

Self-Service Course 4 Project - Kiva Robot Remote Control

We have provided this project as a way for you to get more familiar with the Course 4 Learning Material and to prepare you for the Technical Assessment.

Project Overview

Welcome to 2012! *Ahem*, I mean to the Kiva team! (Amazon acquired Kiva in 2012) We are going back in time the introduction of Kiva robots into the Amazon Fulfillment Centers and have plans to one day even have them drive themselves! But let's not get ahead of ourselves...

The Kiva robots are finished and they're incredible! They know how to move forward (F), turn left (L), turn right (R), take (T), and drop (D). What are they lifting and dropping? They are lifting and dropping pods filled with products and carrying them between the pod's storage location and a drop zone, where the Kiva robot remains, and a Fulfillment Center employee removes products from the pod to pack an order. We have created a program that prints out a map showing where the robot currently is, where the pod to pick up is, and where it needs to be dropped off.

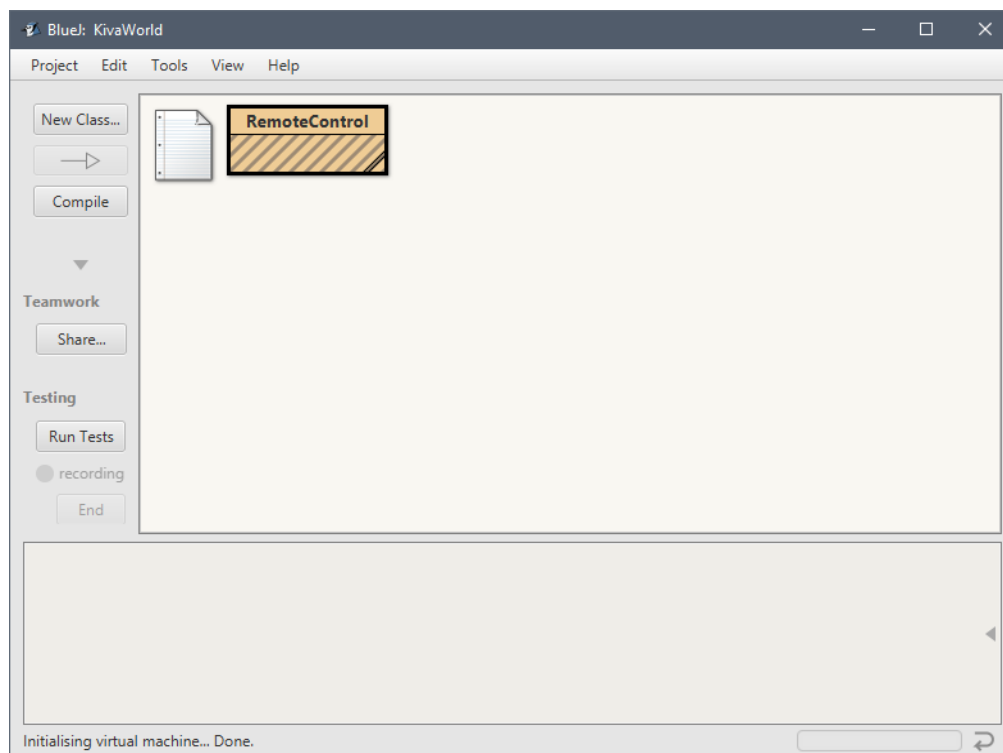
We need you to program a Kiva Robot Remote Control! Right now we've programmed the Remote Control to print out the map of the FC and then take in directions from the driver, but those directions aren't being sent to the robot. We need you to interpret the directions and send them to the robot. Kiva Robots are incredibly expensive to make so you need to make sure they won't drive into any walls or obstacles when you make a move.

P.S. We found this [incredible video](#) from the future showing "A Day in the Life of a Kiva Robot," after they learned to drive themselves!

