

```
<html>
<title>
AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
</title>

<body>
<h1>This lecture:</h1>
<p> AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more </p>

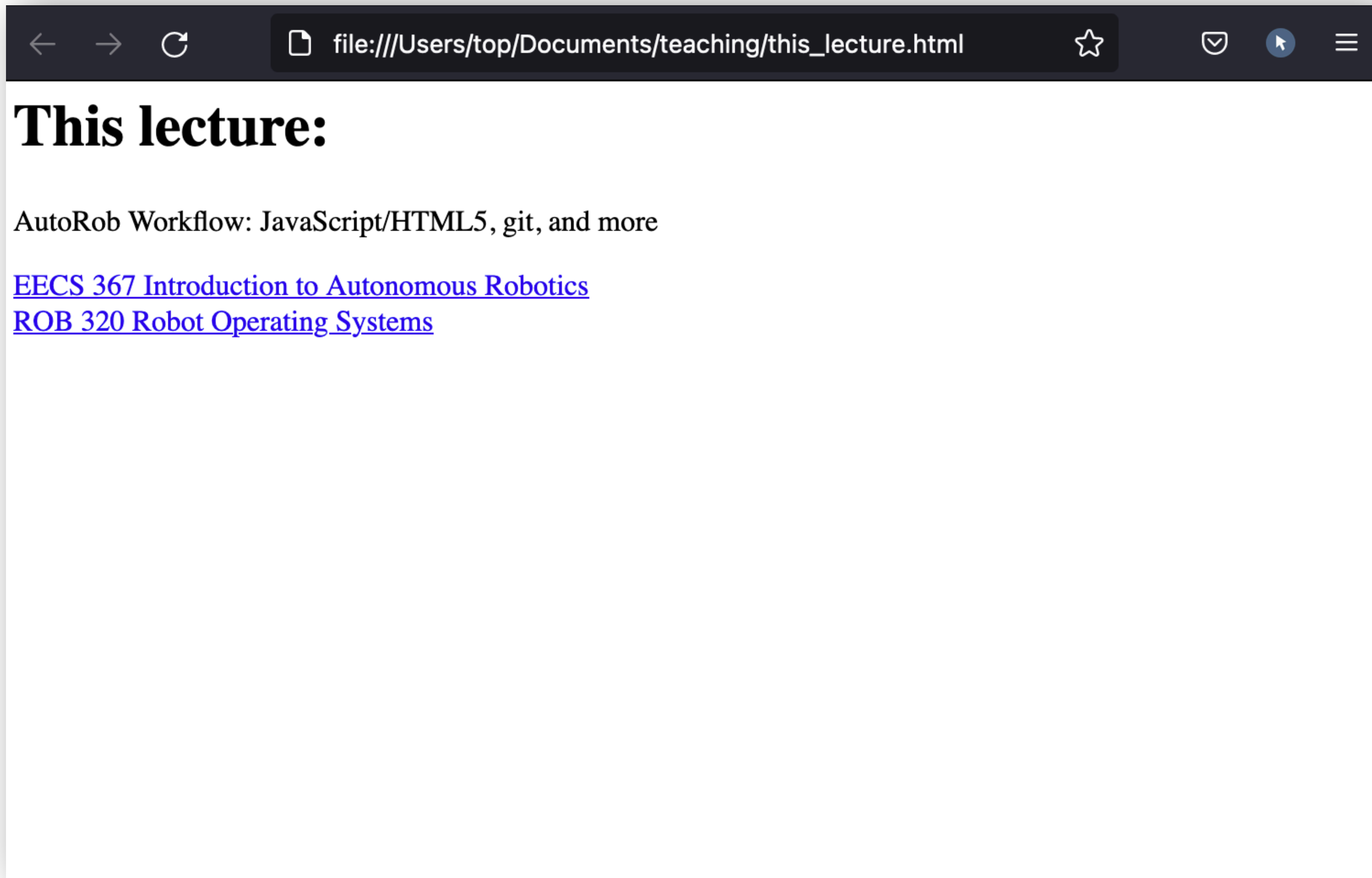
<a href="http://autorob.org">
EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
</a>

</body>
</html>
```

