Know your Robot: Senses
Reading Sensors

- **Light sensors**
  - `getLight(POSITION)`
  - `getBright(POSITION)`
  - POSITION is either “left”, “center”, “right”, 0, 1, 2

- **Infrared (IR) sensors**
  - `getIR(POSITION)` - “left”, “right”, 0, 1
  - `getObstacle(POSITION)` - “left”, “center”, “right”, 0, 1, 2

- POSITION can also be “all”
Reading Sensors

- Light sensors
  - Detect the amount of light

- Infrared (IR) sensors
  - Transmits and detects Infrared signal to infer that there is an obstacle
  - The IR signal must bounce off the obstacle
Building Brains 3

- Follow a maze
- Avoid obstacles
- Go to the light
- Run away from the light
Structure of a Robot Brain

- Read sensors
- Decide what to do
- Make Movement
- Repeat
Read Sensors

leftLight = getLight("left")
rightLight = getLight("right")

rightIR = getIR("right")
leftIR = getIR("left")
Making Decisions

if (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND
    COMMAND
    COMMAND

...
Making Decisions

if (leftLight < 500):
    turnRight(1, 0.5)
Boolean Expressions

- Any expression that evaluates to either True or False
- Named after George Bool 1815 – 1864
- Boolean Logic, a topic for Discrete Math
Thus, if $x = \text{horned}$ and $y = \text{sheep}$, then the successive acts of election represented by $x \text{ and } y$, if performed on unity, give the whole of the class horned sheep. Boole showed that elective symbols of this kind obey the same primary laws of combination as algebraic symbols, whence it followed that they could be added, subtracted, multiplied and even divided, almost exactly in the same manner as numbers. Thus, $(1 - x)$ would represent the operation of selecting all things in the world except horned things, that is, all not horned things, and $(1 - x) \text{ and } (1 - y)$ would give us all things neither horned nor sheep. By the use of such symbols propositions could be reduced to the form of equations, and the syllogistic conclusion from two premises was obtained by eliminating the middle term according to ordinary algebraic rules.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Boole
Boolean Expressions

(VALUE1 OPERATOR VALUE2)

>>> 1 < 2
True
Boolean Expressions

(VALUE1 OPERATOR VALUE2)

>>> 1 < 2
True

>>> leftLight < 500
True

>>> leftLight > 500
False

>>> leftLight == 500
False
IF command

If leftLight < 500:
  turnLeft(1, .5)
Making Decisions

if (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND
    ...
else:
    COMMAND
    ...

Making Decisions

if (leftLight < 500):
    turnLeft(1, 1.2)
else:
    turnRight(1, 1.2)
Making Decisions

```python
if (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND

...

elif (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND

...
```
Making Decisions

if (leftLight < 800):
    turnRight(1, .5)
elif (leftLight < 1000):
    turnRight(1, .7)
Making Decisions

if (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND

    ...

    ...

elif (BOOLEAN-EXPRESSION):
    COMMAND

    ...

    ...
Boolean Expressions

• Can combine Boolean Expressions using:
  – and
  – or

• Can negate Boolean Expressions using:
  – not
Boolean Expressions

>>> leftLight = 2560
>>> rightLight = 30
>>> leftLight < 500 and rightLight > 500

>>> leftLight < 5000 and rightLight > 5000

>>> leftLight < 5000 and rightLight < 5000

>>> leftLight < 5000 or rightLight > 5000
Boolean Expressions

>>> leftLight = 2560
>>> rightLight = 30
>>> leftLight < 500 and rightLight > 500
False
>>> leftLight < 5000 and rightLight > 5000
False
>>> leftLight < 5000 and rightLight < 5000
True
>>> leftLight < 5000 or rightLight > 5000
True
Boolean Logic: And

- (True and True) is True
- (True and False) is False
- (False and True) is False
- (False and False) is False
Boolean Logic: Or

- (True or True) is True
- (True or False) is True
- (False or True) is True
- (False or False) is False
Or

- You could think of And and Or as Functions:

```python
def Or(value1, value2):
    if value1:
        return True
    elif value2:
        return True
    else:
        return False
```
Boolean Functions

- Functions can return Boolean values

```python
def obstacleInFront():
    if getIR("left") or getIR("right"):
        return True
    else:
        return False
```

```python
if obstacleInFront():
    turnAround()
```
Boolean Functions

• Functions can return Boolean values

```python
def obstacleInFront():
    return (getIR("left") or getIR("right"))

if obstacleInFront():
    turnAround()
```
Repeat

We've seen that Python's "for" command allows you to repeat an indented region \( N \) times.

But what is you wanted to do something forever?
Repeat

We've seen that Python's “for” command allows you to repeat an indented region N times.

But what is you wanted to do something forever?

Infinite Loop
Infinite Loop

while True:
    COMMAND
...

Infinite Loop

while True:
    speak("Hello")
Structure of a Robot Brain

- Read sensors
- Decide what to do
- Make Movement
- Repeat
while True:
    left = getLight("left")
    right = getLight("right")
    if left < right:
        turnLeft(1, .4)
    else:
        turnRight(1, .4)