Before You Get Started

Download and Open the Project

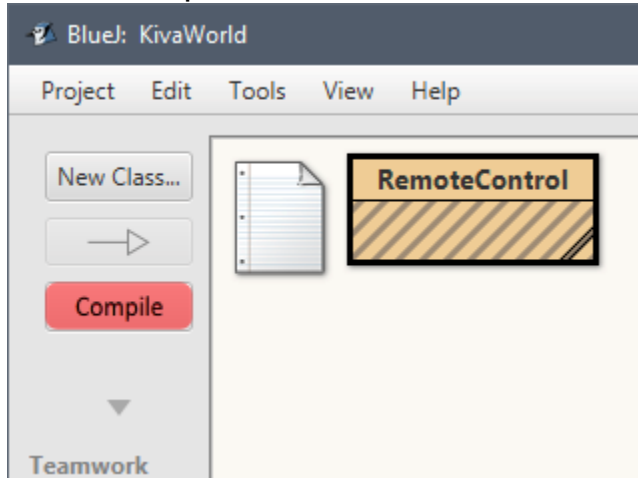
1. If you do not have BlueJ installed on your computer, please download it from Duke [here](https://www.bluej.org/). Download the appropriate version based on your operating system directly from that website. Don't download BlueJ directly from <https://www.bluej.org/> because the version there will miss critical dependencies from Duke.
2. Download the [KivaWorld-01.zip](#) file.
3. Double-click on the .zip file to expand the project contents. Feel free to move the KivaWorld folder to wherever you keep your projects on your computer.
4. Double-click on KivaWorld/package.bluej. (Note that this is just another way of opening a BlueJ project--besides opening BlueJ first and using the Project menu to find the project)
5. You should see the `RemoteControl` class that you'll be implementing, and can now run the code!



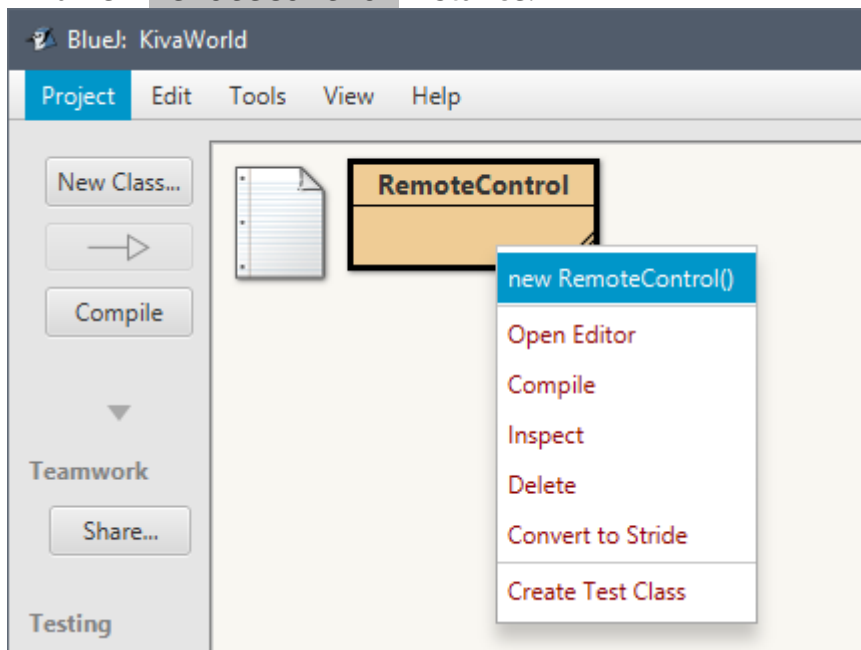
How to Run and Test the Project

Now that you've got the project open in BlueJ, let's run the code for the first time!

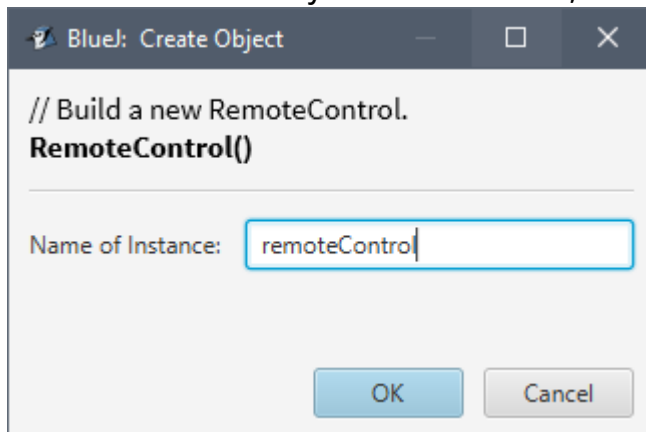
- Click “Compile” on the left side of the BlueJ project window.



