

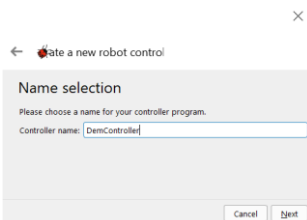
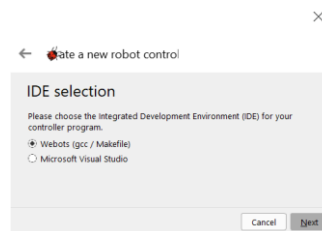
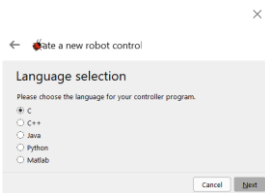
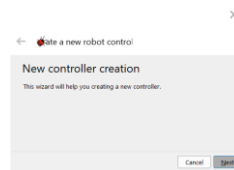
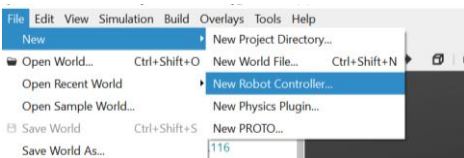
Feedback

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1. How to add your own controller program:

Follow the actions order below, row by row, from left to right



A template code will be automatically added to your named controller program. The code is displayed under a dedicated named tab at the right side of the IDE, see below.

```
controllerMine.c  ControllerMine.c  DemController.c
1 /*
2  * File:      DemController.c
3  * Date:
4  * Description:
5  * Author:
6  * Modifications:
7  */
8
9 /*
10 * You may need to add include files like <webots/distance_s
11 * <webots/motor.h>, etc.
12 */
13 #include <webots/robot.h>
14
15 /*
16 * You may want to add macros here.
17 */
18 #define TIME_STEP 64
19
20 /*
21 * This is the main program.
22 * The arguments of the main function can be specified by th
23 * "controllerArgs" field of the Robot node
24 */
25 int main(int argc, char **argv) {
26   /* necessary to initialize webots stuff */
27   wb_robot_init();
28
29   /*
30   * You should declare here WbDeviceTag variables for stor
31   * robot devices like this:
32   * WbDeviceTag my_sensor = wb_robot_get_device("my_sensor
33   * WbDeviceTag my_actuator = wb_robot_get_device("my_actu
```

This controller program can now be added from the “Controller Choice” window. To do so, expand the e-puck/robot node from the left side of the panel and select “controller”

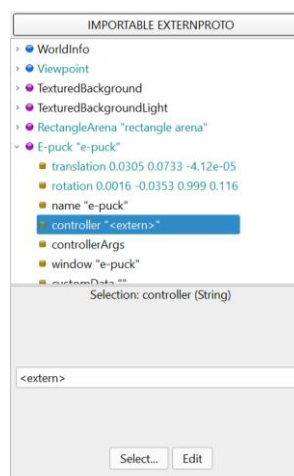
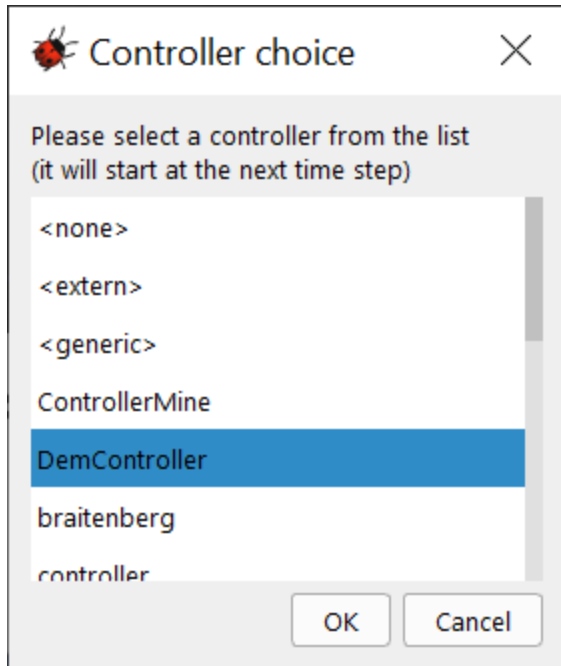


Figure 1

Click on “Select” button from the below panel in figure 1. Your controller program (DemoController.c in this case) should be available in the list of controllers (scroll down if needed):



If you select another sample controller program, click on “Edit” button in Figure 1; copy-paste the controller code in another editor (VScode, notepad, etc..) to save the program on your computer for easy future reference.

