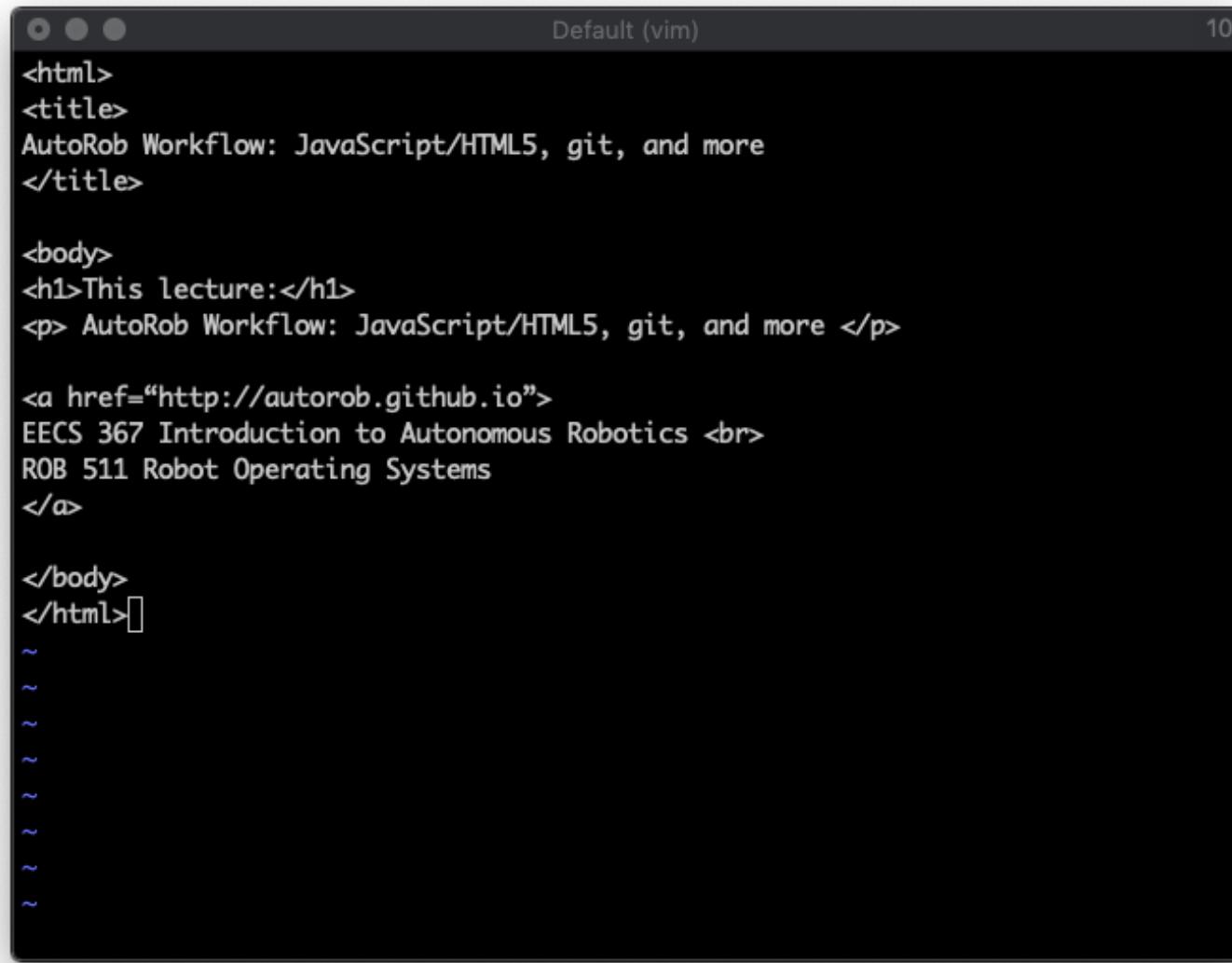


```
<html>
<title>
AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
</title>

<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 511 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

</body>
</html>
```



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

<body>
<h1>This lecture:</h1>
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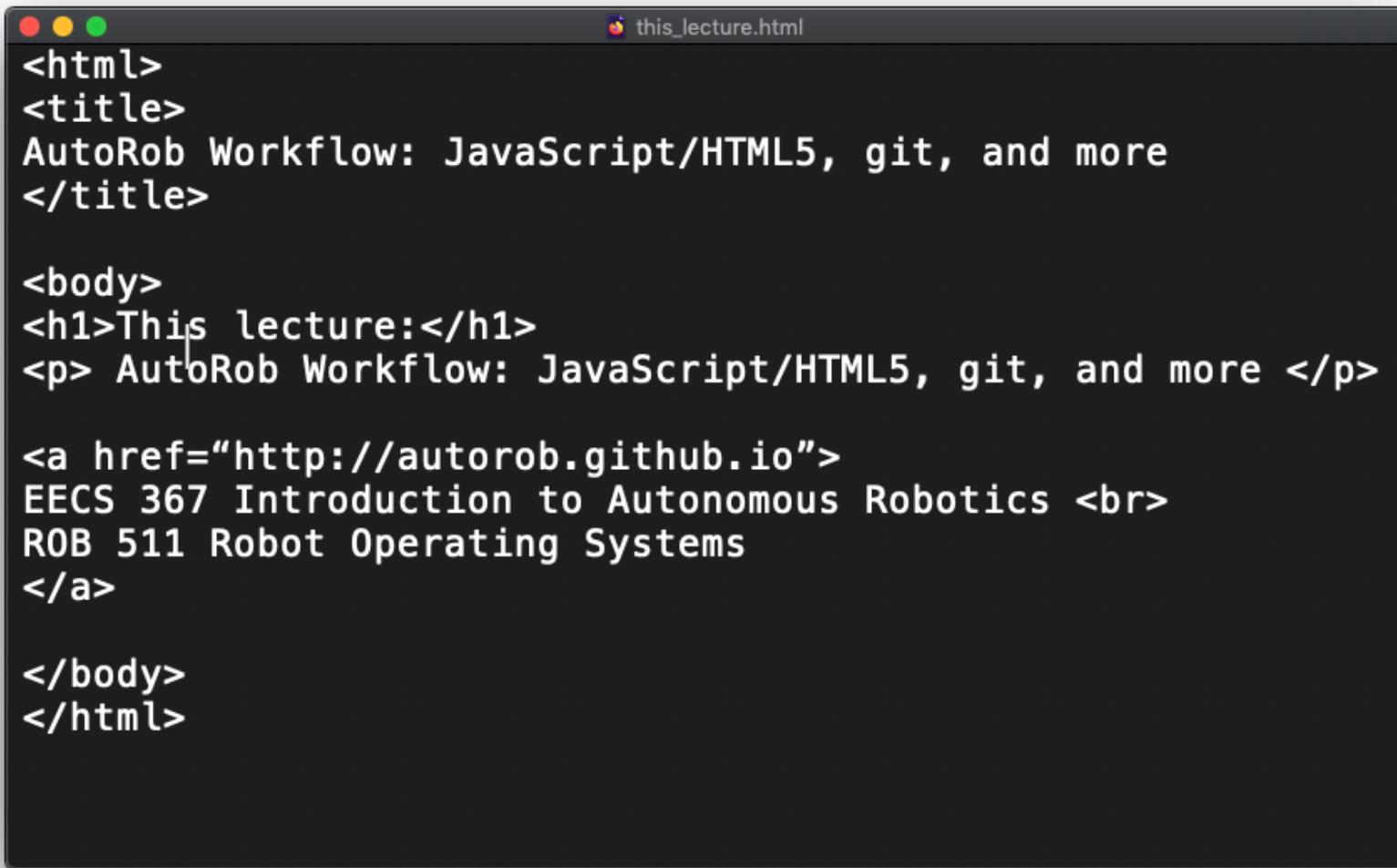
<a href="http://autorob.github.io">
EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
ROB 511 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

</body>
</html>[]
```

vi text editor

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

Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

A screenshot of a Mac OS X TextEdit window titled "this_lecture.html". The window contains the following HTML code:

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

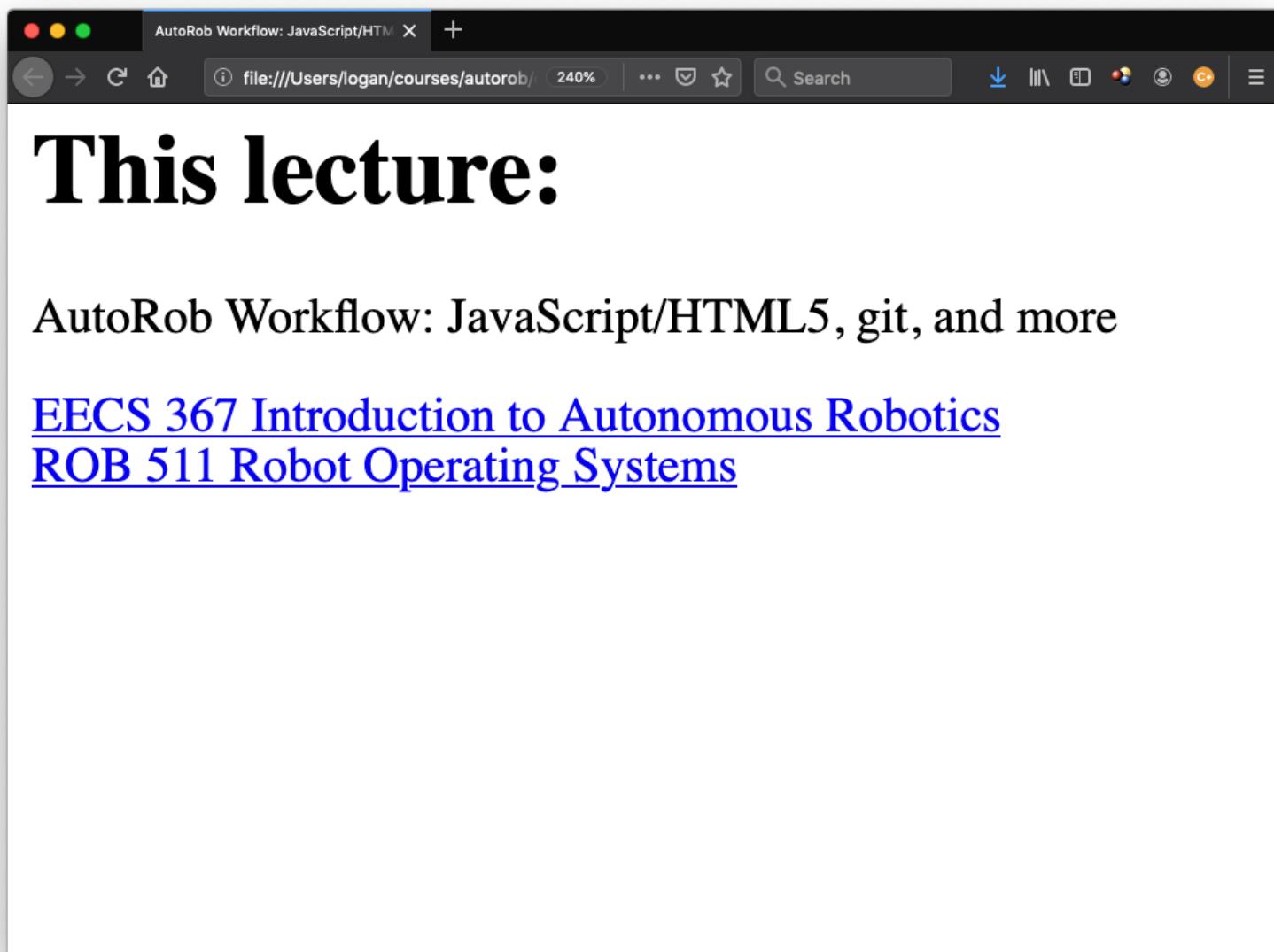
<body>
<h1>This lecture:</h1>
<p> AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more </p>

<a href="http://autorob.github.io">
EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
ROB 511 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

</body>
</html>
```

TextEdit on
Mac OS X

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



Open "this_lecture.html" in a web browser

Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

```
<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 511 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

<script>
document.body.innerHTML += "<br><br>and some JavaScript to add 2 + 2 = " + (2+2);
</script>

</body>
</html>
~
~
~
~

"this_lecture.html" 20L, 403C written
```

Change “this_lecture.html” with JavaScript code to execute

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title "AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML". The address bar indicates the file is located at "file:///Users/logan/courses/autorob/". The content of the page is as follows:

This lecture:

AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more

[EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics](#)
[ROB 511 Robot Operating Systems](#)

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

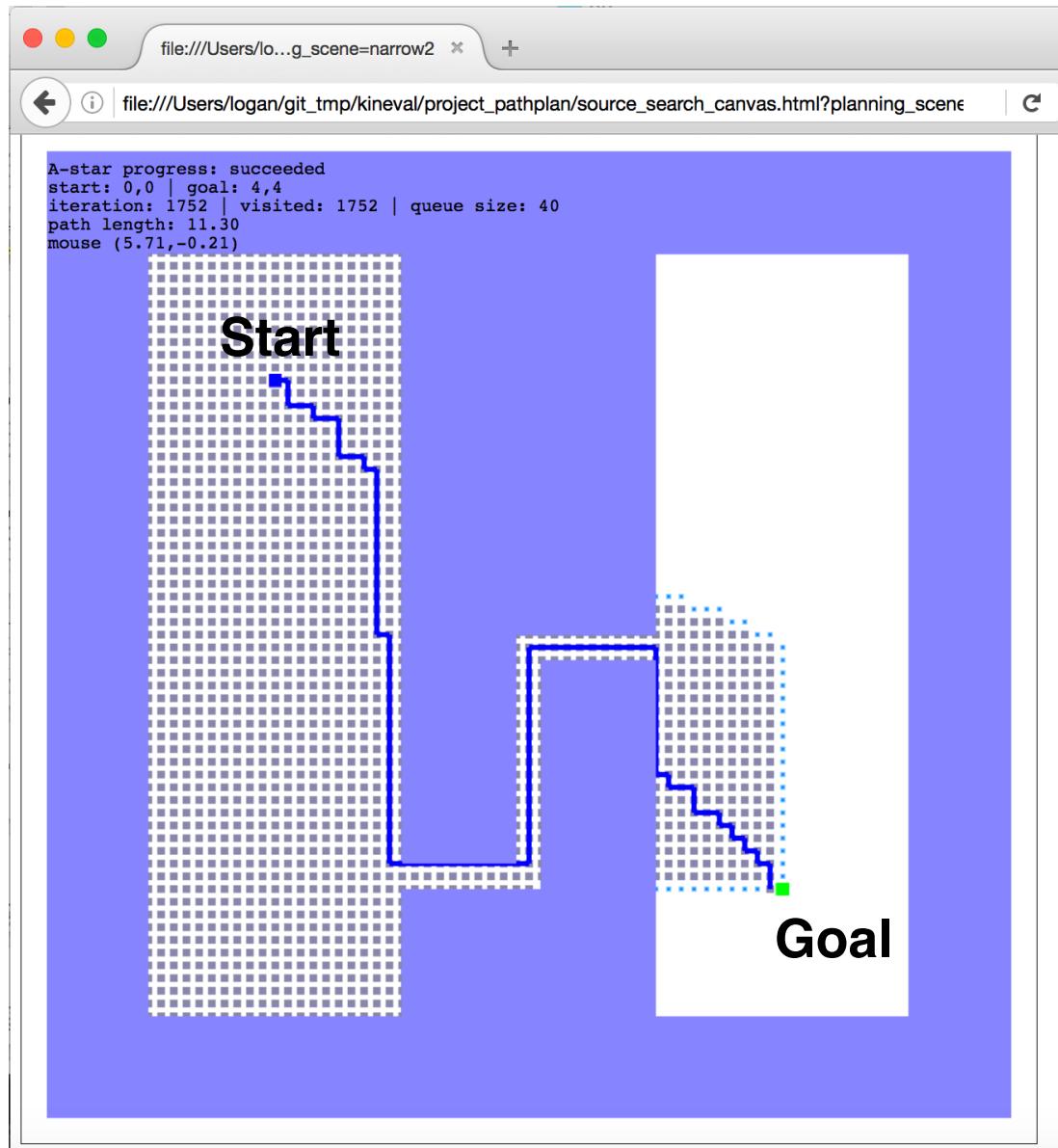
Reload “this_lecture.html” in browser to see result of this code

Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

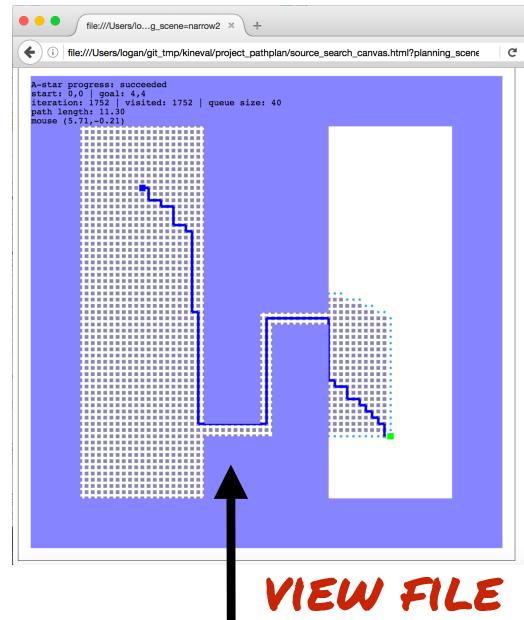
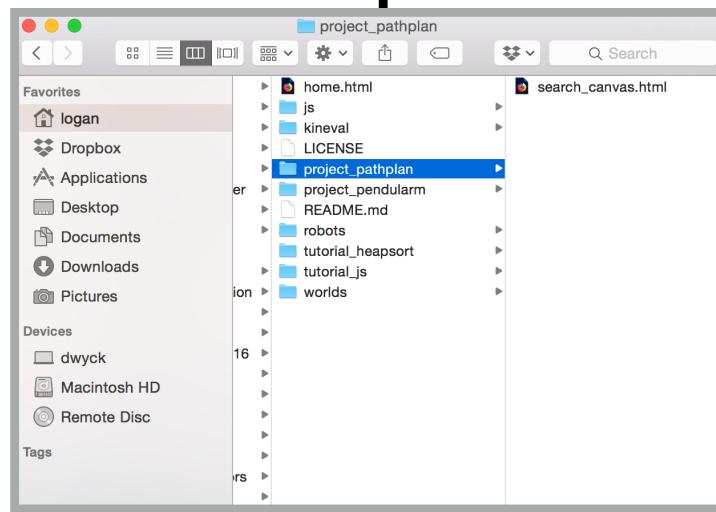
Similar workflow for Project 1