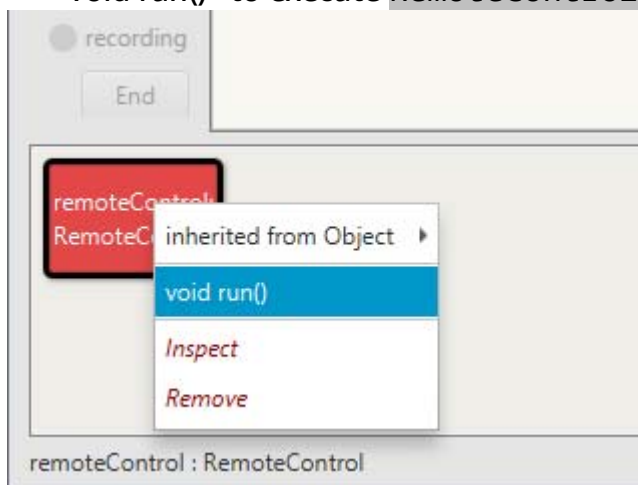
- Right click on the `RemoteControl` class and select “new RemoteControl()” to create a new `RemoteControl` instance:



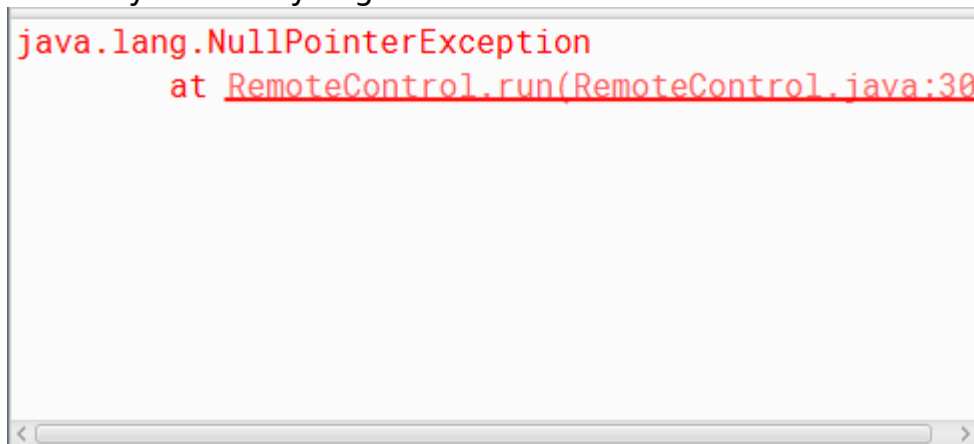
- Choose a name for your new instance, for example, `remoteControl`, and hit OK.



- Right-click on the red instance in the lower portion of the BlueJ window and select "void run()" to execute `RemoteControl`'s run instance method.



- The terminal console should appear and you will get a `NullPointerException` at this point, which is expected. Don't worry; we'll get around to fixing that later! Now you're ready to get started!



What is Already Present in the Project?

The `RemoteControl` class is responsible for running the program, interacting with the user, and moving the Kiva robot. We have provided you this class with some starter code in it. It contains logic to interact with the console by printing out the map of the floor, and taking in the string of directions from the user.

In addition to `RemoteControl`, the project will utilize some code that has already been written by the Warehouse Team. The Warehouse Team had already written this code, so they've packaged it up for our team to use. You will not need to make changes to any of these classes, but we wanted to explain how this works so it doesn't seem like too much magic. These classes are tucked away inside a JAR (Java ARchive) file inside `KivaWorld/+libs/`. A JAR file is a convenient way to bundle a bunch of related Java classes (often called a library) into a single file that the JVM can access. (Optional: Here is a [good intro on JARs](#), though a little more information than you need right now.)

Here's a quick summary of the classes and enumerations provided by the Warehouse Team:

- `FloorMap`: Represents a Kiva's environment, including pickup/dropoff points, obstacles and Kiva's starting location. It allows identifying what exists at any given location, as well as rendering the entire map as a String for display.
- `FacingDirection`: Represents the direction a robot is facing. There are four orientations, and each includes a "delta" point which moves the robot one space in that direction when added to the current location.
- `FloorMapObject`: Represents what is located at any given location of the `FloorMap`.

Optional: Taking a look inside the JAR

If you'd like to see the JAR's contents, open a terminal window, cd into the project directory (see "How to open a terminal" below), and type

```
jar -tvf +libs/*.jar
```

You should see a few .class files that correspond to the classes below! The .class file contents will be completely unintelligible to you, because they're bytecode, binary format that JVMs can understand but humans cannot.)

