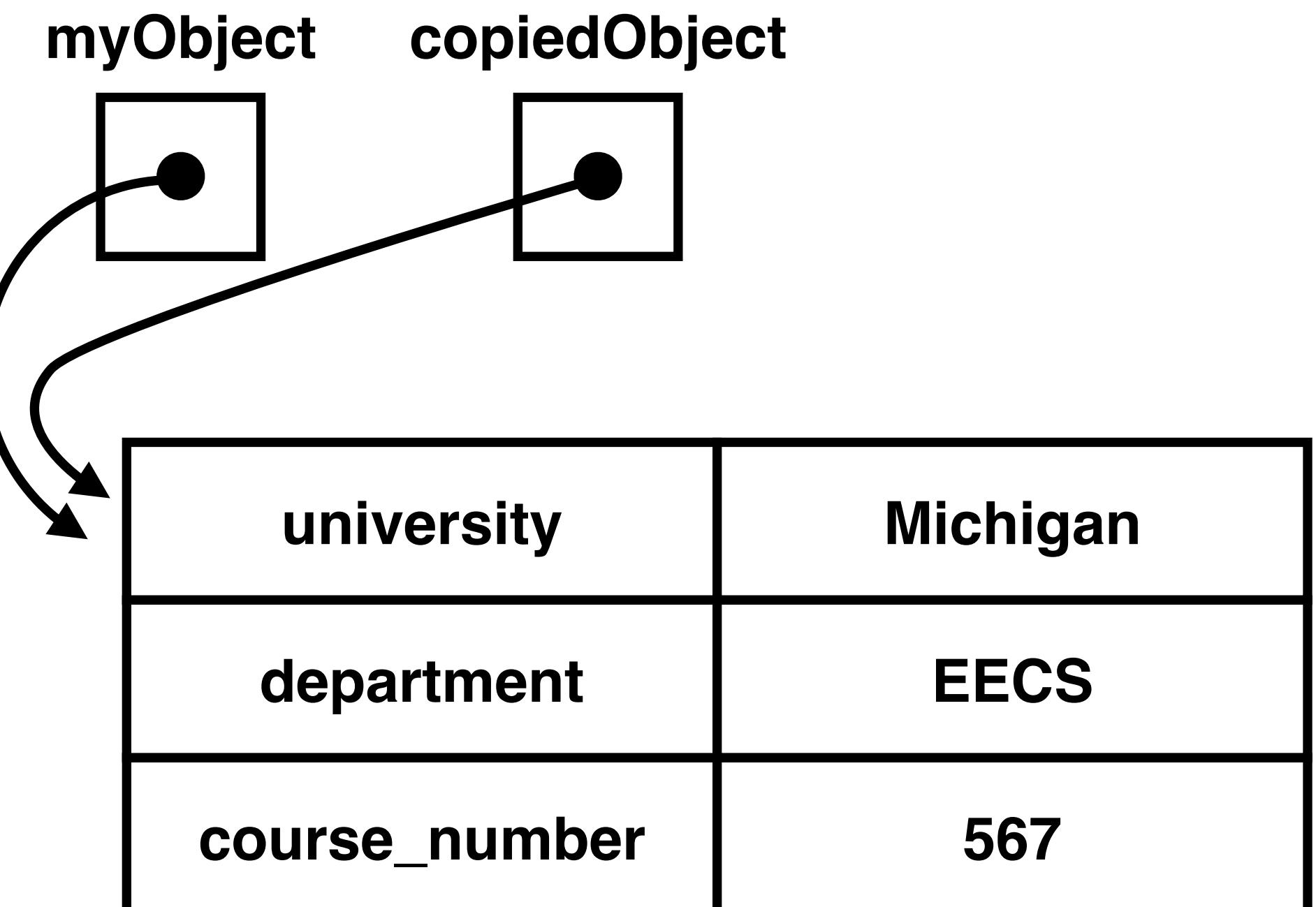
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Objects and References

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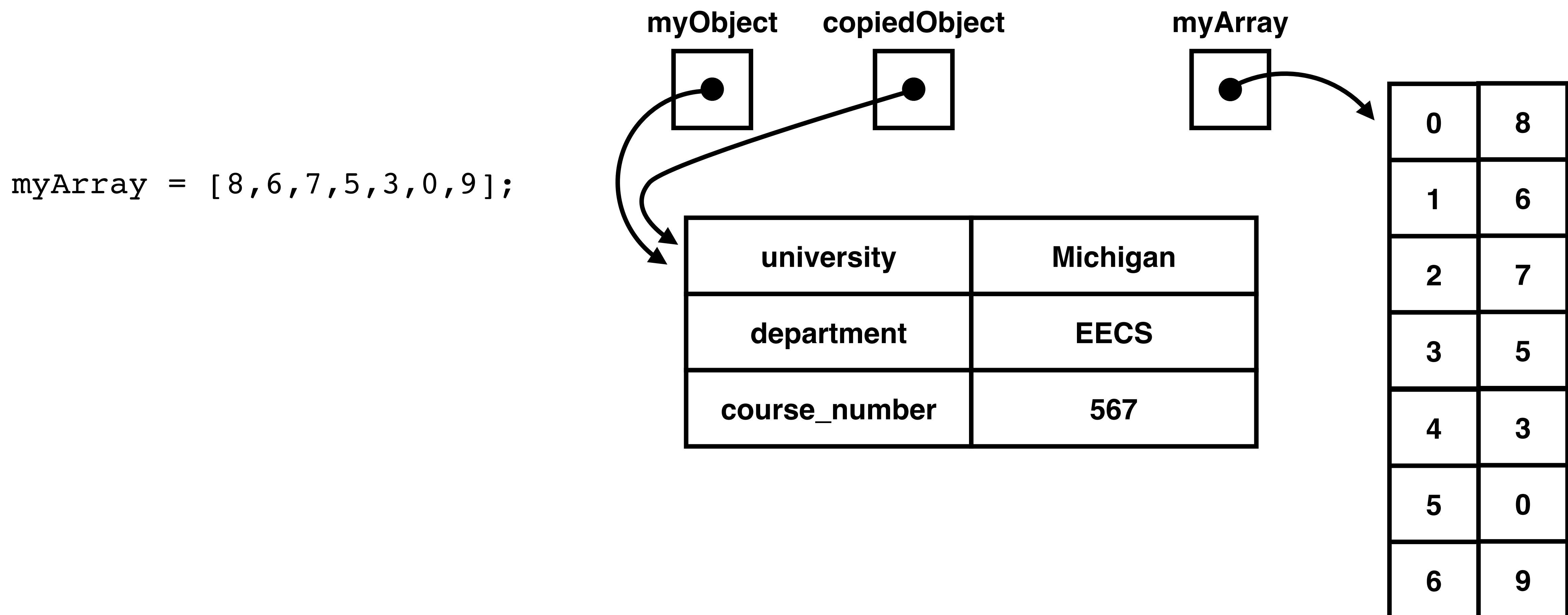
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myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"  
  
copiedObject = myObject;  
  
copiedObject.course_number = 567;  
  
