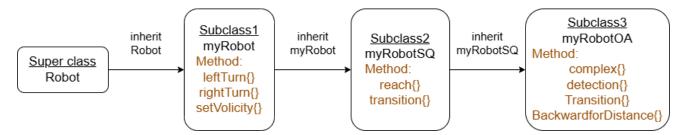
- 1. Object-Oriented Programming: Subclass and Inheritance
 - The project is implemented using:



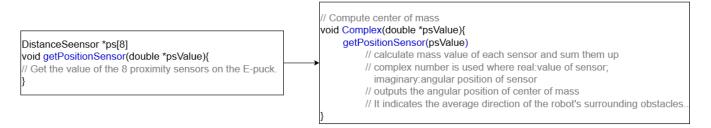
myRobot for basic motion; myRobotSQ for square navigation; myRobotOA for Obstacle avoiding

- Subclass method
 - (a) Sensor feedback in OA

Input: proximity sensor's value, output: center of mass getPositionSensor: get the value returned by 8 proximity sensors on E-puck. Complex: take the value of each sensor as input, the output is the angular position of the center of mass calculated using:

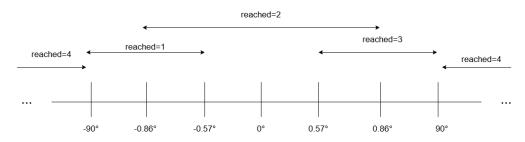
$$\theta = \frac{M_0 \theta_0 + M_1 \theta_1 + \dots + M_7 \theta_7}{M_0 + M_1 + \dots + M_7}$$

Thus, a method that transforms ps Value into the position of the center of mass can be got by:



(b) obstacle detection

input: center of mass, output: reached condition detection: define 4 kinds of reached condition based on the angular position of the center of mass: (1) obstacle on the left, (2) on the right, (3) in the middle and (4) no obstacle in front. How to define the reached is shown below.



If the centroid angle is within 0.86, it is defined as 2, and so on.

(c) State transition.

Input symbols:

 U_1 : obstacle on the left U_3 : obstacle on the right

 U_2 : obstacle in the middle U_4 : no obstacle in front

State:

S9: Go Forward S12: 50% random choosing turning

S10: Turn Right S13: 10% random choosing turning

S11: Turn Left

2. Finite-State Machines

State diagram

First, do the square navigation: symbol A represents the reach condition whether reach the distance required.