Optional: How to open a terminal and cd to the project directory

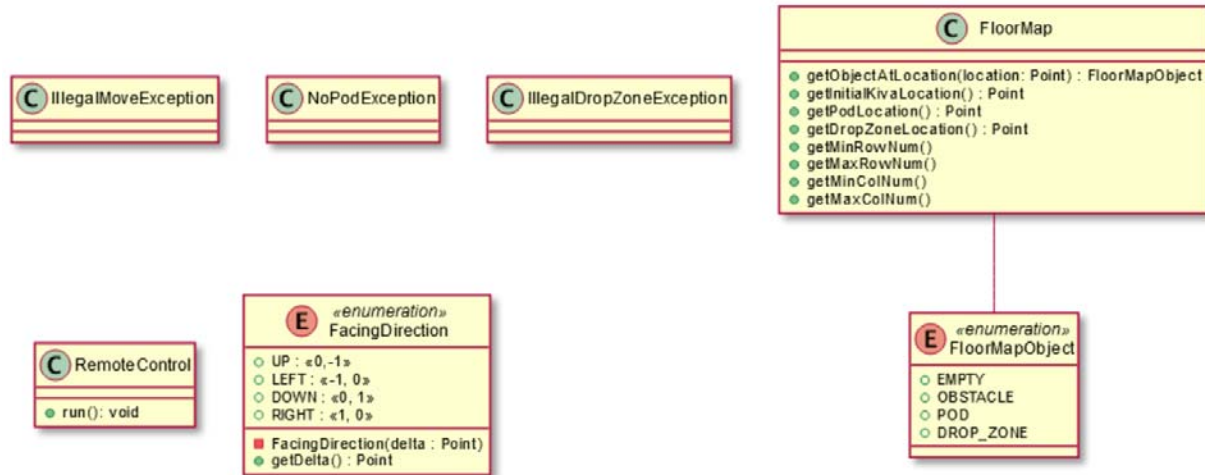
In Windows: Hit the Windows key, type "cmd" and hit Enter and you should have a window with a black background.

In MacOS: In Finder, select Applications . Utilities . Terminal.

In both cases, let's move to the KivaWorld directory. This is where the +libs directory is. Type cd and then the full path of the directory containing the project. For example:
`cd /Users/username/workplace/KivaWorld`

Starter Code Class Diagram

Here is a class diagram to visualize the classes provided by the Warehouse Team and the RemoteControl class.



Documentation

We've also provided more complete documentation in the form of Javadocs, which are a collection of HTML files that document classes and their methods.

1. Download and extract the [KivaWorldJavadoc-01.zip](#) file.
2. Double-click on index.html to load the javadoc viewer in your browser.
3. Refer to these pages throughout the project to see how the above classes behave.

You can view the Javadocs for the classes you're writing and editing (e.g. `RemoteControl`) as you build them, via the Tools → Project Documentation menu in BlueJ (if it asks you if you want to regenerate documentation, click "Regenerate").

We have also provided you with three floor map files in the KivaWorld-01.zip that you downloaded. You can use these for testing purposes.

- | K | P | D |
|---|---|---|
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| | | |
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| | | |

- | | | | |
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| | | P | * |
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| *K | | D | * |

- ```

| K * P * D |
| * * |
| * * * * * |
| * |

```



## Project Goals

Your goal is to complete all of the project tasks, which will result in RemoteControl interacting with the user in the following way.

Please select a map file.

```

| P * |
| ** * |
| ** * |
*K D *
```

Current Kiva Robot Location: (3,4)

Facing: UP

Please enter the directions for the Kiva Robot to take.

FFFRFFFFFFFTFFRFFFD

Successfully picked up the pod and dropped it off. Thank you!

The user will not always provide a path that successfully picks up and drops off the pod. We will detail out these error cases later and how to handle them, but as an example, here the path provided never picks up the pod.

Please select a map file.

```

| P * |
| --- - |
| |*| * |
| K--- D - |
* ** *
```

Current Kiva Robot Location: (2,4)