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



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

```
4. vim

// 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
}

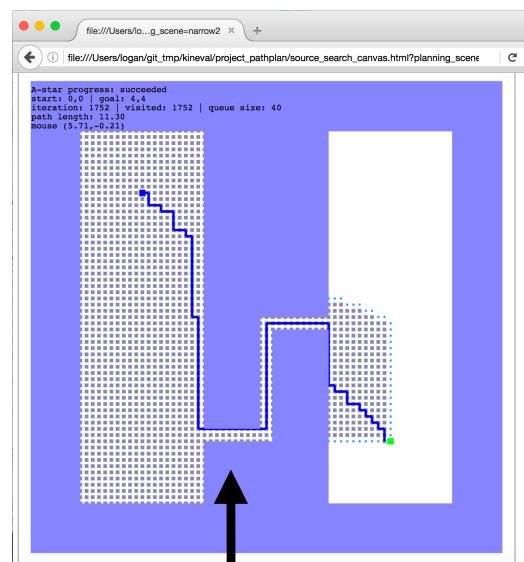
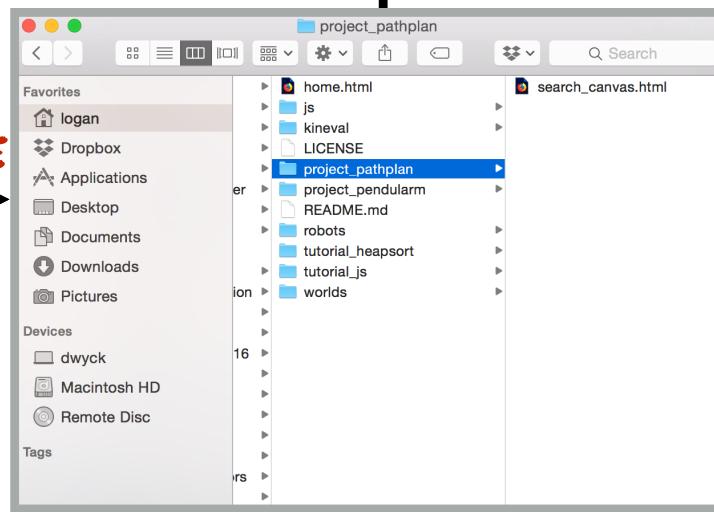
// "project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

OPEN FILE

SAVE FILE

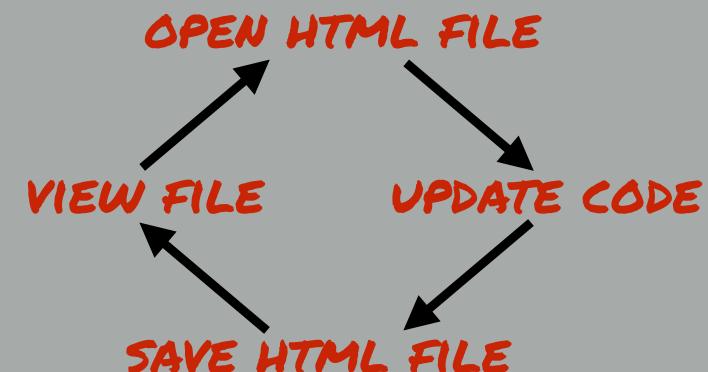
Source code

HTML and JS files
containing your code



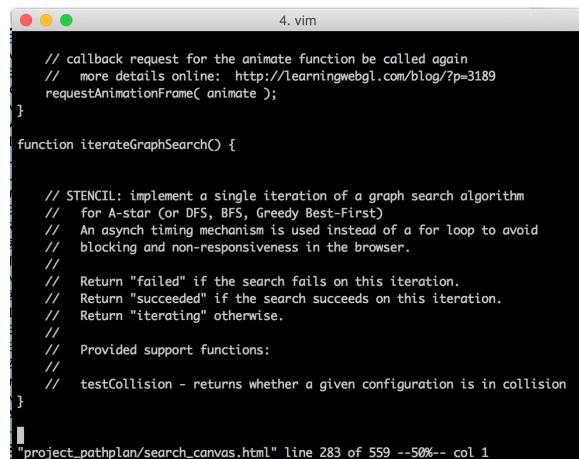
VIEW FILE

Coding process



Text editor

Make changes to
HTML and JS code



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// more details online: http://learningwebgl.com/blog/?p=3189
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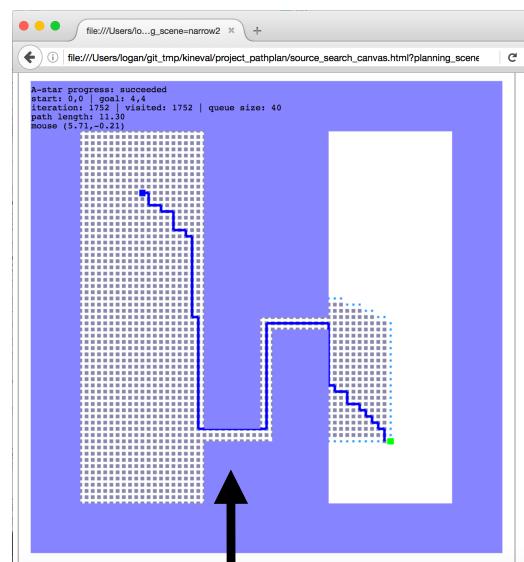
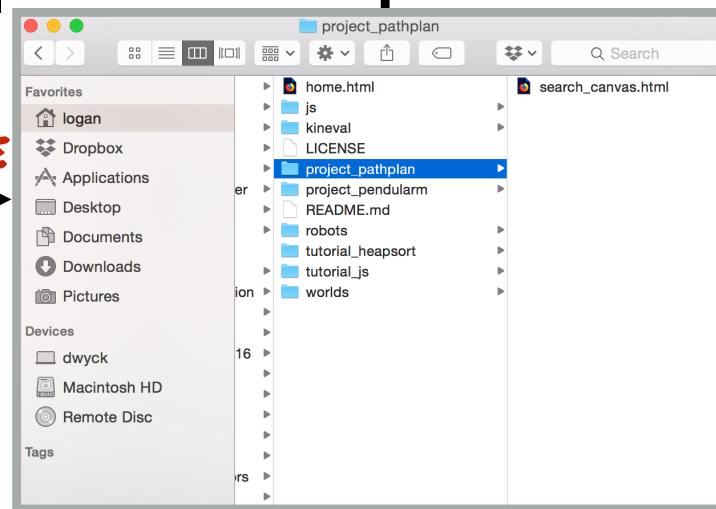
// "project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

OPEN FILE

SAVE FILE

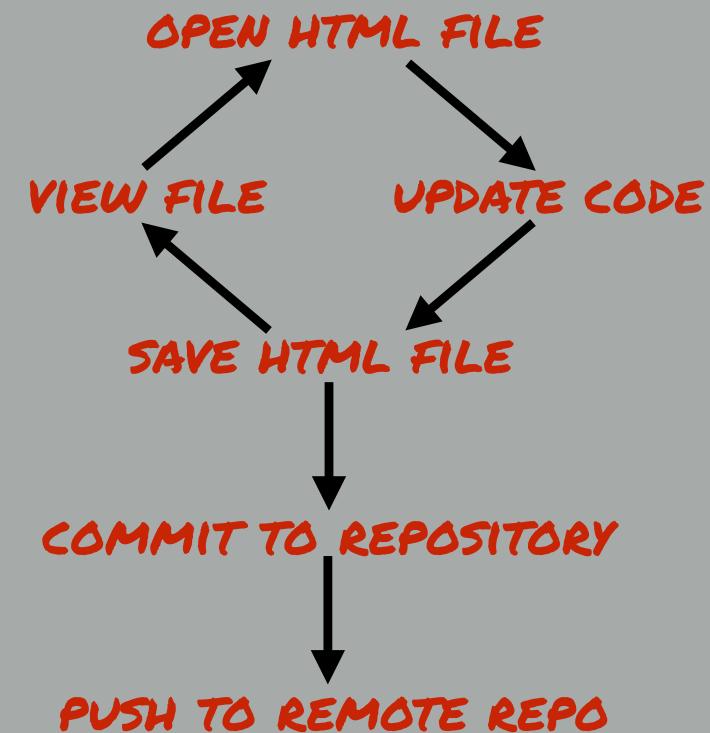
Source code

HTML and JS files
containing your code



VIEW FILE

Coding process



Text editor

Make changes to
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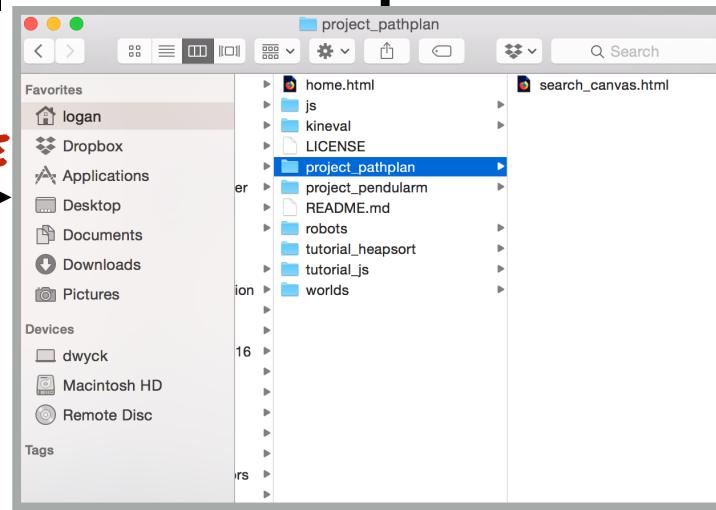
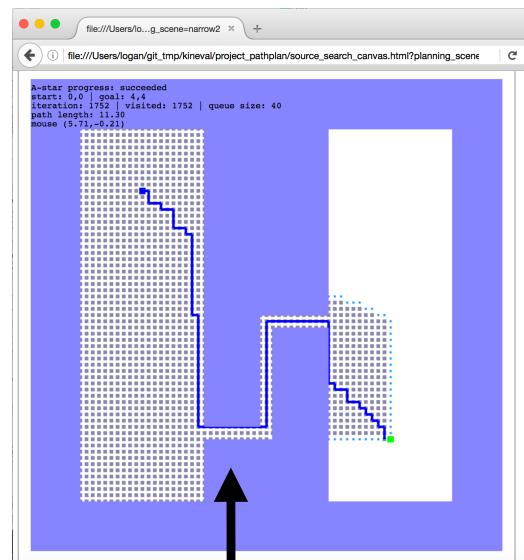
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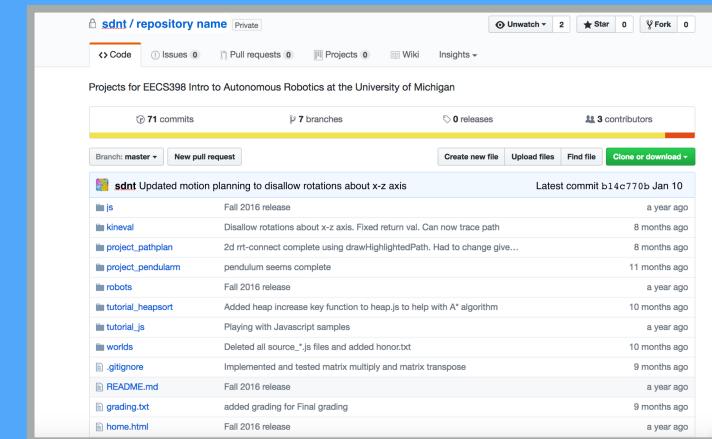
OPEN FILE

SAVE FILE

Source code
HTML and JS files
containing your code

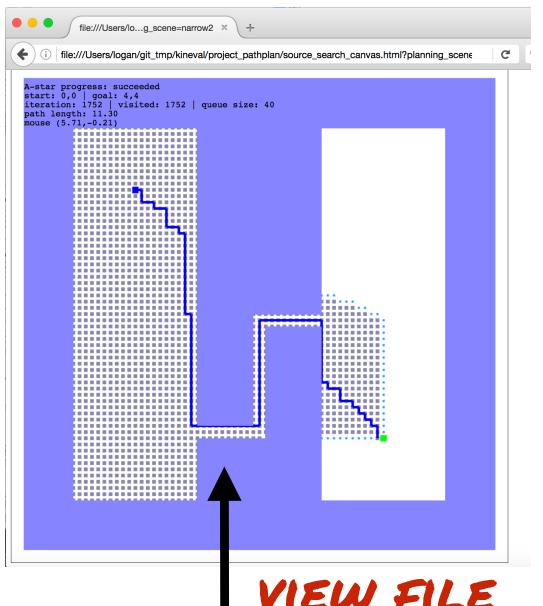


git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading

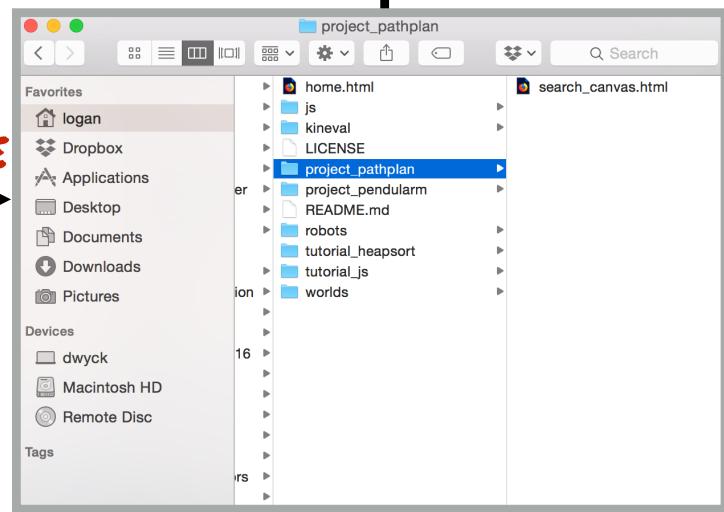


PUSH REPO

PULL REPO



VIEW FILE



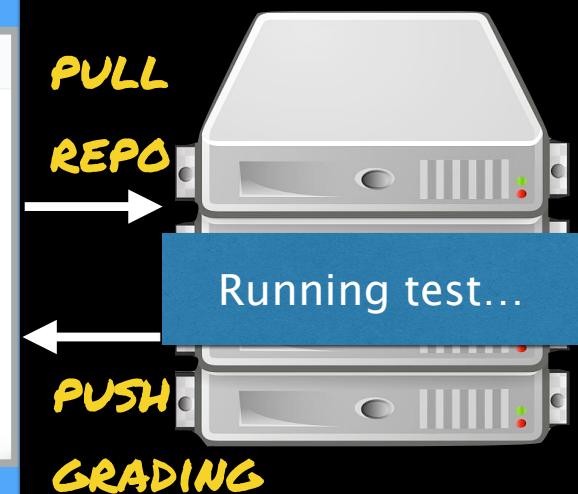
PUSH REPO

PULL REPO

git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading

Commit	Message	Date
js	Fall 2016 release	a year ago
kinerval	Disallow rotations about x-z axis. Fixed return val. Can now trace path	8 months ago
project_pathplan	2d rrt-connect complete using drawHighlightedPath. Had to change give...	8 months ago
project_pendulum	pendulum seems complete	11 months ago
robots	Fall 2016 release	a year ago
tutorial_heapsort	Added heap increase key function to heap.js to help with A* algorithm	10 months ago
tutorial_js	Playing with Javascript samples	a year ago
worlds	Deleted all source_.js files and added honor.txt	10 months ago
.gitignore	Implemented and tested matrix multiply and matrix transpose	9 months ago
README.md	Fall 2016 release	a year ago
grading.txt	added grading for Final grading	9 months ago
home.html	Fall 2016 release	a year ago

CI Grader
Continuous Integration
testing of project code

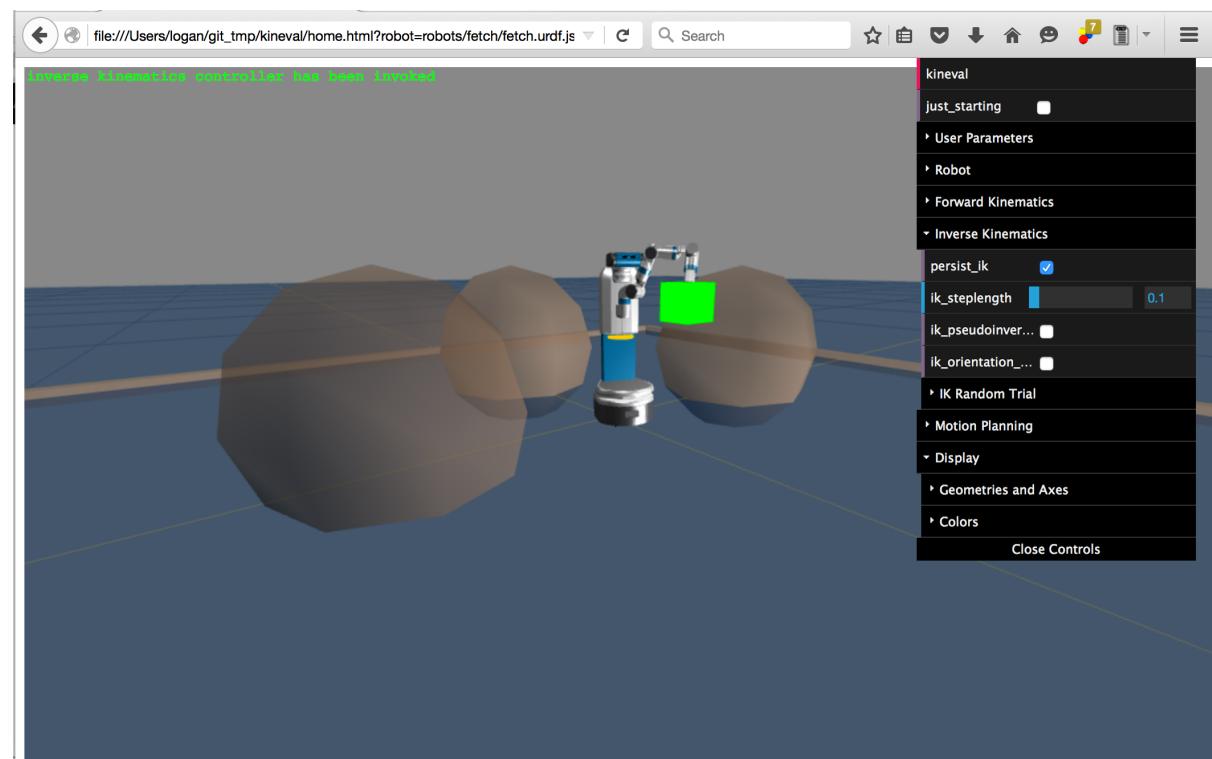


This is new to AutoRob
for remote work.

All grades reviewed
by course staff

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

assignments: 1

AutoRob

Introduction to Autonomous Robotics
Michigan EECS 398

Robot Kinematics and Dynamics
Michigan ME 567 EECS 567 ROB 510

Fall 2018



Screenshot of a GitHub repository page for `autorob / kineval-stencil`.

The URL in the browser bar is <https://github.com/autorob/kineval-stencil>.

The repository summary shows:

- Code: 2 commits
- Issues: 0
- Pull requests: 0
- Projects: 0
- Wiki: 0
- Unwatch: 2
- Star: 0
- Fork: 0

The repository description is: "Stencil code for KinEval (Kinematic Evaluator) for robot control, kinematics, decision, and dynamics in JavaScript/HTML5".

The repository owner is `odestcj`, and it was created in Fall 2018.

The repository structure includes:

- `js`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `kineval`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `project_pathplan`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `project_pendularm`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `robots`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `tutorial_heapsort`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `tutorial_js`: initial commit Fall 2018
- `worlds`: initial commit Fall 2018

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "autorob.org" is shown on the right side of the page, displaying the "AutoRob" website. The website content includes:

- Introduction to Autonomous Robotics
- Michigan EECS 398
- Robot Kinematics and Dynamics
- Michigan ME 567 EECS 567 ROB 510
- Fall 2018



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

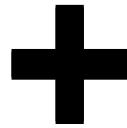
JavaScript has Pros and Cons

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

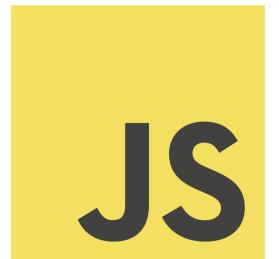
JavaScript is C without discipline

- 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?

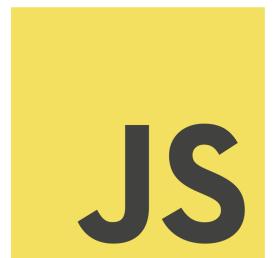
What is JavaScript/HTML5?

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



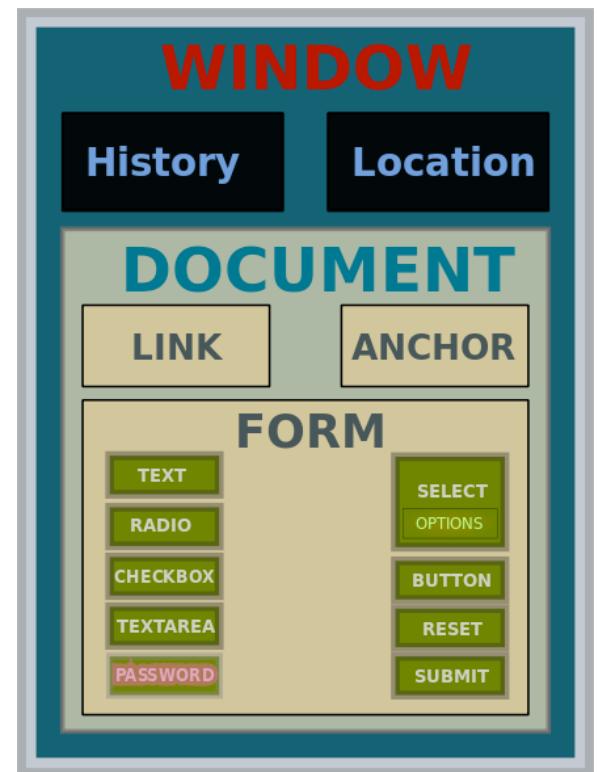
What is JavaScript/HTML5?

- **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

AUTOROB

schedule kineval git assignments: 1

Course Schedule (tentative and subject to change)

Note: Assignment descriptions will have updated assignment due dates. Assignment due dates listed in the schedule are merely a guide.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project
Sep 5	Initialization: Course overview, Robotics roadmap, Path planning quick start	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository

JAVASCRIPT/HTML5 HELLO EXAMPLE

Week 2

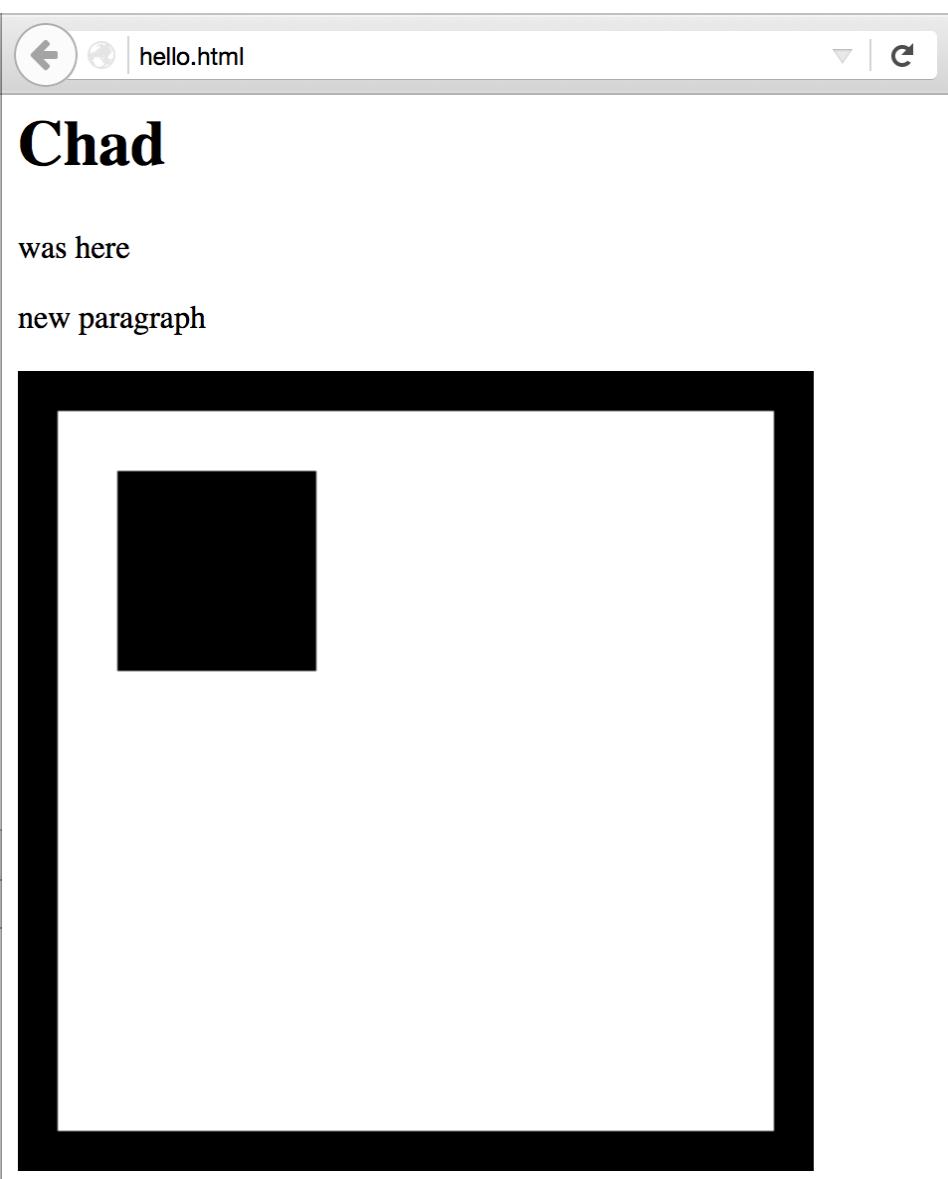
Sep 10	Path Planning: DFS, BFS, A-star, Greedy best first	Wikipedia	Out: Path Planning
--------	--	-----------	--------------------

JavaScript and git tutorial: Heap sort example

Crockford,
HTML Sandbox,
[hello.html \(source\)](#),
[JavaScript by Example \(source\)](#),
[hello_anim \(source\)](#),
[hello_anim_text \(source\)](#)

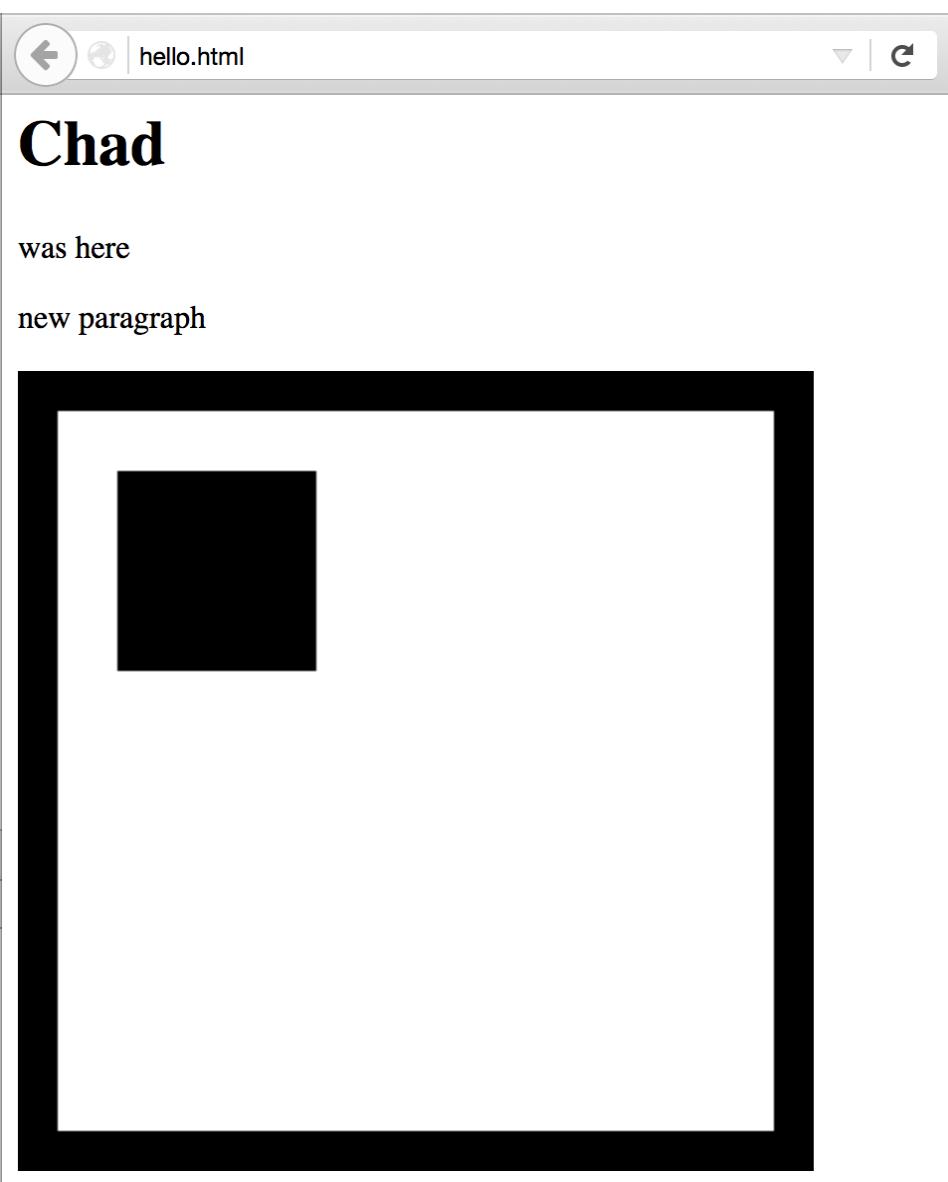
Sep 12	Pendulum Simulation and Numerical Integration: Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4	Euler's Method Verlet Integration, Runge-Kutta; Witkin&Baraff 1998: Dynamics Witkin&Baraff 1998: Integrators
--------	---	--

Week 3



hello example

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



hello example

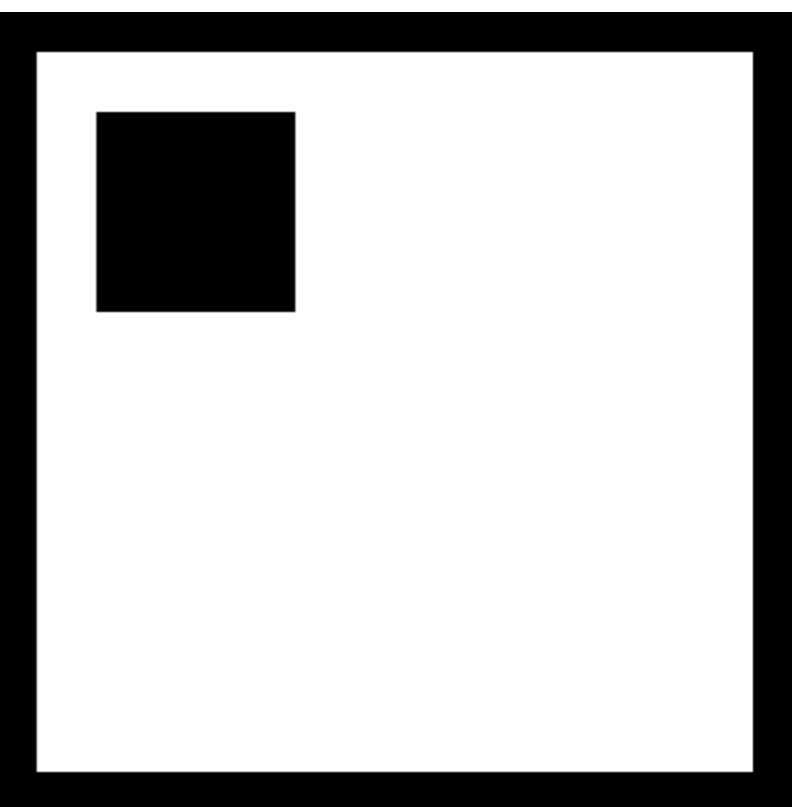
- <http://autorob.github.io/examples/hello.html>

Loading...

Chad

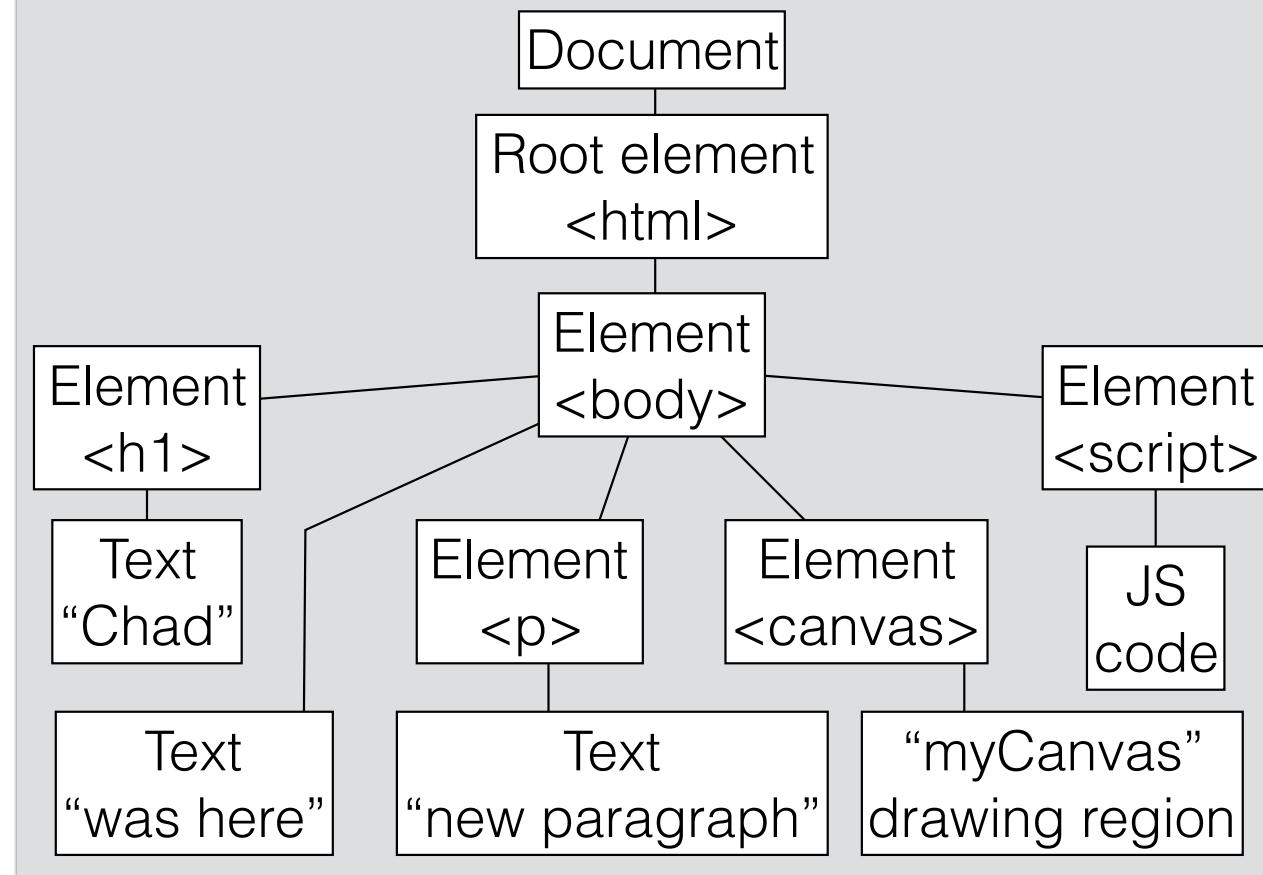
was here

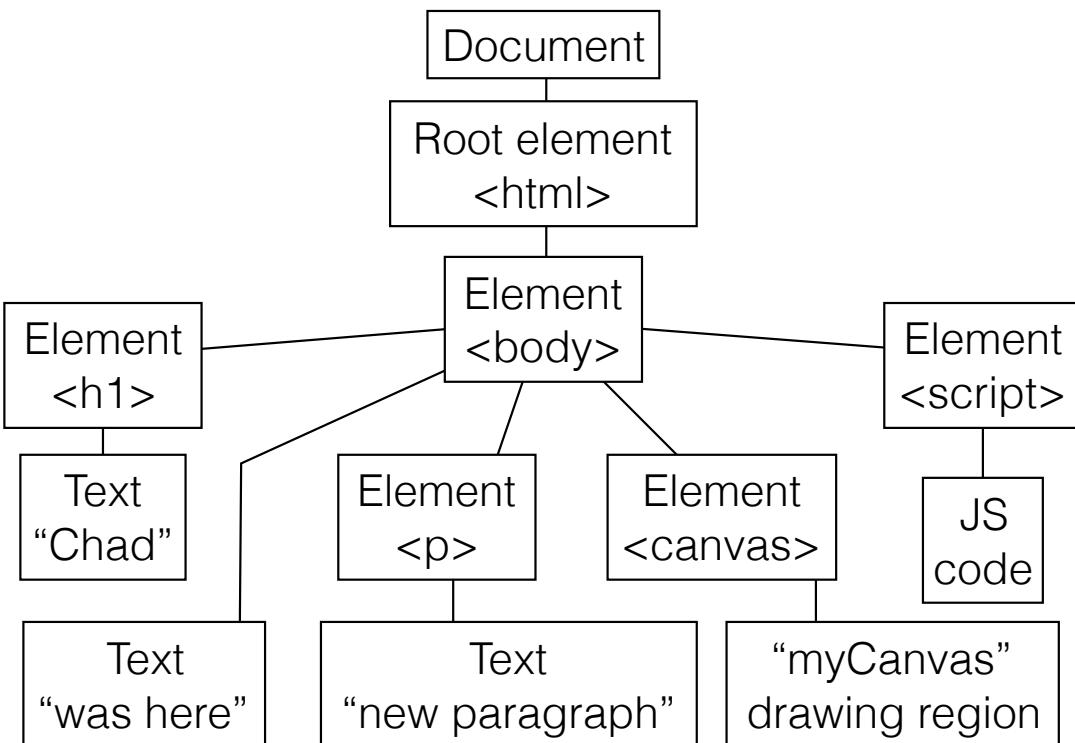
new paragraph



hello example

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");

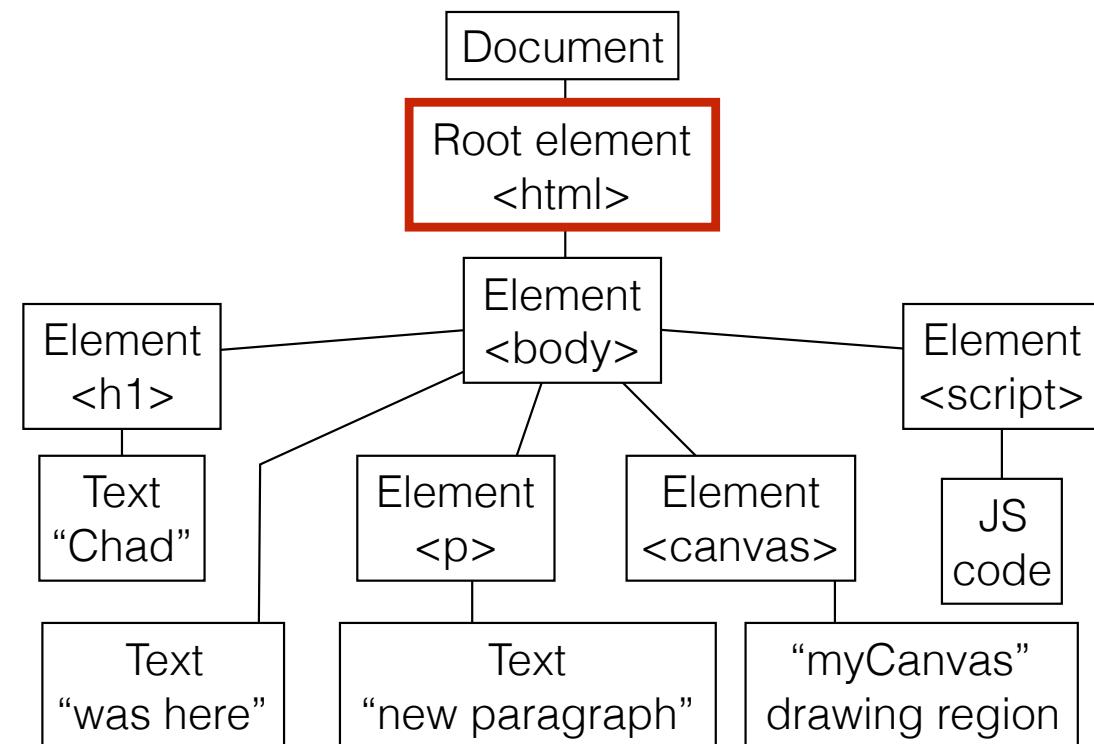
    // grab the canvas drawing context
    var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

    // 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



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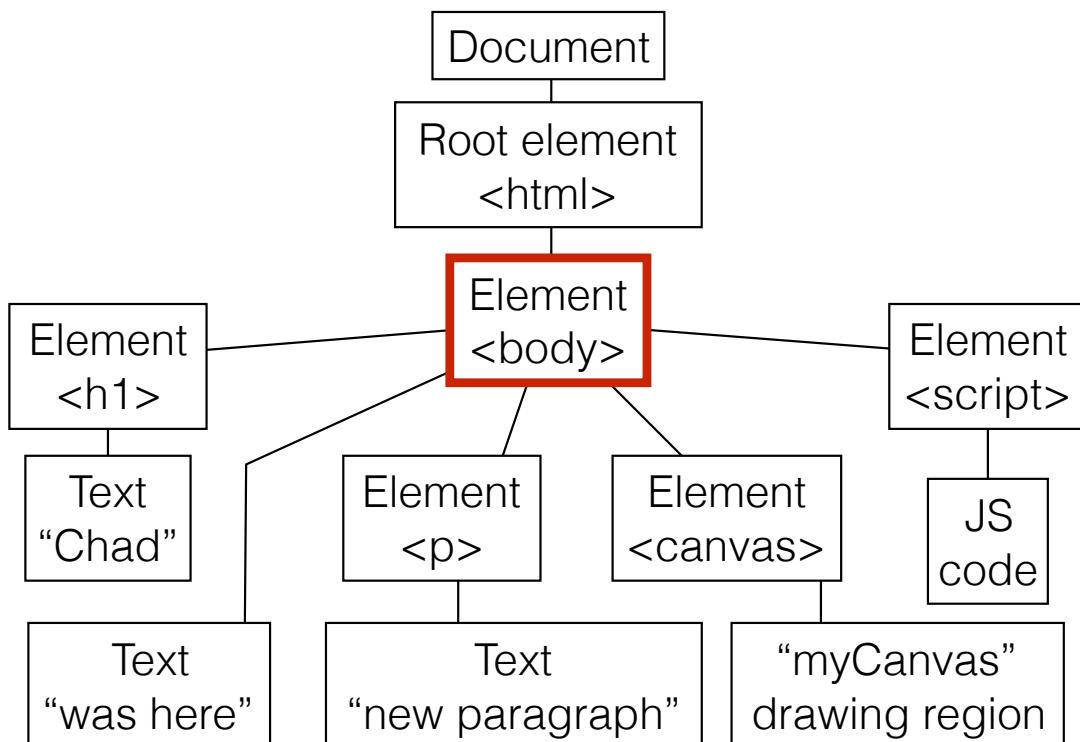
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hello.html file



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was here &lt;!-- say something smaller --&gt;

&lt;p&gt; &lt;!-- start a new paragraph --&gt; new paragraph &lt;/p&gt;

&lt;!-- create a element for drawing --&gt;
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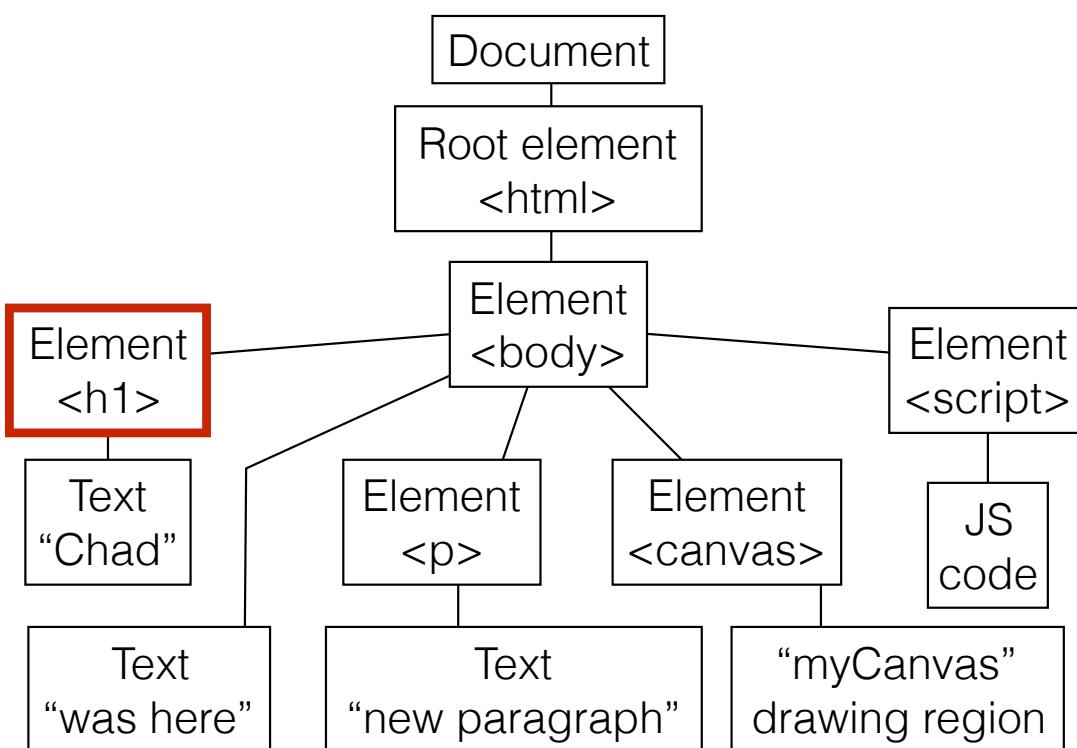
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&lt;/script&gt;
&lt;/body&gt; &lt;/html&gt;</pre>

hello.html file