console.log(myObject.course_number); // this will be 567
```



This result can be verified in the browser console

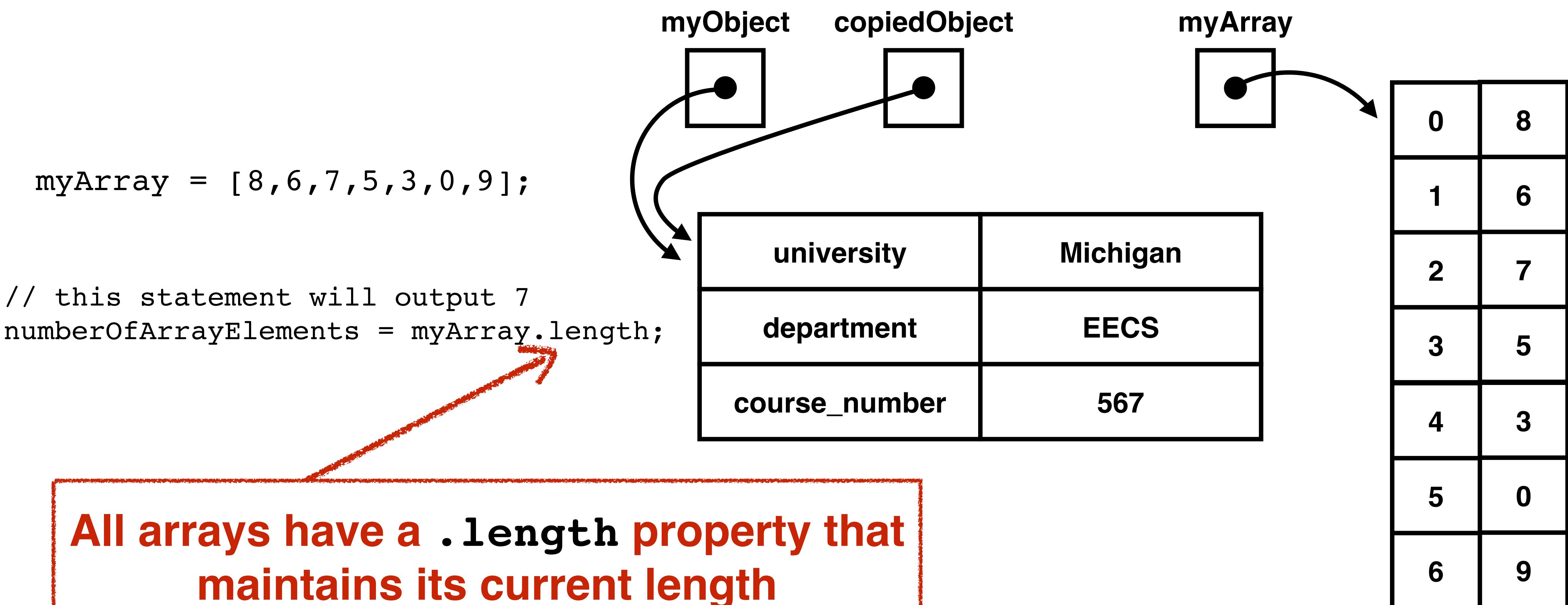
Arrays

- An array is an instance of an object data type with numeric keys



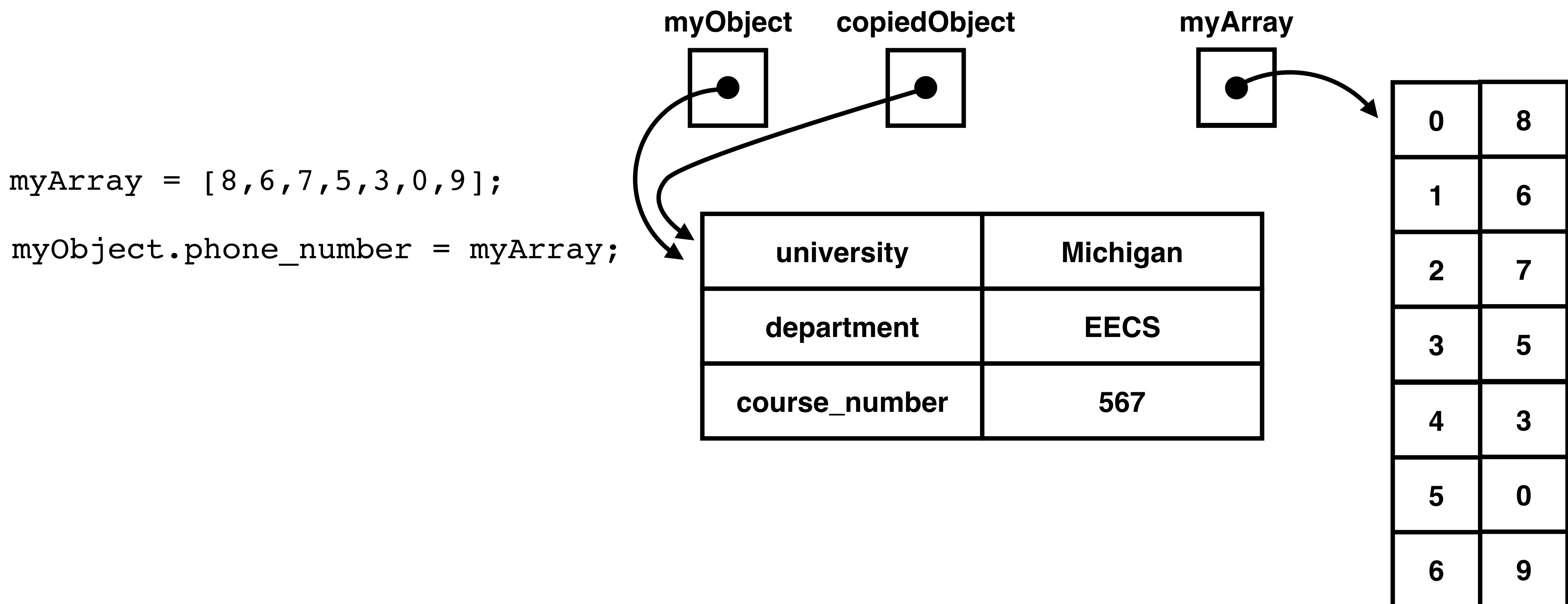
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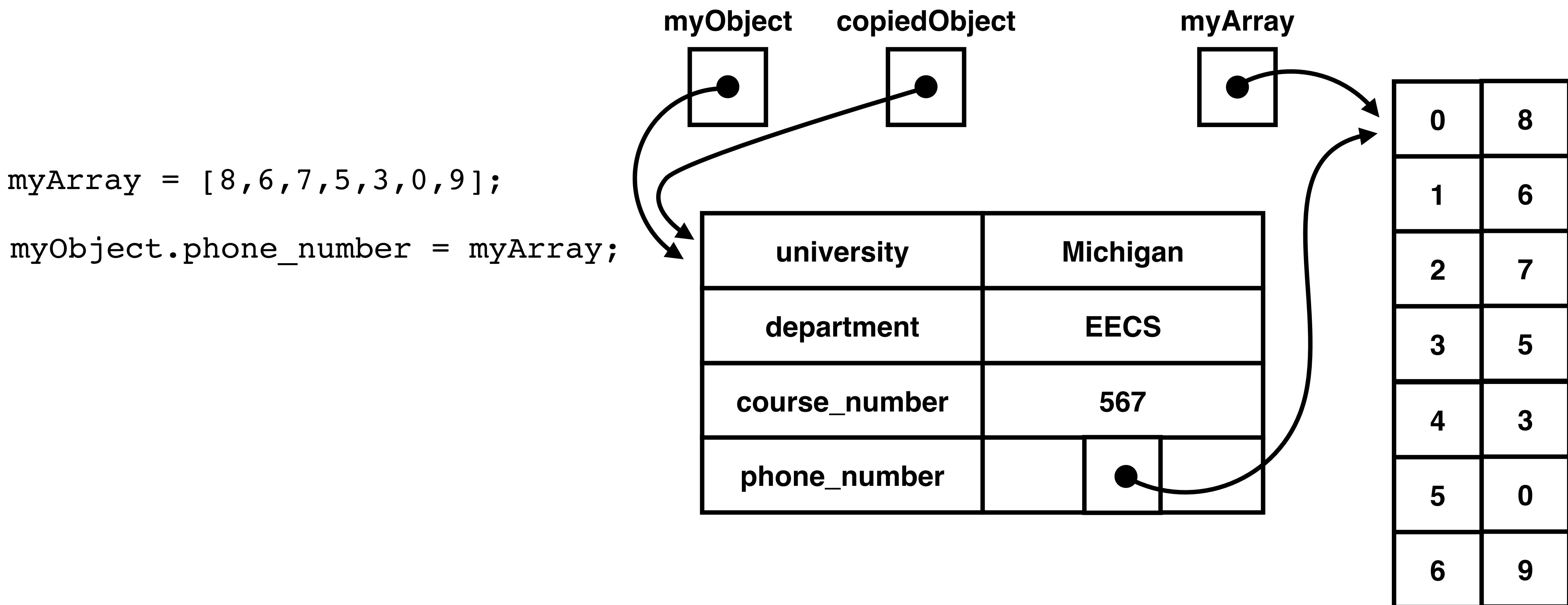
Nesting Objects in Objects

- An object can be used as the value for another object's property



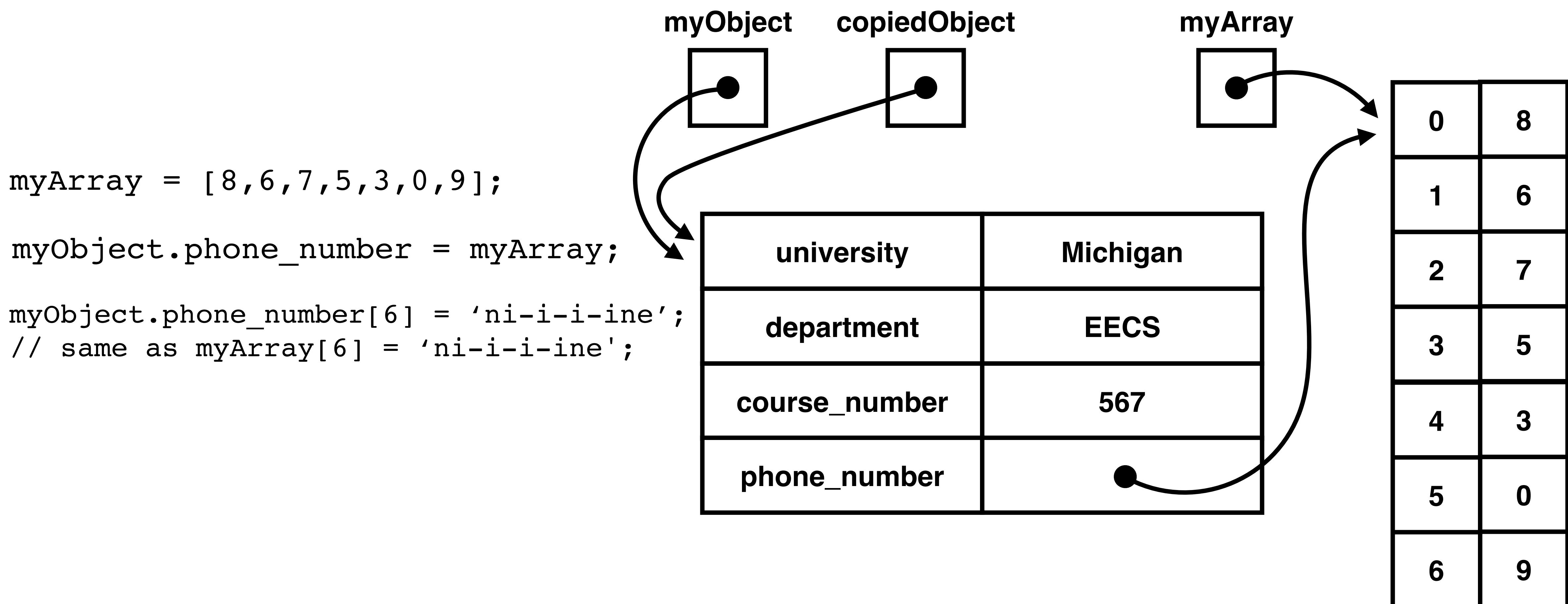
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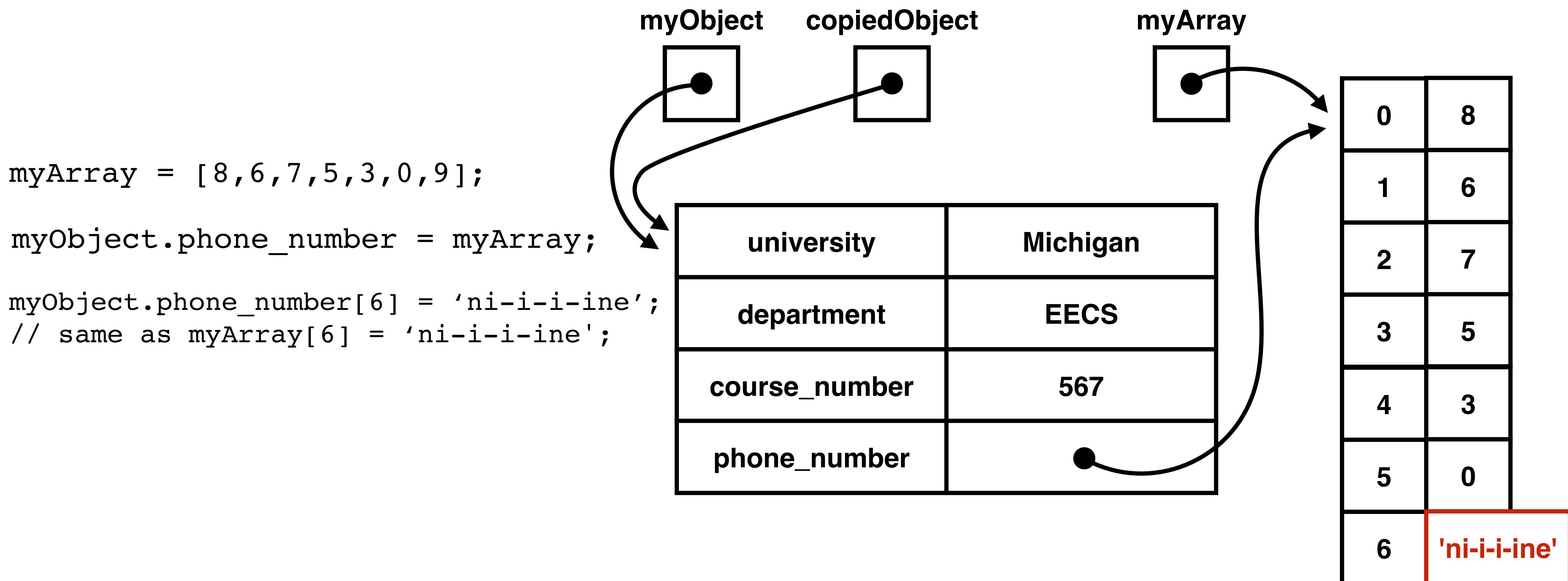
Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment



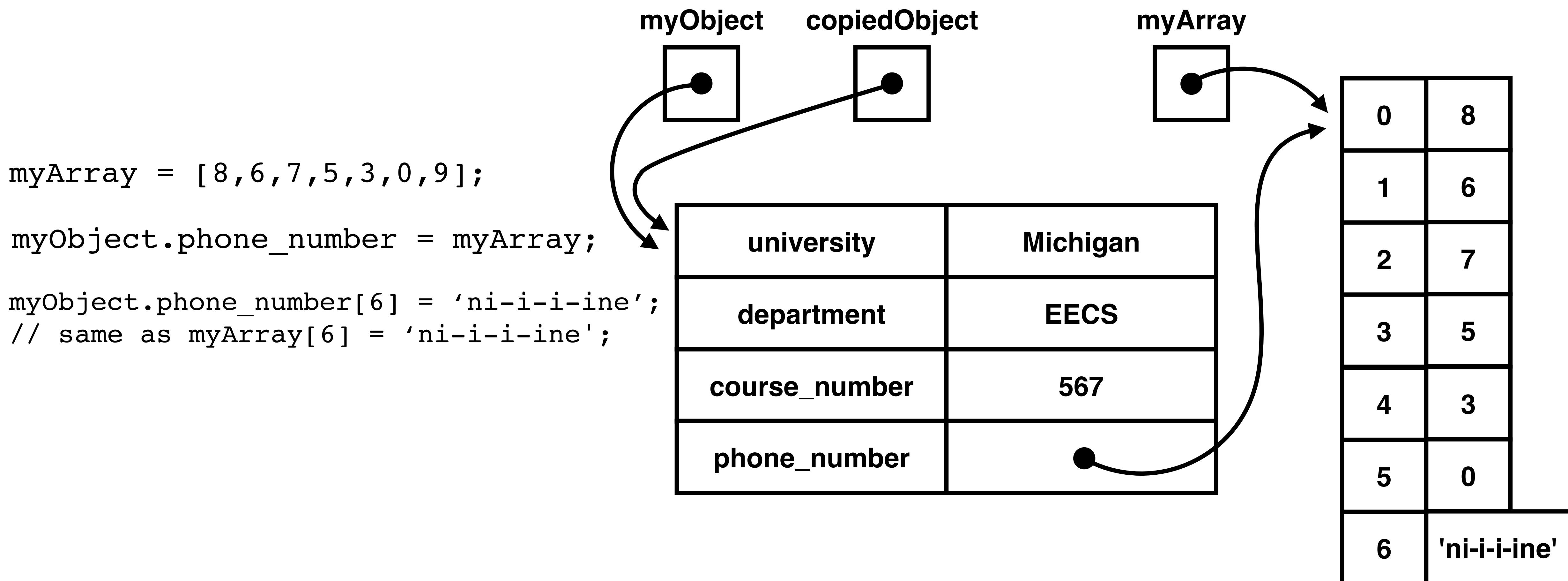
Dynamic Typing

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Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment

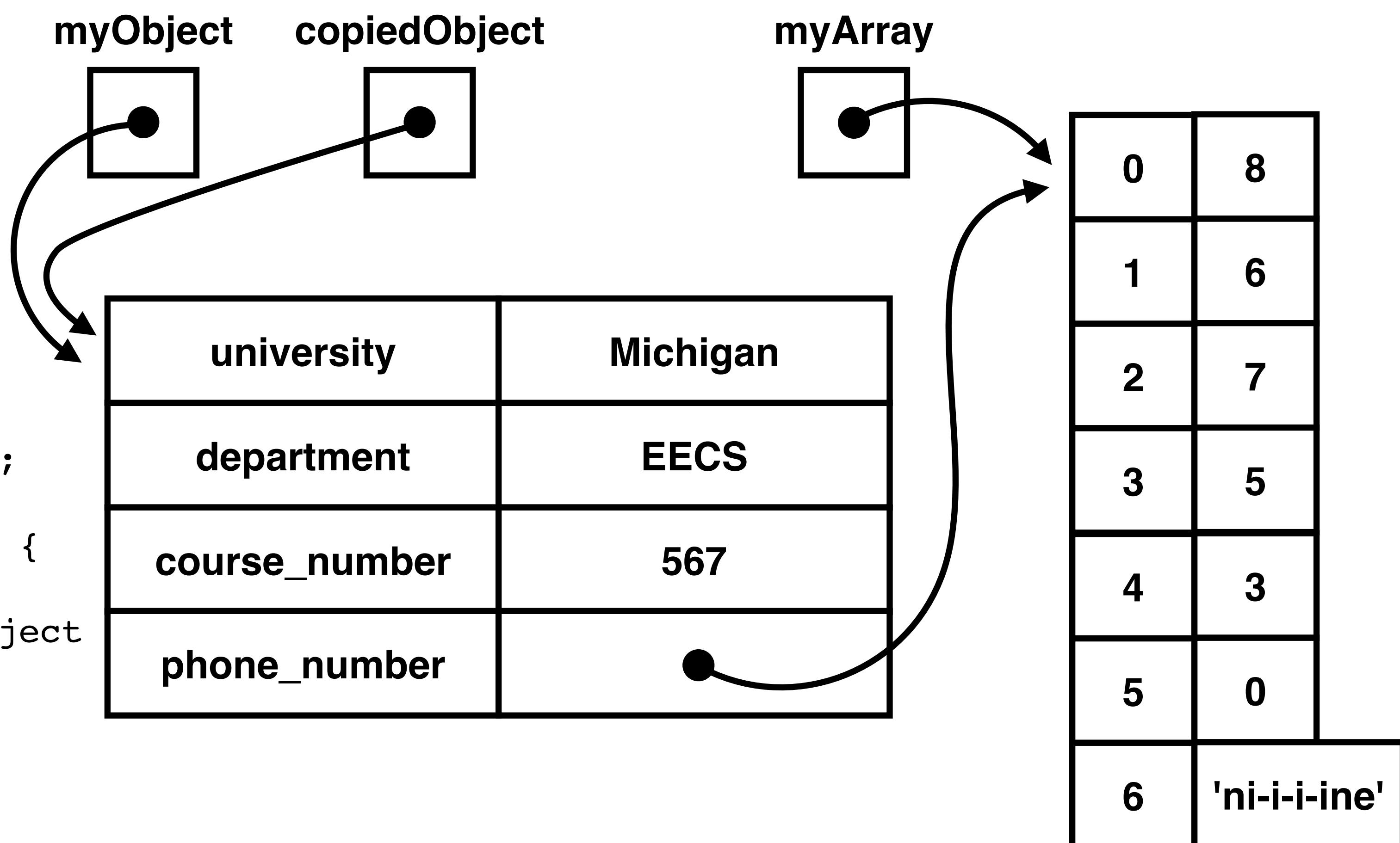


Control Statements

- JavaScript supports C-style “if-else” statements and “for” loops