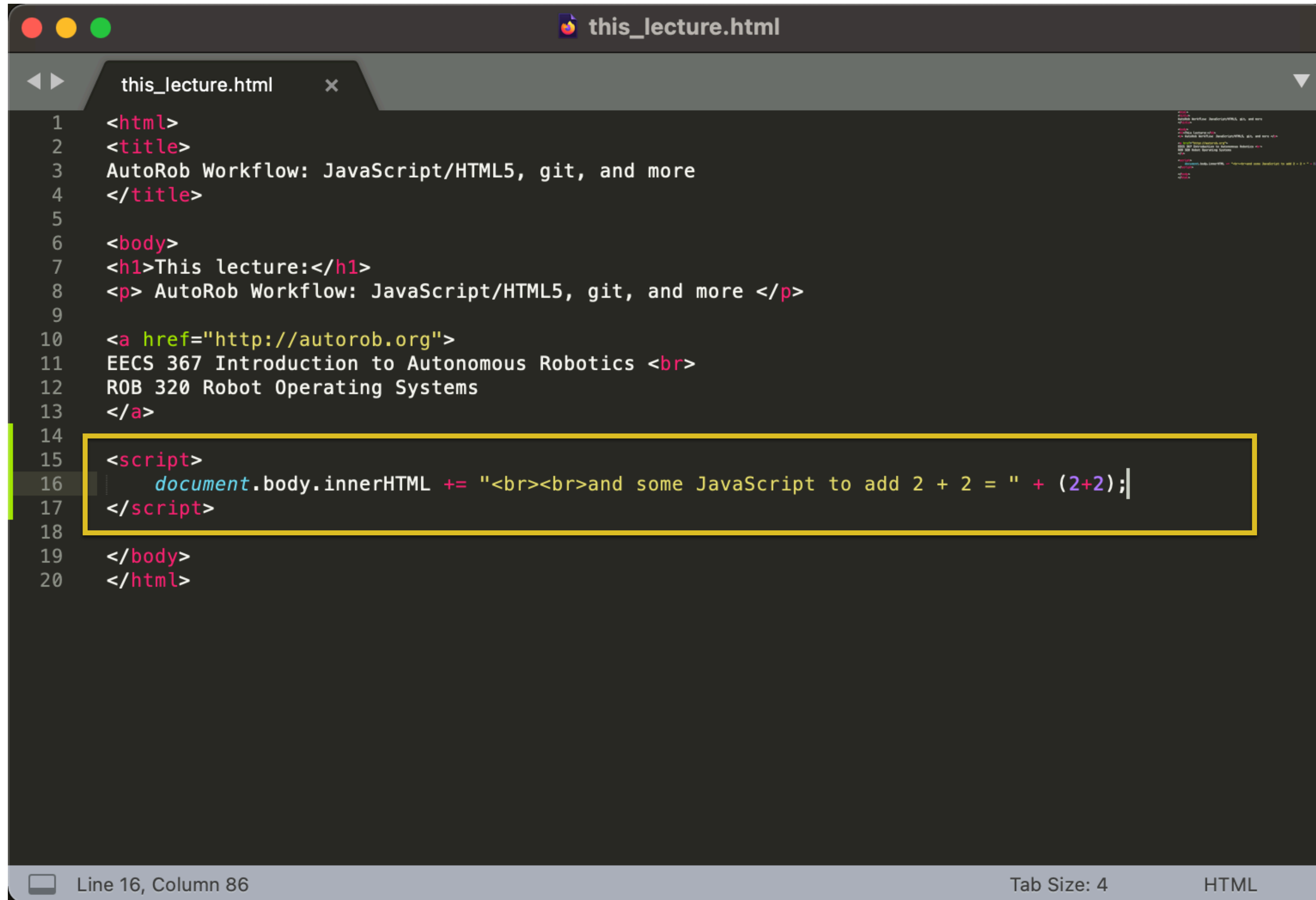
```
1 <html>
2 <title>
3 AutoRob Workflow: JavaScript/HTML5, git, and more
4 </title>
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6 <body>
7 <h1>This lecture:</h1>
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11 EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
12 ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
13 </a>
14
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

sublime text editor

Put this text into a file named “this_lecture.html”



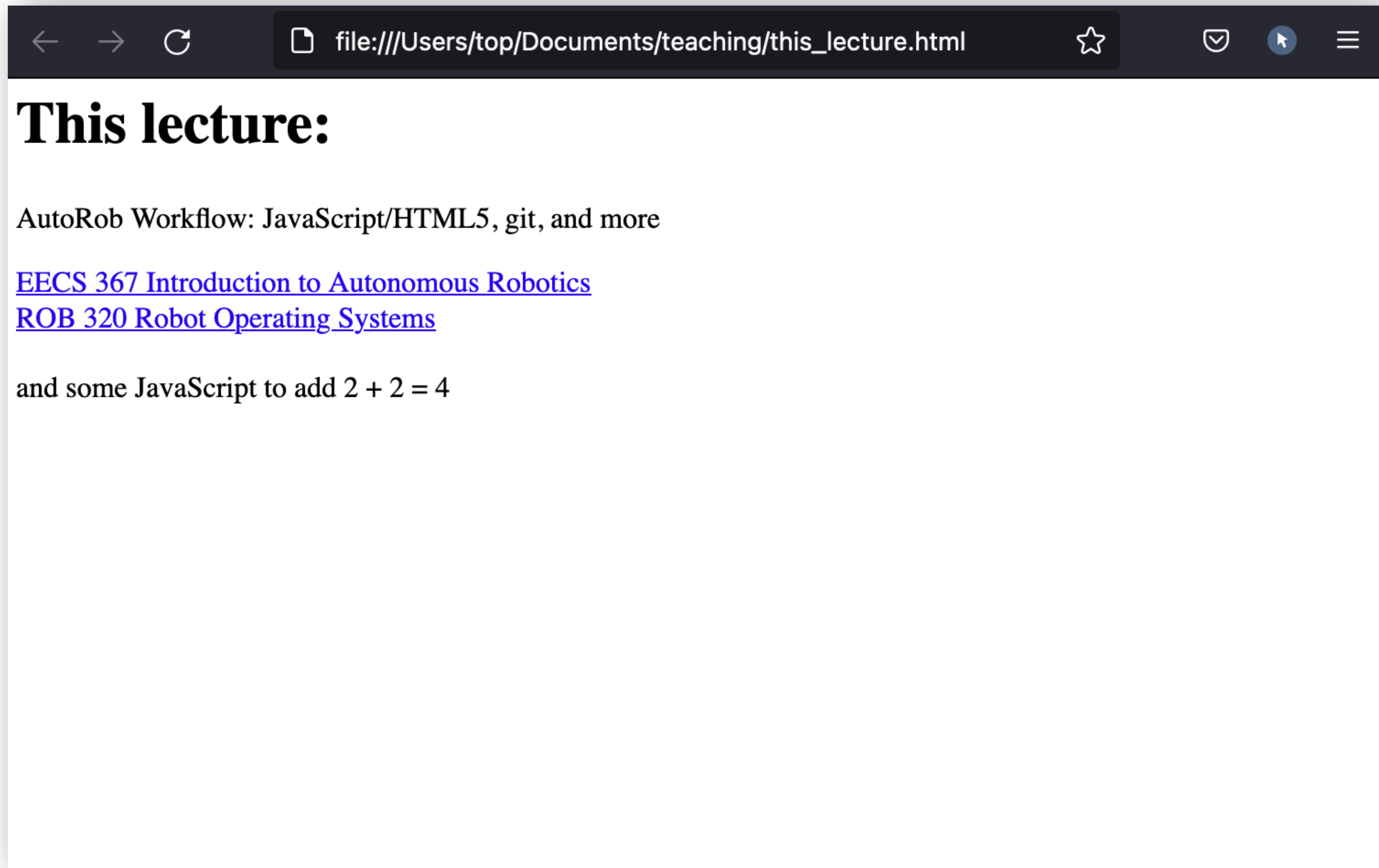
Open “this_lecture.html” in a web browser



```
1 <html>
2 <title>
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10 <a href="http://autorob.org">
11 EECS 367 Introduction to Autonomous Robotics <br>
12 ROB 320 Robot Operating Systems
13 </a>
14
15 <script>
16     document.body.innerHTML += "<br><br>and some JavaScript to add 2 + 2 = " + (2+2);
17 </script>
18
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