```



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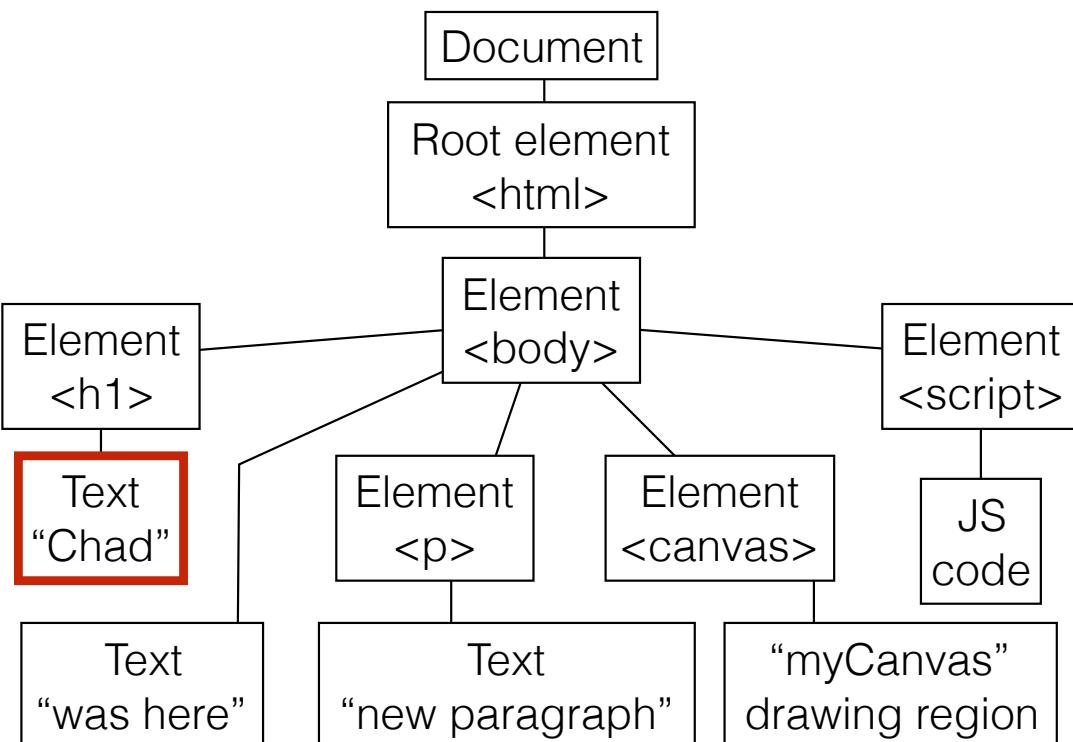
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hello.html file



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

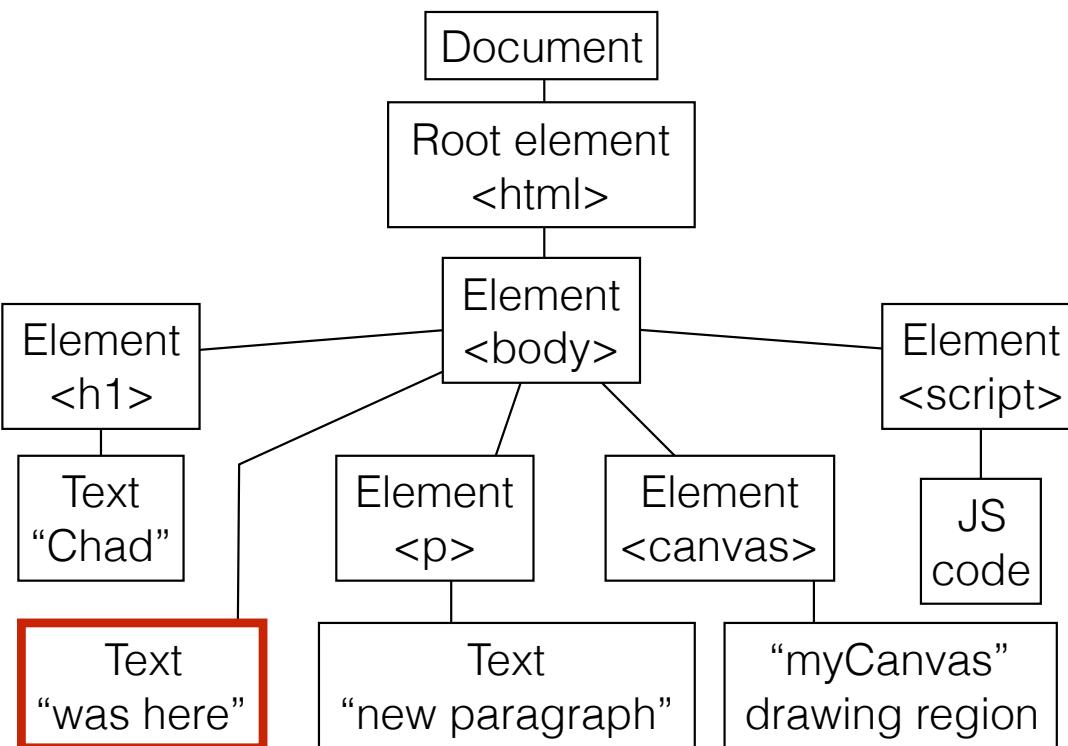
</script>
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```

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>
    // 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);