```
// output the phone number to console
var i; // iterator local variable
for (i=0; i<myArray.length; i++) {
    console.log(myArray[i]);
    // console output: 867530ni-i-ine
}

// output the course section to console
if (myObject.course_number === 367) {
    console.log('undergraduate section');
}
else if (myObject.course_number === 567) {
    console.log('old graduate section');
    // console will output this for myObject
}
else {
    console.log('ROB 511 is awesome');
}
```



Operators

- JavaScript supports C-style operators with order of precedence

- grouping: `/* */` `//` `()`
 open comment close comment comment to end of line open parenthesis close parenthesis

- increment/decrement: `++` `--`
 increment variable decrement variable

- arithmetic: `*` `/` `%` `+` `-`
 multiplication division modulus addition/concatenation subtraction

- comparison: `<` `<=` `>` `>=` `==` `!=` `=====` `!=====` `&&` `||`
 less than less than or equal greater than greater than or equal equality inequality strict equality strict inequality logical AND logical OR

- assignment: `=` `+=` `*=`
 assignment add to variable multiply to variable

Strict equality (==) will not attempt to match types



Operators

- JavaScript supports C-style operators with order of precedence

- grouping: `/* */` `//` `()`
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- increment/decrement: `++` `--`
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- assignment: `=` `+=` `*=`
 assignment add to variable multiply to variable

Plus (+) is overloaded to add numbers and concatenate strings

Brief Tangent

LaTeX Math Mode

Our default convention for writing mathematical expressions in text.

For example...

For example...



ocj 7:39 PM

In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector $[\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y}]^T$ to get its distance $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame $o_0x_0y_0$.

For example...



ocj 7:39 PM

In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector $[x,y]^T$ to get its distance $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame $o_0x_0y_0$.

is meant to be read as...

In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector $[x,y]^T$ to get its distance $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame $o_0x_0y_0$.

Overleaf LaTeX Math Mode Guide

The screenshot shows the Overleaf LaTeX Math Mode Guide website. The main content area is titled "Mathematical expressions". It includes a brief introduction about the feature's purpose and a "Contents" section with links to 1. Introduction, 2. Mathematical modes, 3. Reference guide, and 4. Further Reading. Below this is an "Introduction" section with a note about the Pythagorean theorem and its invalidity for other exponents. A sidebar on the left lists various Overleaf guides and documentation links.

The screenshot shows the LaTeXiT Equation Editor interface. A window titled "LaTeXiT-1" contains a text area with the following LaTeX code:

```
In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector  
[x,y]T to get its distance  $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$  from the world origin, making sure this  
vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame  $o_0x_0y_0$ .
```

Below the text area, there is a toolbar with buttons for Auto, Align, Display, Inline, and Text (which is highlighted). At the bottom, there are controls for Font size (36.00 pt) and Color (black), and a "LaTeX it!" button.

Functions

- A function is an object type that modularly executes a set of statements with given parameters and (optionally) returns a variable.
- Unlike C, JavaScript functions do not declare a return type

```
// a simple function declaration that returns the sum of two given numbers
function sum(a,b) {
    return a + b;
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// function call to add two numbers
sumNumber = sum(3,67); // 70