Line 16, Column 86 Tab Size: 4 HTML

Change “this_lecture.html” with JavaScript code to execute

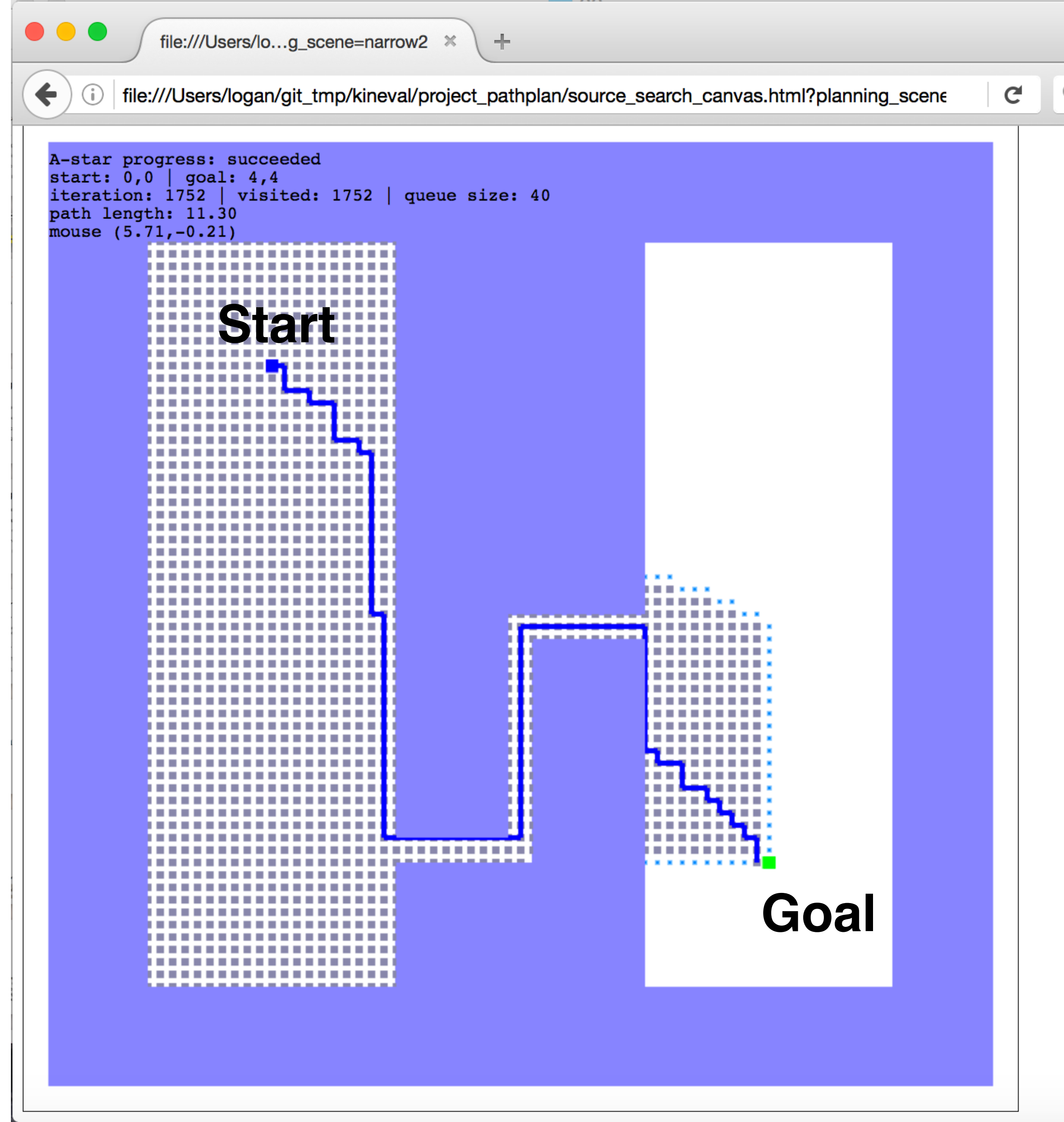


Reload “this_lecture.html” in browser to see result of this code

Similar workflow for Project 1

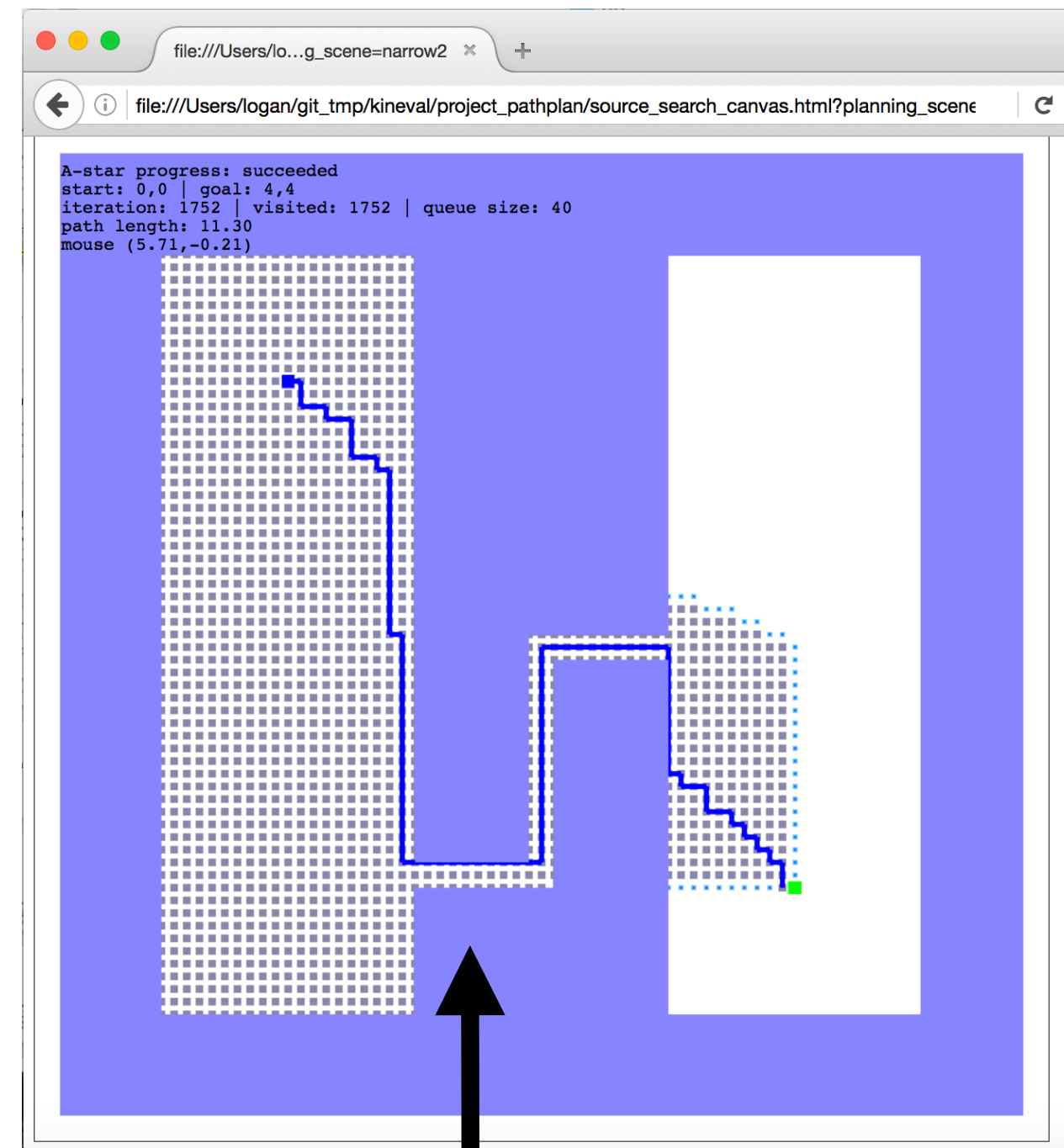
Project 1: 2D Path Planning

- A-star algorithm for search in a specified 2D world
- Implement planner in JavaScript/HTML5 file
- View planner run time behavior in web browser
- Submit by committing code to your git repository