Facing: UP

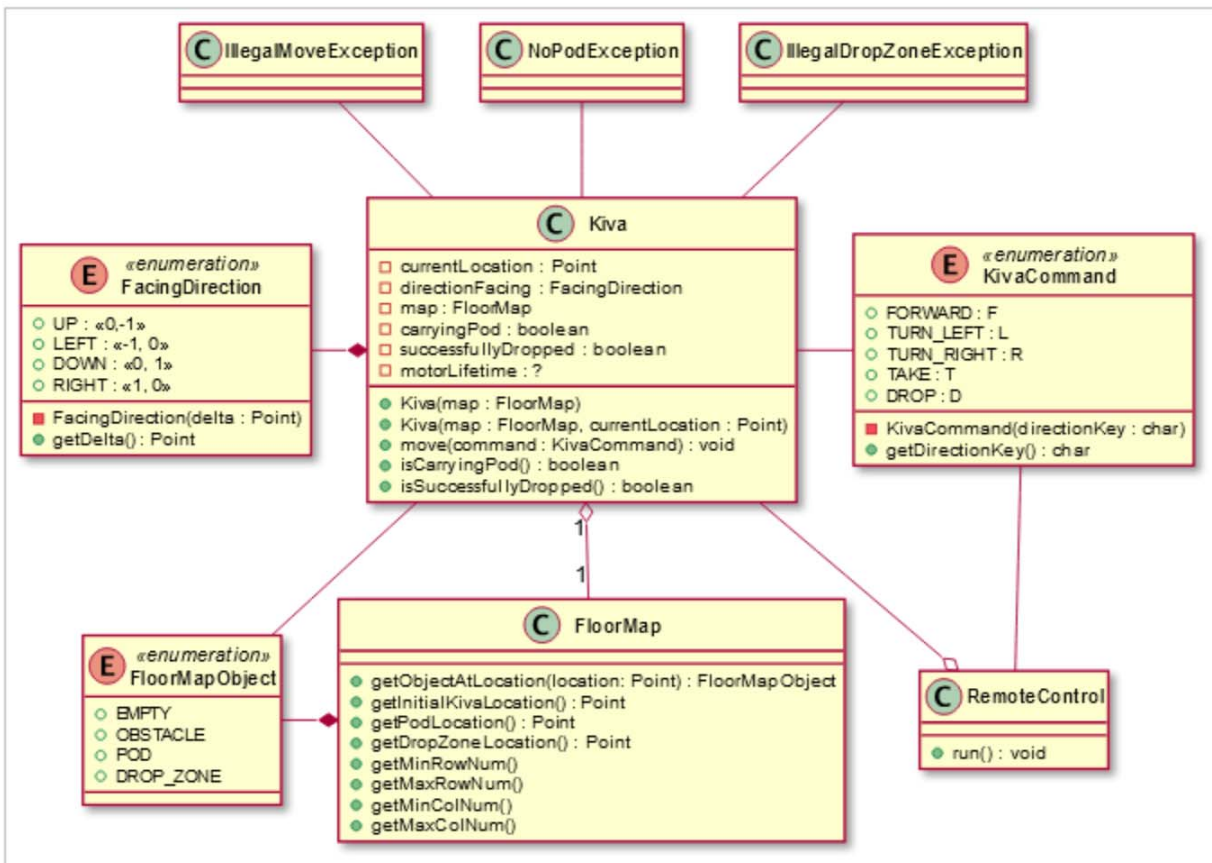
Please enter the directions for the Kiva Robot to take.

FLFFFFFF

I'm sorry. The Kiva Robot did not pick up the pod and then drop it off in the right place.

## End State Class Diagram

This diagram shows you what your project will look like once you have completed all of the project tasks. Take a look at the new class and enum that you will be responsible for implementing, `Kiva` and `KivaCommand`. `RemoteControl` will interact with both of these new classes, and your `Kiva` class will use the already defined classes from the Warehouse Team. We will dive into more details in the implementation overview below.



## Implementation Overview

`KivaCommand` describes the “moves” a Kiva robot can make: turning left or right, moving forwards, taking a pod, and dropping a pod. It also includes each move's one-letter abbreviation.

`Kiva` holds the state and logic of a robot: where it is, which way it's facing, whether it's carrying a pod right now, and whether it has successfully dropped the pod. A `Kiva` always starts facing `UP` (one of our provided `FacingDirections`), not carrying a pod, and not having successfully dropped the pod. The `move()` method performs the logic for any `KivaCommand`, and the `isSuccessfulDrop()` method indicates

whether the previous command dropped the pod on the drop zone. We normally don't add getters to class diagrams, but this is the first time you're encountering a common naming convention that ATA will follow: `boolean` getters often follow the pattern "`isFieldName()`" or "`hasFieldName()`".

When an impossible move is attempted, `move()` throws an exception. `IllegalMoveException` is appropriate for attempts to move the robot off the warehouse floor or into an obstacle; `NoPodException` is expected when there's an attempt to `TAKE` at a location without a `POD`; and `IllegalDropZoneException` should occur when we try to drop a pod anywhere but a `DROP_ZONE`. These exceptions are provided to you by the Warehouse Team.

Running the whole show is `RemoteControl`, initiated by executing its `run()` method. `RemoteControl` prompts the user to select a text file containing a `FloorMap` to load, prompts the user to input a chain of `KivaCommands` using single-letter abbreviations, and then executes the `KivaCommands` until `Kiva` drops the pod successfully into the drop zone (or encounters an error).