// function call to concatenate two strings
sumString = sum("3","67"); // "367"
```

Recursion

- JavaScript supports recursion (i.e., a function calling itself)
- Consider factorial example: $6! = 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 720$

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
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        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Function call **fac(6)** stack pushes
new local variable scope

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**Function call fac(6) stack pushes
new local variable scope**

$\text{fac}(6) = 6 * \text{fac}(5)$

$\text{factorialNumber} = \text{fac}(6)$

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call `fac(5)` pushes
new local variable scope

$\text{fac}(6) = 6 * \text{fac}(5)$

`factorialNumber = fac(6)`

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call $\text{fac}(5)$ pushes new local variable scope



$\text{fac}(5) = 5 * \text{fac}(4)$

$\text{fac}(6) = 6 * \text{fac}(5)$

$\text{factorialNumber} = \text{fac}(6)$

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**inputNumber variable in fac(5) is different
variable than inputNumber in fac(6)**

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call `fac(4)` pushes new local variable scope

$\text{fac}(4) = 4 * \text{fac}(3)$

$\text{fac}(5) = 5 * \text{fac}(4)$

$\text{fac}(6) = 6 * \text{fac}(5)$

$\text{factorialNumber} = \text{fac}(6)$

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call **fac(3)** pushes
new local variable scope

fac(3) = 3 * fac(2)

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(2) = 2 * fac(1)

fac(3) = 3 * fac(2)

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive calls stop when base condition encountered

fac(1) = 1

fac(2) = 2 * fac(1)

fac(3) = 3 * fac(2)

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

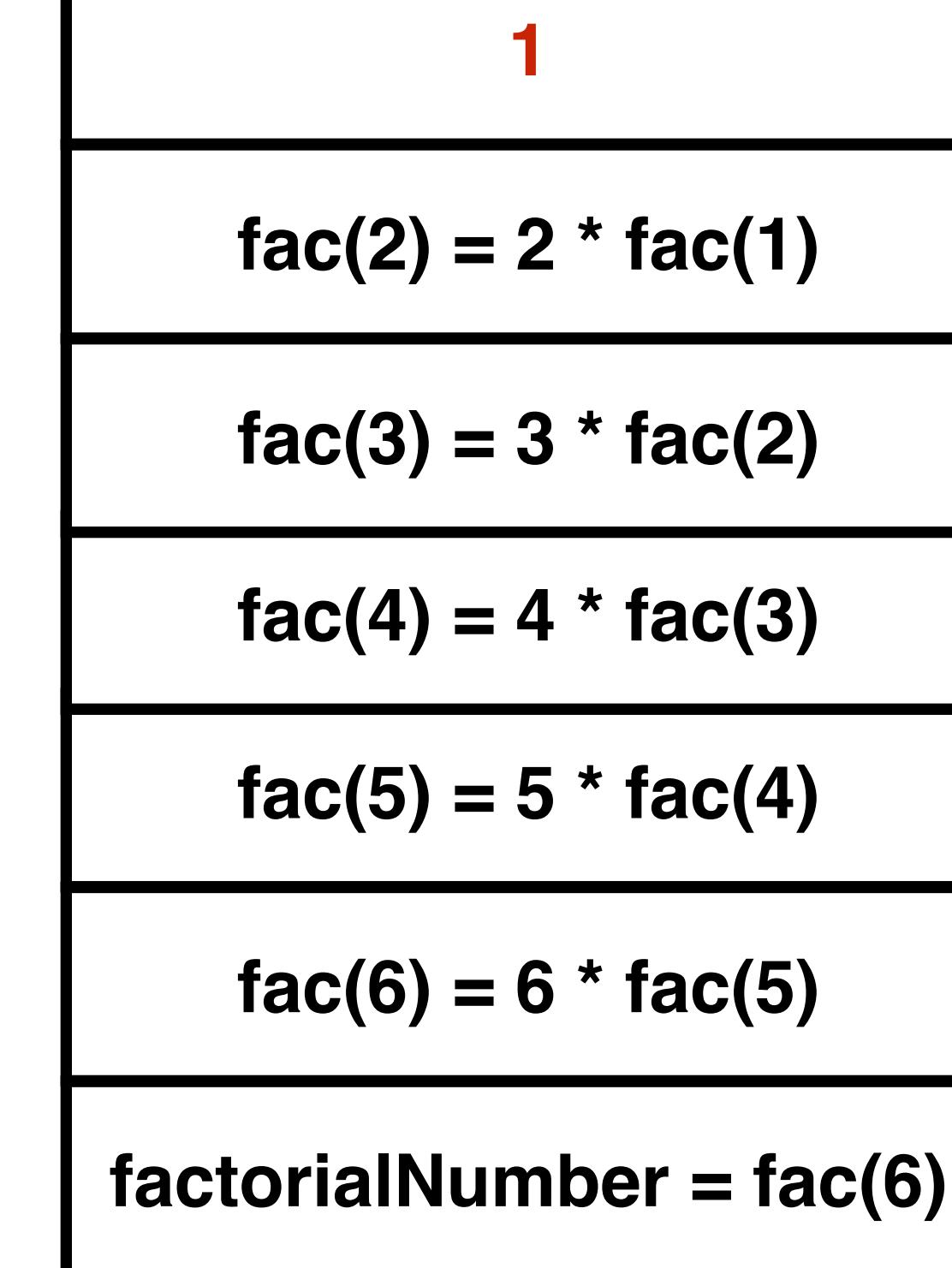
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Stack pop from call stack returns a constant value to calling function



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Stack pop from call stack returns a constant value to calling function

fac(2) = 2 * 1

fac(3) = 3 * fac(2)

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