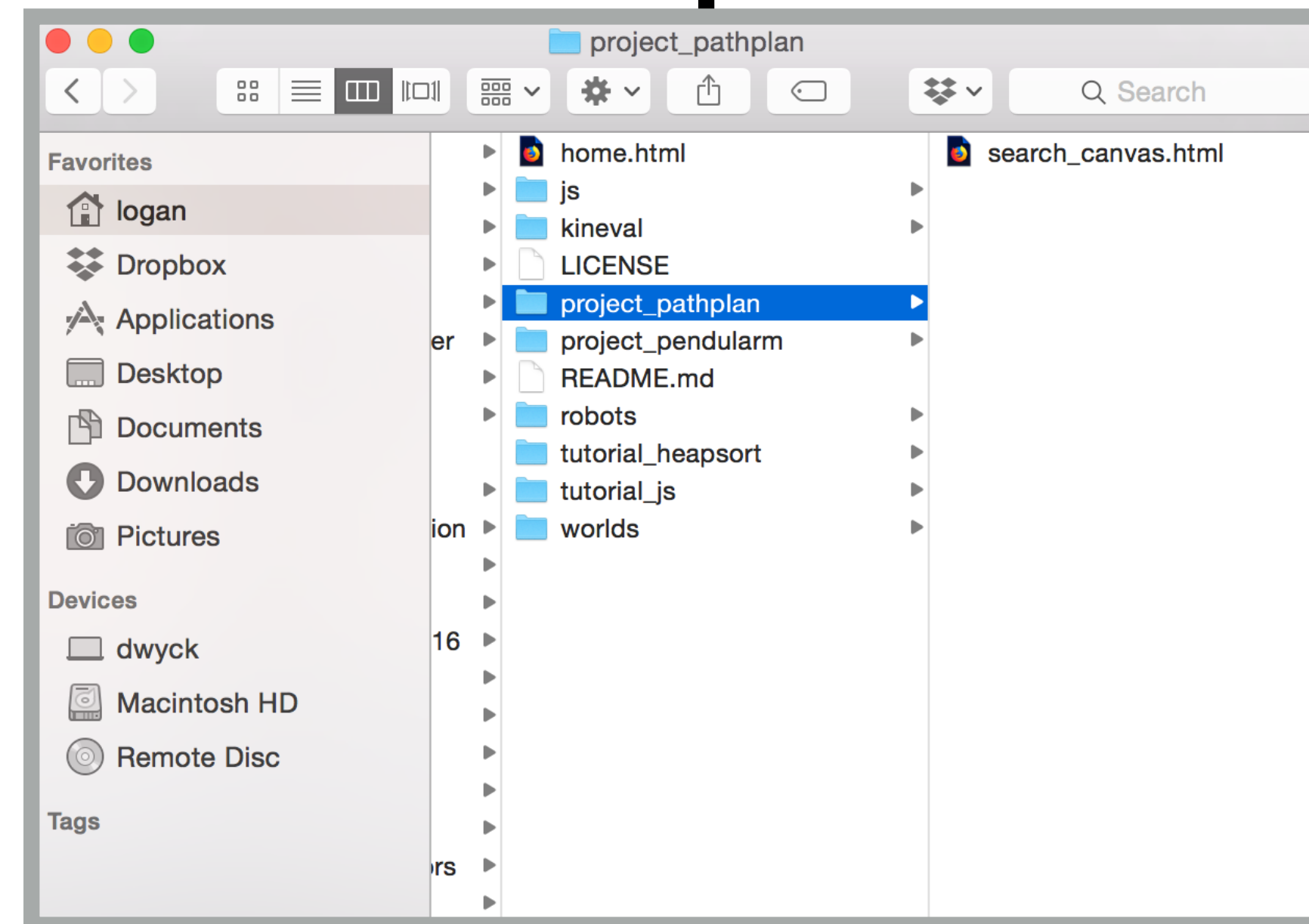


Browser

See HTML and JS
code working



view file

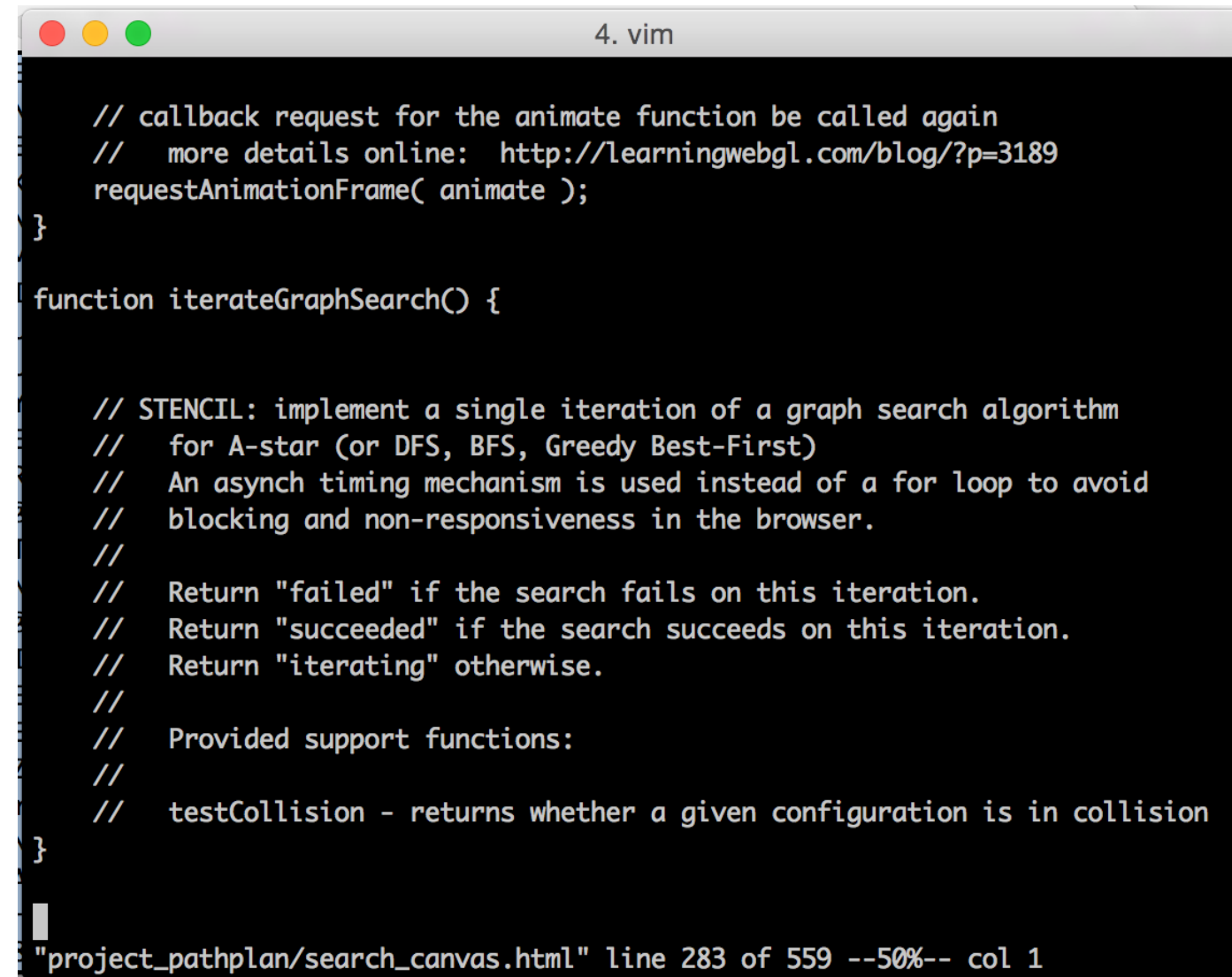


Source code

HTML and JS files
containing your code

Text editor

Make changes to
HTML and JS code



```
4. vim

// callback request for the animate function be called again
// more details online: http://learningwebgl.com/blog/?p=3189
requestAnimationFrame( animate );
}

function iterateGraphSearch() {

// STENCIL: implement a single iteration of a graph search algorithm