2. Use of webots sample controllers

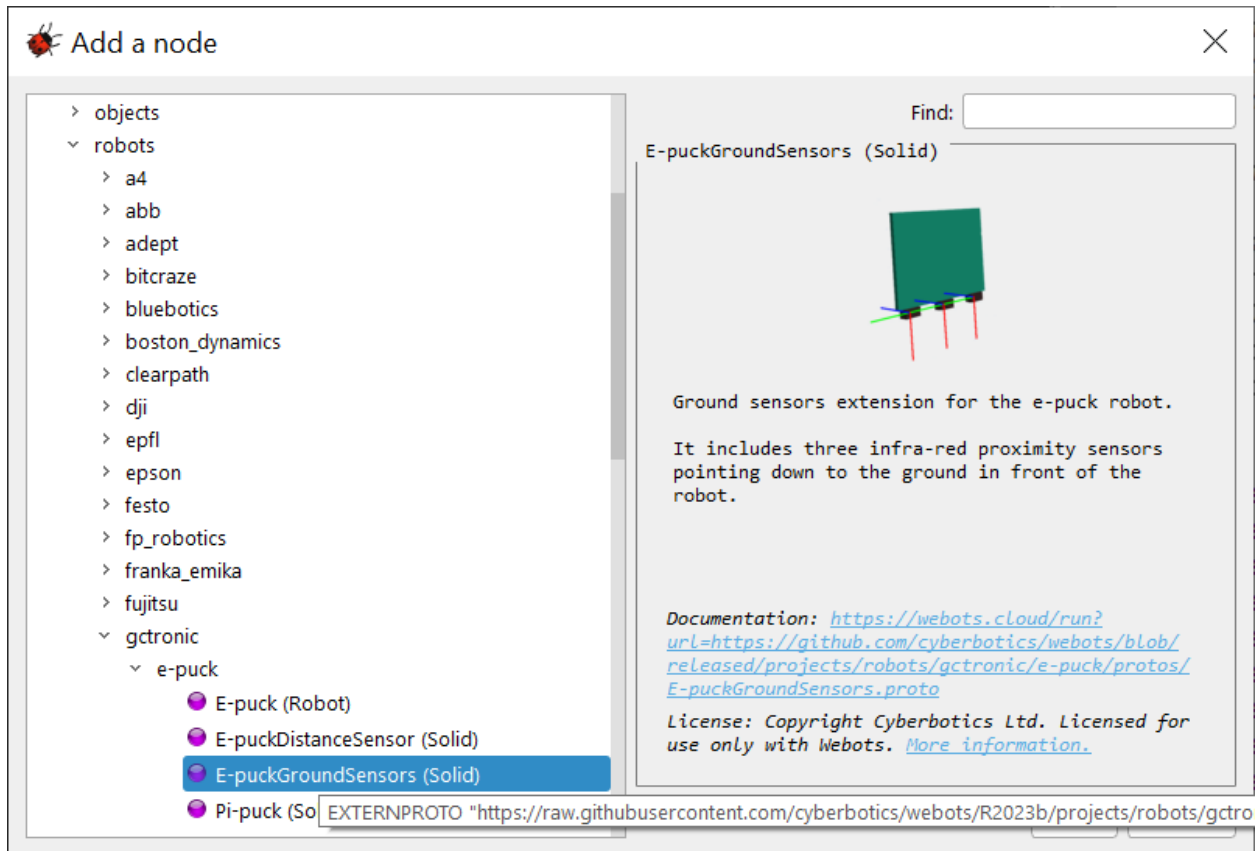
You can edit any of the webots sample controller; however, you have to acknowledge the source. Having said that, some of the sample controllers might have considerable irrelevant code to the project.

In the past weeks, I uploaded a much simpler controller program to an e-puck robot with one ground sensor. The controller prints the value of the ground sensor reading when the robot moves on white/black surface. The controller code is attached to this document although it is already part of the [webots project](#) available in Moodle which you should at least run.

3. Use of e-puck three ground sensors proto

We explained in [SensorsConfiguration.docx](#) how to add a ground sensor. However, as reported by a student, you can add a three ground sensors as follows.

Select “groundSensorsSlot” node from the e-puck/robot node in the left panel; right click and select “Add New”, expand “Proto nodes (webots project)”, then “robots”, then “gctornic” and select “E-puck GroundSensors(solid)”.



However, you'll highly likely have to move the positions of the ground sensors as per the need of the width of black lane in your assigned project track; see [SensorsConfiguration.docx](#).

The C statements to control the motion of the robot are detailed in [RobotControllerCoding.docx](#) (it is the same file which was under the webotsController.zip file under the [supportFolder](#)). I would recommend to create four functions for forward, reverse, right, and left movements which you can call to drive the robot on the track.

4. Robot motion coding tips:

At least [RobotControllerCoding.docx](#) and webots sample controller programs.

5. Left Hand on the Wall Algorithm:

The [project specification](#) gives a high level but sufficient description of the algorithm with two additional useful references. With this algorithm, at any intersection a left movement is always prioritised.

The first [Reference](#) explores a number of possible intersections and the corresponding robot motion as per the algorithm; the [second reference](#) gives an example regarding the positions of the ground sensors to solve a particular track.

You need to consider carefully the minimum ground sensors you have to add to the e-puck robots and their positions in order for the robot to move on the track, well aligned, avoiding any obstacle until it reaches the end of the track.