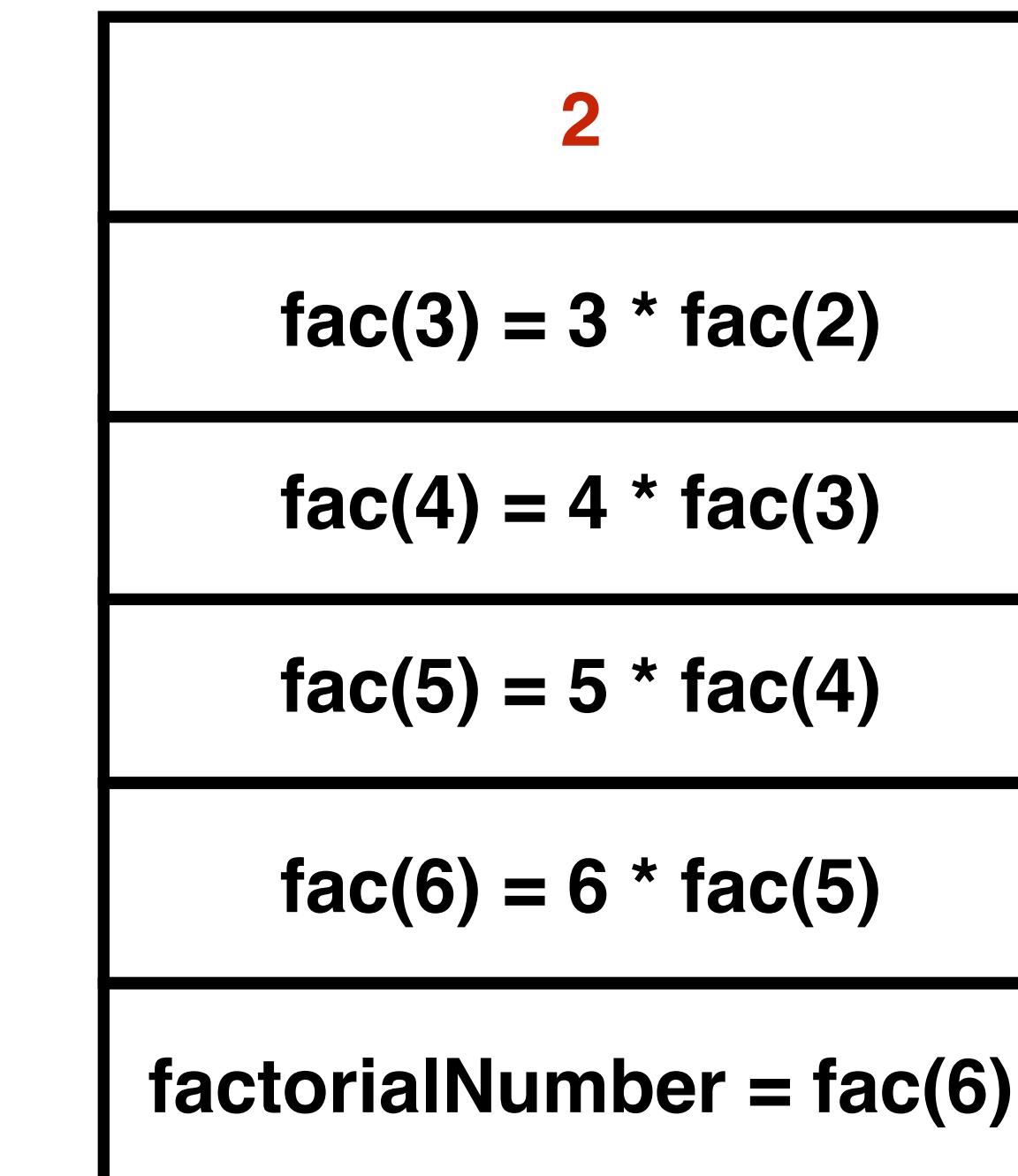
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(3) = 3 * 2

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

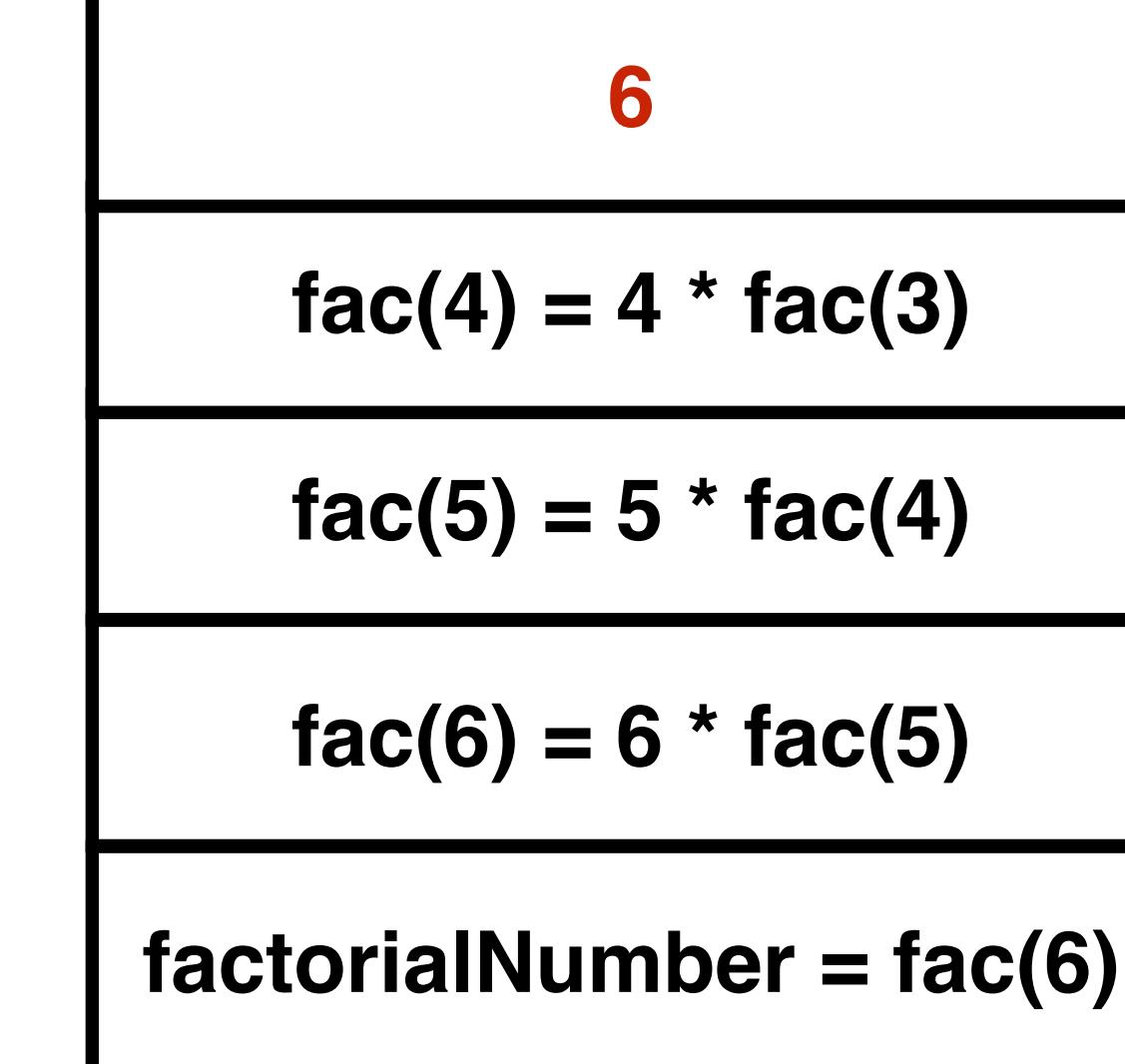
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(4) = 4 * 6

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

24

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(5) = 5 * 24

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

120

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(6) = 6 * 120

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

720

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

factorialNumber = 720

Call stack

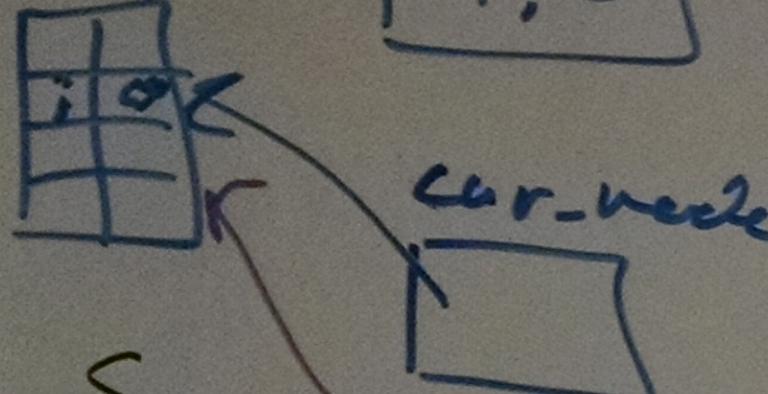
354 → MR

352 → author response

$x = \{name: "chad", \dots, is_cool = \text{false}\}$

$w = 4.5$

w
4.5



Dec

350

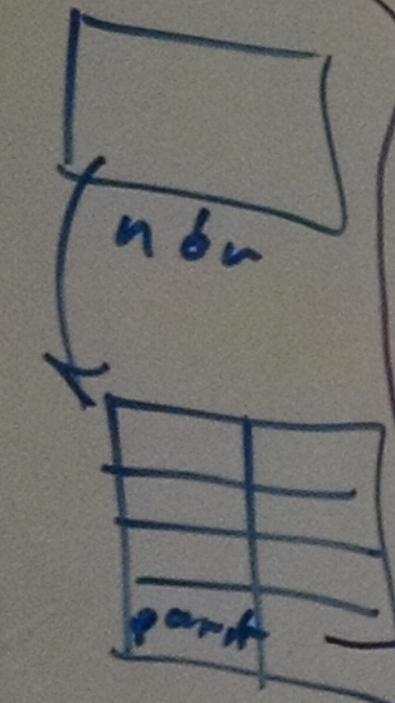
351

341

250

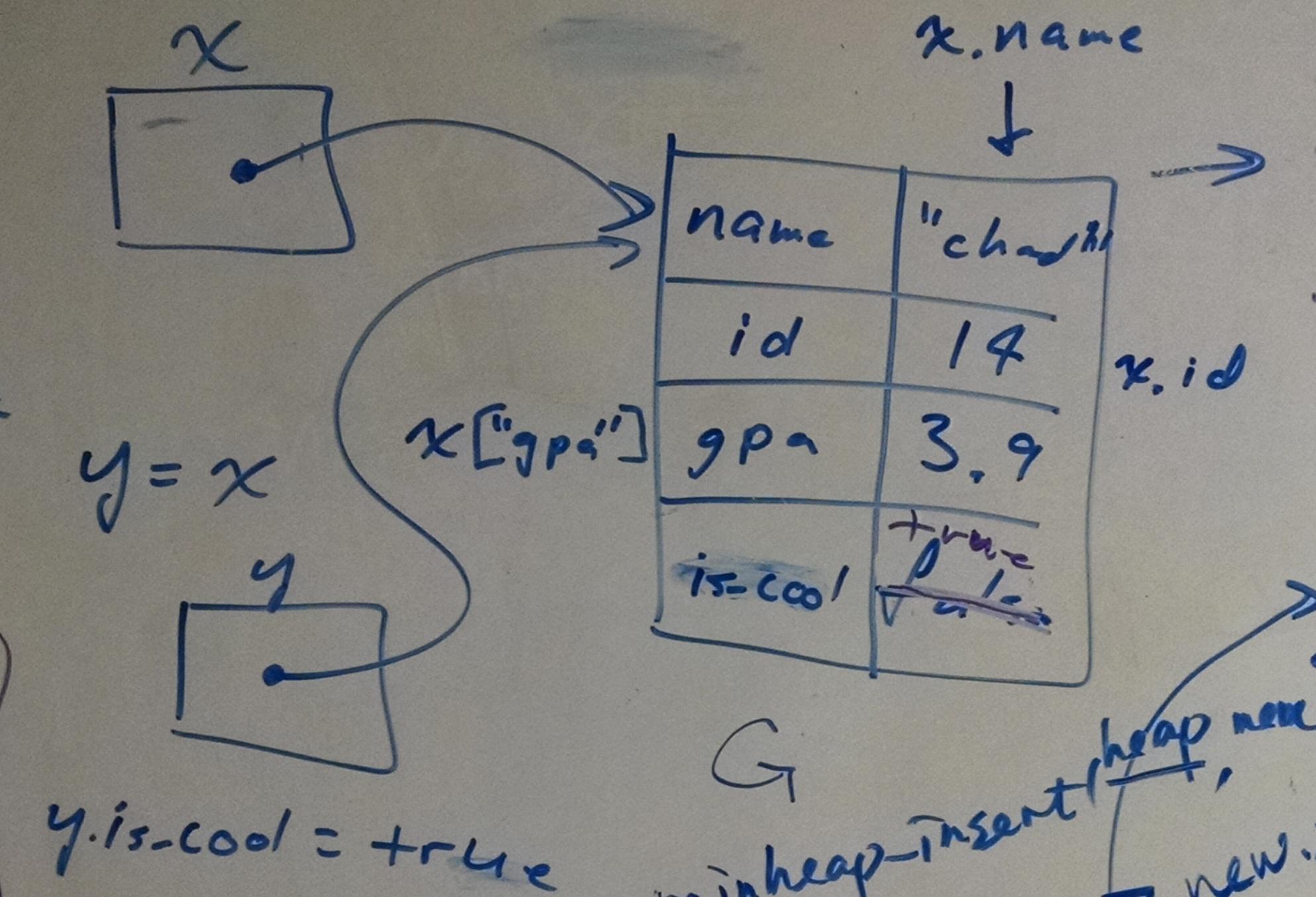
LT → go far

Sep
313
317
318
325
328

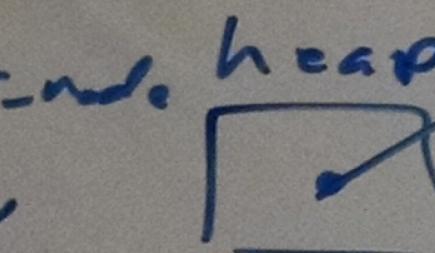


$nbr.parent = car-node$

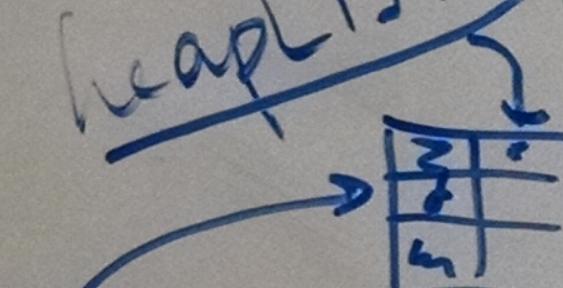
$nbr.parent.i; //$



$x.is_cool; // \text{true}$



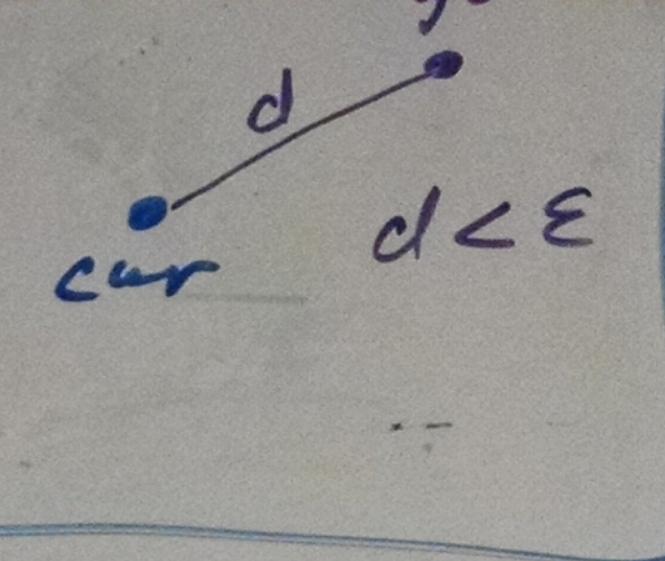
G
minheap-insert(heap, new)
new.z



heap[0]

5.z

"dog"



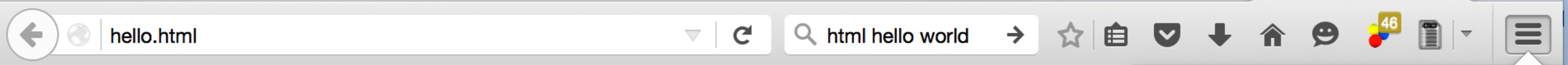
goal
ops
0.1

We may have to cover this again during (remote) office hours. It happens.

The browser console
can be a good friend

The Browser Console

- Provided by the web browser to:
 - Log information associated with running a web page:
 - errors, warnings, explicit logging messages, network requests, security errors, etc.
 - Live interaction with a web page by executing JavaScript expressions in the context of the page



Cut WEB DEVELOPER

Toggle Tools ⌘I

Inspector ⌘C

Web Console ⌘K

Debugger ⌘S

Style Editor ⇧F7

Performance ⇧F5

Network ⌘Q

Developer Toolbar ⇧F2

WebIDE ⇧F8

Browser Console ⇧⌘J

Responsive Design View ⌘M

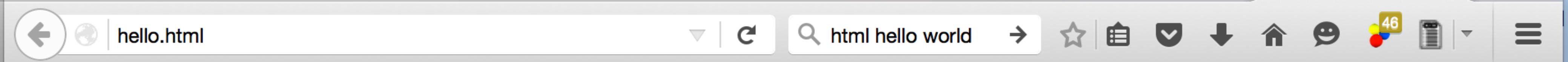
Eyedropper

Scratchpad ⇧F4

Page Source ⌘U

Get More Tools

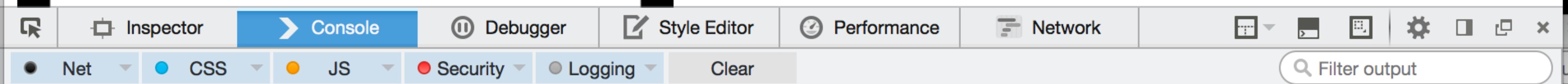
Work Offline



Chad

was here

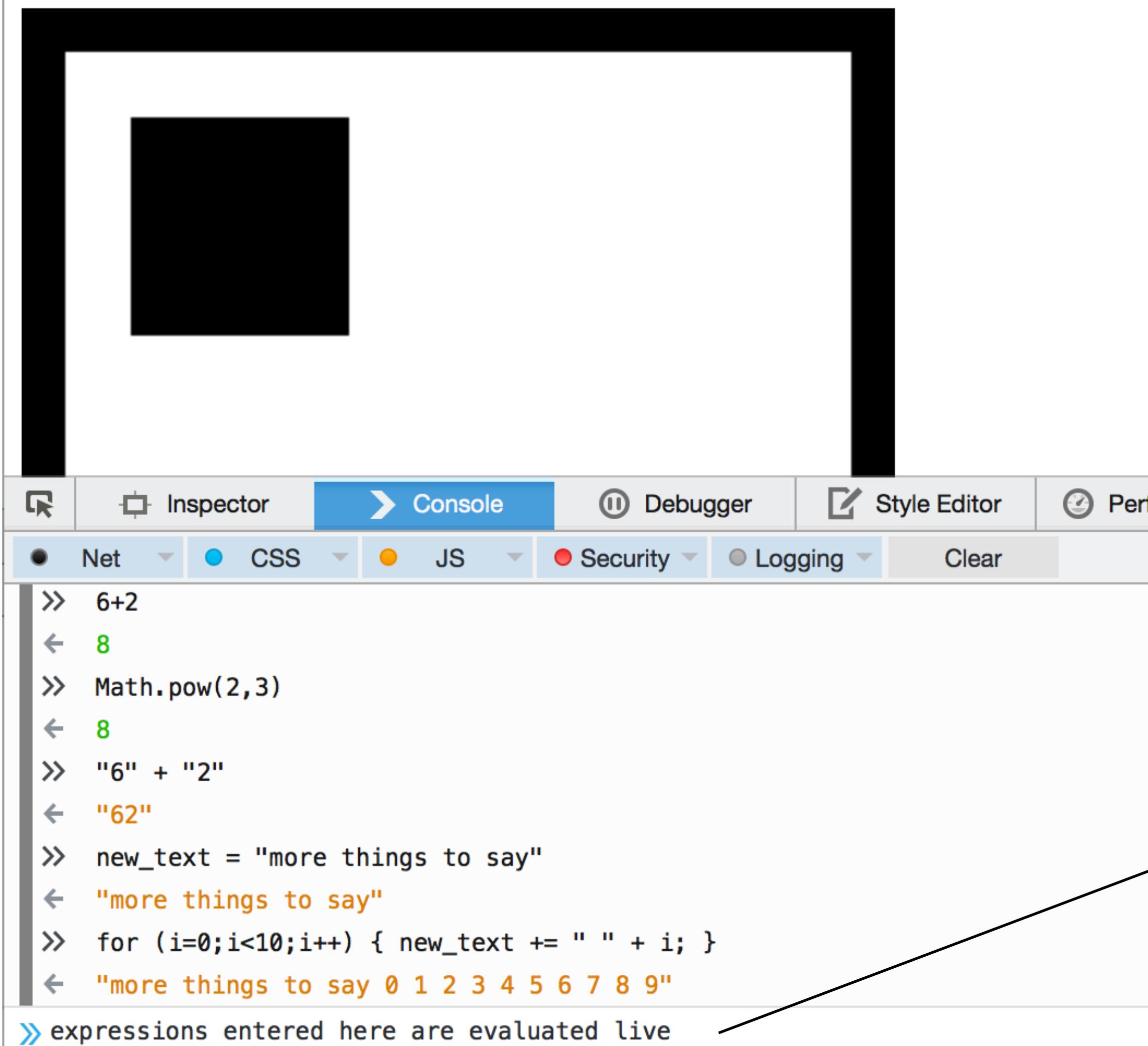
new paragraph



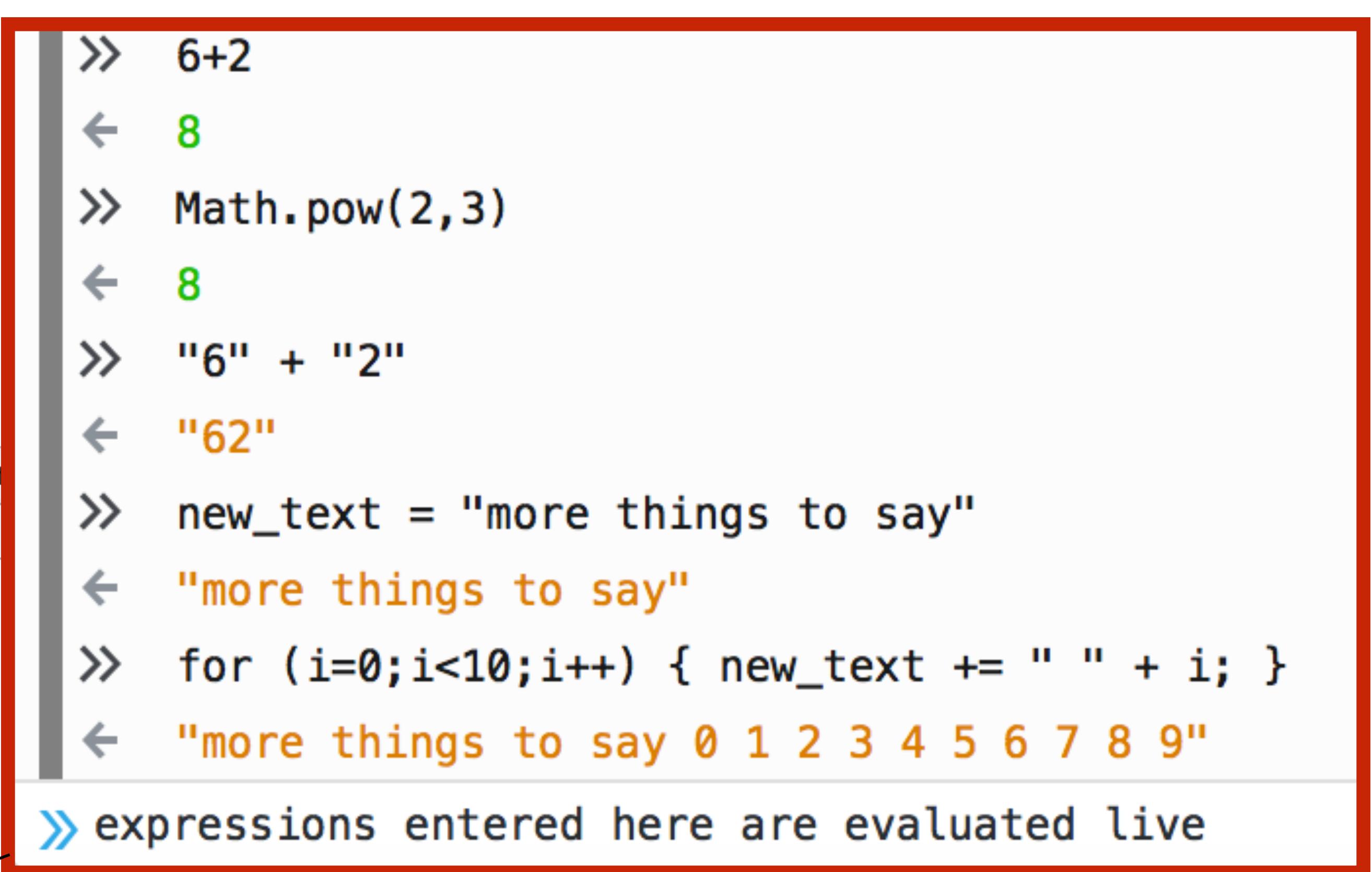
Chad

was here

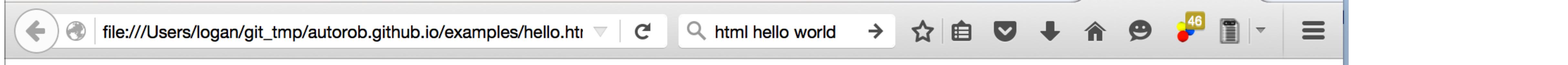
some paragraph text