Now you're ready to get started. We've broken out what you need to do to fully program the remote control into the project tasks below. Happy coding!

## Project Tasks

### 1. Implement the KivaCommand Enum

Before starting this task please refer back to the [Enums Learning Material](#) as a refresher.

Kiva objects can perform actions such as moving around and picking and dropping items. We allow users in our program to enter 1 letter representations of these moves ('F', 'R', 'L', 'T', or 'D'), so we need a way to map each action to a particular keyboard key.

Referring to the class diagram above, you'll do this by creating a new `KivaCommand` enum for the actions that the robot can perform. The enum will use values that correspond to particular keyboard characters. That way the `RemoteControl` class can map a char input key to a `KivaCommand` enum value.

In order to create an enum in BlueJ, click the 'New Class...' button. Enter the name of your enum, leave the Class Language as Java, and then select 'Enum' from the options for Class Type. Click 'OK' to create your enum.

Test this by creating a `KivaCommandTester` class. Create one test method per command and test that when you run each method you get the expected output. Here is an example `KivaCommandTester` class with one method filled in:

```
public class KivaCommandTester
{
 public void testForward() {
 KivaCommand command = KivaCommand.FORWARD;
 System.out.print(command);
 System.out.println(" " + command.getDirectionKey());
 }

 // For you: create four more methods, each testing a different
 // command.
}
```

## Test Cases

**Test:** `testForward()`

**Input:** Creates a `KivaCommand.FORWARD` object, and then prints the command and its direction key.

**Output:** "FORWARD" followed by "F" is printed to the console.

**Test:** `testTurnLeft()`

**Input:** Creates a `KivaCommand.TURN_LEFT` object, and then prints the command and its direction key.

**Output:** "TURN\_LEFT" followed by "L" is printed to the console.

**Test:** `testTurnRight()`

**Input:** Creates a `KivaCommand.TURN_RIGHT` object, and then prints the command and its direction key.

**Output:** "TURN\_RIGHT" followed by "R" is printed to the console.

**Test:** `testTake()`

**Input:** Creates a `KivaCommand.TAKE` object, and then prints the command and its direction key.

**Output:** "TAKE" followed by "T" is printed to the console.

**Test:** `testDrop()`

**Input:** Creates a `KivaCommand.DROP` object, and then prints the command and its direction key.

**Output:** "DROP" followed by "D" is printed to the console.

## 2. Create the Kiva Class

Refer to the [Class Diagrams learning materials](#) to refresh yourself on reading class diagrams. Next, we'll implement the Kiva class from the class diagram above. This is a fairly large and complicated task, so we'll break it into smaller steps.

### Implement the Attributes, Getters, and Constructors

We will start by creating the class, adding its instance variables, and writing the getter methods and constructors. Note there are two constructors for this class, and you must implement both of them. One of them instantiates a `Kiva` object and sets the location of the Kiva robot from the provided `FloorMap`; the other instantiates a `Kiva` object and sets the location of the Kiva robot from a `Point` (remember to import `edu.duke.Point`). Both constructors should initialize the state with the robot facing up, not carrying any pod, and not having successfully dropped a pod. Ignore `motorLifetime` for now; we'll cover that later. Remember the getters for booleans

follow the naming convention described above, `isSuccessfullyDropped()` and `isCarryingPod()`.

Test the `Kiva` constructors by creating a `KivaConstructorTest` class. First, we will create a `FloorMap` that we can pass to our `Kiva` constructors. We can do this by using the provided `FloorMap(String map)` constructor and the `defaultLayoutString` in the example below. Create a test method for each `Kiva` constructor, using the same test `FloorMap` for each, and checking that the resulting `Kiva` robot location matches the input. (We don't write separate tests for "trivial" getters that contain no logic.) On the next page is the test for the constructor using a single argument:

## Test Cases

**Test:** `testSingleArgumentConstructor()`

**Input:** Pass the constructor the default map as the argument, then validate the `currentLocation` of the `Kiva` is as expected.

**Output:** "testSingleArgumentConstructor SUCCESS" is printed on the console.

**Test:** `testTwoArgumentConstructor()`

**Input:** Pass the constructor the default map and a location of (5, 6) as the arguments, then validate the `currentLocation` of the `Kiva` is as expected.