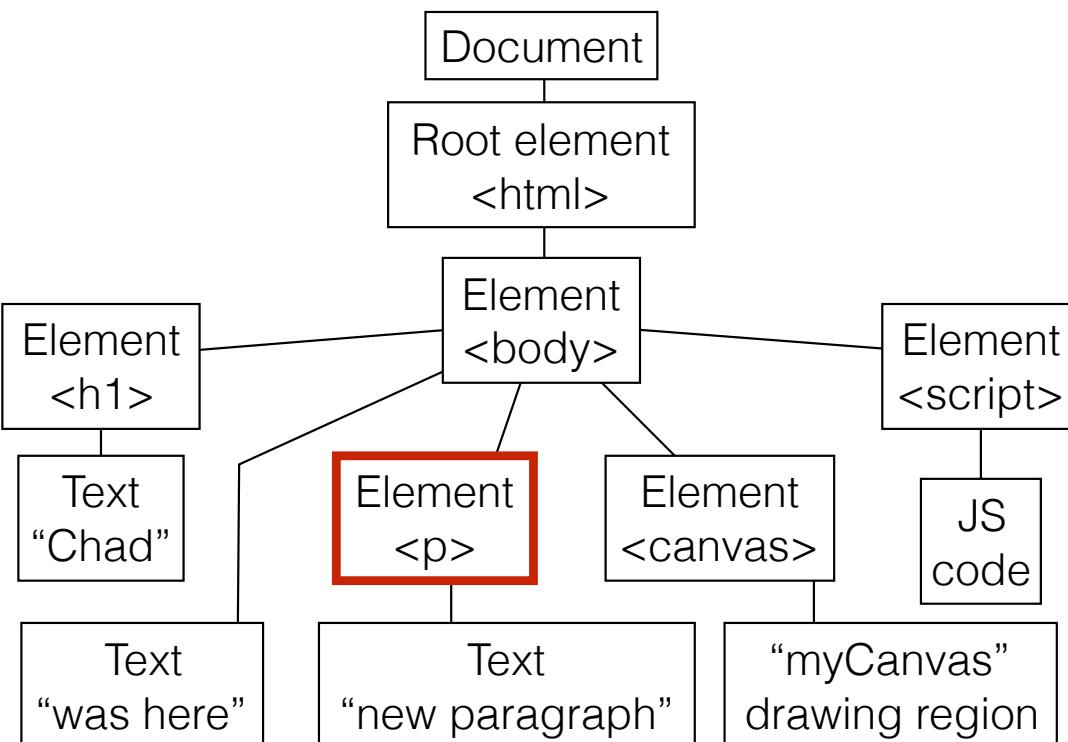
</script>
</body> </html>
```

hello.html file



Chad

was here



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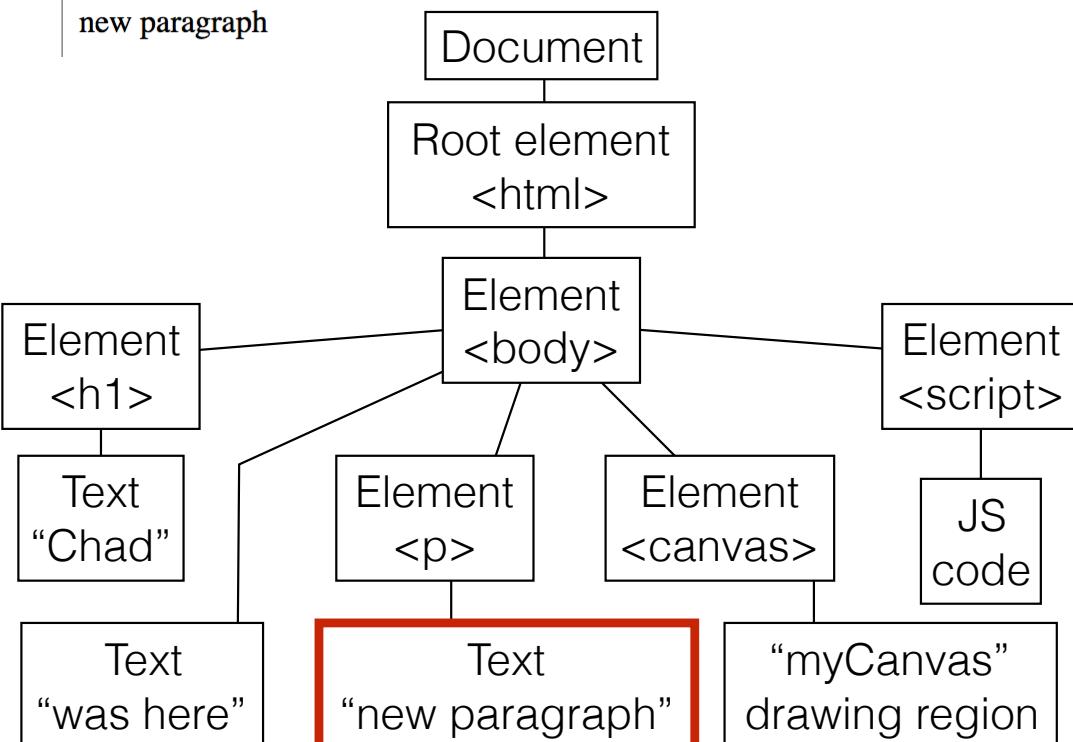
hello.html file



Chad

was here

new paragraph



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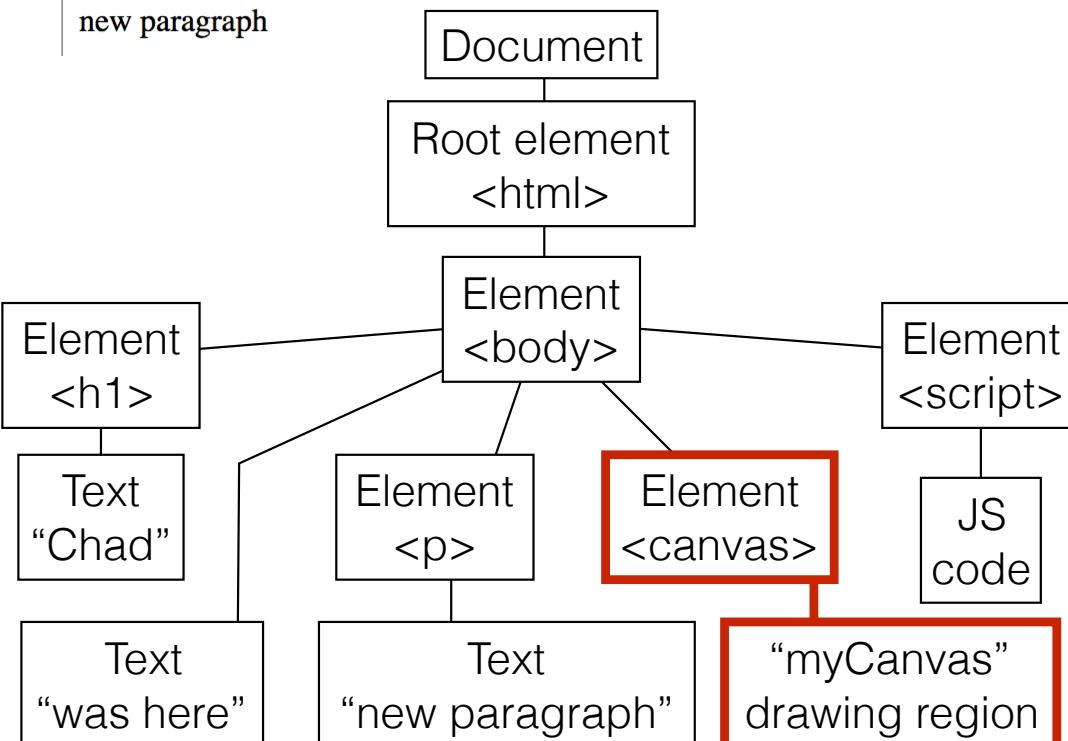
hello.html file



Chad

was here

new paragraph



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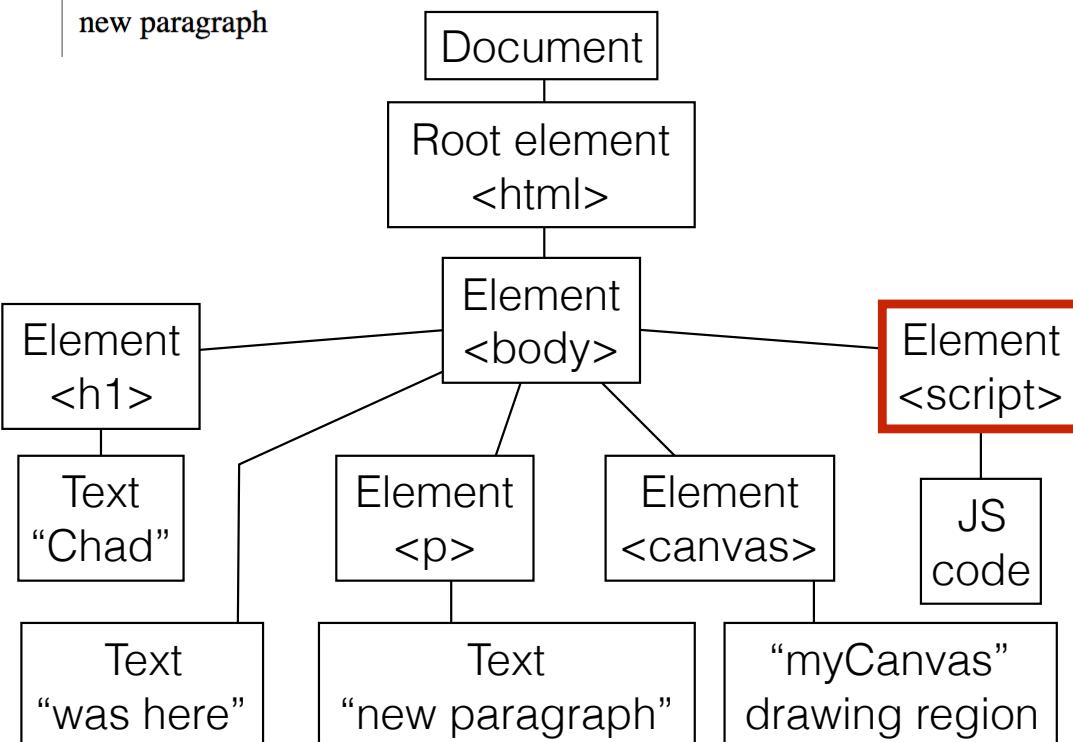
hello.html file



Chad

was here

new paragraph



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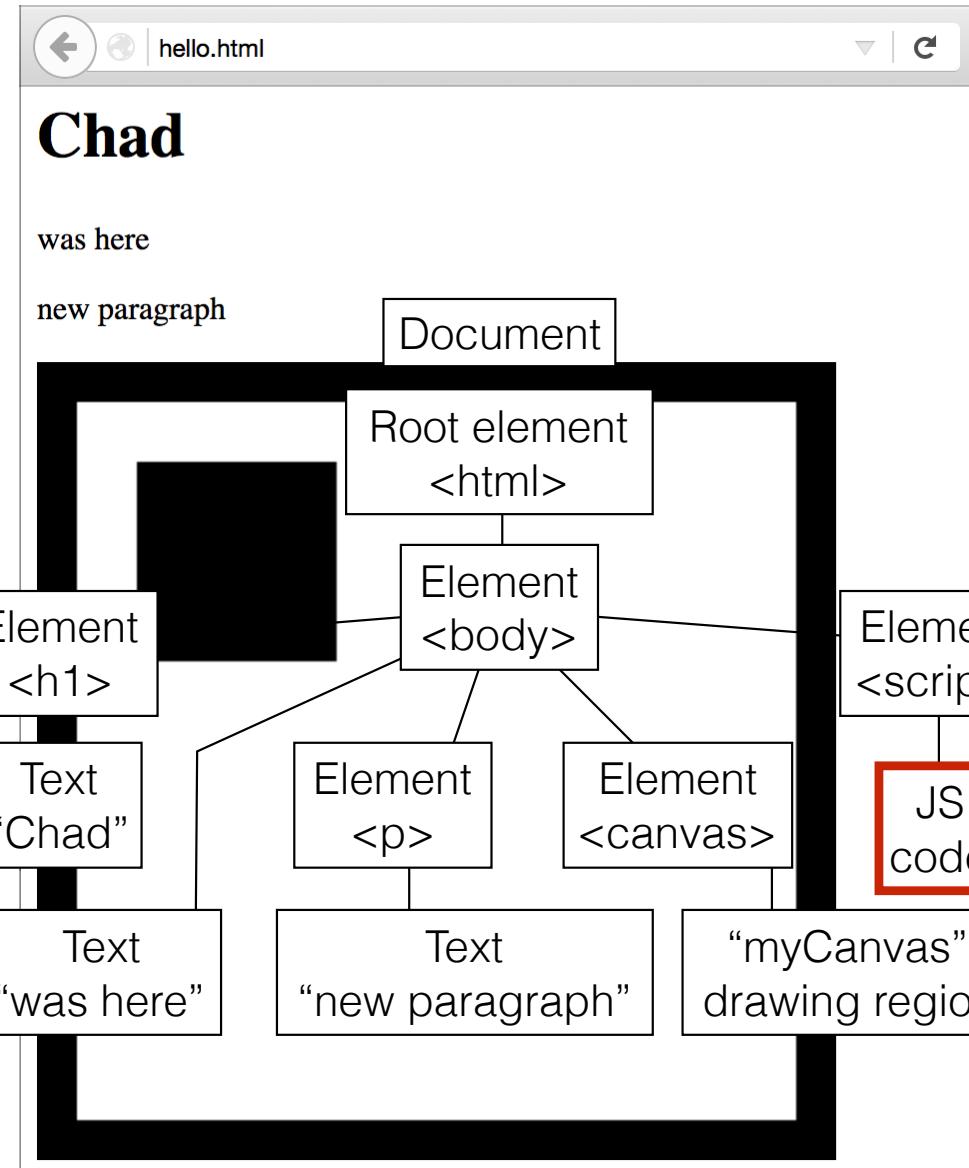
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    ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);
    ctx.fillRect(380,0,20,400);

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

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

AUTOROB

schedule kineval git assignments: 1

Course Schedule (tentative and subject to change)

Note: Assignment descriptions will have updated assignment due dates. Assignment due dates listed in the schedule are merely a guide.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project
Sep 5	Initialization: Course overview, Robotics roadmap, Path planning quick start What is a robot? : Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 <hr/> Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository
	Week 2		
Sep 10	Path Planning: DFS, BFS, A-star, Greedy best first JavaScript and git tutorial: Heap sort example	Wikipedia	Out: Path Planning Crockford, HTML Sandbox, hello.html (source) , JavaScript by Example (source) , hello_anim (source) , hello_anim_text (source)
Sep 12	Pendulum Simulation and Numerical Integration: Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4		Euler's Method Verlet Integration, Runge-Kutta; Witkin&Baraff 1998: Dynamics Witkin&Baraff 1998: Integrators
	Week 3		

JAVASCRIPT TUTORIAL BY EXAMPLE



Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial
Chad Jenkins (ocj)

OPEN "VIEW SOURCE" IN BROWSER TO SEE THIS CODE

```
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
```



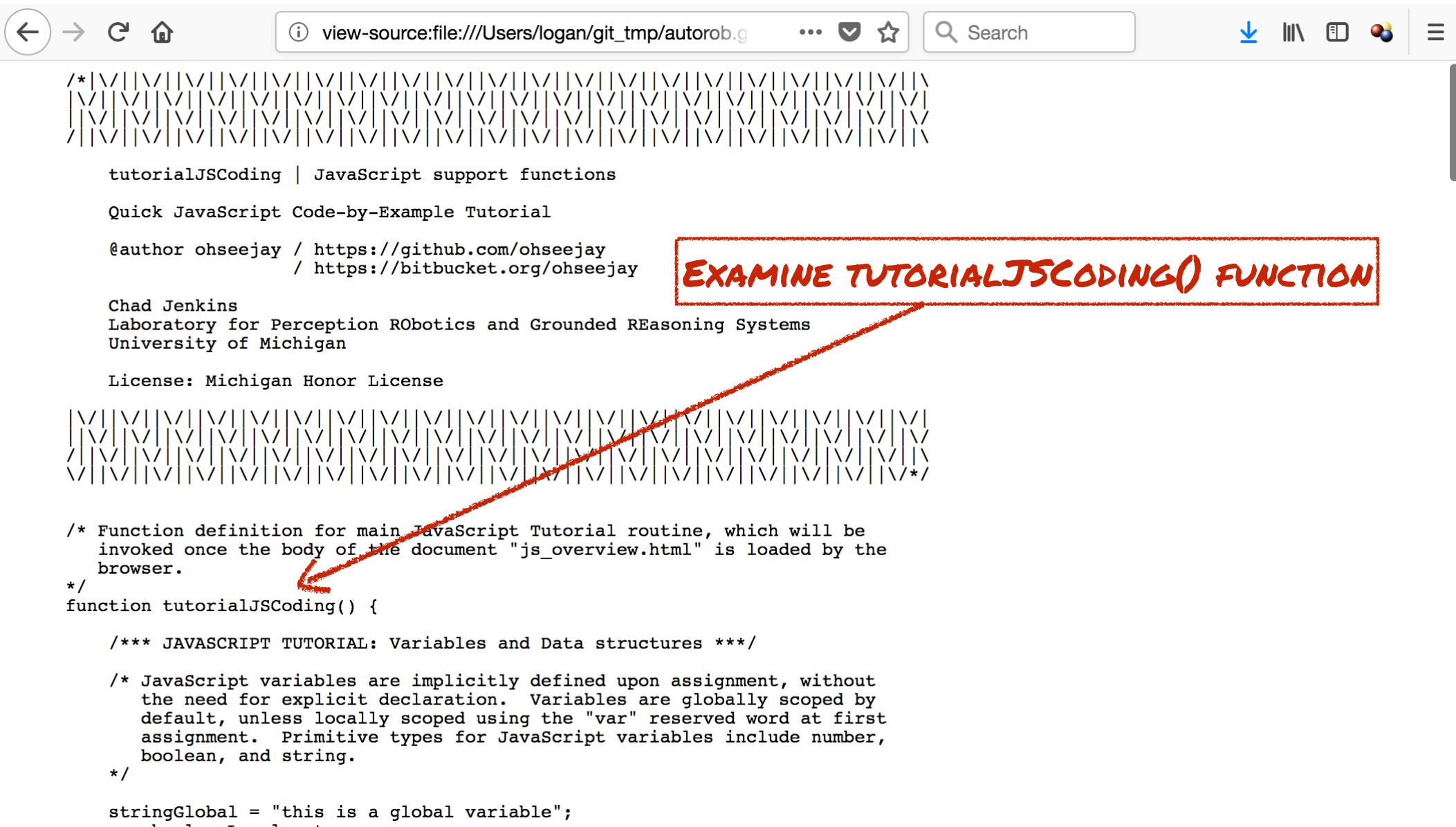
```

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     </p>
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





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**

```
var booleanLocal = true;
```

**ASSIGNS BOOLEAN VALUE OF TRUE IN
A VARIABLE NAMED BOOLEANLOCAL**

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

**ASSIGNS NUMERIC VALUE OF 20 MINUS 18 IN
A VARIABLE NAMED NUMBERLOCAL**

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE VALUE
stringGlobal	"this is a global variable"

VARIABLE NAME	VARIABLE VALUE
booleanLocal	true

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"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
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```

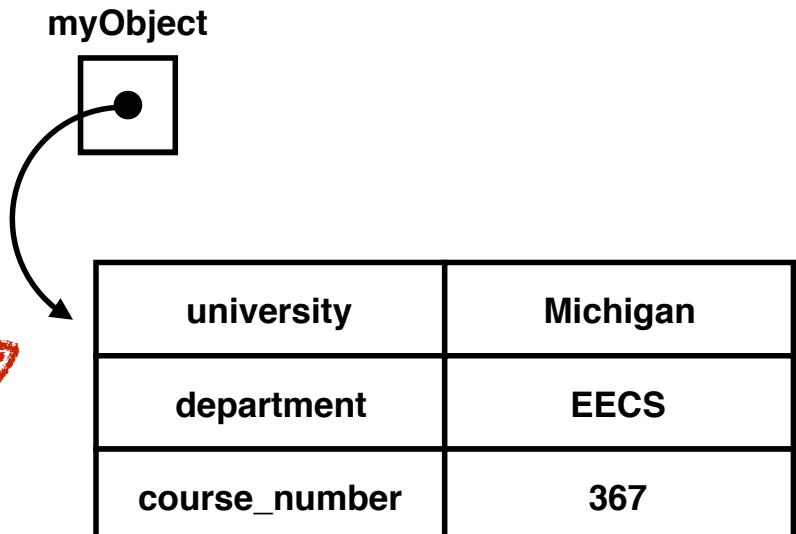
```
myObject = {  
    university : "Michigan",  
    department : "EECS",  
    course_number : 367  
}
```

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

**WHEN THIS CODE RUNS,
THIS DATA STRUCTURE
WILL BE CREATED IN
MEMORY**



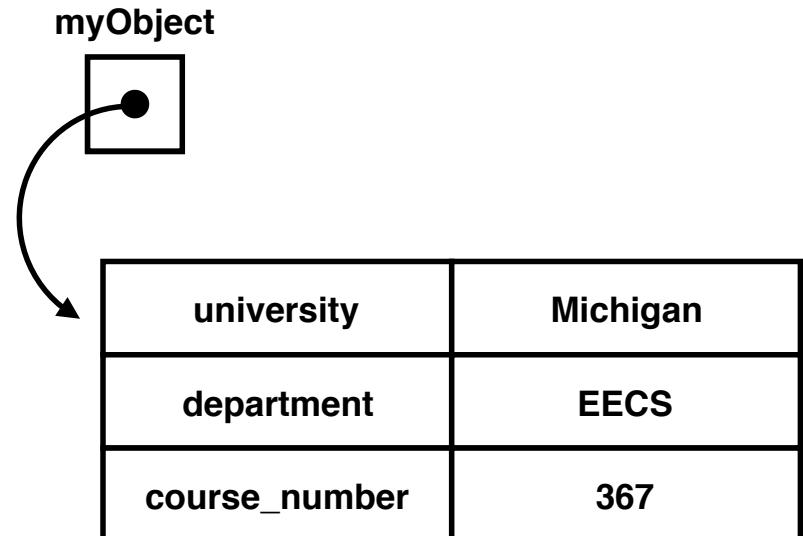
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myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```

```
copiedObject = myObject;
```

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE ASSIGN THIS
STRUCTURE TO A NEW VARIABLE?**



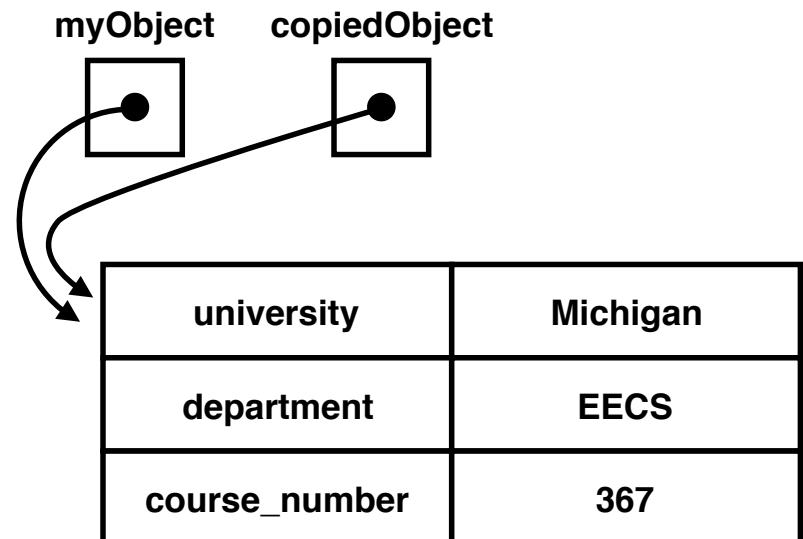
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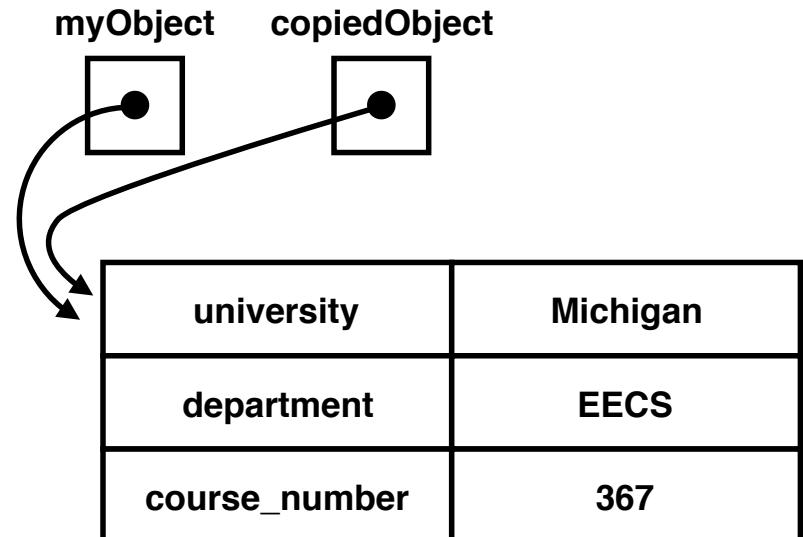
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myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"  
  
copiedObject = myObject;
```

```
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE MODIFY
THE NEW VARIABLE?**



Objects and References

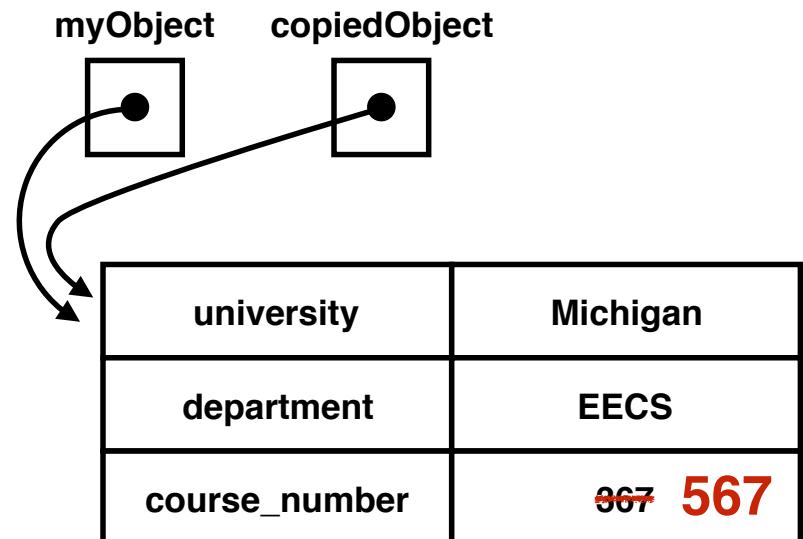
- An object variable is not itself a data structure, but rather a reference to a data structure

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myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"  
  
copiedObject = myObject;
```

```
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF WE MODIFY

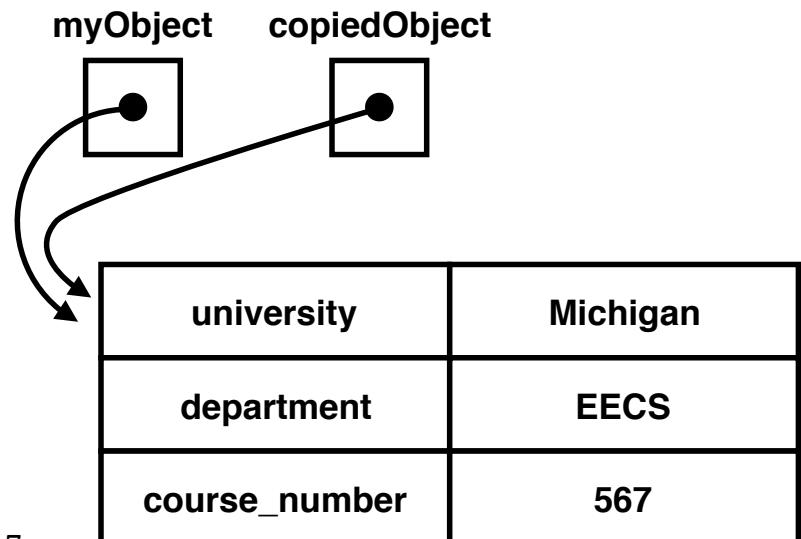
THE NEW VARIABLE?