```
» 6+2
← 8
» Math.pow(2,3)
← 8
» "6" + "2"
← "62"
» new_text = "more things to say"
← "more things to say"
» for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
» expressions entered here are evaluated live
```



```
» 6+2
← 8
» Math.pow(2,3)
← 8
» "6" + "2"
← "62"
» new_text = "more things to say"
← "more things to say"
» for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
» expressions entered here are evaluated live
```



wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

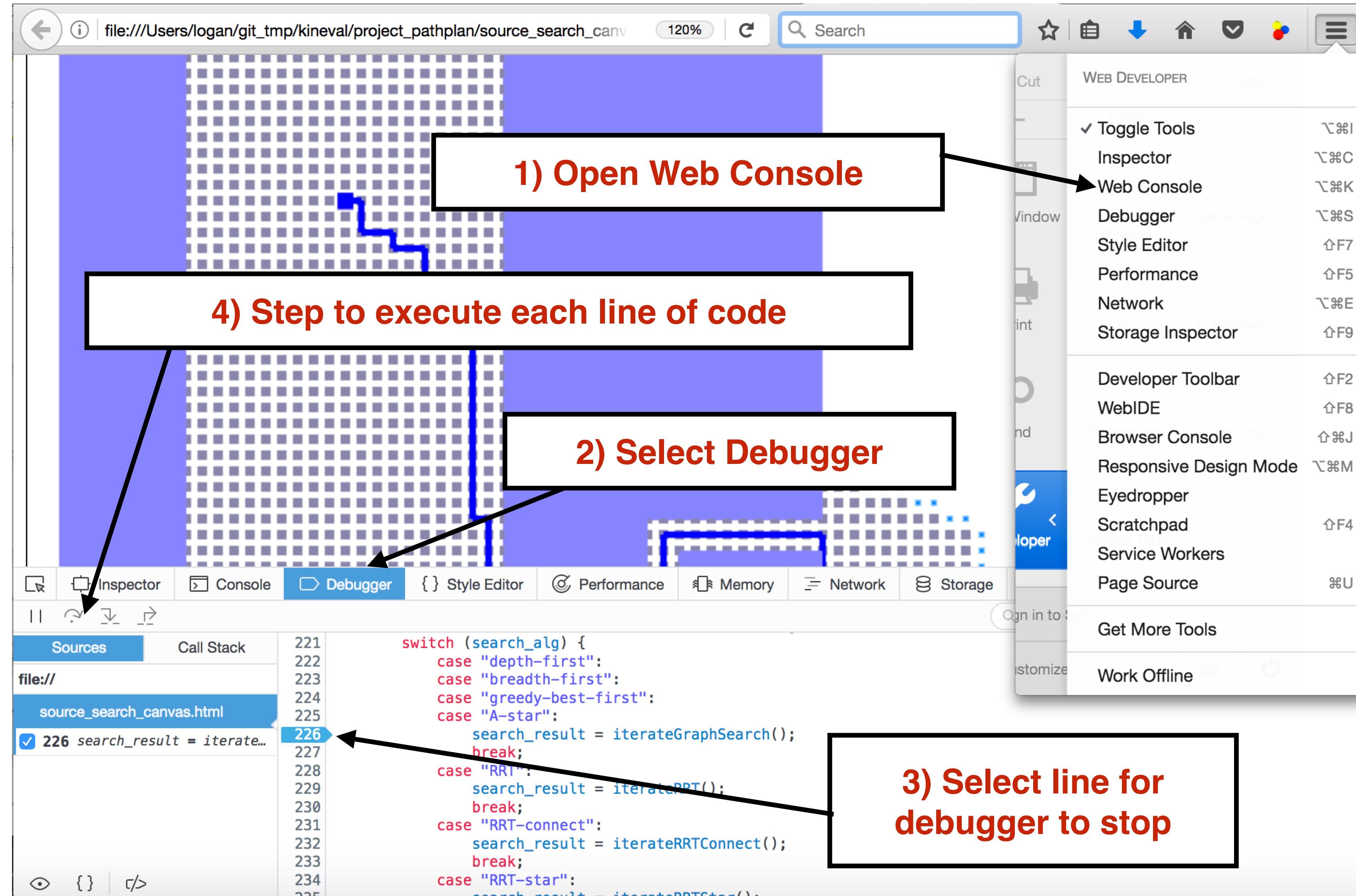
```
» for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
» document.body.innerHTML = "wiped everything out and replaced with " + new_text;
← "wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
```

Net CSS

```
» Math.pow(2,3)
← 8
» "6" + "2"
← "62"
» new_text = "more things to say"
← "more things to say"
» for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
» document.body.innerHTML = "wiped everything out and replaced with " + new_text;
← "wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
```

»

Using the browser debugger



Let's try an animation example

Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization: "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)] What is a robot? : Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 <hr/> Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		

JavaScript/HTML5 animation example

Jan 10	shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]	Wikipedia
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow: Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox , hello.html , JavaScript by Example , hello_anim , hello_anim_text
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview	
	Week 3	
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics	
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation: Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70

hello_anim example

http://autorob.org/examples/hello_anim.html



point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70



```
<html> <body onload=init()>
<!-- init function will be called when body loaded -->

<div id="text_output"> going to put some text here </div>

<!-- create a element for drawing -->
<canvas id="draw_canvas" width=1000 height="400"></canvas>

<script>
// define a function for initialization as: function name_of_function { function_code }
function init() {

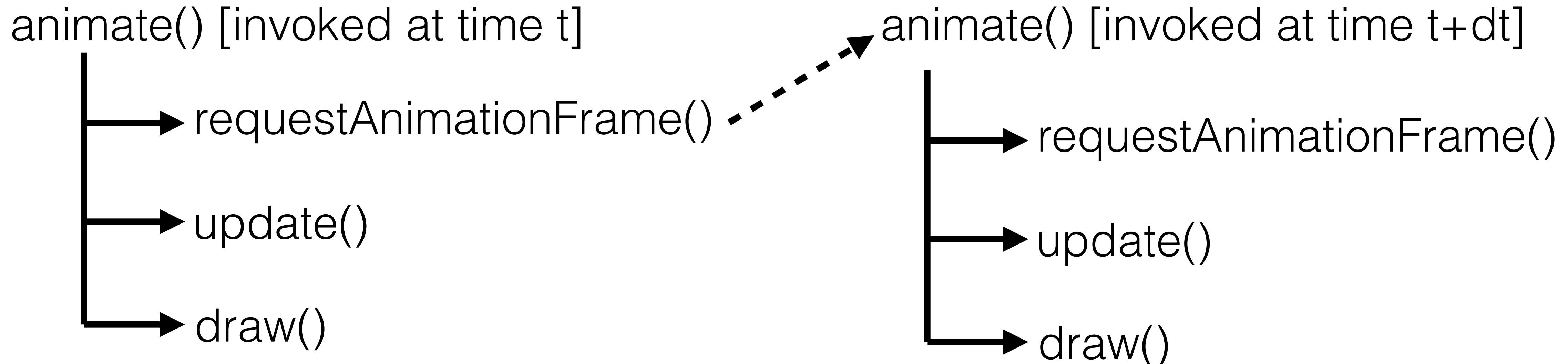
    // create a JavaScript object named "point" with two attributes
    // specifying the horizontal and vertical location of the circle
    point = {x: 50, y: 50}

    // function call to start the animation loop
    animate();
}

function animate() {
    requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step
    update(); // function call to update the state of the animation
    draw(); // function call to draw the current state of the animation
}
...
</script>

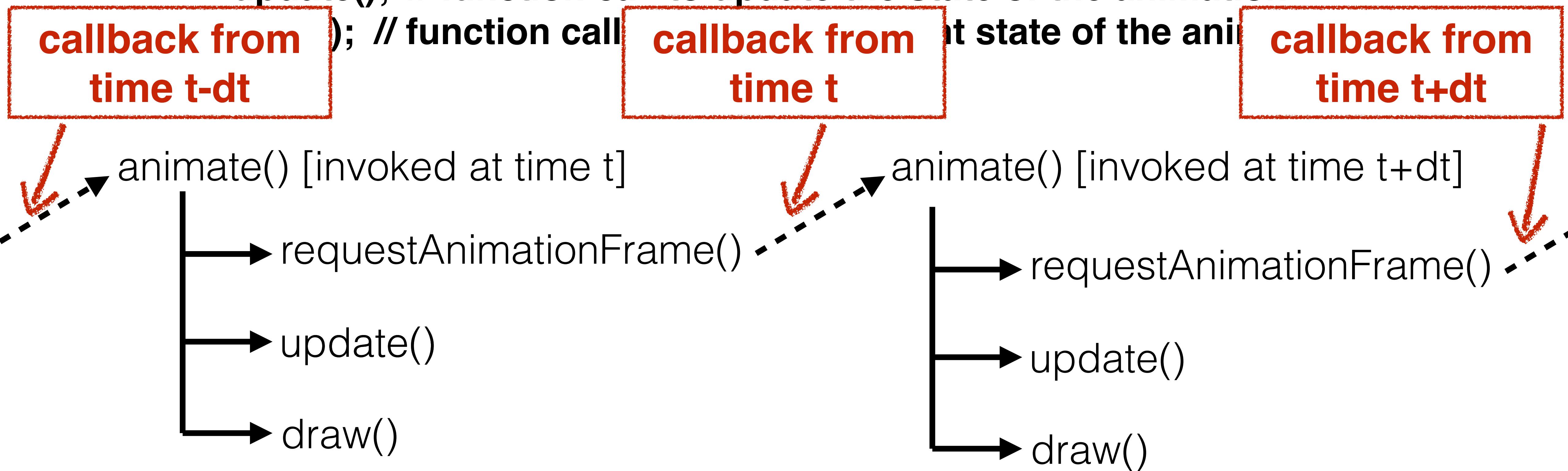
</body> </html>
```

```
function animate() {  
    requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step  
    update(); // function call to update the state of the animation  
    draw(); // function call to draw the current state of the animation  
}
```



requestAnimationFrame() will have browser call animate() again.
IMPORTANT to avoid code that blocks in animate()

```
function animate() {  
    requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step  
    update(); // function call to update the state of the animation  
    callback from time t-dt); // function call to update the state of the animation  
    callback from time t); // function call to update the state of the animation  
    callback from time t+dt); // function call to update the state of the animation
```



requestAnimationFrame() will have browser call animate() again.
IMPORTANT to avoid code that blocks in animate()

returns a reference to
any DOM object

```
...  
  
function update() {  
  
    // get a reference to the canvas element "draw_canvas" in the document.  
    var canvas = document.getElementById("draw_canvas");  
  
    // update the size of the canvas based on dimensions of browser windows  
    // note: window is a global object for the browser window  
    canvas.width = window.innerWidth;  
    canvas.height = window.innerHeight-50;  
  
    // move the circle forward by assignment  
    point.x = point.x + 5;  
  
    // if statement conditionally executes with roughly this structure:  
    // if (condition) { code } else if (condition) { code} else { code}  
  
