







VehicleAbstraction (abstract)

+ CanDriver \* can\_driver

+ CanMsg[ ] outgoing\_msgs

+ CanMsg[ ] incoming\_msgs

+ sendCanMsgs(): Loops through outgoing\_msgs and calls can\_driver.sendMsg(...) for messages that are readyToSend()

+ receiveCanMsgs(): Loops through incoming\_msgs and calls can\_driver.receiveMsg(...)

+ checkCanMsgs(): Check if timed-out, checksums, etc.

+ setGearCmd(GEAR\_ENUM)

+ setRoadWheelCmd(double angle\_rad)

+ setAxCmd(double ax\_mps2)

+ getGearState(): GEAR\_ENUM

+ getWheelSpeed(WHEEL\_ENUM): double

+ getRoadWheelAngle(): double

ExampleVehicleAbstraction (example)

+ CanDriver can\_driver = KvaserCanDriver()

+ VehicleCmdMsg vehicle\_cmd\_msg

+ CanMsg[ ] outgoing\_msgs = { vehicle\_cmd\_msg, ... }

+ VehicleStateMsg vehicle\_state\_msg

+ CanMsg[ ] incoming\_msgs = { vehicle\_state\_msg, ... }

+ setGearCmd(GEAR\_ENUM): Call vehicle\_cmd\_msg.setGearCmd(GEAR\_ENUM)

+ setRoadWheelCmd(double angle\_rad): Translates the road wheel angle in radians to a hand wheel angle in degrees and calls vehicle\_cmd\_msg.setSteerAngle(hand\_wheel\_angle)

+ setAxCmd(double ax\_mps2)

+ getGearState(): GEAR\_ENUM

+ getWheelSpeed(WHEEL\_ENUM): double

+ getRoadWheelAngle(): double

In their simplest form, these functions simply call the correct CanMsg function; in more complicated cases, they need to convert the input into the correct control value. For example, if the CAN message expects a hand-wheel angle in degrees, then the function needs to take the road wheel angle, apply the steering ratio, and convert to degrees before calling the CanMsg function