Objects and References

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// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";  
myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"  
  
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
```

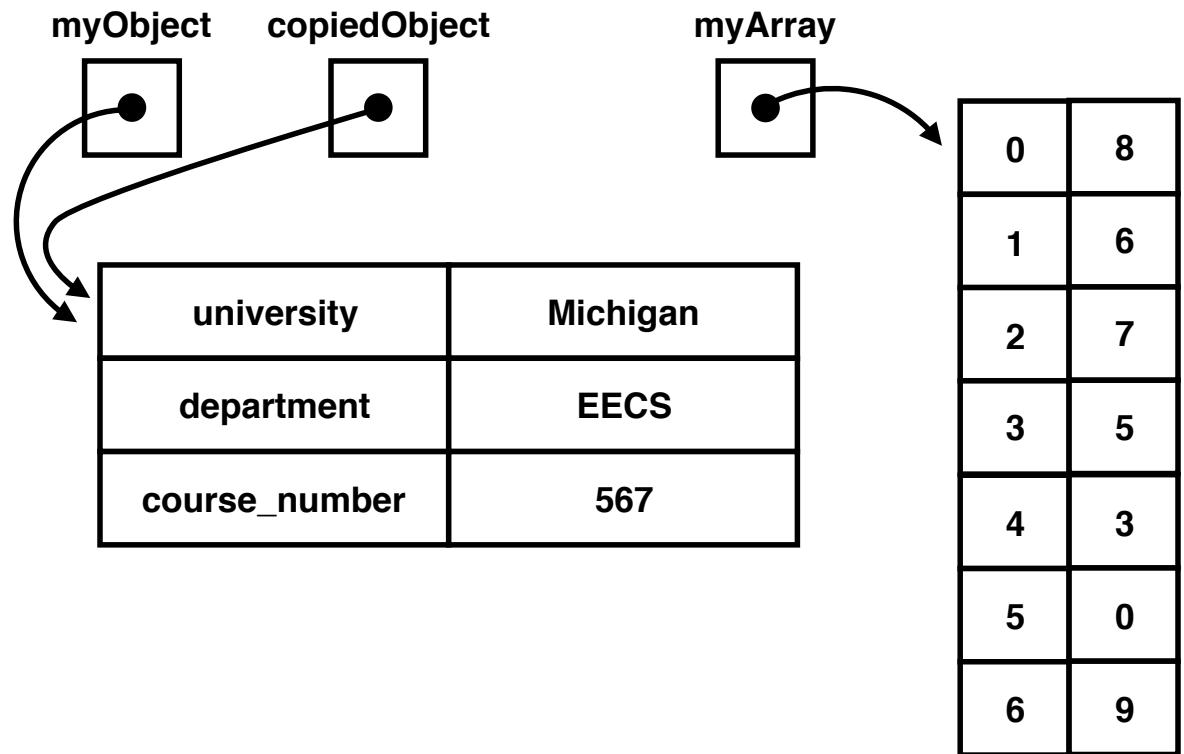


THIS RESULT CAN BE VERIFIED IN THE BROWSER CONSOLE

Arrays

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

```
myArray = [ 8, 6, 7, 5, 3, 0, 9 ];
```



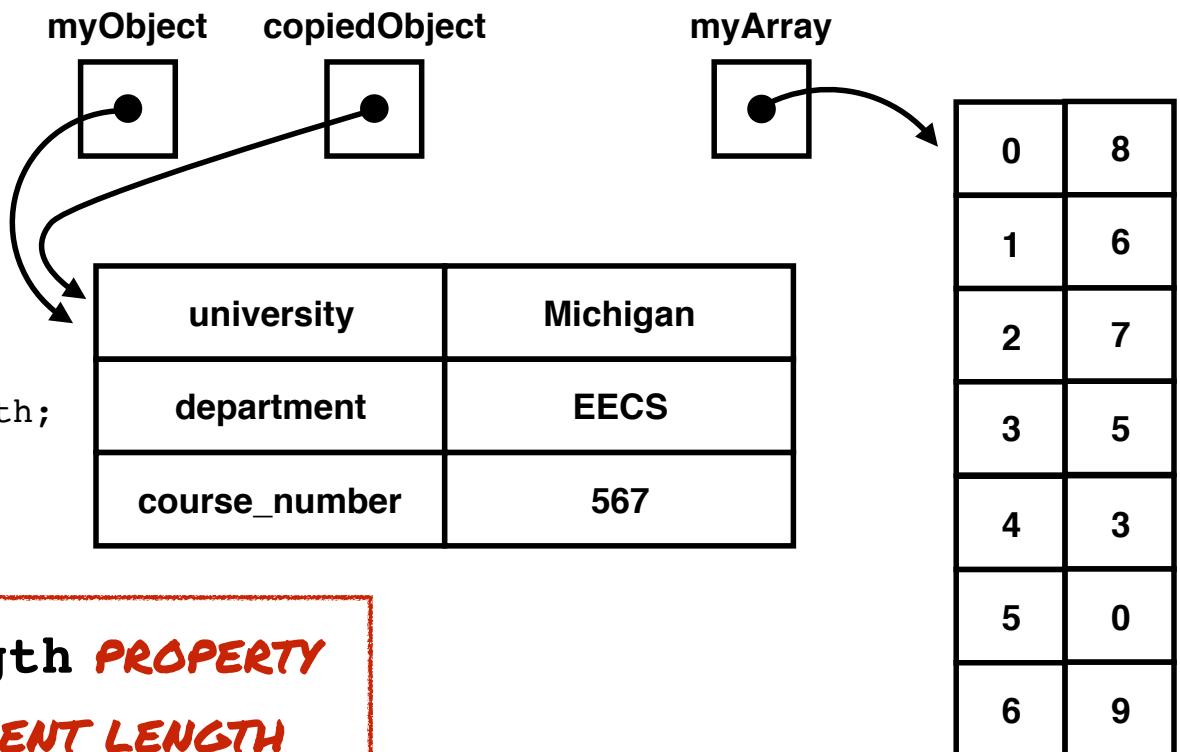
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myArray = [ 8, 6, 7, 5, 3, 0, 9];
```

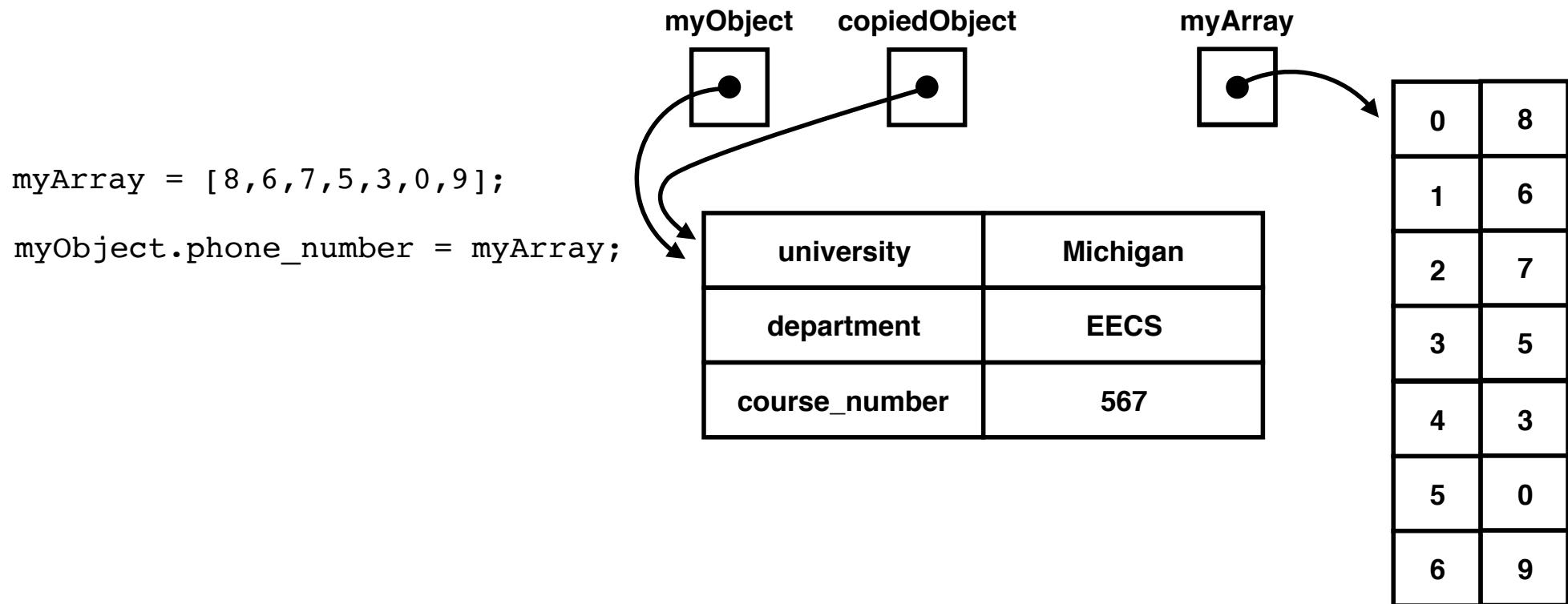
```
// this statement will output 7  
numberOfArrayElements = myArray.length;
```

**ALL ARRAYS HAVE A `.length` PROPERTY
THAT MAINTAINS ITS CURRENT LENGTH**



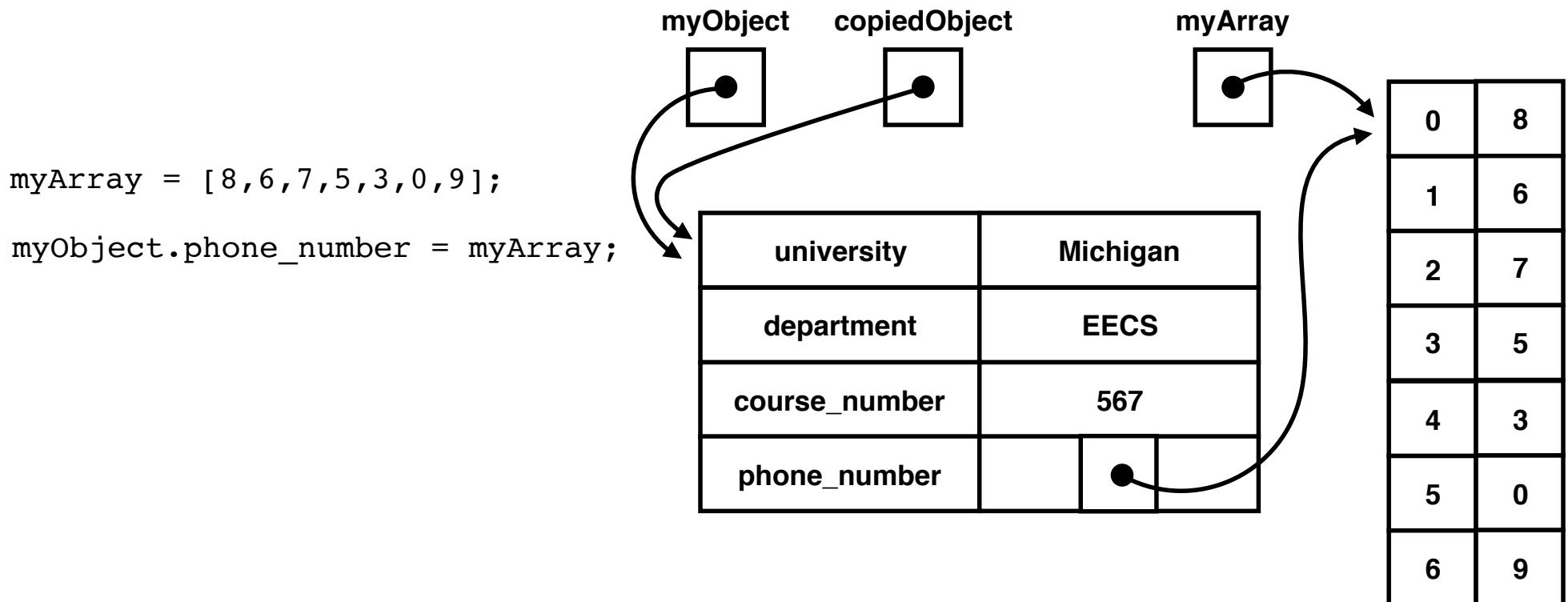
Nesting Objects in Objects

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



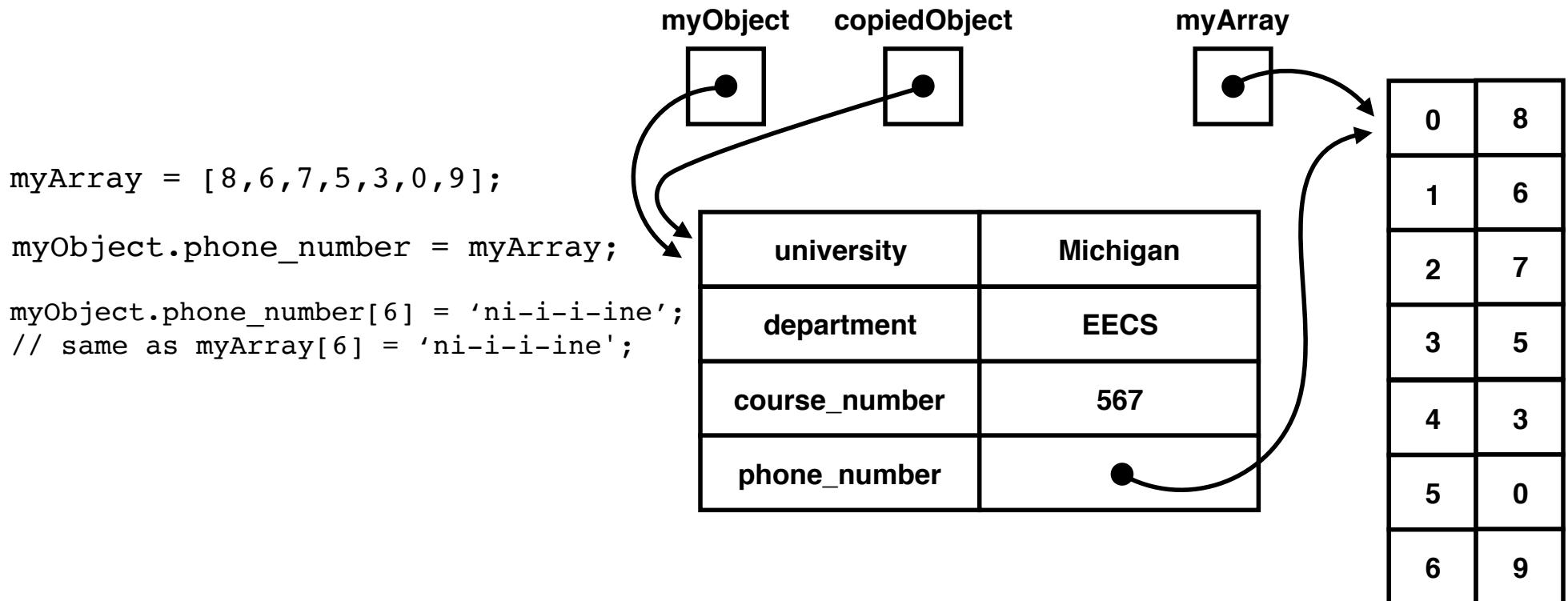
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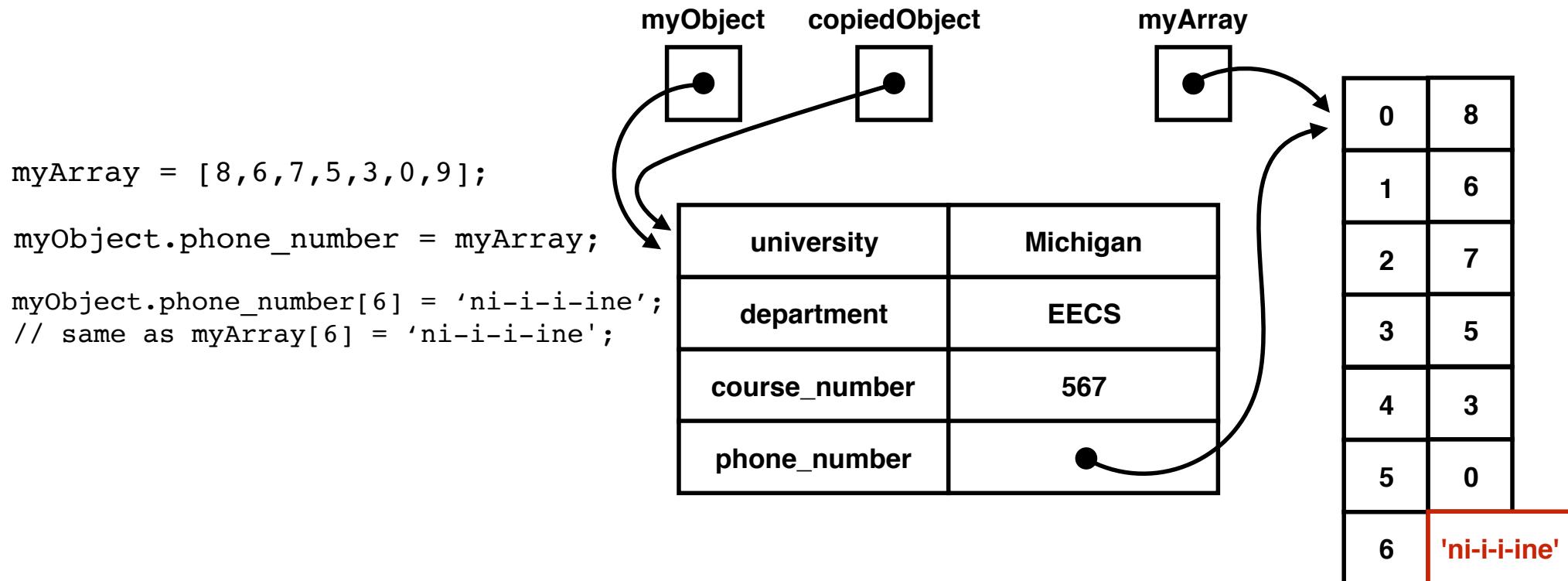
Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment



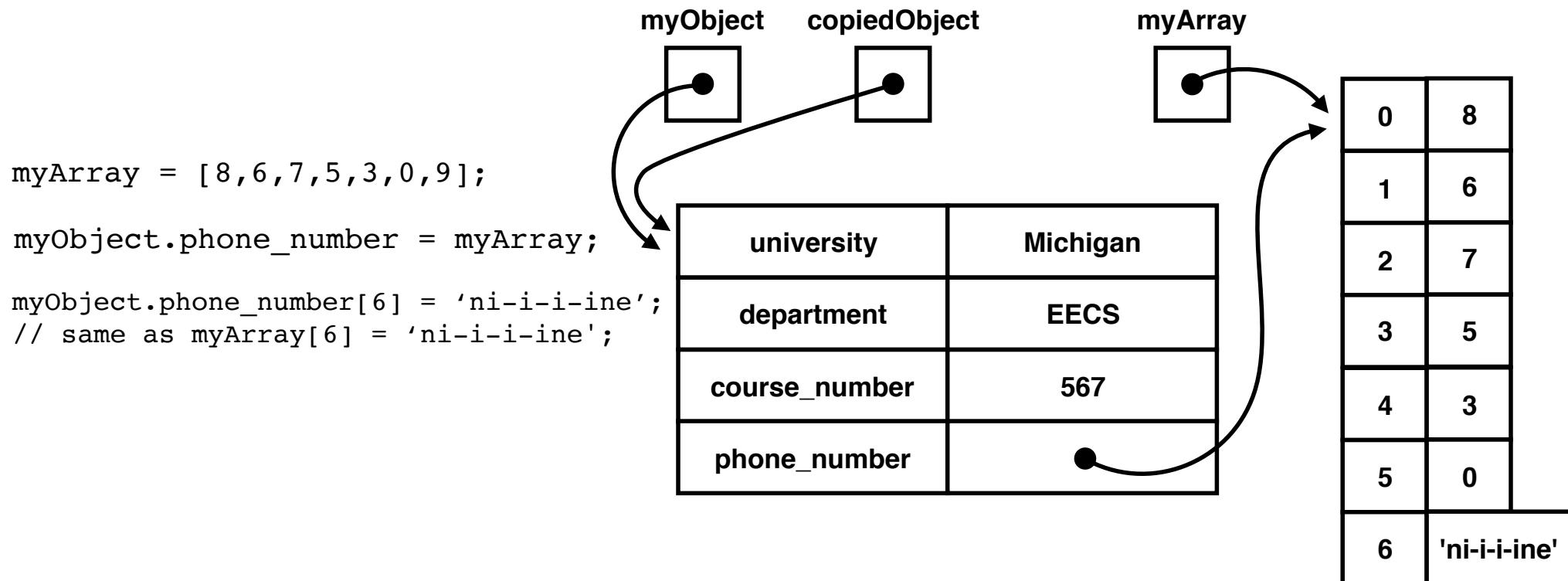
Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment



Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment

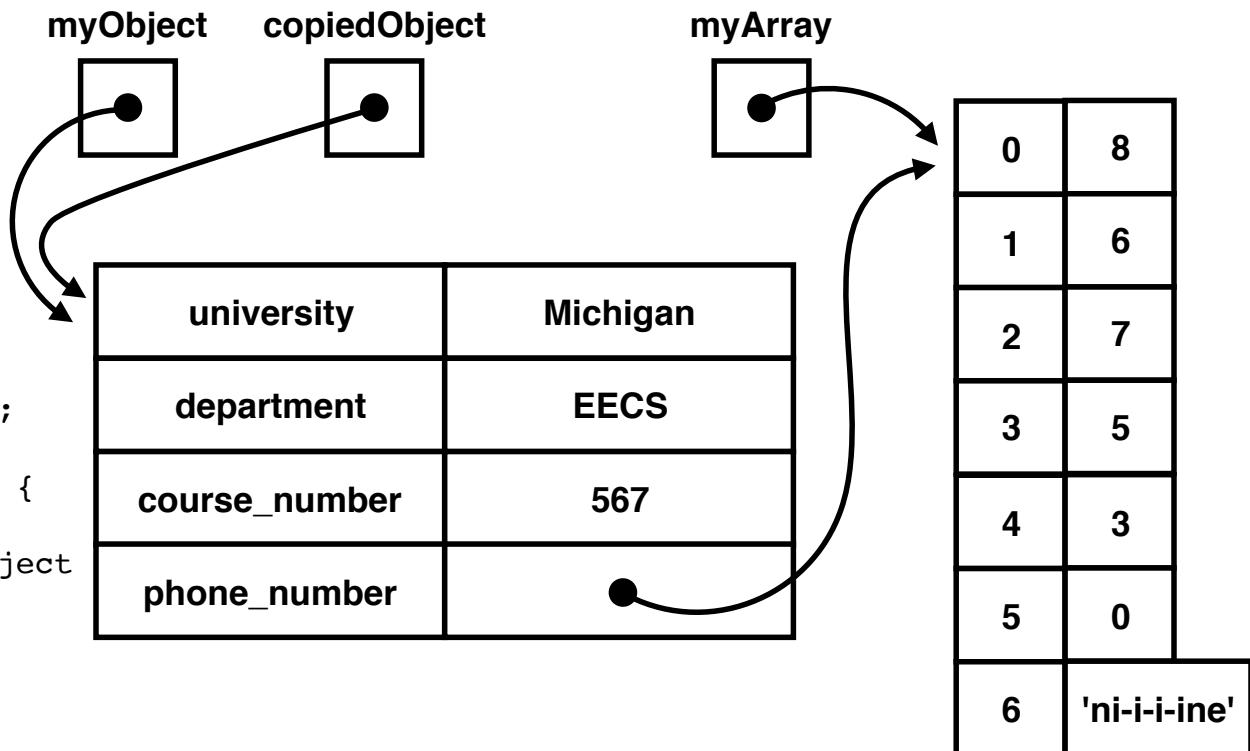


Control Statements

- 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-i-ne
}

// 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



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 $[x,y]^T$ 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 $o_Ox_Oy_O$.

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 a web browser window for the Overleaf LaTeX Math Mode Guide. The URL is https://www.overleaf.com/learn/latex/Mathematical_expressions. The page title is "Mathematical expressions". The main content area discusses the ability of LaTeX to render complex mathematical expressions. It includes a "Contents" section with links to Introduction, Mathematical modes, Reference guide, and Further Reading. Below the contents, there is an "Introduction" section with a note about the Pythagorean theorem and integer solutions.

LaTeXiT Equation Editor

The screenshot shows the LaTeXiT Equation Editor application window titled "LaTeXiT-1". The main area contains the LaTeX code:
$$\text{In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector } [x, y]^T \text{ to get its distance } \sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2} \text{ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame } o_0x_0y_0.$$
 A tooltip or preview pane shows the rendered text: "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 $o_0x_0y_0$ ". The bottom of the window shows buttons for Auto, Align, Display, Inline, and Text, along with font size and color settings.

What is $8/2^*(2+2)$?

