

1) Real time systems and software

- Better understand how to implement sensor-reading code into robotic systems. This could be used with drones and other systems used in space exploration and sample collecting.
- Be able to write autonomous programs for robotic systems, which can be used for unmanned robots that are sent into space.
- Learn how to implement parallel controls into a robot. Again can be useful for having robotic systems that need to do multiple concurrent functions in space.

2) Spent about 20 minutes on problem 2

- What is the version of Python installed on athena?
They have version 2.7. Found from Athena Cluster.
- How do you define a constructor in Python?
To define a constructor in Python, you must use the `__init__` method.
http://www.diveintopython.net/object_oriented_framework/defining_classes.html-d0e11896
- How do you raise exceptions in Python?
To raise exceptions in Python, you have to use a try statement. Basically the user or program can try some operation, and if it is invalid, the program will go to the except clause of the try statement.
<https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/errors.html>
- When using the Python unit testing framework, how can you check if a particular exception is raised during execution?
You would use the `assertRaises()` method.
<https://docs.python.org/2/library/unittest.html>
- How do you define a “main” function in Python?
To define a “main” function, you would have to type `def main()`:
<http://www.guru99.com/learn-python-main-function-with-examples-understand-main.html>

4) Requirements and Unit testing

Methods that should have unit testing

- Control Constructor
- GroundVehicle Constructor
- setPosition()
- setVelocity()
- controlVehicle()
- updateState()

I believe that these methods should be unit tested because they are actually performing some sort of algorithm, which has a chance of failing.

Methods that don't need unit testing

- getSpeed()
- getRotVel()
- getPosition()
- getVelocity()

I don't think these methods need unit testing because they are simply returning a value. They are not changing anything. (Don't have an input)

Input equivalent classes

Control(s, omega)

- $s < 5$
- $5 \leq s \leq 10$
- $s > 10$
- $\omega < -\pi/4$
- $-\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$
- $\omega > \pi/4$

GroundVehicle(pose, s, omega)

- $x < 0$
- $0 \leq x \leq 100$
- $x > 100$
- $y < 0$
- $0 \leq y \leq 100$
- $y > 100$
- $\theta < -\pi$
- $-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$
- $\theta > \pi$
- $s < 5$
- $5 \leq s \leq 10$
- $s > 10$
- $\omega < -\pi/4$
- $-\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$
- $\omega > \pi/4$

setPosition(pose)

- $x < 0$
- $0 \leq x \leq 100$
- $x > 100$
- $y < 0$
- $0 \leq y \leq 100$
- $y > 100$
- $\theta < -\pi$
- $-\pi \leq \theta \leq \pi$
- $\theta > \pi$

setVelocity(vel)

- $s < 5$
- $5 \leq s \leq 10$
- $s > 10$
- $\omega < -\pi/4$
- $-\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$
- $\omega > \pi/4$

controlVehicle(c)

- $s < 5$
- $5 \leq s \leq 10$
- $s > 10$
- $\omega < -\pi/4$
- $-\pi/4 \leq \omega \leq \pi/4$
- $\omega > \pi/4$

updateState(sec, msec)