    // if the circle is at the extent of the canvas, move it back to the start  
    if (point.x > canvas.width) {  
        point.x = 0;  
    }  
  
    // make the circle look like it bouncing using a sin function  
    // note: the Math object has a number of useful functions  
    point.y = (canvas.height-60)-Math.abs((canvas.height/2)*Math.sin(point.x/  
(canvas.width*0.1)));}  
  
...  
point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70
```



Run one more animation example
on your own

point_x = 1119.00 point_y = 464.8

http://autorob.org/examples/hello_anim_text.html

The image shows a dense, colorful cloud of text on a white background. The words "EECS398" and "AutoRob" are repeated multiple times in a variety of colors, including blue, green, red, purple, orange, and yellow. The text is arranged in a non-linear, overlapping fashion, creating a textured, visual effect.

Many examples available online

GitHub, Inc. (US) | https://github.com/odestcj/superquadric/ | ⌛ Search

This repository Search

Pull requests Issues Gist

odestcj / superquadric

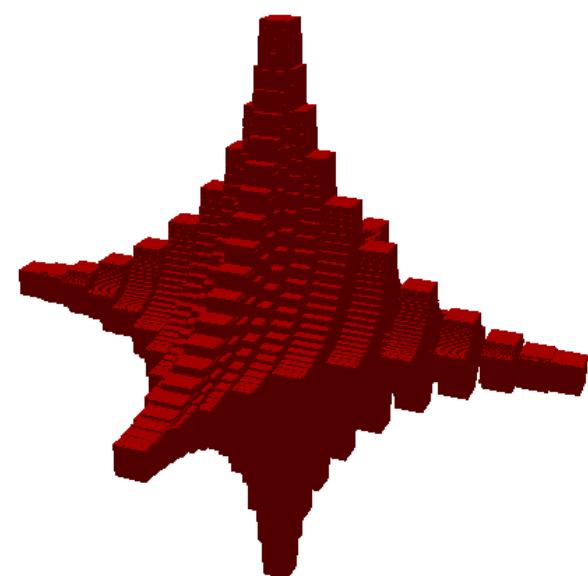
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super quick superquadric Implementation of Barr's superquadric surface point visualization

2 commits 1 branch 0 releases

Branch: master New pull request New file Find file SSH git@git

odestcj fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard input; added paramet...
js Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...
README Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...
superquadric.html fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard input; added paramet...
README

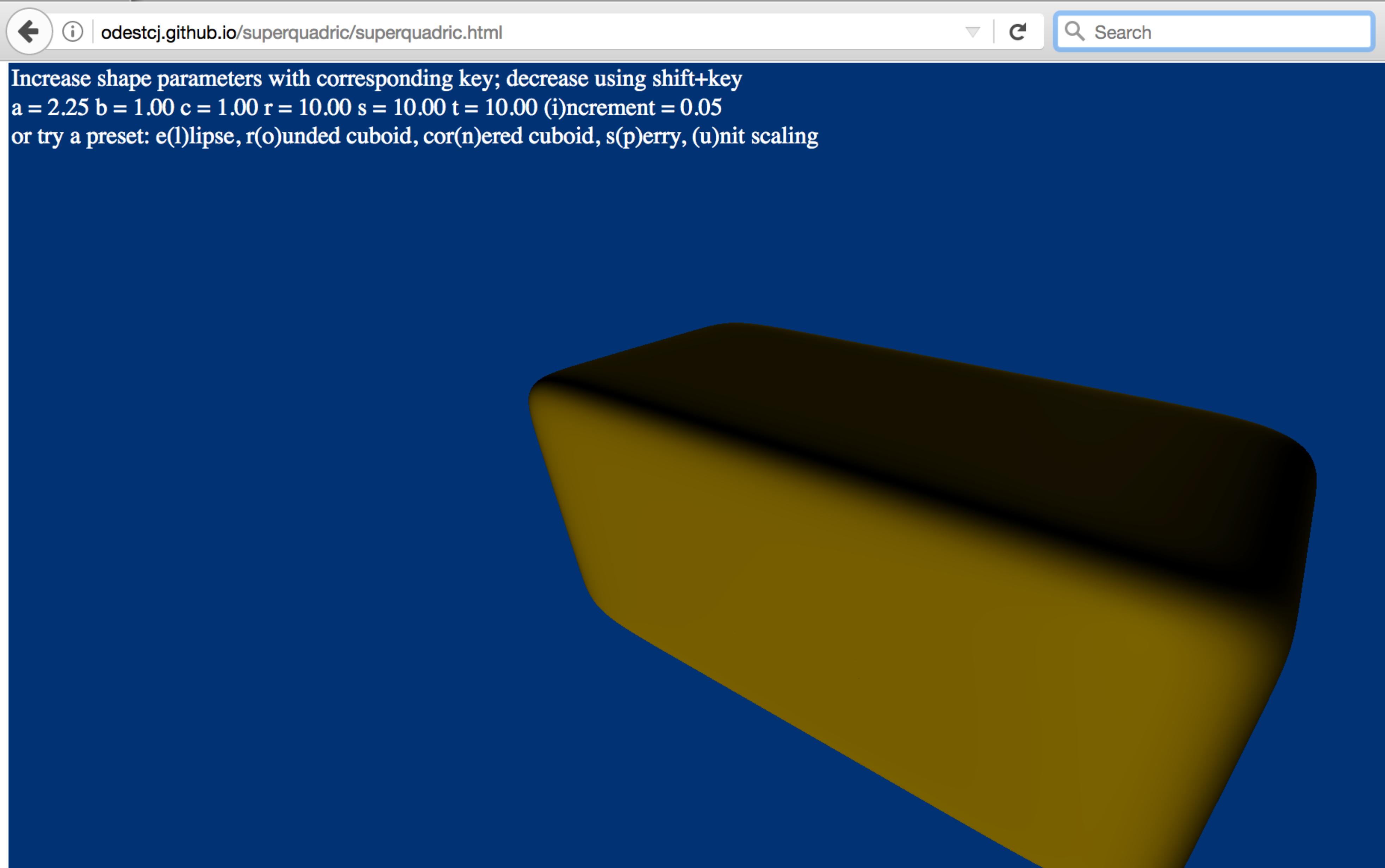


super quick superquadric
Implementation of Barr's superquadric surface point vis
in HTML5/JavaScript and threejs
author odestcj / https://github.com/odestcj

Change view by click-and-drag mouse

Increase shape parameters with r,s,t keys;
Decrease shape parameters with R,S,T

Another example:
<https://github.com/odestcj/superquadric>



Rounded cuboid:

<http://odestcj.github.io/superquadric/superquadric.html>

KinEval Stencil Overview

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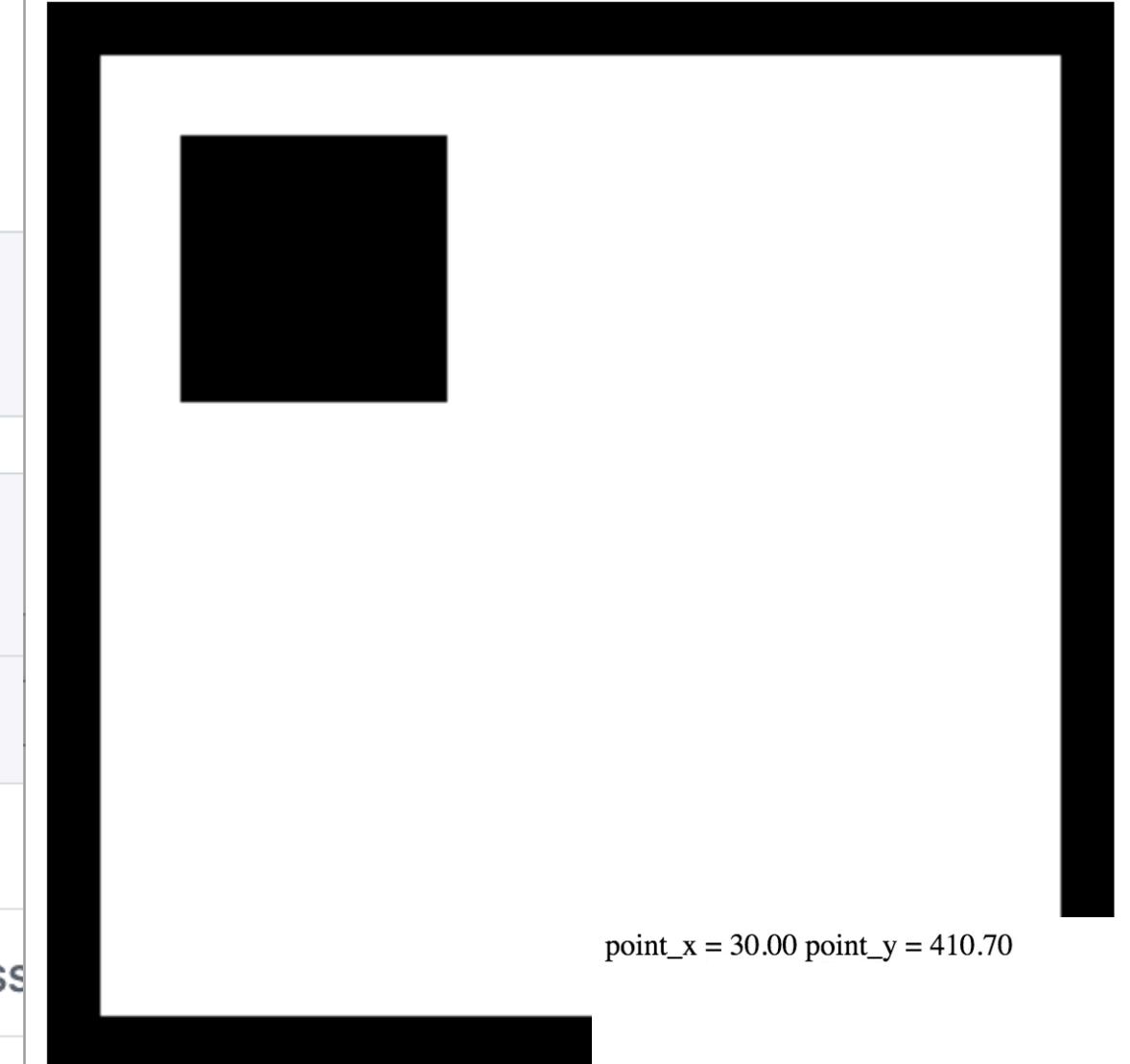
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 project_pathplan	Makes assignment 6 drawing work more like ass
 project_pendularm	fixed control set to 0 and 2d array problem in pe
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 worlds	initial commit Fall 2018
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hello.html

Chad

was here

new paragraph



point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70



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My Heap Sort

file:///Users/logan/git_tmp/kineval/tutorial_heapsort/source_heap

Search

My Heap Sort

78
100
797
4631 3413 1472 8465 5949 3157 3911 4921 1165 2575
8320 9772 5185 3865 6409

check
numbers to sort: 5949 8320 1472 6409 3865 4921 3157 459 5185 797 8465 3911 2575 100 1165 4631 9772 3413 78 319
heap (insert 5949): 5949
heap (insert 8320): 5949 8320
heap (insert 1472): 1472 8320 5949
heap (insert 6409): 1472 6409 5949 8320
heap (insert 3865): 1472 3865 5949 8320 6409
