# TIC-TAC-LEGO: AN INVESTIGATION INTO COORDINATED ROBOTIC CONTROL

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### EMBEDDED SYSTEMS

Special-purpose computer systems encapsulated by the devices they control

Compromise:
size versus performance
Designed on one System
Deployed on Another
Firmware
Often deal with sensors &
activators
Often deal in real-time
activators

Compiled, Interpreted, ML
Safety Issues
Loop control structures

for repetitious input

The goal?

To execute as quickly as possible in an asynchronous world using the smallest amount of code with the highest level of predictability

### THE RCX® 2.0 BRICK

Hitachi H8300 Processor, 16MHz, 32K RAM 28K available for safe firmware use



Power Supply: 6 1.5 volt AA Batterie

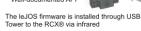
The default firmware supports up to 5 programs in



leJOS is a Tiny JavaTM runtime.

Memory footstamp 17K 32K – 17K = 15K (important later)

leJOS implements
OO Language
Preemptive Threads
Multi-dimensional arrays
Recursion
Synchronization
Exceptions
Well-documented API



## CLASS DECOMPOSITION

Tic-Tac-Lego:

a set of two embedded systems to coordinate the play of Tic-Tac-Toe

### Robotics and Reusability

Robotics provides ample opportunity for component abstraction. Robotics provides ample opportunity for component reuse.

#### The Classes

 ArmRobot
 Board

 Display
 Location

 Locations
 Piece Locations

 RollRotateRobt
 WorkRobot

 RotationListener
 RotationAxel

 Scantness
 Scanner

 TicTacRostions
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### leJOS is an interpreter

Remember, the leJOS firmware must be installed = 17K footstamp Next, the application must be installed. The combined code and firmware exceeded available memory.

### READING THE GAME BOARD

ScannerBot Software Components

TicTacRcxScan Display Location Locations RollRotateRobot RotationAxel Board WorkRobot TicTacRcxScanner

ScanLocations Scanner
TicTacRegamax TicTacRexScanComm

The Scanning Process

On startup, ScannerBot enters a loop ScannerBot Waits for Prgm to be pressed When pressed, ScannerBot Scans the board After the Scan, ScannerBot computes Next Move Next move is transmitted to the MarkerBot







# COMPUTATION OF THE NEXT MOVE

### Negamax utilized to compute next move

- Equivalent to Min-Max algorithm
   Tic-Tac-Toe is monotonic
- Recursive ply depth is ≤ 9
- 4. Not using  $\alpha/\beta$  pruning allows exploration of parallelism Parallelism
- Occurs when the number of remaining moves is 7
- ScannerBot plays 'X' or 'O' player
   The board is transmitted to the MarkerBot
- The MarkerBot and ScannerBot compute Next Move in parallel
- MarkerBot transmits its result to ScannerBot
   ScannerBot elects to use the appropriate result
- ScannerBot transmits the selected Next Move to
   MarkerBot

### NAVIGATION & BEHAVIOR

# Navigation Components Heavily Reused CI

ScannerBot: rolls and rotates
MarkerBot: rolls, rotates, and places
Coordinated Component:

the Rotation Axel Rotation Sensor Motor

#### Encapsulation enables more precise navigation The Nature of Embedded Systems

Embedded Systems behavior for Tic-Tac-Toe Limited Interface to Embedded System Sensors Brick Buttons

Specific Classes Drive System Behavior
TicTacRcx
TicTacRcxScan

Location Locations
PieceLocations ScanLocations
TicTacLocations

# CONSTRAINTS & CLASS REFACTORING

The RCX 2.0s available memory is 32K

The leJOS Firmware is 17K

The Code + the Firmware was > 32K

Solution: refactor

Make data members public Remove accessor and mutator methods Code exposure is a known aspect of embedded systems

ScannerBot's leJOS byte code is 13.2K (17 \* 1024 + 13572) = 30980 bytes < 32K

### SUMMARY & CONCLUSION

Embedded Systems provide effective solutions in many critical real-time processing situations

In fact, the majority of processors are manufactured for embedded systems

The Lego RCX 2.0 Mindstorms Robotic Invention Systems provides an out of the box opportunity to explore the capabilities and limitations of embedded systems programming

The RCX provides the novice programmer entertaining opportunities to develop software engineering skills, including abstraction and encapsulation, while playing with a fun toy.