// for A-star (or DFS, BFS, Greedy Best-First)
// An asynch timing mechanism is used instead of a for loop to avoid
// blocking and non-responsiveness in the browser.
//
// Return "failed" if the search fails on this iteration.
// Return "succeeded" if the search succeeds on this iteration.
// Return "iterating" otherwise.
//
// Provided support functions:
//
// testCollision - returns whether a given configuration is in collision
}

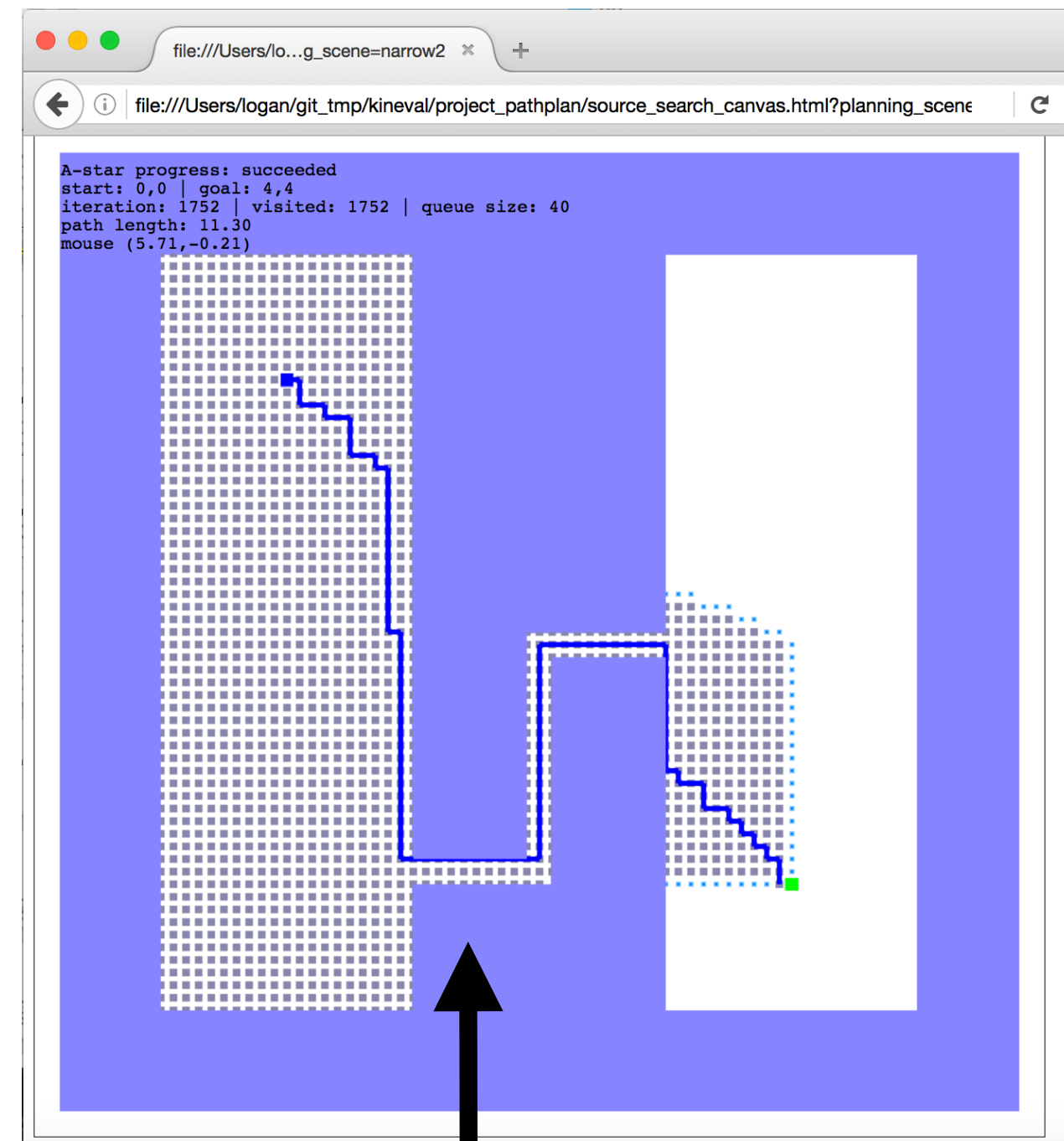
"project_pathplan/search_canvas.html" line 283 of 559 --50%-- col 1
```

