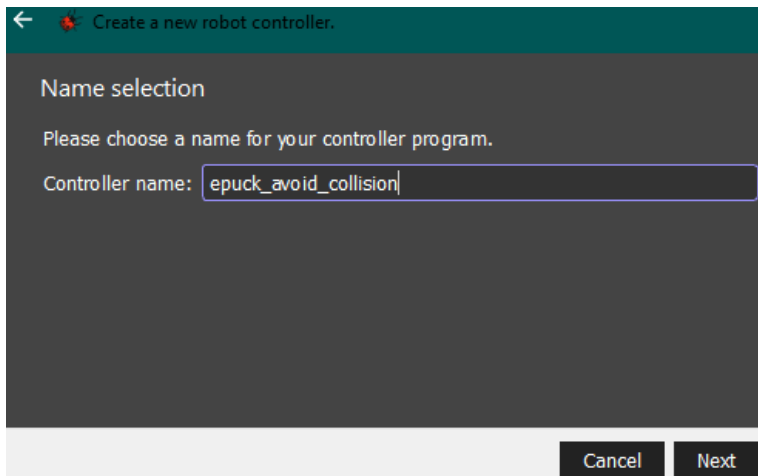


Hands-on 1



← Create a new robot controller.

Name selection

Please choose a name for your controller program.

Controller name:

Cancel Next

Hands-on 2

```

epuck_avoid_collision.py* ×
1 """epuck_avoid_collision controller."""
2
3 # You may need to import some classes of the controller module. Ex:
4 # from controller import Robot, Motor, DistanceSensor
5 from controller import Robot, DistanceSensor, Motor
6
7 TIME_STEP = 64
8
9 # create the Robot instance.
10 robot = Robot()
11
12 # get the time step of the current world.
13 timestep = int(robot.getBasicTimeStep())
14
15 # You should insert a getDevice-like function in order to get the
16 # instance of a device of the robot. Something like:
17 # motor = robot.getDevice('motorname')
18 # ds = robot.getDevice('dsname')
19 # ds.enable(timestep)
20
21 # Main loop:
22 # - perform simulation steps until Webots is stopping the controller
23 while robot.step(timestep) != -1:
24     # Read the sensors:
25     # Enter here functions to read sensor data, like:
26     # val = ds.getValue()
27
28     # Process sensor data here.
29
30     # Enter here functions to send actuator commands, like:
31     # motor.setPosition(10.0)
32     pass
33
34 # Enter here exit cleanup code.
35

```

Hands-on 3 : Di Python tidak ada *main function*, program memulai eksekusinya dari awal file

```
epuck_avoid_collision.py* X
1 """epuck_avoid_collision controller."""
2
3 # You may need to import some classes of the controller module. Ex:
4 # from controller import Robot, Motor, DistanceSensor
5 from controller import Robot, DistanceSensor, Motor
6
7 TIME_STEP = 64
8
9 # create the Robot instance.
10 robot = Robot()
11
12 # get the time step of the current world.
13 timestep = int(robot.getBasicTimeStep())
14
15 # You should insert a getDevice-like function in order to get the
16 # instance of a device of the robot. Something like:
17 # motor = robot.getDevice('motorname')
18 # ds = robot.getDevice('dsname')
19 # ds.enable(timestep)
20
21 # Main loop:
22 # - perform simulation steps until Webots is stopping the controller
23 while robot.step(timestep) != -1:
24     # Read the sensors:
25     # Enter here functions to read sensor data, like:
26     # val = ds.getValue()
27
28     # Process sensor data here.
29
30     # Enter here functions to send actuator commands, like:
31     # motor.setPosition(10.0)
32     pass
33
34 # Enter here exit cleanup code.
35
```

Hands-on 4

```

epuck_avoid_collision.py* X
5 from controller import Robot, DistanceSensor, Motor
6
7 TIME_STEP = 64
8 MAX_SPEED = 6.28
9
10 # create the Robot instance.
11 robot = Robot()
12
13 # initialize devices
14 ps = []
15 psNames = [
16     'ps0', 'ps1', 'ps2', 'ps3',
17     'ps4', 'ps5', 'ps6', 'ps7'
18 ]
19
20 for i in range(8):
21     ps.append(robot.getDevice(psNames[i]))
22     ps[i].enable(TIME_STEP)
23
24 leftMotor = robot.getDevice('left wheel motor')
25 rightMotor = robot.getDevice('right wheel motor')
26 leftMotor.setPosition(float('inf'))
27 rightMotor.setPosition(float('inf'))
28 leftMotor.setVelocity(0.0)
29 rightMotor.setVelocity(0.0)
30
31 # feedback loop: step simulation until receiving an exit event
32 while robot.step(TIME_STEP) != -1:
33     # read sensors outputs
34     psValues = []
35     for i in range(8):
36         psValues.append(ps[i].getValue())
37
38 # detect obstacles
39 right_obstacle = psValues[0] > 80.0 or psValues[1] > 80.0 or psValues[2] >
40 left_obstacle = psValues[5] > 80.0 or psValues[6] > 80.0 or psValues[7] >
41
42 # initialize motor speeds at 50% of MAX_SPEED.
43 leftSpeed = 0.5 * MAX_SPEED
44 rightSpeed = 0.5 * MAX_SPEED
45 # modify speeds according to obstacles
46 if left_obstacle:
47     # turn right

```