**Initio Programming: WS12 Sample Answers**

**Sample Answer: 1** The program will take two readings from the ultrasonic (distance) sensor at a 10 second interval. If the first reading is less than the second reading it will print out “Object is moving away”. If the first reading is greater than the second reading it will print out “Object is moving closer”.

**Sample Answer 2:** There are three things to test. Firstly, I can put a block in front of the robot, not move it, and run the program. It should print out “Object is not moving”. Secondly, I can move the block after the program has started running. It should print out either “Object is moving away” or “Object is moving closer” depending upon whether I move the block closer or further away. I should test both these options.

**Potential Issues/Trouble Shooting:**

* Cut and paste of program from the work sheet may create syntax errors (particularly to do with the use of “ and indentation inside if statements)
* Students have 10 seconds to move the block after initialisation is complete. This ought to be plenty of time but students do need to be aware of it.

**Sample Answer Exercise 1:** Note the use of time.sleep(10) and initio.stop()are not necessary to successfully complete the exercise, but they do make a nicer program and help keep the robot under control.

import robohat as initio, time

initio.init()

reading1 = initio.getDistance()

time.sleep(10)

reading2 = initio.getDistance()

if (reading1 < reading2):

initio.forward(10)

time.sleep(10)

initio.stop()

**Sample Answer Exercise 2:** The elif isn’t necessary but does showcase the use of !=

import robohat as initio, time

initio.init()

reading1 = initio.getDistance()

time.sleep(10)

reading2 = initio.getDistance()

if (reading1 == reading2):

print("Object Stopped!")

elif (reading2 != reading1):

print("Object Moving!")

**Sample Answer Exercise 3:** Note I’ve reduced the sleep time inside the loop in order to make the robot a bit more responsive and introduced a sleep at the start to allow time to unplug all the wires.

Students may find it useful to use print statements to see the values of reading1 and reading2 in order to debug their programs.

import robohat as initio, time

initio.init()

time.sleep(10)

while (not initio.irLeft()):

reading1 = initio.getDistance()

time.sleep(3)

reading2 = initio.getDistance()

if (reading1 < reading2):

initio.forward(10)

else:

initio.stop()

initio.stop()



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