open file

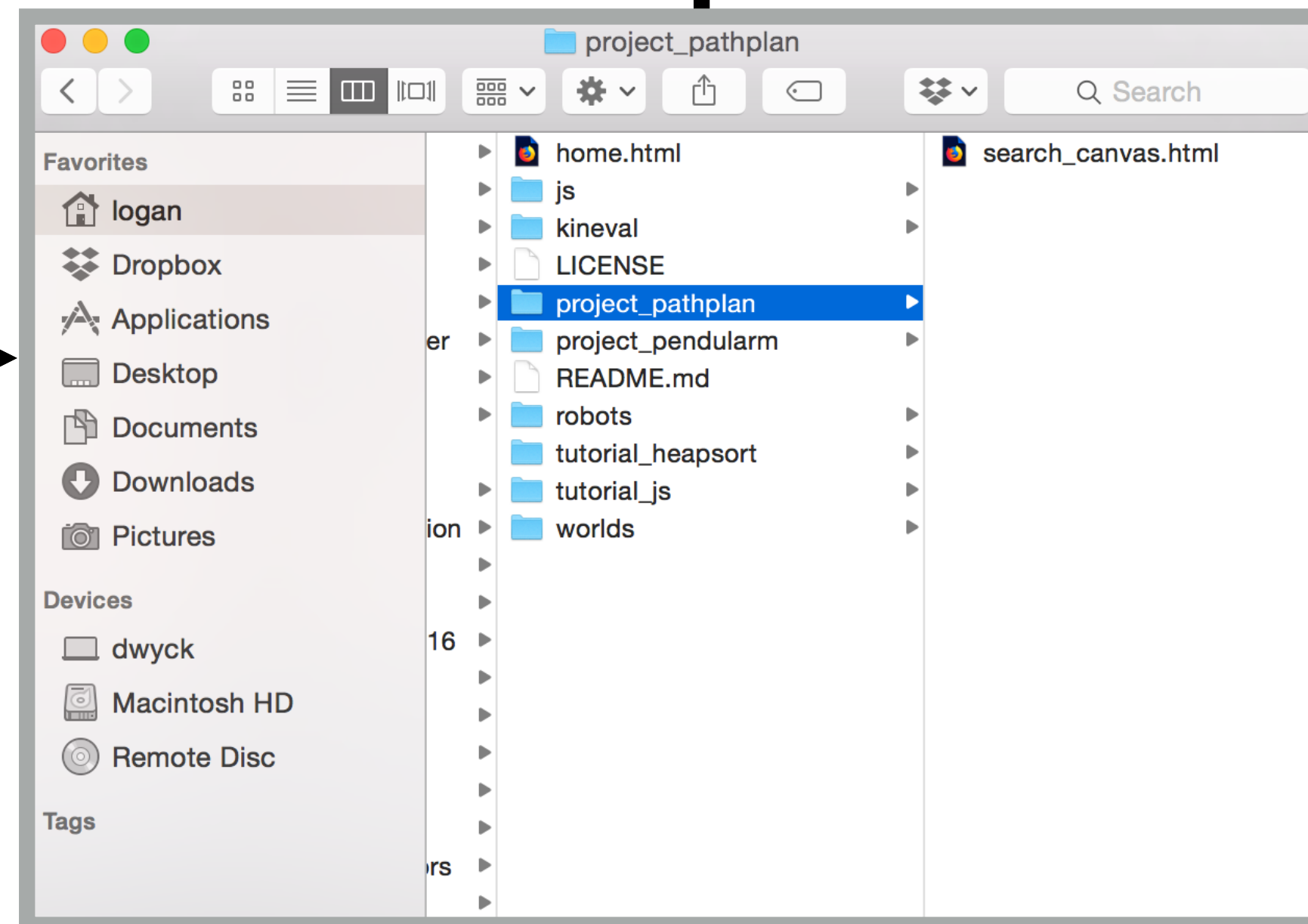
save file

Source code

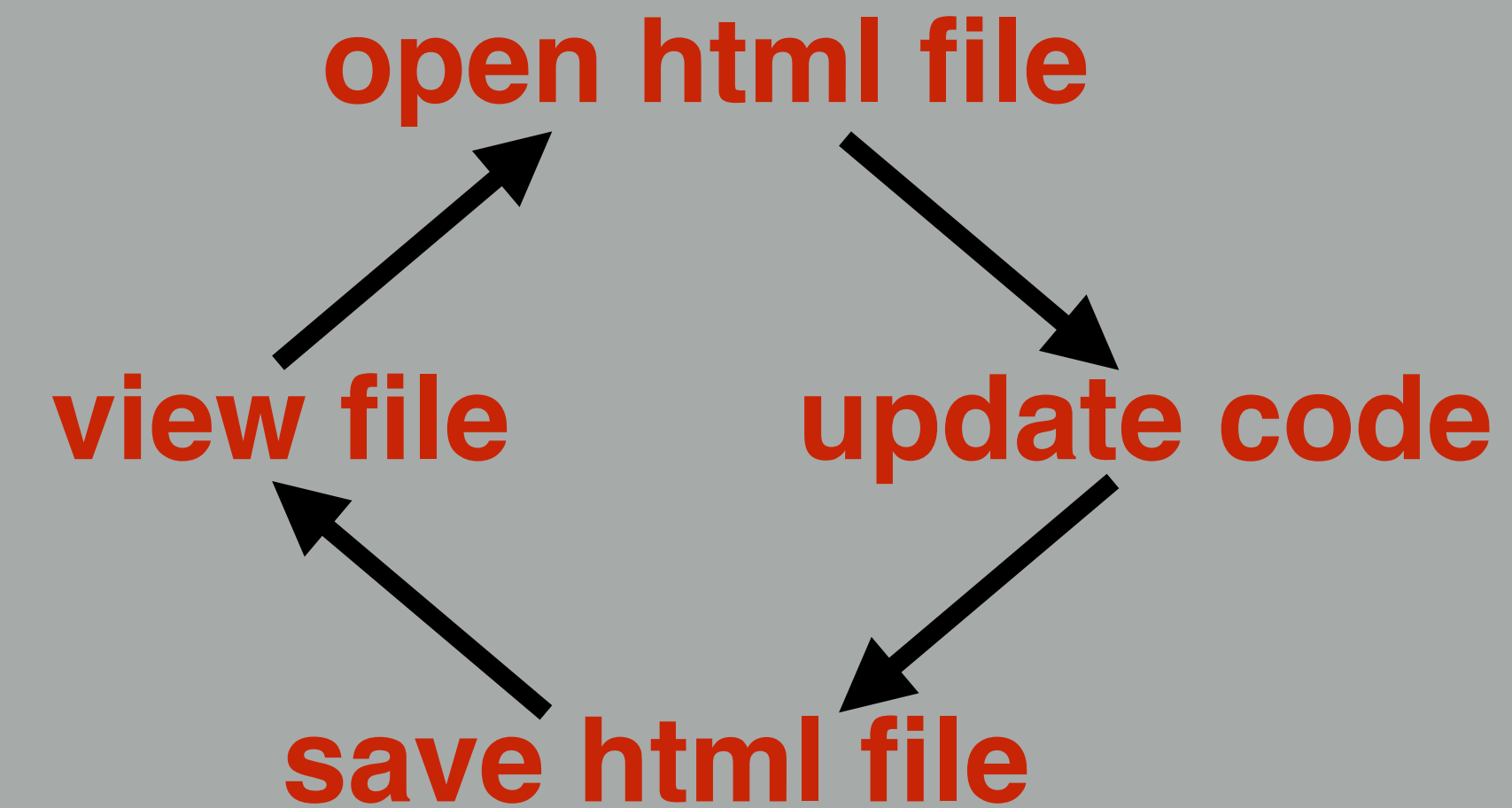
HTML and JS files
containing your code



view file

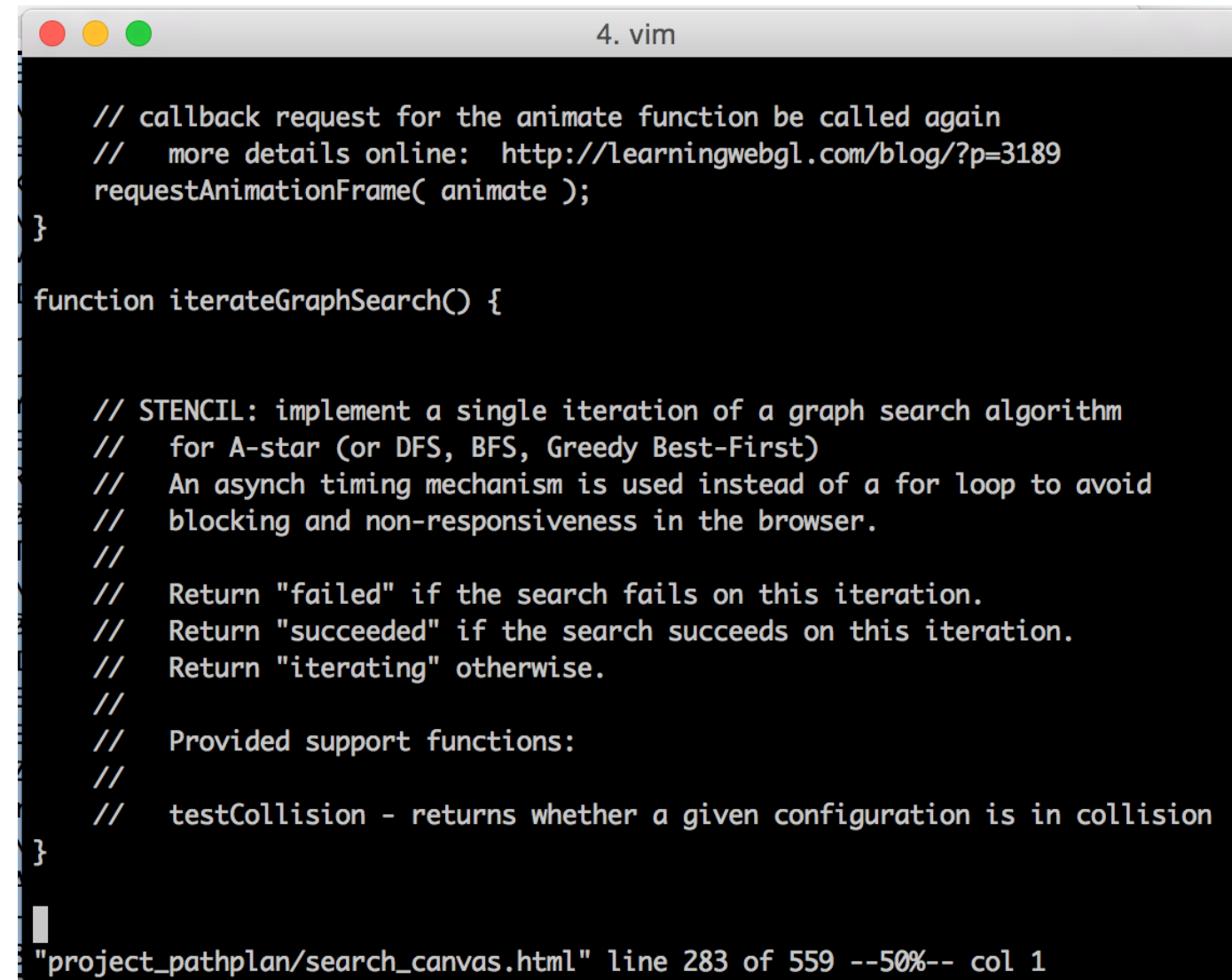


Coding process



Text editor