**Output:** "testTwoArgumentConstructor SUCCESS" is printed on the console.

```

import edu.duke.Point;

public class KivaConstructorTest {
 String defaultLayout = ""
 + "-----\n"
 + " P *\n"
 + " ** *\n"
 + " ** *\n"
 + " K D *\n"
 + " * * * * * **\n"
 + "-----\n";

 FloorMap defaultMap = new FloorMap(defaultLayout);

 public void testSingleArgumentConstructor() {
 // GIVEN
 // The default map we defined earlier

 // WHEN
 // We create a Kiva with the single argument
 // constructor
 Kiva kiva = new Kiva(defaultMap);

 // THEN
 // The initial Kiva Location is (2,4)
 Point initialLocation = kiva.getCurrentLocation();
 Point expectedLocation = new Point(2, 4);

 if (sameLocation(initialLocation, expectedLocation)) {
 System.out.println("testSingleArgumentConstructor"
 + " Success");
 } else {
 System.out.println(String.format("testSingleArgumentConstructor"
 + " Fail: s != (2,4)!", initialLocation));
 }
 }

 private boolean sameLocation(Point a, Point b) {
 return a.getX() == b.getX() && a.getY() == b.getY();
 }

 // For you: create a test for the constructor taking two
 // arguments.
}

```

### 3. Implement Kiva's Move Method

#### Moving Forward

Next consider the `move()` method. Depending on the `KivaCommand` it receives, `move()` must update the current location, the direction the robot is pointing, whether it is carrying a pod or if the pod has been successfully dropped. This is a lot of logic; implementing a helper method for each command will make the code more readable and easier to manage. For now ignore the `motorLifetime` field.

Write a void helper method for the `FORWARD` command (a name such as `moveForward()` would be appropriate, but you may use any name you like). Use only the simplest logic, without regard for obstacles, pods, drop zones, or whether the robot is actually carrying anything; simply assume that the command is valid and update the state accordingly. This command should update the current location. When the move method gets a `KivaCommand` that is equal to `FORWARD` you should call your new helper method.

Test `move()` by creating a `KivaMoveTest` class. Create a test method for the `FORWARD` command and test that after you issue the command, all of the getters return the expected values. Here's a free example, `testForwardFromUp()`, with a bonus helper method that validates the Kiva's state. You can use it for your other tests.

```
import edu.duke.Point;

public class KivaMoveTest {
 // Define the FloorMap we'll use for all the tests
 String defaultLayout = ""
 + "-----\n"
 + " P *\n"
 + " ** *\n"
 + " ** *\n"
 + " K D *\n"
 + " * * * * * *\n"
 + "-----\n";

 FloorMap defaultMap = new FloorMap(defaultLayout);

 public void testForwardFromUp(){
 // GIVEN
 // A Kiva built with the default map we defined earlier
 Kiva kiva = new Kiva(defaultMap);

 //WHEN
 //We move one space forward
```



```

 kiva.move(KivaCommand.FORWARD);

 //THEN
 //The Kiva has moved one space up
 verifyKivaState
 ("testForwardFromUp", kiva, new Point(2,3),
 FacingDirection.UP,false,false);
 }

 // For you: create all the other tests
 // and call verifyKivaState() for each

 private boolean sameLocation(Point a, Point b) {
 return a.getX() == b.getX() && a.getY() == b.getY();
 }

 private void verifyKivaState(
 String testName,
 Kiva actual,
 Point expectLocation,
 FacingDirection expectDirection,
 boolean expectCarry,
 boolean expectDropped){

 Point actualLocation = actual.getCurrentLocation();
 if (sameLocation(actualLocation, expectLocation)){
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: current location SUCCESS", testName));
 } else {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: current location FAIL!", testName));
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("Expected %s, got %s",expectLocation, actualLocation));
 }

 FacingDirection actualDirection
 = actual.getDirectionFacing();
 if (actualDirection == expectDirection){
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: facing direction SUCCESS", testName));
 } else {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: facing direction FAIL!", testName));
 System.out.println(String.format("Expected %s, got %s",
 expectDirection, actualDirection));
 }
 }

```

```

 boolean actualCarry = actual.isCarryingPod();
 if (actualCarry == expectCarry) {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: carrying pod SUCCESS", testName));
 } else {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: facing direction FAIL!", testName));
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("Expected %s, got %s", expectCarry, actualCarry));
 }

 boolean actualDropped = actual.isSuccessfullyDropped();
 if (actualDropped == expectDropped) {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: successfully dropped SUCCESS", testName));
 } else {
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("%s: successfully dropped FAIL!", testName));
 System.out.println(String.format
 ("Expected %s, got %s", expectDropped, actualDropped));
 }
 }
}