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heap (insert 2575): 459 797 2575 3865 1472 3157 4921 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911
heap (insert 100): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 2575 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921
heap (insert 1165): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575
heap (insert 4631): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 4631 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320
heap (insert 9772): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 4631 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772
heap (insert 3413): 100 797 459 3413 1472 3157 1165 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185
heap (insert 78): 78 100 459 797 1472 3157 1165 4631 3413 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865
heap (insert 319): 78 100 459 797 319 3157 1165 4631 3413 1472 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865 6409
heap (extract 78): 100 319 459 797 1472 3157 1165 4631 3413 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865
heap (extract 100): 319 797 459 3413 1472 3157 1165 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185
heap (extract 319): 459 797 1165 3413 1472 3157 2575 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 5185 8320 9772
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heap (extract 5185): 5949 6409 8465 8320 9772
heap (extract 5949): 6409 8320 8465 9772
heap (extract 6409): 8320 9772 8465
heap (extract 8320): 8465 9772
heap (extract 8465): 9772
heap (extract 9772):
sorted: 78 100 319 459 797 1165 1472 2575 3157 3413 3865 3911 4631 4921 5185 5949 6409 8320 8465 9772

Project 0: Heap sort

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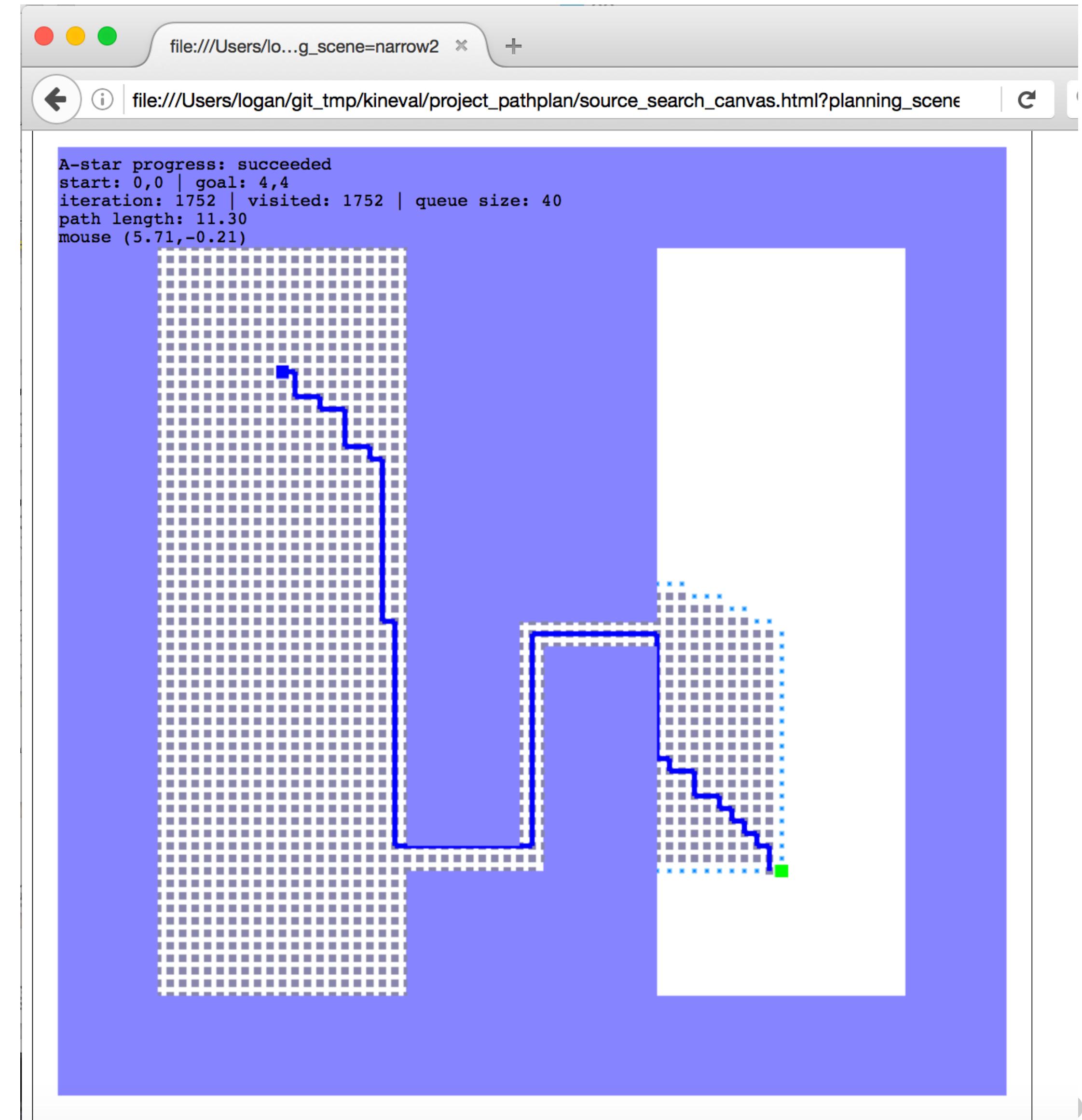
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LICENSE	Update LICENSE
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home.html	Factorize kineval stencil for FK grading

Project 1: 2D Path Planning



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Project 2: Pendulum Dynamics/Control

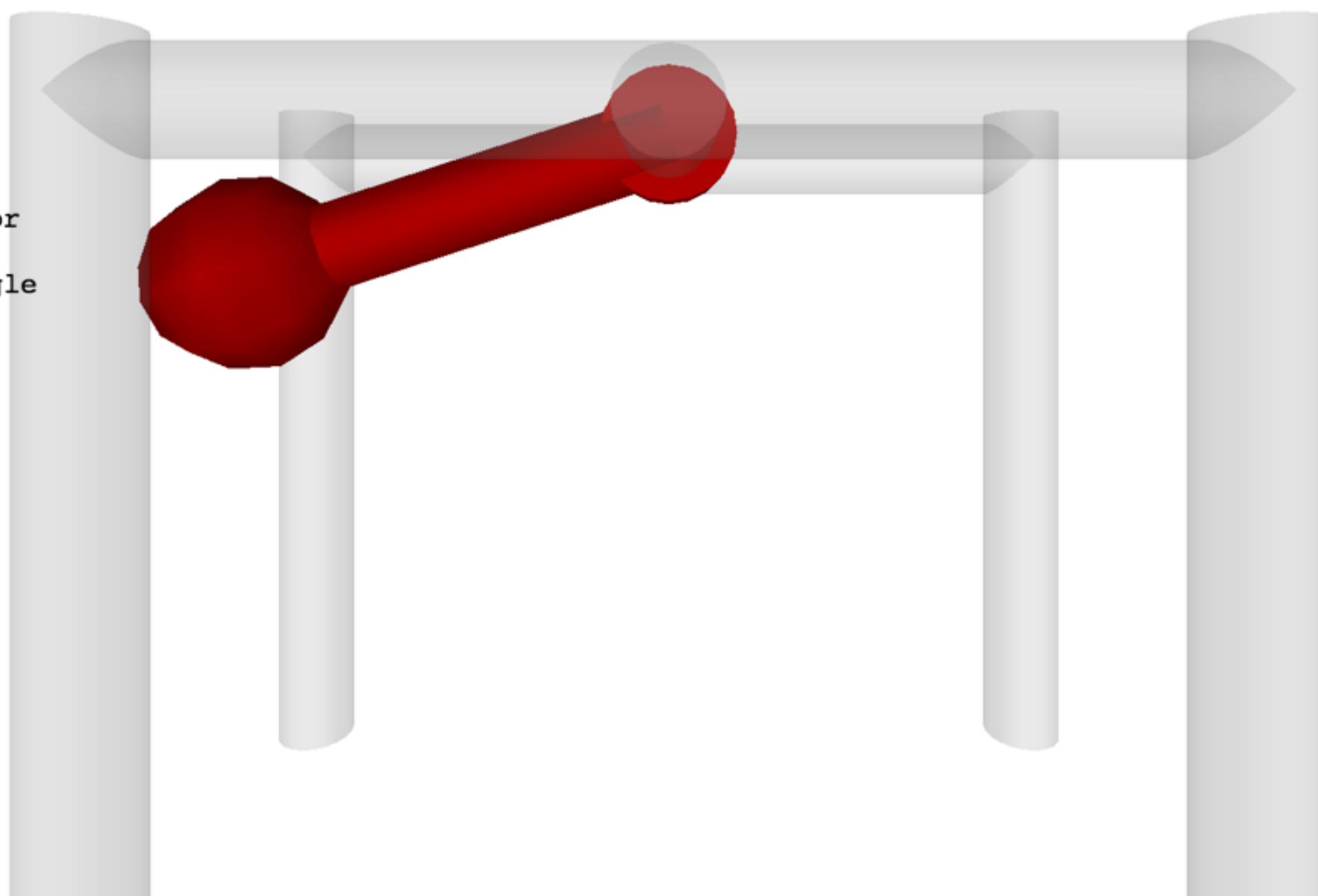
[file:///Users/logan/git_tmp/kineval/pendularm/pendularm1.html](#)

System
t = 162.00 dt = 0.05
integrator = velocity verlet
x = -1.26
x_dot = -0.00
x_desired = -1.26

Servo: active
u = -37.32
kp = 1500.00
kd = 15.00
ki = 150.10

Pendulum
mass = 2.00
length = 2.00
gravity = 9.81

Keys
[0-4] - select integrator
a/d - apply user force
q/e - adjust desired angle
c - toggle servo
s - disable servo

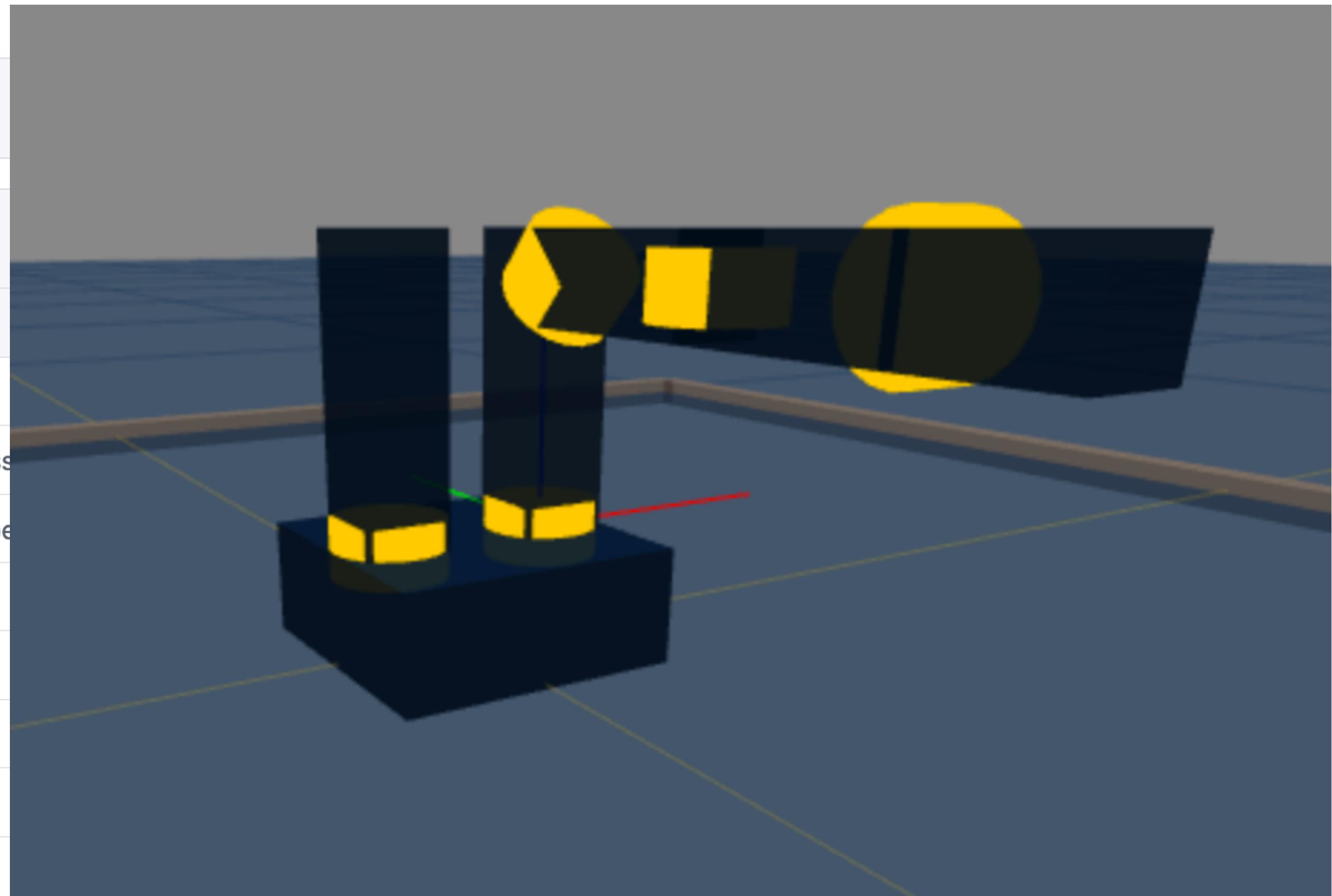


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Projects 3-6: Robot Modeling and Control



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 project_pendularm	fixed control set to 0 and 2d array problem in pendulum2.html	16 months ago
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About

Stencil code for KinEval (Kinematic Evaluator) for robot control, kinematics, decision, and dynamics in JavaScript/HTML5

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Publish your first package

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2 years ago

Wrap up

- This week's lab
 - Walkthrough of assignment 1 stencil
- Next week's lectures
 - MLK Day (no course meeting)
 - Dynamical Simulation
- Assignment 1 (Path Planning) is due January 21, 11:59pm