Make changes to
HTML and JS code



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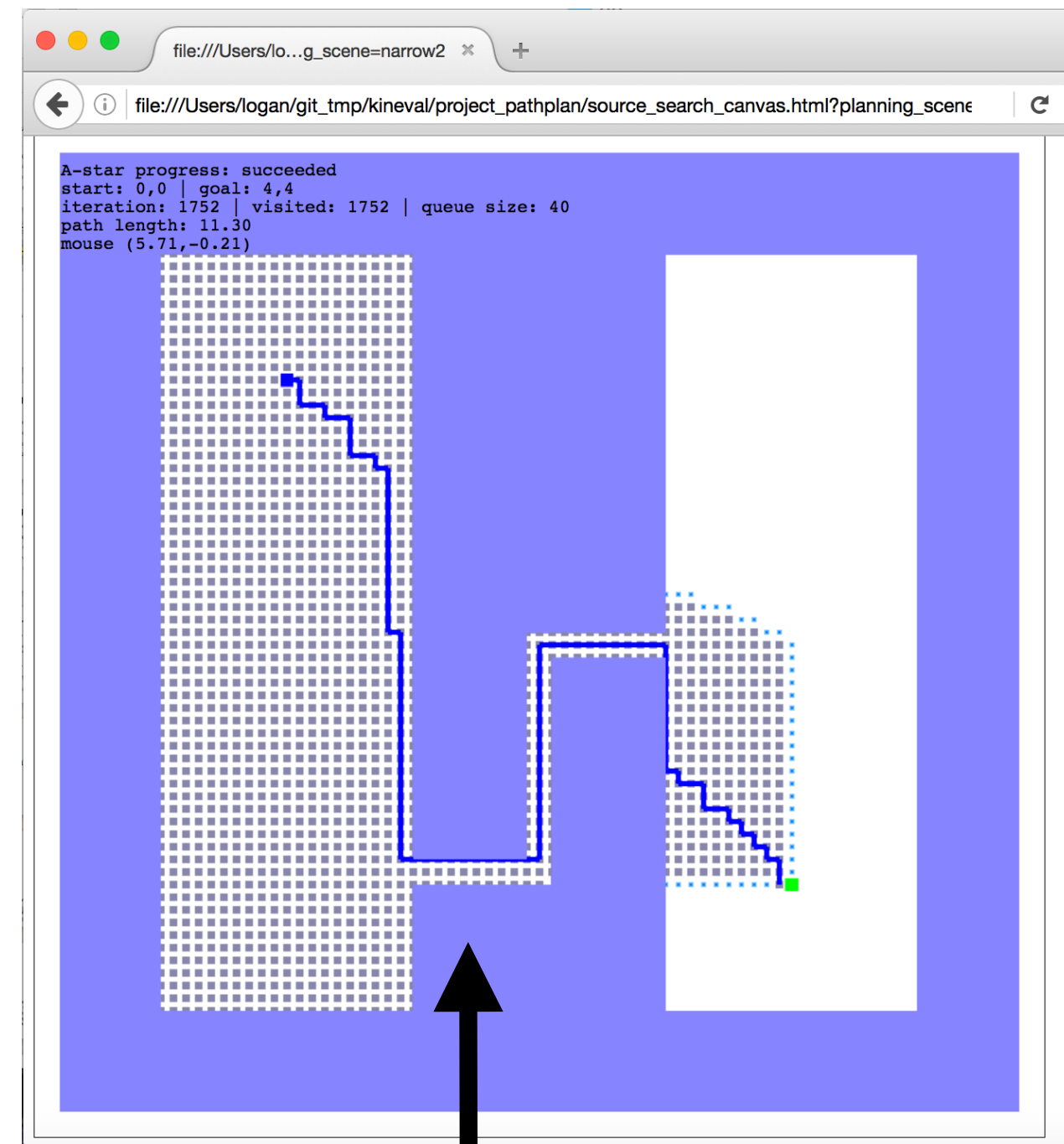
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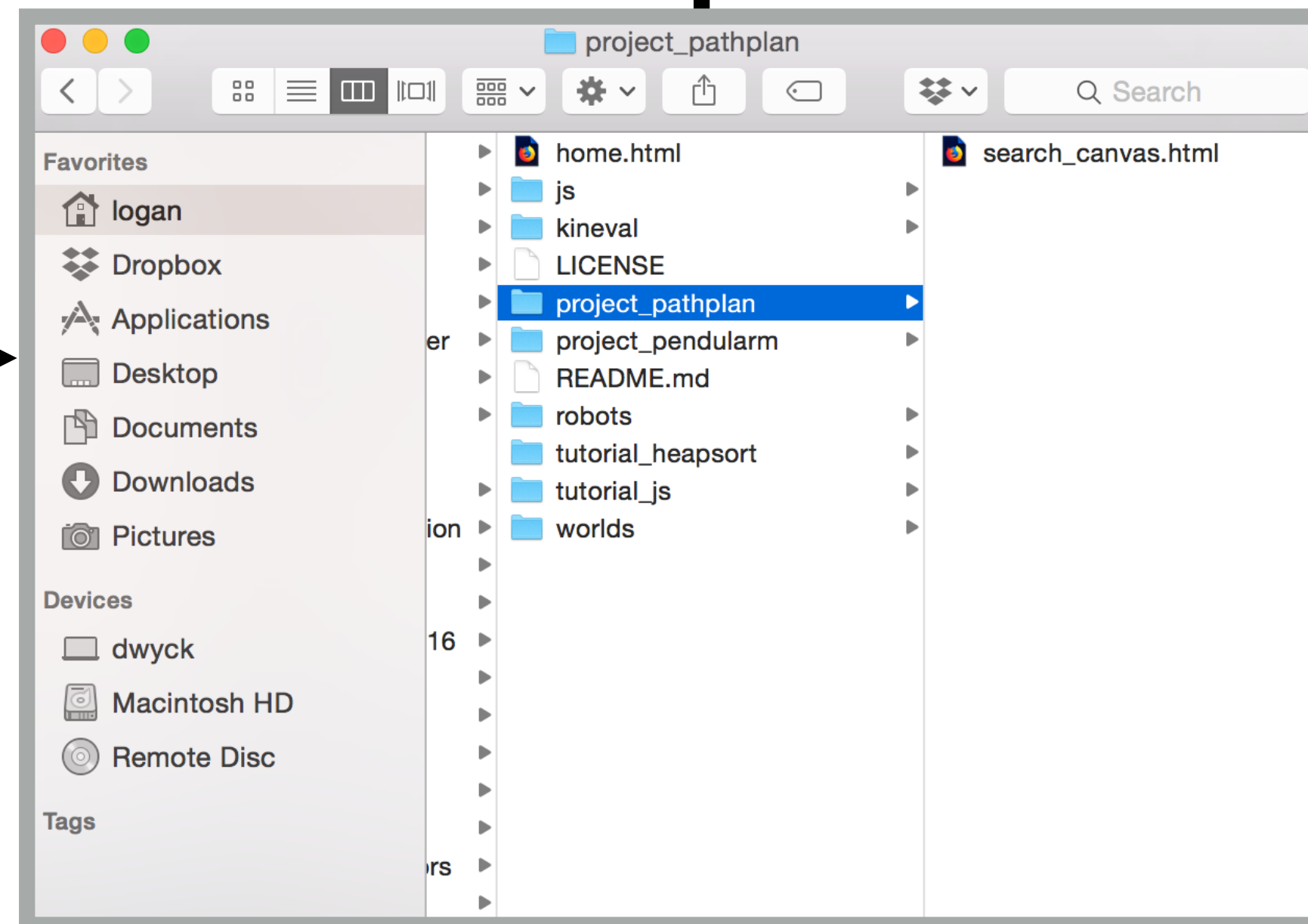
save file