<https://heavy.com/news/2019/08/viral-math-problem-solution-answer/>

Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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

PLUS (+) IS OVERLOADED TO ADD NUMBERS AND CONCATENATE STRINGS

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
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Function call stack

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// 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**

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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**

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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**



fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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**

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

Function call stack

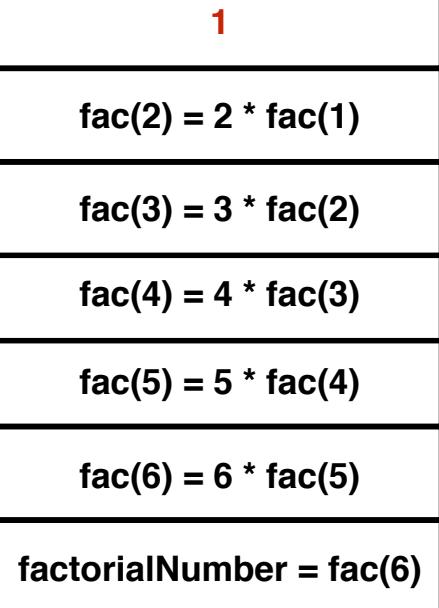
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// 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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

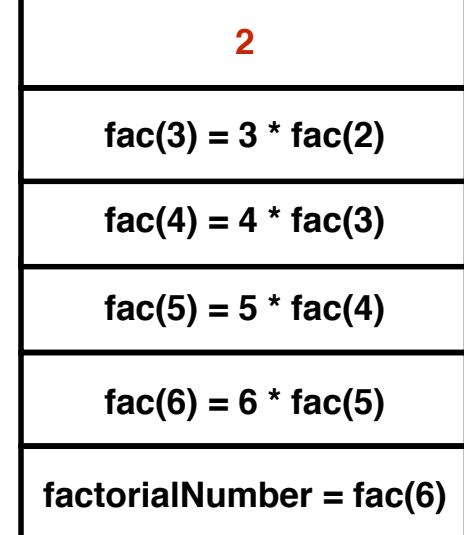
Function call stack

- 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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

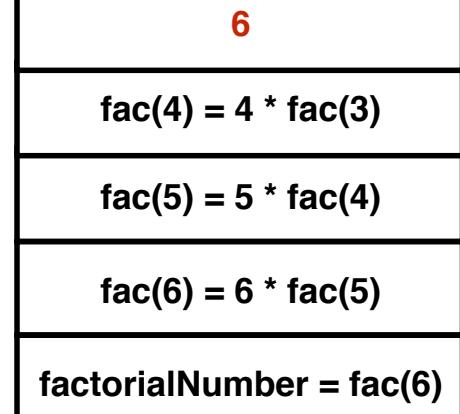
Function call stack

- 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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

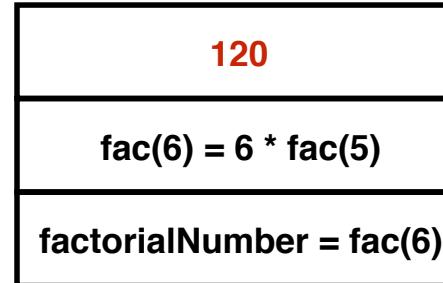
Function call stack

- 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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

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
Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

Function call stack

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```
// 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
```

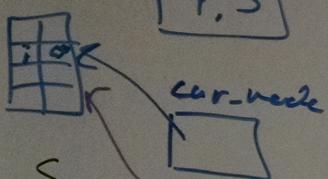
factorialNumber = 720

Call stack
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354 → MR

352 → another response

w = 4.5



Dec
350
351
341
250

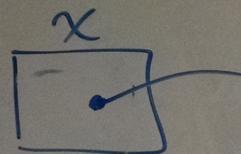
Sep
313
317
318
325
328

LT → go for



$nbo.r.parent = cur_node$,
 $nbo.r.parent.i; //$

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



$y = x$



$y.is_cool = true$

$x.name$

name	"chad"
id	14
gpa	3.9
is-cool	false

$x.id$

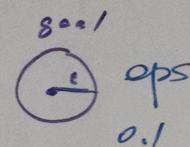
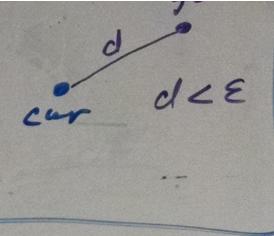
G
minheap-insert(heap, new, i)
new.z



$x.is_cool; // true$

$heap[0]$

S.Z
"Dog"



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

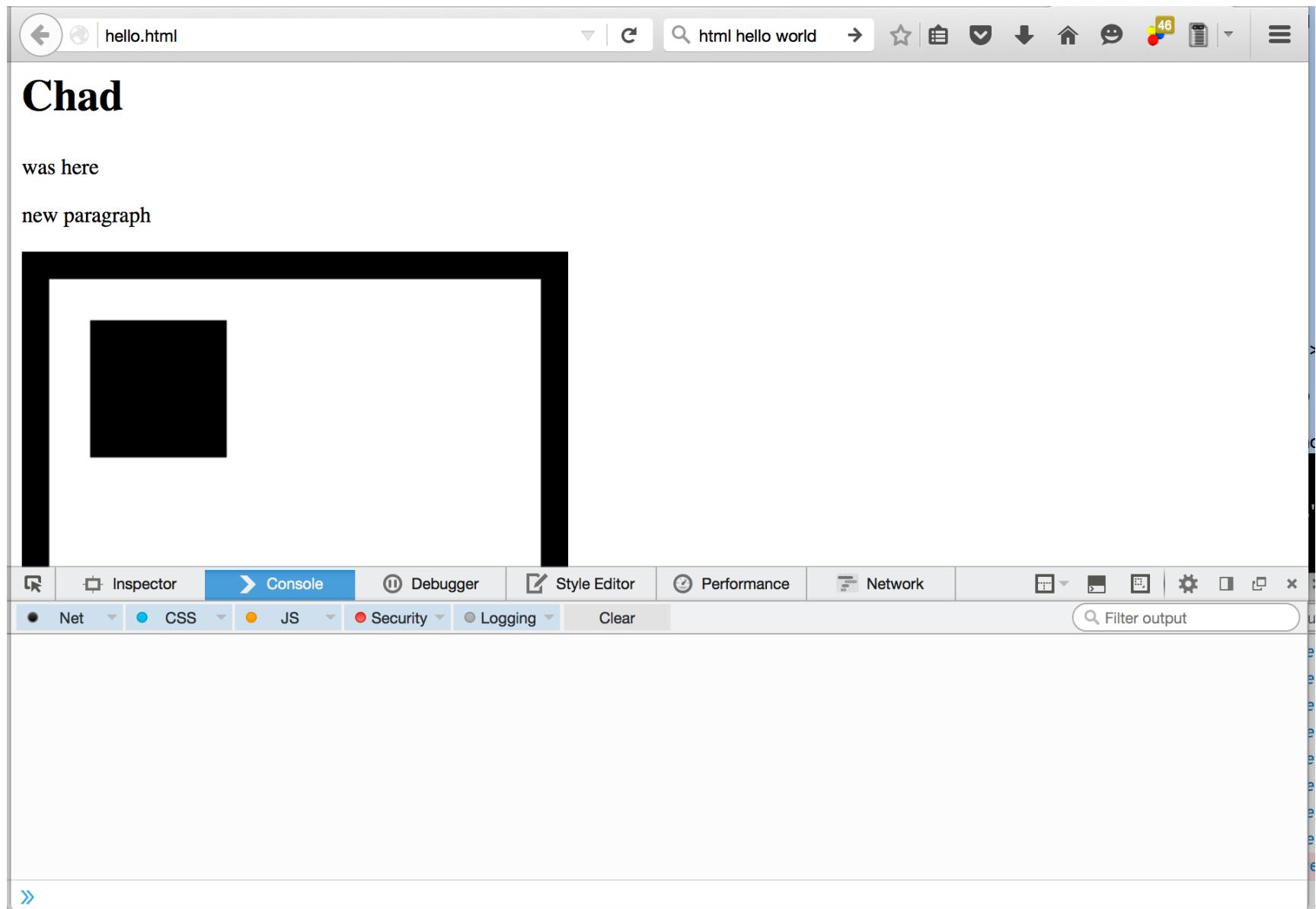
The browser console
can be a good friend

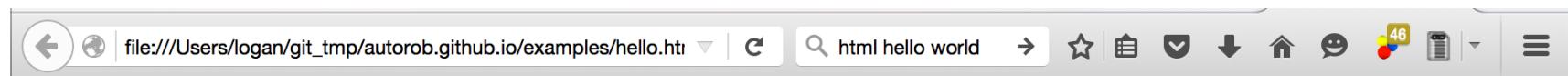
The Browser Console

- 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

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "hello.html". The address bar shows "html hello world". The main content area displays the text "Chad", "was here", and "new paragraph". A large black rectangular box is positioned in the center of the page. The browser's toolbar is visible at the top, and a context menu is open on the right side. The "WEB DEVELOPER" submenu is expanded, listing various developer tools. The "Web Console" option is highlighted with a red rectangle.

- Cut
- 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

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
```

The screenshot shows a browser developer tools interface with a red box highlighting a specific section of the command history. The highlighted area contains the following code:

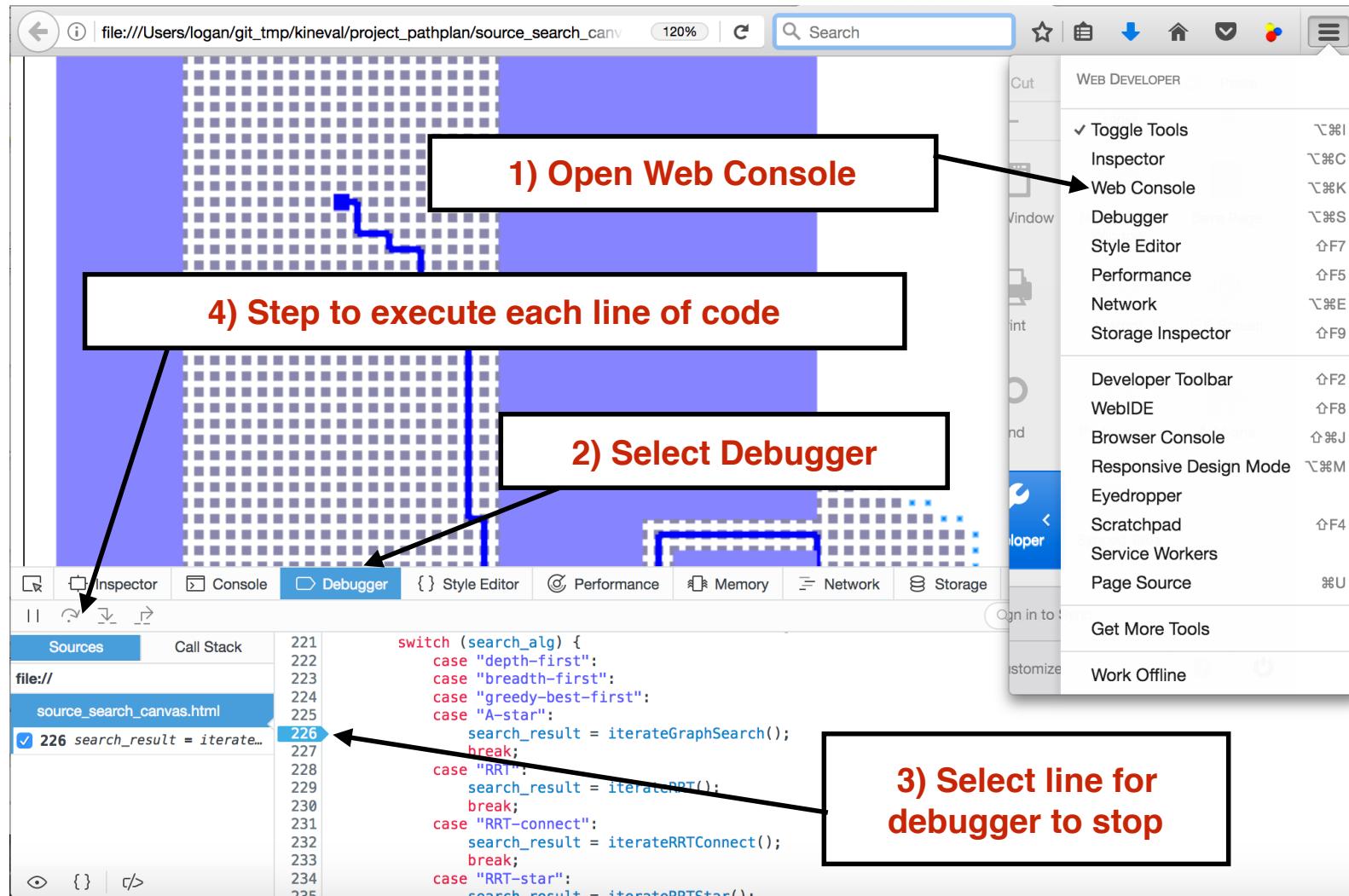
```
>> for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
>> document.body.innerHTML = "wiped everything out and replaced with " + new_text;
← "wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
```

The rest of the command history is visible below, including:

```
>> 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"
```

A large black arrow points from the bottom of the highlighted code block upwards towards the first line of the code block.

Using the browser debugger



Let's try an animation example

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70

hello_anim example

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



M4PRoGReS

rob.org

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70

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

&lt;div id="text_output"&gt; going to put some text here &lt;/div&gt;

&lt;!-- create a element for drawing --&gt;
&lt;canvas id="draw_canvas" width=1000 height="400"&gt;&lt;/canvas&gt;

&lt;script&gt;
// define a function for initialization as: function <i>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}

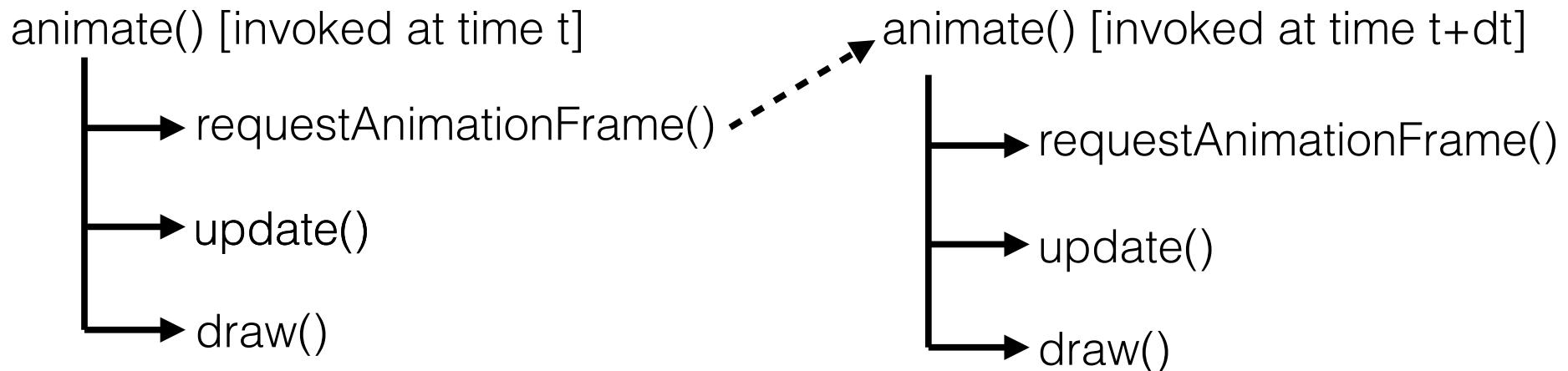
    // function call to start the animation loop
    animate();
}