```

## Moving Forward Test Cases

**Test:** `testForwardFromUp()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call `move` with the `FORWARD` command. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the current location has changed.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```

testForwardFromUp: current location SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: successfully dropped SUCCESS

```

## Turning Left

Continue implementing and testing `move()` with the next command, `TURN_LEFT`. Once you have implemented its helper method, write tests for it in the `KivaMoveTest` class. Copy the existing test method to create one test for each possible case of the `directionFacing` point (`UP`, `DOWN`, `LEFT`, and `RIGHT`). Ensure that each test verifies the `Kiva`'s state.

## Turning Left Test Cases

**Test:** `testLeftFromUp()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call `move` with the `TURN_LEFT` command. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the facing direction is now `LEFT`.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardFromUp: current location SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardFromUp: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

**Test:** `testLeftFromLeft()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call `move` **twice** with the `TURN_LEFT` command. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the facing direction is now `DOWN`.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardFromLeft: current location SUCCESS
testForwardFromLeft: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardFromLeft: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardFromLeft: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

**Test:** `testLeftFromDown()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call `move` **three times** with the `TURN_LEFT` command. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the facing direction is now `RIGHT`.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardFromDown: current location SUCCESS
testForwardFromDown: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardFromDown: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardFromDown: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

**Test:** `testLeftFromRight()`

**Input:** Create a Kiva object using the default map, and call move **four times** with the `TURN_LEFT` command. Verify the state of the Kiva object. Ensure the facing direction is now `UP`.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardFromRight: current location SUCCESS
testForwardFromRight: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardFromRight: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardFromRight: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

*Food For Thought:* We had to make a lot of if-then choices to determine which direction resulted from a left turn. The `FacingDirection` enum is provided, and cannot be changed; if we could change it, could we add functionality to know which direction was “left of” any other direction? Why would we want to?

## Updating Moving Forward Test Cases

The existing tests for `FORWARD` only covers the case where the robot is facing `UP`. Implementing `TURN_LEFT` allows us to check moving forward from any of four facing directions.

Test the new starting conditions when executing the `FORWARD` command. Copy the test method for `FORWARD` and modify it to account for each possibility. Make each test independent: don't repeat a “turn and check” three times. Instead, write one test that constructs a Kiva, turns left, moves forward, and checks all the state; then write a test that constructs a Kiva, turns left twice, moves forward, and checks all the state; and so on.

**Test:** `testForwardWhileFacingLeft()`

**Input:** Create a Kiva object using the default map, and call move once to `TURN_LEFT`, and again to move `FORWARD`. Verify the state of the Kiva object. Ensure the direction facing is now `LEFT`, and the `currentLocation` has updated to one space to the left.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardWhileFacingLeft: current location SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingLeft: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingLeft: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingLeft: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

**Test:** `testForwardWhileFacingDown()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call move **twice** to `TURN_LEFT`, and again to move `FORWARD`. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the direction facing is now `DOWN`, and the `currentLocation` has updated to one space below.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardWhileFacingDown: current location SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingDown: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingDown: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingDown: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

**Test:** `testForwardWhileFacingRight()`

**Input:** Create a `Kiva` object using the default map, and call move **three times** to `TURN_LEFT`, and again to move `FORWARD`. Verify the state of the `Kiva` object. Ensure the direction facing is now `RIGHT`, and the `currentLocation` has updated to one space to the right.

**Output:** The following output is printed to the console:

```
testForwardWhileFacingRight: current location SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingRight: facing direction SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingRight: carrying pod SUCCESS
testForwardWhileFacingRight: successfully dropped SUCCESS
```

### Implement Turning Right, Taking, and Dropping

Continue implementing and testing `move()` one command at a time, updating the state variables as if the command always succeeds. As each command is implemented, add tests for it in the `KivaMoveTest` class.

Note that it is possible to check all combinations of outcomes for each command. For instance, you could test that `TAKE` works for *each* direction. The number of conditions is small enough to make this possible, but large enough to be extremely cumbersome. This happens in actual development, too.

To reduce the burden, we will often examine the decisions that must be made and only write tests checking each condition that leads to a decision. For instance, since the code for `TURN_LEFT` must make decisions accounting for the four possible conditions of the `directionFacing` field, we should have four tests, one test for each condition. (We should also have a test for the fifth condition, when `directionFacing` is `null`, but we'll learn how to do that in a later unit.) On the other hand, the `TAKE` logic has no conditions, so we only need one test.