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>

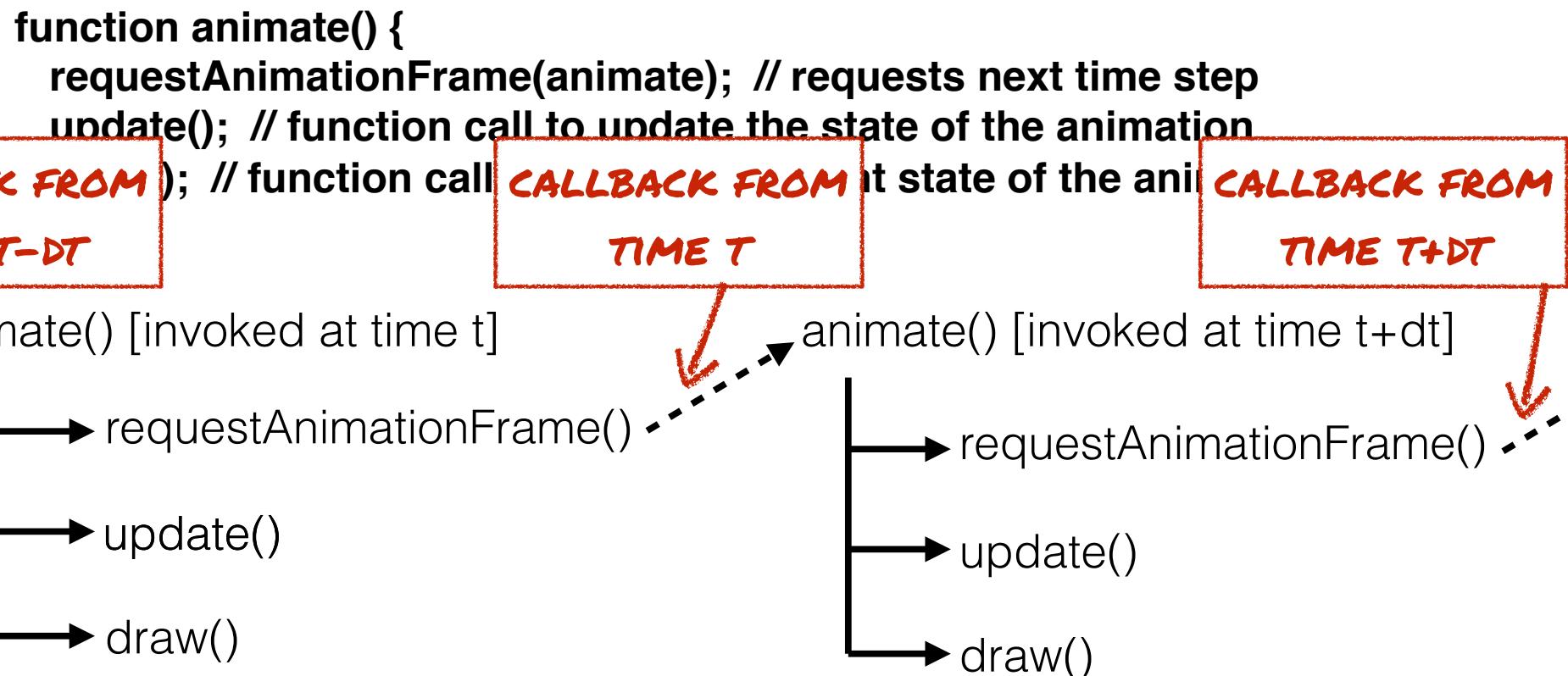
</body> </html>
```



```
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()`



`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)));
}

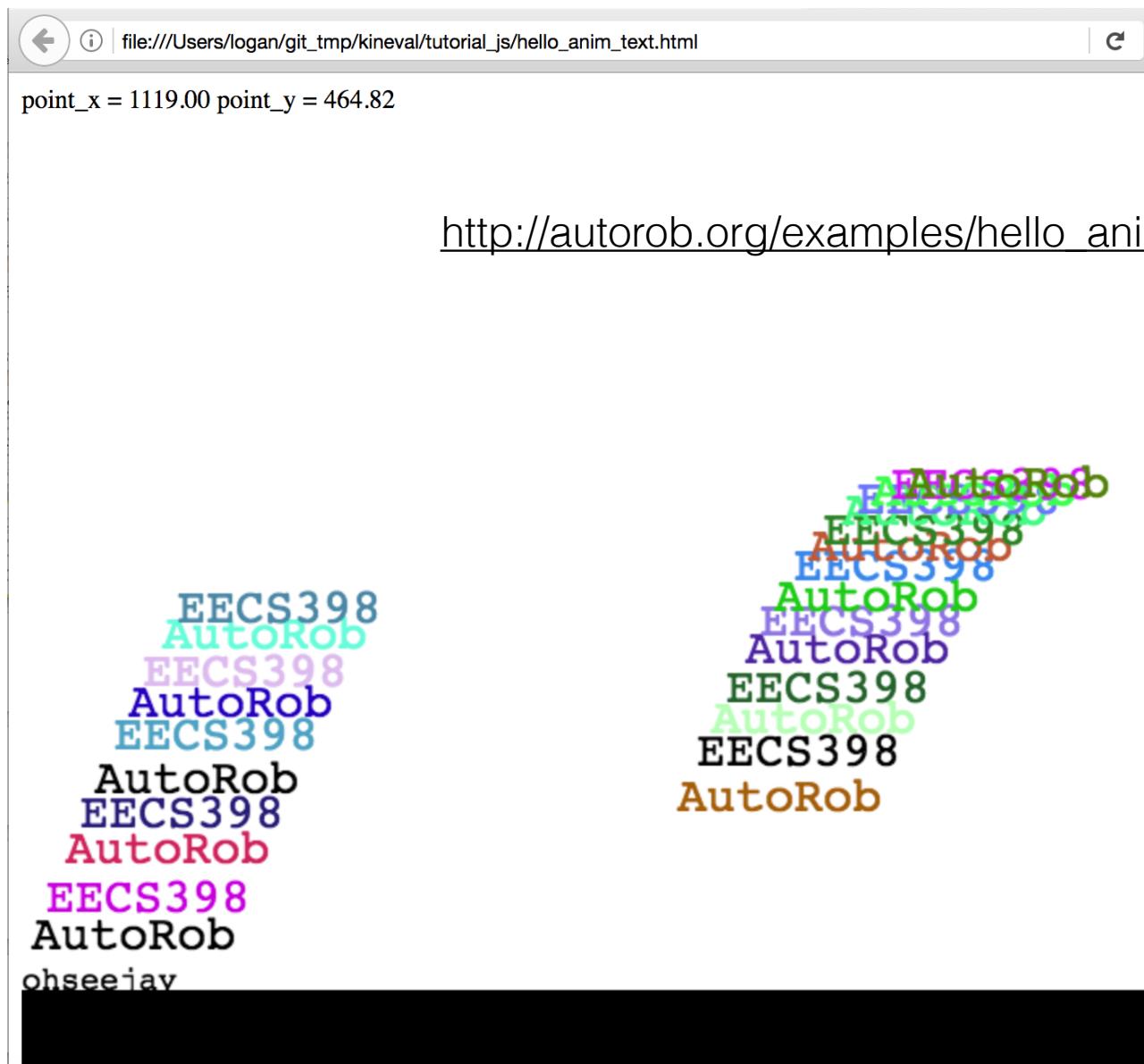
...
```

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70



M4PRoGReS

Run one more animation example
on your own



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

Many examples available online

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

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Gist

odestcj / superquadric

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

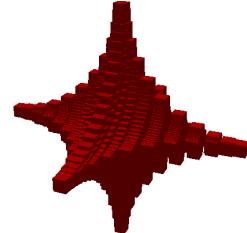
2 commits 1 branch 0 releases

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

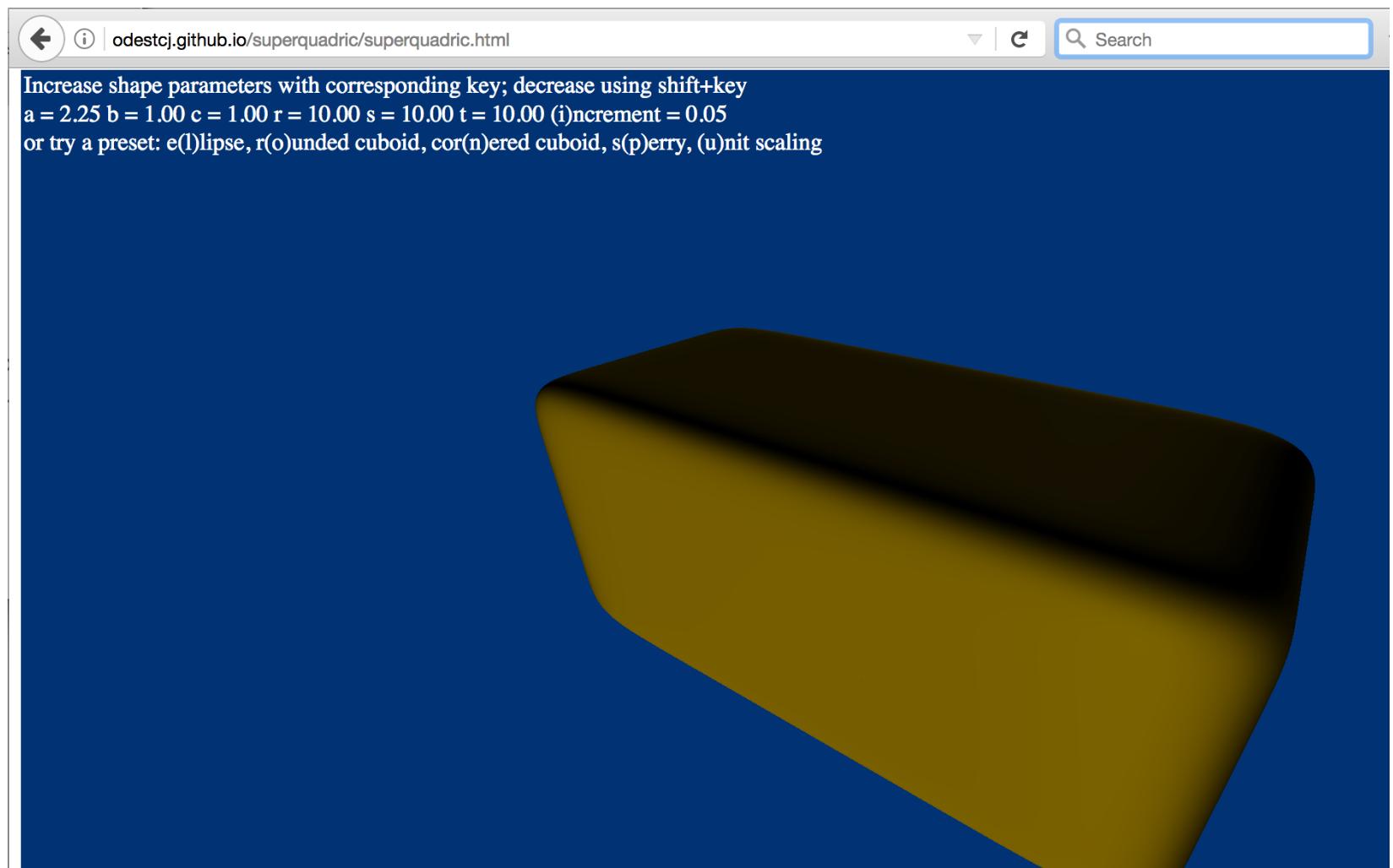
odestcj fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard input; added paramet...
js Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...
README Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...
superquadric.html fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard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

super quick superquadric
Implementation of Barr's superquadric surface point vi...
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

A = 1.00 B = 1.00 C = 1.00 r = 0.60 s = 0.60 t = 0.60



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



Rounded cuboid:

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

Screenshot of a GitHub repository page for `autorob / kineval-stencil`.

The URL in the browser bar is <https://github.com/autorob/kineval-stencil>.

The repository summary shows:

- Code: 2 commits
- Issues: 0
- Pull requests: 0
- Projects: 0
- Wiki: 0
- Unwatch: 2
- Star: 0
- Fork: 0

The repository description is: "Stencil code for KinEval (Kinematic Evaluator) for robot control, kinematics, decision, and dynamics in JavaScript/HTML5".

The repository owner is `odestcj`, with 2 contributors.

The repository branches include: master, js, kineval, project_pathplan, project_pendularm, robots, tutorial_heapsort, tutorial_js, and worlds.

A screenshot of a web browser window titled "autorob.org" is shown on the right side of the page, displaying the "AutoRob" website. The website content includes:

- Introduction to Autonomous Robotics
- Michigan EECS 398
- Robot Kinematics and Dynamics
- Michigan ME 567 EECS 567 ROB 510
- Fall 2018
- A large yellow football with a black "M" and "MICHIGAN" logo.

The timestamp for the screenshot is "4 hours ago".

The footer of the page shows the URL "11 - autorob.org".

What is version control?

What is version control?

- Maintains a past history of changes for your code (or any project)
- History of changes (or “commits”) maintained in a repository
- Basic workflow
 - Code is “checked out” (or “pulled”) from a repository, then modified
 - These updates are then “checked in” (or “committed”) to the repository
 - Repository maintains history as “diffs”, the changes between before and after checking in a commit

For example... ocj's TED talk

[Watch](#)[Discover](#)[Attend](#)[Participate](#)[About](#)[Log in](#)

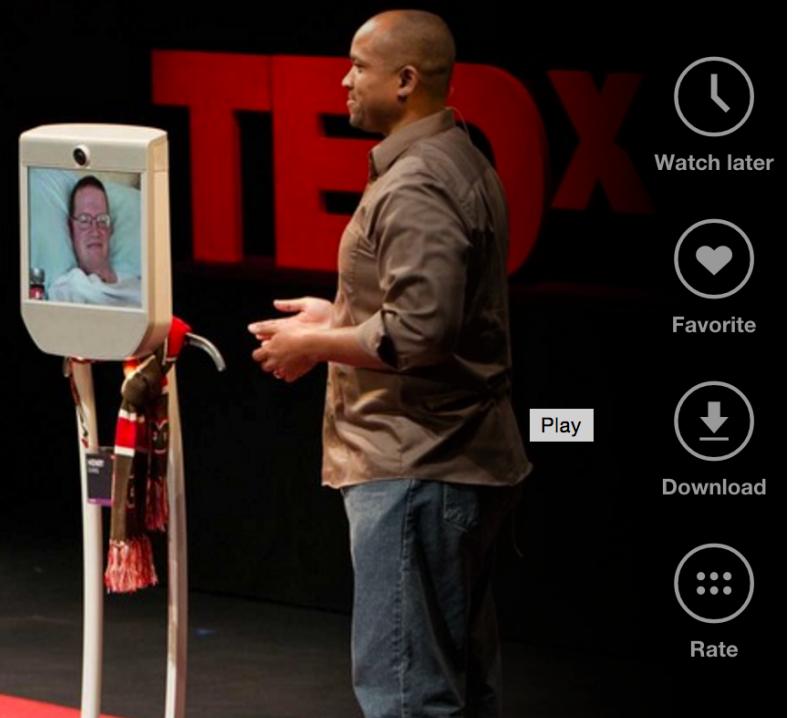
Henry Evans and Chad Jenkins:

Meet the robots for humanity

TEDxMidAtlantic · 10:21 · Filmed Oct 2013

28 subtitle languages [?](#)

[View interactive transcript](#)

[Play](#)[Watch later](#)[Favorite](#)[Download](#)[Rate](#)

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https://www.ted.com/talks/henry_evans_and_chad_jenkins_meet_the_robots_for_humanity?language=en#

The screenshot shows a TED Talk page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'TED' in red, 'Watch', 'Discover', 'Attend', 'Participate', a search bar, and a 'Log in' button. Below the navigation is a large video thumbnail. The thumbnail features a man in a hospital bed on the left, with the text 'HENRY EVANS IN PALO ALTO CA' overlaid. On the right, a man stands on a stage with a robot, with the text 'OCJ IN WASHINGTON DC' overlaid. The main title 'Meet the robots for humanity' is displayed prominently in white text. Below the title is a play button icon. To the left of the play button, it says 'TEDxMidAtlantic · 10:21 · Filmed Oct 2013'. Below that are links for '28 subtitle languages' and 'View interactive transcript'. To the right of the play button, there are several interaction icons: 'Watch later' (clock), 'Favorite' (heart), 'Download' (down arrow), and 'Rate'. A small image of a quadcopter drone is visible at the bottom left of the thumbnail.

Share this idea



1,145,408 Total views

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https://www.ted.com/talks/henry_evans_and_chad_jenkins_meet_the_robots_for_humanity?language=en#

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org



**View history
of changes**

Front-end web interface code associated with teleoperation tutorial for AR.Drone using rosbridge/ROS. This is a simple interface to illustrate basic concepts, and not a maintained release. Please refer to robotwebtools.org for the latest and greatest. <http://rosbridge.org/doku.php?do=search&id=ar.drone> — Edit

odestcj / **tutorial_rosbridge_ar drone**

Code Issues 0 Pull requests 0 Wiki Pulse Graphs Settings

Unwatch 6 Star 3 Fork 3

7 commits 1 branch 0 releases 2 contributors

Branch: master New pull request New file Find file SSH git@github.com:odestcj/tuto Download ZIP

alicef Create Fly ar.drone through ROS Hydro ...
rosbridge_ar drone Initial commit 3 years ago
rosbridge_ar drone_buttons added actual drone_browser_teleop.html with buttons 3 years ago
Fly ar.drone through ROS H... Create Fly ar.drone through ROS Hydro 2 years ago
README.md Added rosbridge tutorial for ROS Fuerte 2 years ago
rosbridge_ar drone.launch added launch file 3 years ago

README.md

tutorial_rosbridge_ar drone

[GitHub, Inc. \(US\)](#) | https://github.com/oestcjtutorial_rosbridge_ardrone/cc | [C](#) | Search | [Star](#) | [Unwatch](#) | [Graphs](#) | [Pulse](#) | [Wiki](#) | [Issues 0](#) | [Pull requests 0](#) | [Settings](#) | [Fork 3](#) | [3](#)

oestcjtutorial_rosbridge_ardrone

Branch: [master](#)

- o Commits on May 15, 2014
 - Create Fly ar.drone through ROS Hydro** [...](#) [alicef committed on May 15, 2014](#) [7 comments](#) [3eb5113](#) [diff](#)
- o Commits on May 6, 2014
 - Added rosbridge tutorial for ROS Fuerte** [...](#) [oestcjt committed on May 6, 2014](#) [bd33463](#) [diff](#)
 - Create README.md** [...](#) [oestcjt committed on May 6, 2014](#) [0599ede](#) [diff](#)
- o Commits on Apr 30, 2013
 - added launch file** [...](#) [oestcjt committed on Apr 30, 2013](#) [374fa20](#) [diff](#)
- o Commits on Apr 18, 2013
 - added actual drone_browser_teleop.html with buttons** [...](#) [oestcjt committed on Apr 18, 2013](#) [645618a](#) [diff](#)
 - Fixed mappings of buttons and keys to drone commands** [...](#) [oestcjt committed on Apr 18, 2013](#) [68993bf](#) [diff](#)
- o Commits on Apr 5, 2013

View history of changes

Large open source projects...

← → ⌂ i robotwebtools.org



 **3D INTERACTIONS**
USING THE LATEST IN WEBGL

 **MULTI-PLATFORM SUPPORT**
HARNESSING THE POWER OF ROS

 **TOWARDS COMPATIBILITY**
MORE BROWSERS, MORE ROBOTS.

ROBOT WEB ARCHITECTURE

BRIDGING ROBOTS AND THE WEB

A variety of routes are available for architecting a robot web

ROSBRIDGE AS A TRANSPORT

USING JSON TO SPEAK TO YOUR ROBOT

While ROS works great for applications on the robot, another layer is

 GitHub, Inc. (US) | https://github.com/RobotWebTools/rosbridge_suite |  Search |        

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Gist

RobotWebTools / rosbridge_suite Unwatch 26 Unstar 42 Fork 71

Code Issues 15 Pull requests 2 Pulse Graphs Settings

Server Implementations of the rosbridge v2 Protocol <http://robotwebtools.org/> — Edit

September 2016

523 commits 7 branches 37 releases 33 contributors

 **523 commits**

 **33 contributors**

File/Folder	Description	Time Ago
rosapi	Update proxy.py	4 months ago
rosbridge_library	0.7.13	5 months ago
rosbridge_server	enable udp	2 months ago
rosbridge_suite	0.7.13	5 months ago
.gitignore	cleanup of old misc. files from old merge of new features	2 years ago
.travis.yml	ci: test with and without ujson	a year ago
AUTHORS.md	authors and license added	2 years ago
CHANGELOG.md	update the change log	2 years ago
LICENSE	authors and license added	2 years ago
README.md	Update README.md	a year ago
ROSPBRIDGE_PROTOCOL...	protocol documented for advertise service functions	a year ago

GitHub, Inc. [US] | https://github.com/RobotWebTools/rosbridge_suite

This repository Search Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore Watch 38 Star 106 Fork 114

RobotWebTools / rosbridge_suite

Code Issues 36 Pull requests 1 Projects 0 Insights

Server Implementations of the rosbridge v2 Protocol <http://robotwebtools.org/>

September 2017

623 commits 9 branches 48 releases 47 contributors BSD-3-Clause

623 commits 47 contributors

7 hours ago 2 months ago a year ago 3 years ago 4 years ago 3 years ago 3 years ago

File	Commit Message	Date
rosapi	0.8.3	7 hours ago
rosbridge_library	0.8.3	7 hours ago
rosbridge_server	0.8.3	7 hours ago
rosbridge_suite	0.8.3	7 hours ago
.gitignore	Gitignore vim swapfile	a year ago
.travis.yml	Cleaning up travis configuration (#283)	2 months ago
AUTHORS.md	authors and license added	3 years ago
CHANGELOG.md	update the change log	4 years ago
LICENSE	authors and license added	3 years ago
README.md	Update README.md	3 years ago

GitHub, Inc. (US) https://github.com/RobotWebTools ... Search

RobotWebTools / rosbridge_suite

Code Issues 38 Pull requests 3 Insights Settings

Server Implementations of the rosbridge v2 Protocol <http://robotwebtools.org/>

Add topics

September 2018

653 commits 12 branches 52 releases 58 contributors

653 commits (#350) ...

58 contributors

rosapi	Fix a few problems (#350)	25 days ago
rosbridge_library	use package format 2, remove unnecessary dependencies (#348)	25 days ago
rosbridge_server	Fix a few problems (#350)	25 days ago
rosbridge_suite	use package format 2, remove unnecessary dependencies (#348)	25 days ago
.gitignore	Gitignore vim swapfile	2 years ago
.travis.yml	Fix Travis config (#311)	8 months ago
AUTHORS.md	authors and license added	5 years ago
CHANGELOG.md	update the change log	5 years ago

rob.org

RobotWebTools / **rosbridge_suite**

Code Issues Pull requests Security Insights Settings

Server Implementations of the rosbridge v2 Protocol <http://robotwebtools.org/>

Manage topics

September 2019

685 commits 12 branches 59 releases 66 contributors View license

685 commits

66 contributors

Clone or download

jihoonl 0.11.3 release (#424) ... Latest commit d2065f0 28 days ago

File	Description	Time
.github	Add GitHub issue template and TROUBLESHOOTING.md (#397)	5 months ago
rosapi	0.11.3 release (#424)	28 days ago
rosbridge_library	0.11.3 release (#424)	28 days ago
rosbridge_msgs	0.11.3 release (#424)	28 days ago
rosbridge_server	0.11.3 release (#424)	28 days ago
rosbridge_suite	0.11.3 release (#424)	28 days ago
.gitignore	Gitignore vim swapfile	3 years ago
.travis.yml	Travis CI: Look for Python syntax errors and undefined name (#420)	2 months ago
AUTHORS.md	authors and license added	6 years ago

https://github.com/RobotWebTools/rosbridge_suite

Search or jump to... Pull requests Issues Marketplace Explore

RobotWebTools / rosbridge_suite

Code Issues 76 Pull requests 3 Actions Security Insights Settings

develop 18 branches 68 tags Go to file Add file Code About

flynneva add ros 1 github actions (#525) 1b8396f 6 days ago

.github add ros 1 github actions (#525)

rosapi Fixed filter_globs for noetic (#506)

rosbridge_library possible fix for error when working with RosSharp, TypeError: can onl... 2 months ago

rosbridge_msgs 0.11.9 3 months ago

rosbridge_server Error initialization with tornado. (#510) 3 months ago

rosbridge_suite 0.11.9 3 months ago

.gitignore Gitignore vim swapfile 4 years ago

.travis.yml noetic tests (#503) 3 months ago

AUTHORS.md Add myself to contributors 5 months ago

CHANGELOG.md update the change log 7 years ago

Dockerfile noetic tests (#503) 3 months ago

LICENSE authors and license added 7 years ago

727 commits

View license August 2020

68 tags Create a new release

No packages published Publish your first package

Contributors 83

The screenshot shows a GitHub repository page for "RobotWebTools / rosbridge_suite". The commit history is displayed, showing several commits from November 2015. A large red box highlights the commit history area, and a smaller red box with the text "CAN COPY OR REVERT TO ANY PAST STATE OF THE REPOSITORY" is overlaid on the commits for Nov 11, 2015.

Commit History

CAN COPY OR REVERT TO ANY PAST STATE OF THE REPOSITORY

- Commits on Nov 12, 2015
 - Merge pull request #197 from xuhao1/UDP ...
rctoris committed on Nov 12, 2015
- Commits on Nov 11, 2015
 - enable udp
xuhao1 committed
 - ?

xuhao1 committed on Nov 10, 2015

- Commits on Nov 9, 2015
- Adding UDP
xuhao1 committed on Nov 9, 2015
- Commits on Sep 28, 2015
- Merge pull request #195 from rcodddow/patch-1 ...
rctoris committed on Sep 28, 2015

GitHub, Inc. (US) | https://github.com/RobotWebTools/rosbridge_suite/com | C rosbridge suite → ⭐ 📁 🌐 🔍 8 📄 📈 ⏵ ⏷

changelog updated

develop 0.7.13

rctoris committed on Aug 14, 2015 1 parent 3fcfc76b commit a2b3f869a67eea0e4d17a358d5346b464731544a

Showing 4 changed files with 36 additions and 0 deletions. Unified Split

5 rosapi/CHANGELOG.rst

Change log

YOU CAN VIEW ALL CHANGES MADE BETWEEN CONSECUTIVE COMMITS

23 23 @@ -23,6 +23,11 @@ Changelog for package rosapi
24 24 0.7.0 (2014-12-02)
25 25 +-----
26 26 +0.7.13 (2015-08-14)
27 27 +-----
28 28 ** Fix catkin_lint issues
29 29 ** Contributors: Matt Vollrath
30 30 +
31 31 0.7.12 (2015-04-07)
32 32 +-----
33 33 +-----

14 rosbridge_library/CHANGELOG.rst

34 34 @@ -34,6 +34,20 @@ Changelog for package rosbridge_library
35 35 * request_id --> id
36 36 * Contributors: Russell Toris
37 37 +0.7.13 (2015-08-14)
38 38 +-----
39 39 ** Nevermind o_0
40 40 ** Add test_depend too (just in case)
41 41 ** Add dependency on python bson
42 42 ** Get parameter at encode time

utorob.org

Version control options

Version control options

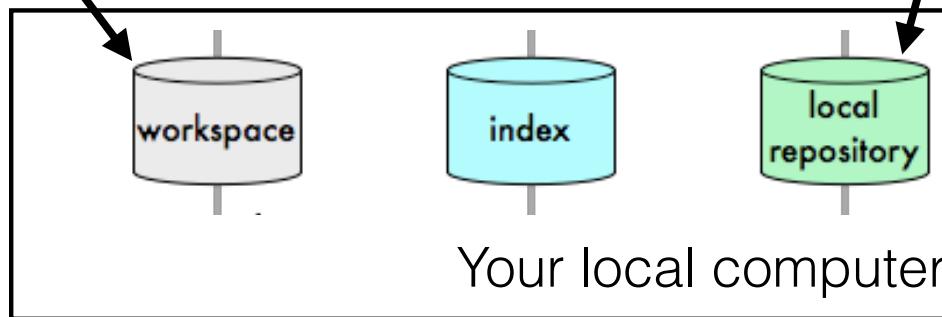
- Concurrent Versioning System (CVS): very old school
- Subversion (SVN)
- Mercurial (hg)
- **git: used in AutoRob**

Git Data Transport Commands

<http://csteelle.com>

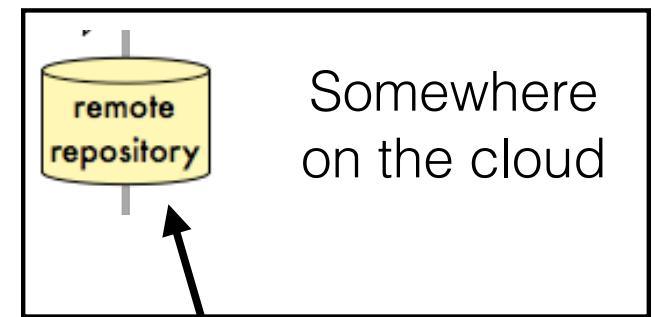
The directory where
you are working

(~/uname/reponame or
C:\Users\uname\reponame)



The repository on your
local computer

(~/uname/reponame/.git)

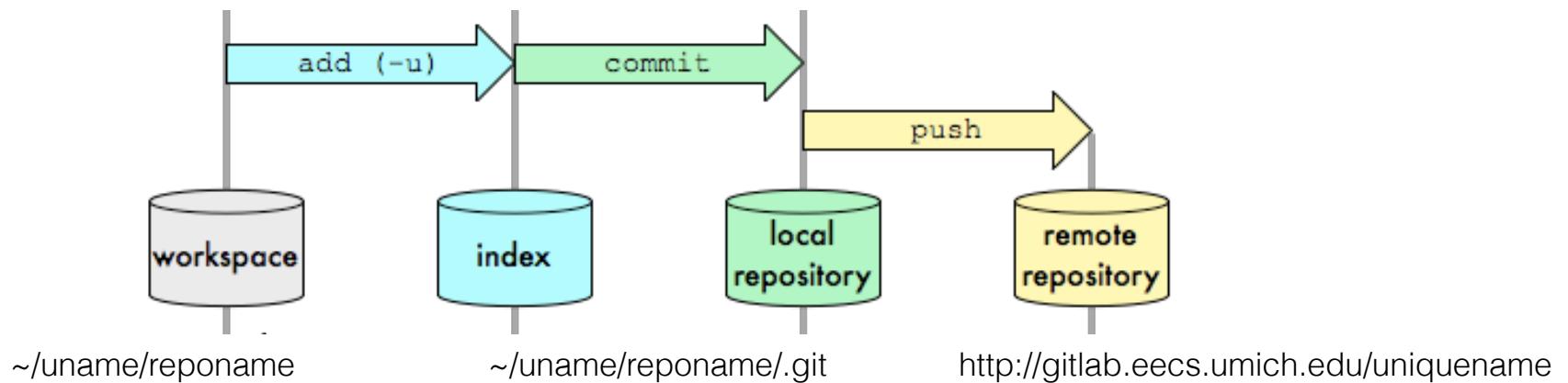


The repository on
a remote server

(<http://gitlab.eecs.umich.edu/uniquename>)

Git Data Transport Commands

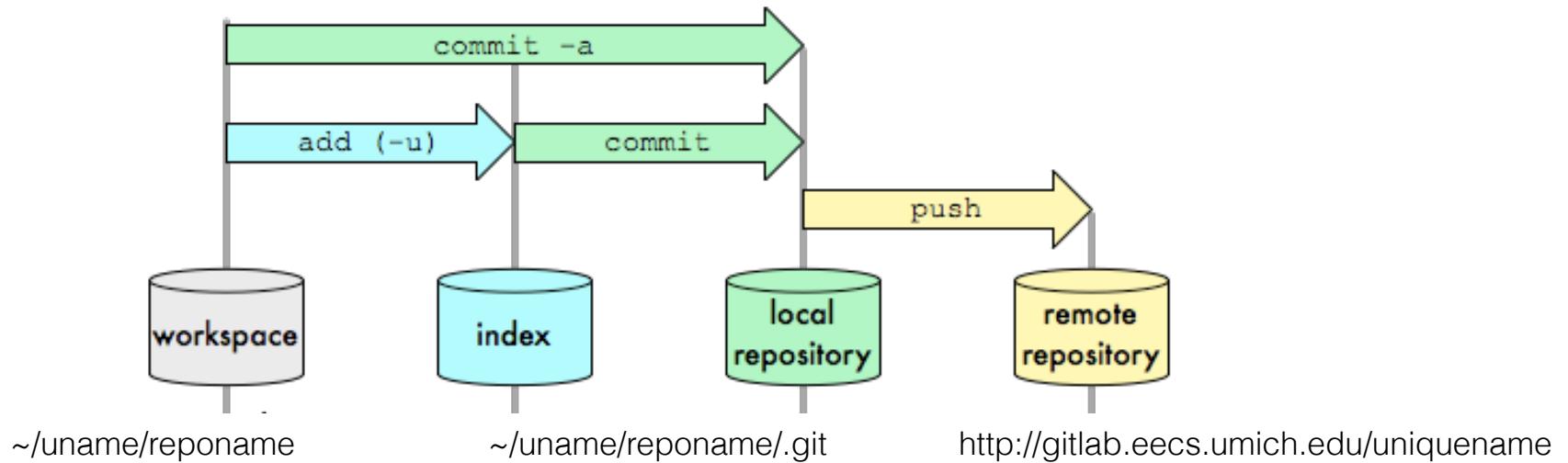
<http://csteelle.com>



After making local changes, you can add, commit, and push to your remote repository

Git Data Transport Commands

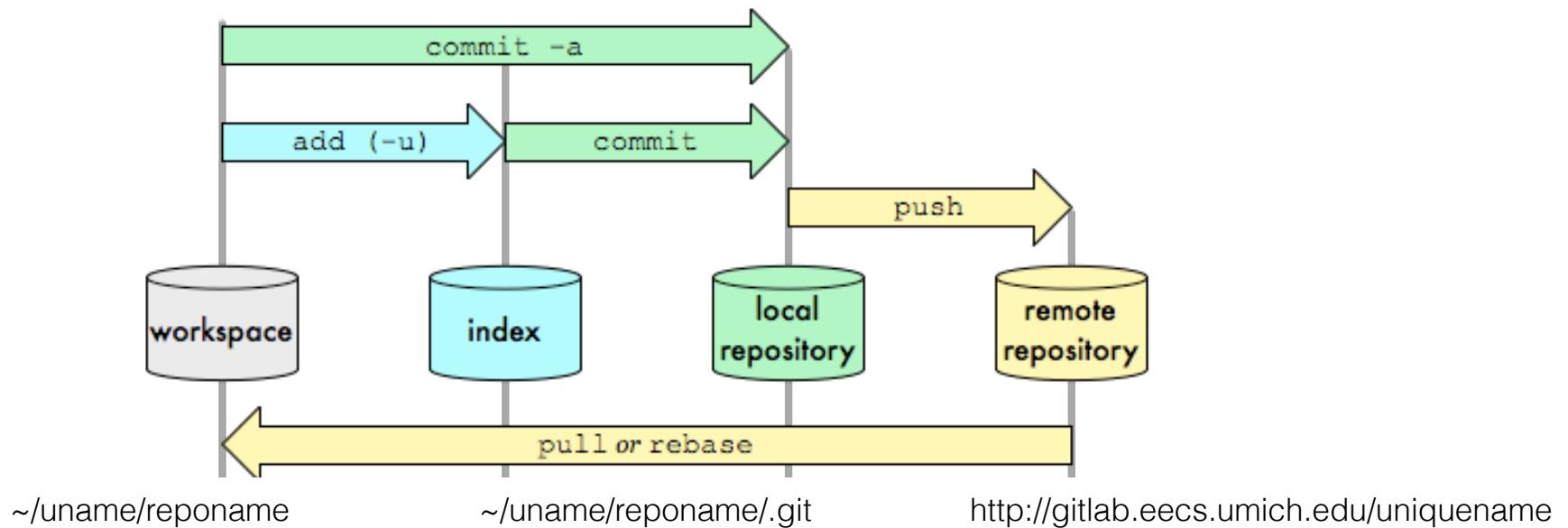
<http://csteelle.com>



If there are no files to add, just commit and push

Git Data Transport Commands

<http://csteelle.com>



A pull command updates the local workspace with changes from the remote repository

git basics: commands

- Push completed project to repository (or just to update)
 - add files to a repository: `git add <file listing>`
 - commit changes to local repo: `git commit -a -m "<msg>"`
 - push local changes to a remote repository: `git push`
- Pull to updates your local repository (and workspace) from remote
 - pull remote changes to a local repository: `git pull`

C <https://github.com/ohseejay/kineval-stencil-f16>

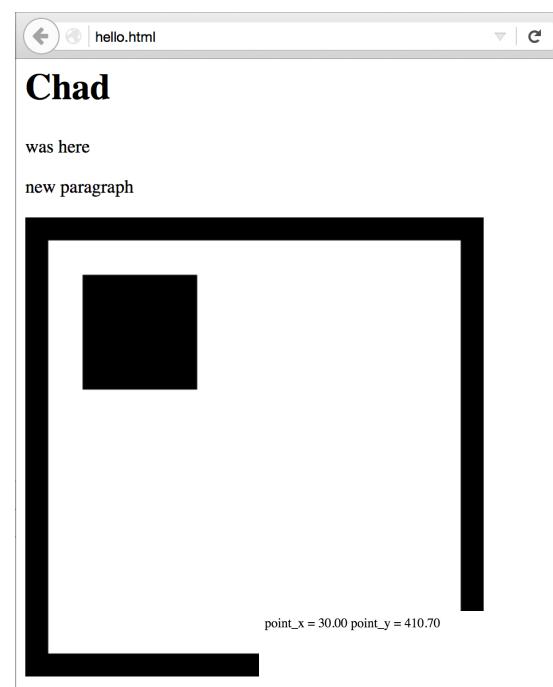
2 commits 1 branch

Branch: master ▾ New pull request

 odestcj Fall 2016 release

-  js
-  kineval
-  project_pathplan
-  project_pendularm
-  robots
-  tutorial_heapsort
-  tutorial_js
-  worlds
-  README.md
-  home.html

 README.md



Tutorial Examples



C <https://github.com/ohseejay/kineval-stencil-f16>

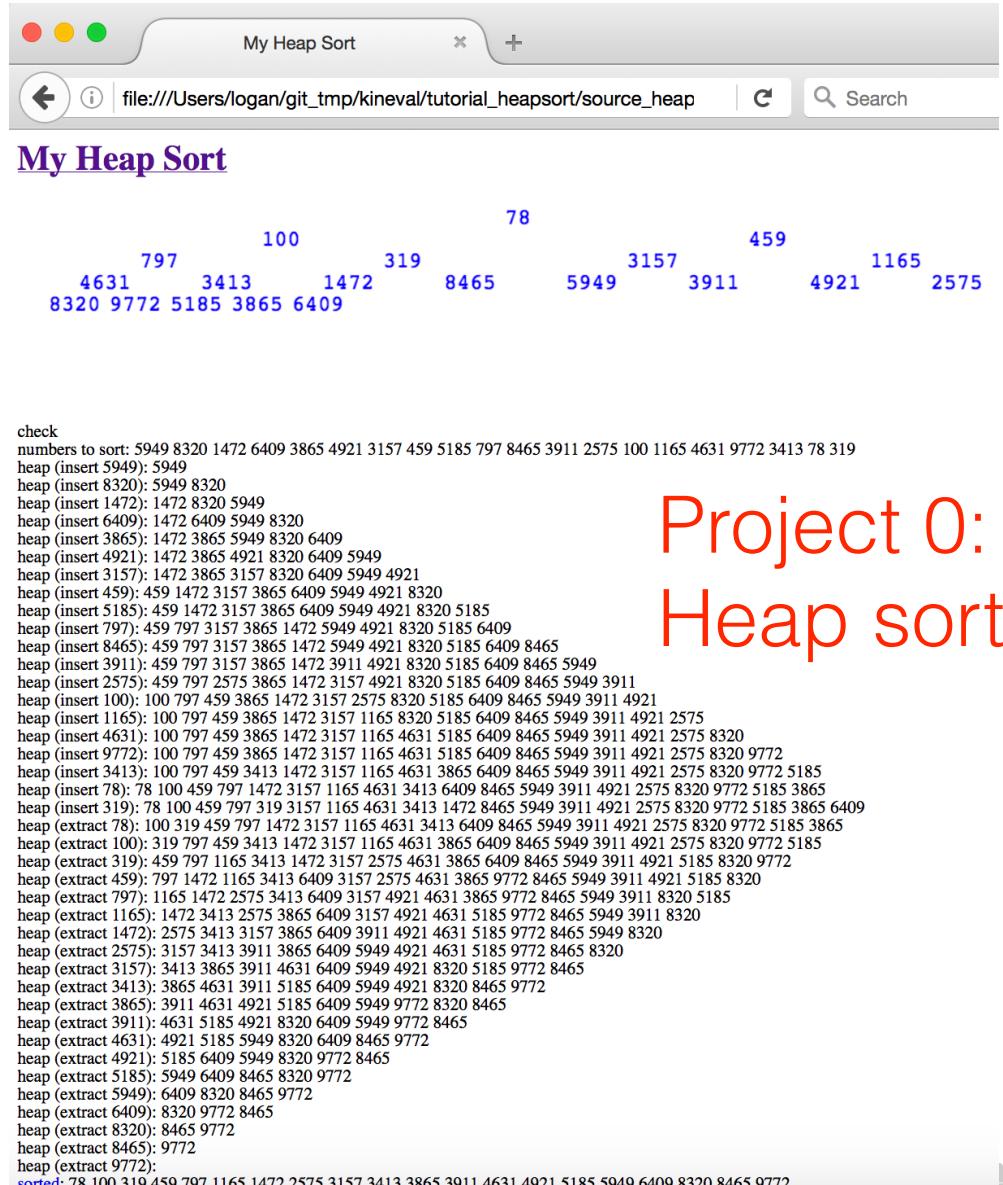
2 commits 1 branch

Branch: master ▾ New pull request

 **odestcj** Fall 2016 release

-  js
-  kineval
-  project_pathplan
-  project_pendularm
-  robots
-  tutorial_heapsort
-  tutorial_js
-  worlds
-  README.md
-  home.html

 README.md



C <https://github.com/ohseejay/kineval-stencil-f16>

2 commits 1 branch

Branch: master ▾ New pull request

 odestcj Fall 2016 release

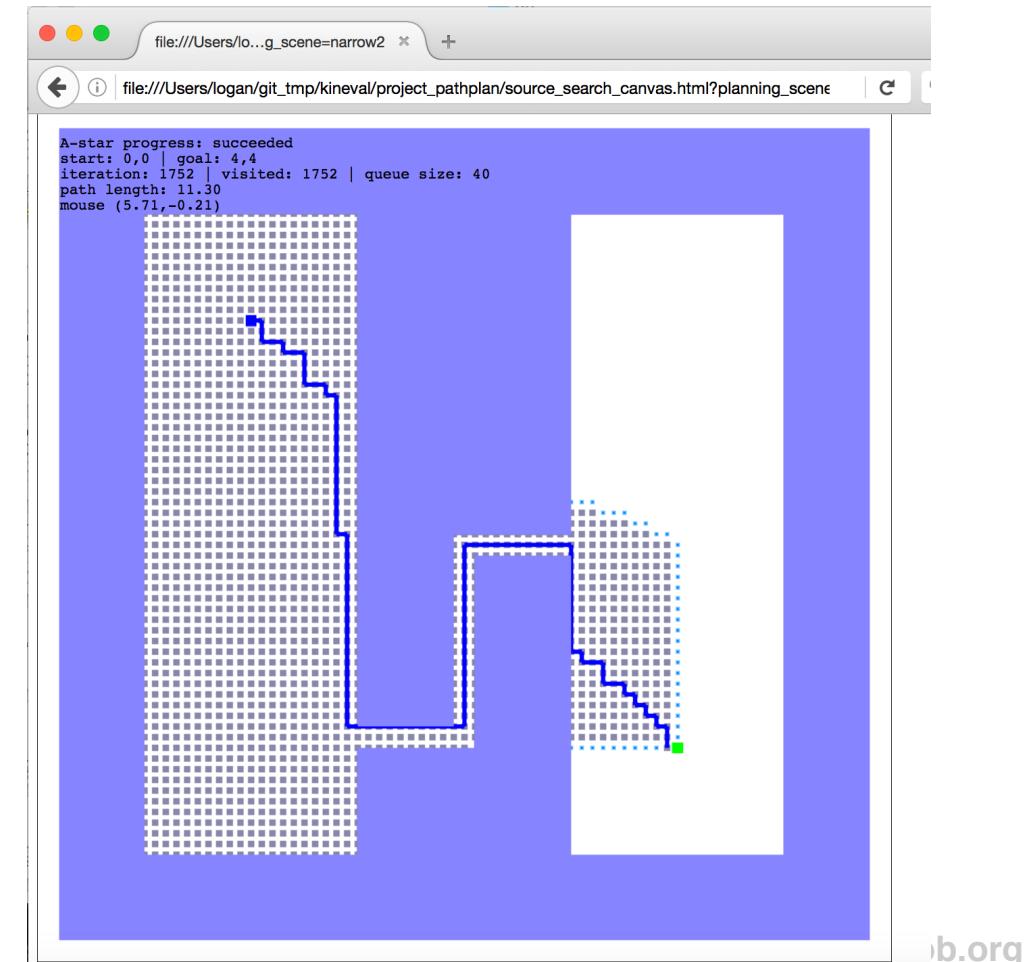
- js
- kineval
- project_pathplan**
- project_pendularm
- robots
- tutorial_heapsort
- tutorial_js
- worlds

README.md

home.html

README.md

Project 1: 2D Path Planning



C <https://github.com/ohseejay/kineval-stencil-f16>

2 commits 1 branch

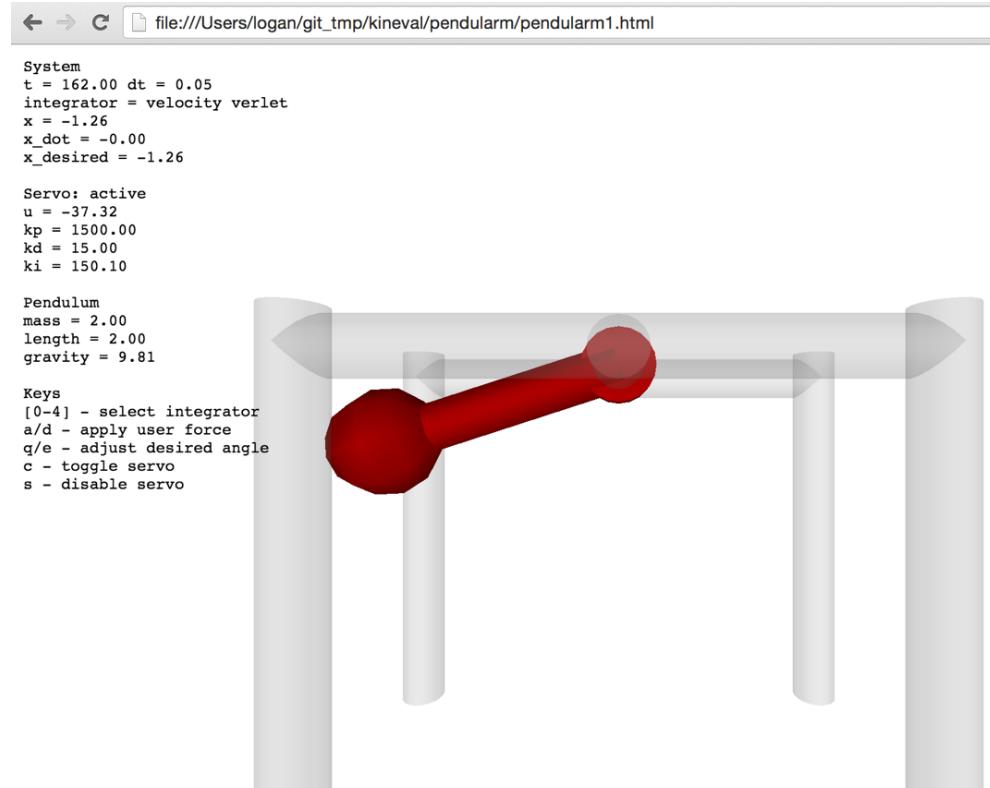
Branch: master ▾ New pull request

 odestcj Fall 2016 release

js
kineval
project_pathplan
project_pendularm
robots
tutorial_heapsort
tutorial_js
worlds
README.md
home.html

README.md

Project 2: Pendulum Dynamics/Control



C <https://github.com/ohseejay/kineval-stencil-f16>

2 commits 1 branch

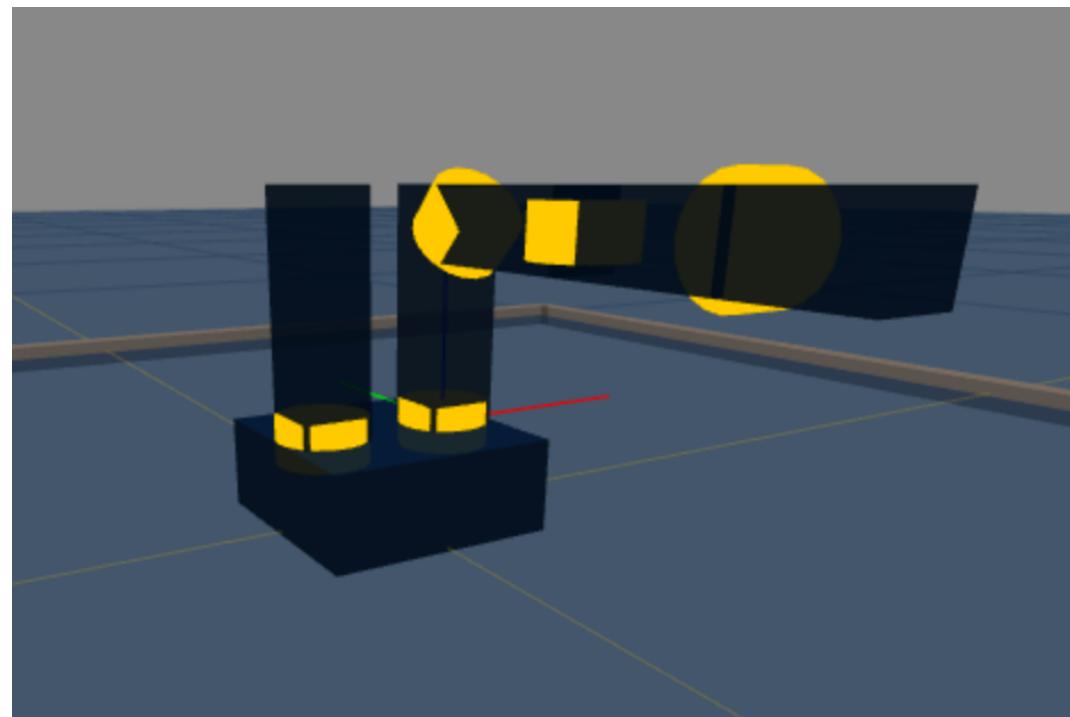
Branch: master ▾ New pull request

 odestcj Fall 2016 release

-  js
-  kineval
-  project_pathplan
-  project_pendularm
-  robots
-  tutorial_heapsort
-  tutorial_js
-  worlds
-  README.md
-  home.html

 README.md

Projects 3-6: Robot Modeling and Control





Michigan Robotics 367/511 - autorob.org

Who owns the code?



Who owns the code?

Both of us

[Code](#)[Issues 1](#)[Pull requests](#)[Actions](#)[Projects](#)[Wiki](#)[Security](#)[Insights](#)[Settings](#)[master](#)[1 branch](#)[0 tags](#)[Go to file](#)[Add file](#)[Code](#)[ohseejay doh!](#)2b7f1ca on Sep 24, 2019 [3 commits](#)[js](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[kineval](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[project_pathplan](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[project_pendularm](#)

doh!

11 months ago

[robots](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[tutorial_heapsort](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[tutorial_js](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[worlds](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[LICENSE](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[README.md](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

[home.html](#)

initial commit Fall 2018

2 years ago

About



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

[Readme](#)[View license](#)

Releases

No releases published

[Create a new release](#)

Packages

No packages published

[Publish your first package](#)

Michigan Honor License

[Code](#)[Issues](#) [1](#)[master](#)[1 branch](#)[ohseejay doh!](#)[js](#)[kineval](#)[project_pathplan](#)[project_pendularm](#)[robots](#)[tutorial_heapsort](#)[tutorial_js](#)[worlds](#)[LICENSE](#)[README.md](#)[home.html](#)

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KinEval: The Kinematic Evaluator

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[Code](#)[Issues](#) [1](#)[master](#)[1 branch](#)

ohseejay doh!

js

kineval

project_pathplan

project_pendularm

robots

tutorial_heapsort

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ohseejay doh!

js

kineval

project_pathplan

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robots

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<https://bulletin.engin.umich.edu/rules/>

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[Code](#)[Issues](#) [1](#)[master](#)[1 branch](#)[ohseejay doh!](#)[js](#)[kineval](#)[project_pathplan](#)[project_pendularm](#)[robots](#)[tutorial_heapsort](#)[tutorial_js](#)[worlds](#)[LICENSE](#)[README.md](#)[home.html](#)

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KinEval: The Kinematic Evaluator

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[Code](#)

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 master

 1 branch

 ohseejay doh!

 js

 kineval

 project_pathplan

 project_pendularm

 robots

 tutorial_heapsort

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 README.md

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 Code

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Professor Code Warning: The LICENSE file is still a work in progress

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How do you work on your next project
while we are grading your last project?

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Branching

- Helpful for projects with multiple collaborators
- Allows different versions to be modified in parallel
- Branches are tagged with a descriptive name
- A branch is “checked out” into the local workspace
- Conflicts between branches must be resolved in merging (“pull request”)

Branching

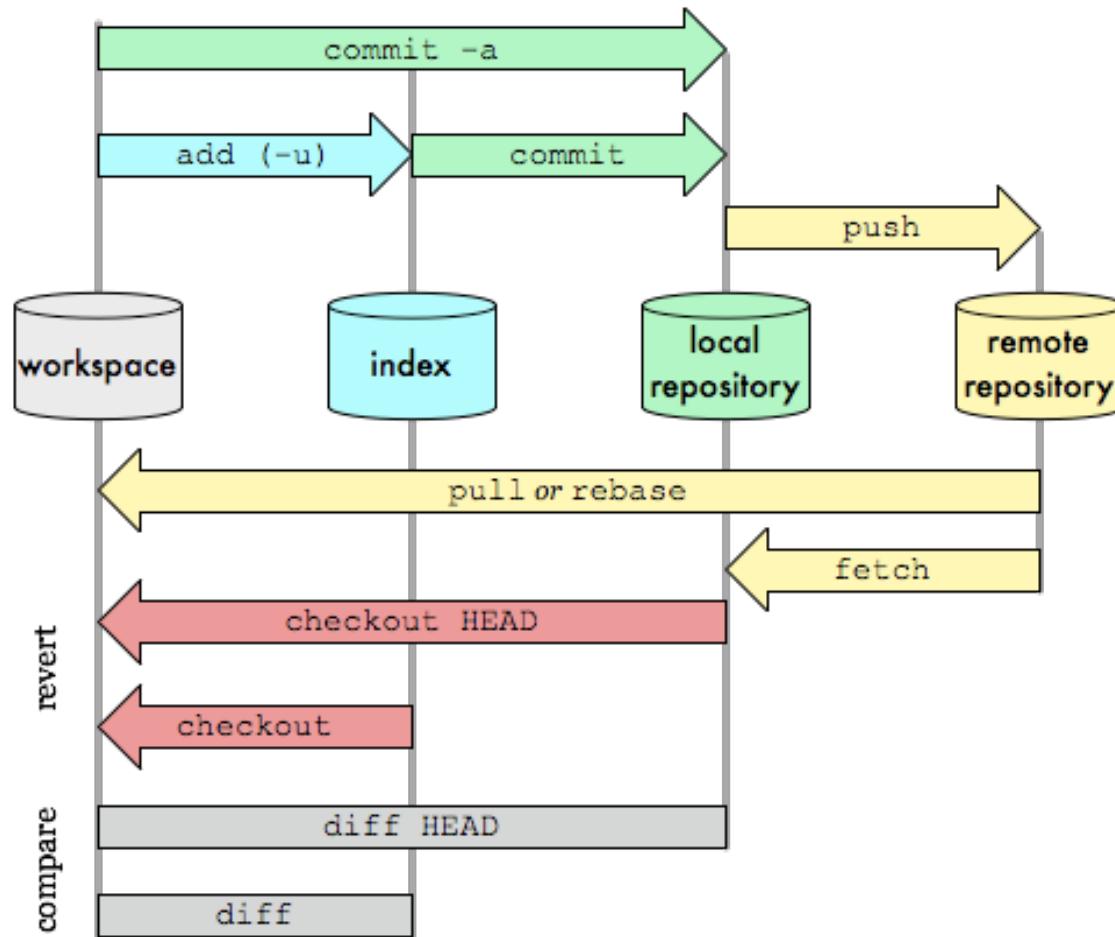


git basics: commands

- switch workspace to a branch (or create branch) of a local repository:
 - `git checkout <branch_name>`
- merge another branch into currently currently checked out branch:
 - `git merge <branch_name>`

Git Data Transport Commands

<http://csteelle.com>



Highly recommended tutorial

The screenshot shows a web browser window for learngitbranching.js.org/?NODEMO. On the left, a terminal window titled "Learn Git Branching" displays a sequence of git commands:

```
$ git commit  
$ git commit  
$ git branch newthing  
$ git checkout newthing  
$ git commit  
$ git commit  
$ git checkout master  
$ git commit -m "grading"  
$ git checkout newthing  
$ git commit -m "more work"  
$ git checkout master  
$ git merge newthing
```

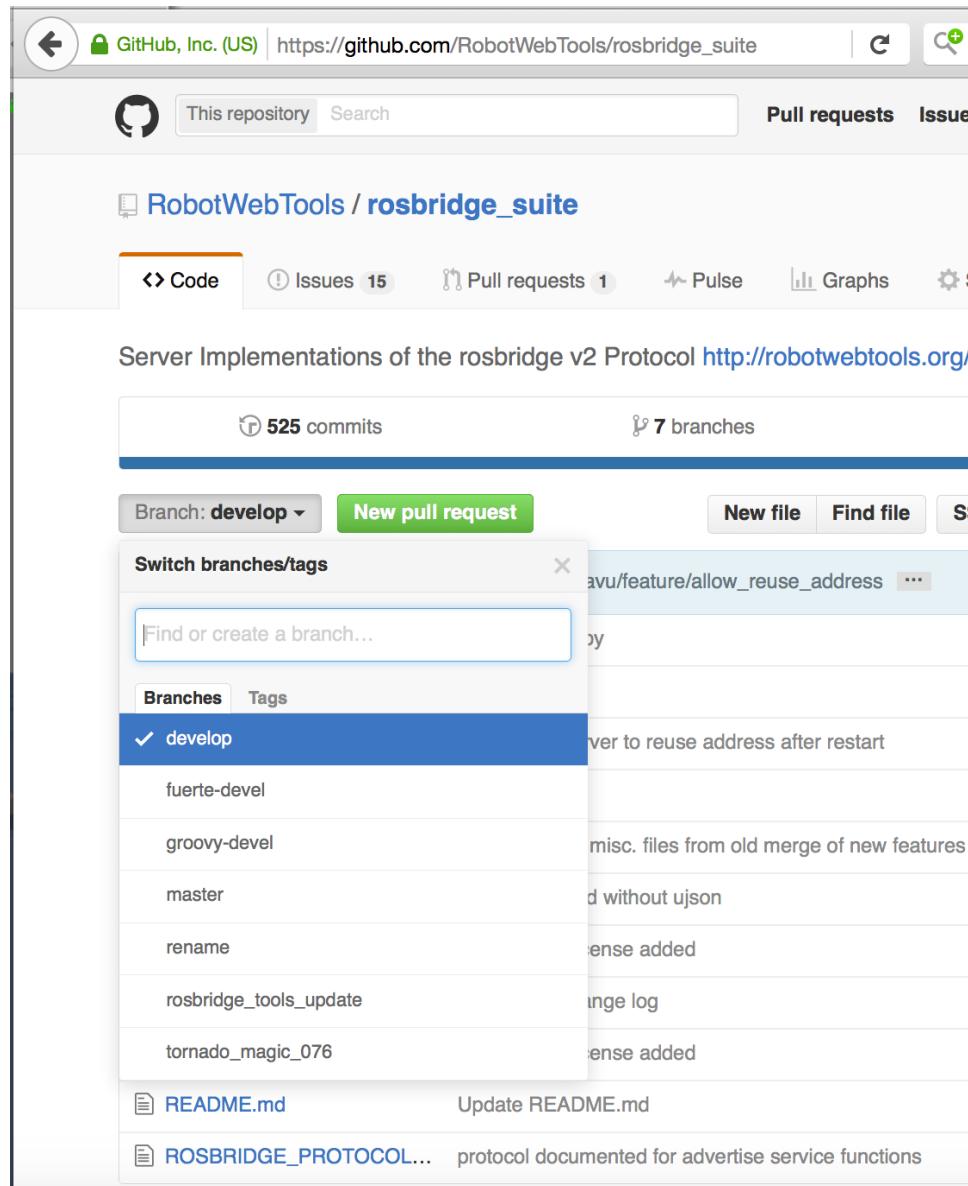
To the right of the terminal is a visual representation of the commit history as a graph of nodes (circles) connected by arrows. The nodes are labeled C0 through C8. A vertical line of commits (C0 to C3) represents the initial development on the master branch. A horizontal line of commits (C4 to C7) represents work on a new branch named "newthing". A final commit (C8) represents the merge of "newthing" back into "master". A pink node labeled "master*" indicates the current active branch. A callout box labeled "newthing" points to the C7 node. A "Fork me on GitHub" button is visible in the top right corner of the graph area.

<http://learngitbranching.js.org/>

Michigan Robotics 367/510/567 - autorob.org

AutoRob branches

- There will be no collaborator conflicts.
- You contribute code to the **master** branch. We contribute grading.
- But, you need to keep working while your submitted projects are graded
- You can create a new branch to build upon your code in parallel to grading
- Once complete, your new branch can be merged back into master branch



Foreshadowing: Project 3

- clone copy of kineval-stencil repository: `git clone <repo url>`
 - for KinEval, you should now see repo contents in cloned directory
 - view “home.html” in a web browser
 - examine “kineval/kineval_startingpoint.js”
- Note: you might need to clone stencil into a temporary directory and copy into a clone of the repository you have created

Running KinEval

- In Firefox browser, simply open “home.html”
- For other browsers, “home.html” may need to be served through an HTTP server to avoid throwing a “security” error
 - If you have ***python***, run the simpleHTTPServer from the directory containing “home.html”
 - `python -m SimpleHTTPServer`
 - point browser to <http://localhost:8000/>

Running KinEval

- In Firefox browser, simply open “home.html”
- For other browsers, “home.html” may need to be served through an HTTP server to avoid throwing a “security” error
 - If you have **nodejs**, install and run simple-server module from the directory containing “home.html”
 - npm install simple-server
 - node simple-server
 - point browser to <http://localhost:3000/home.html>