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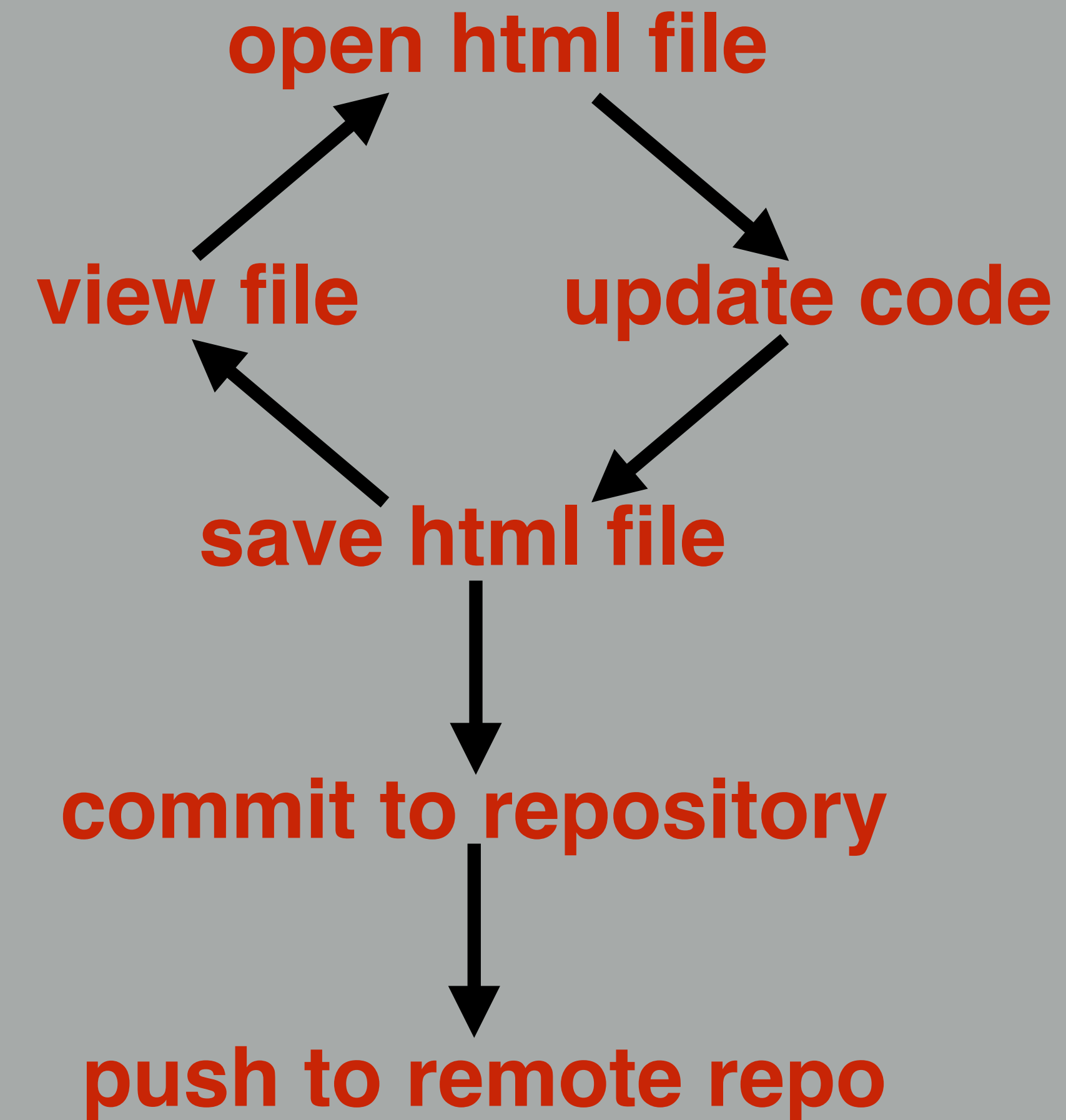
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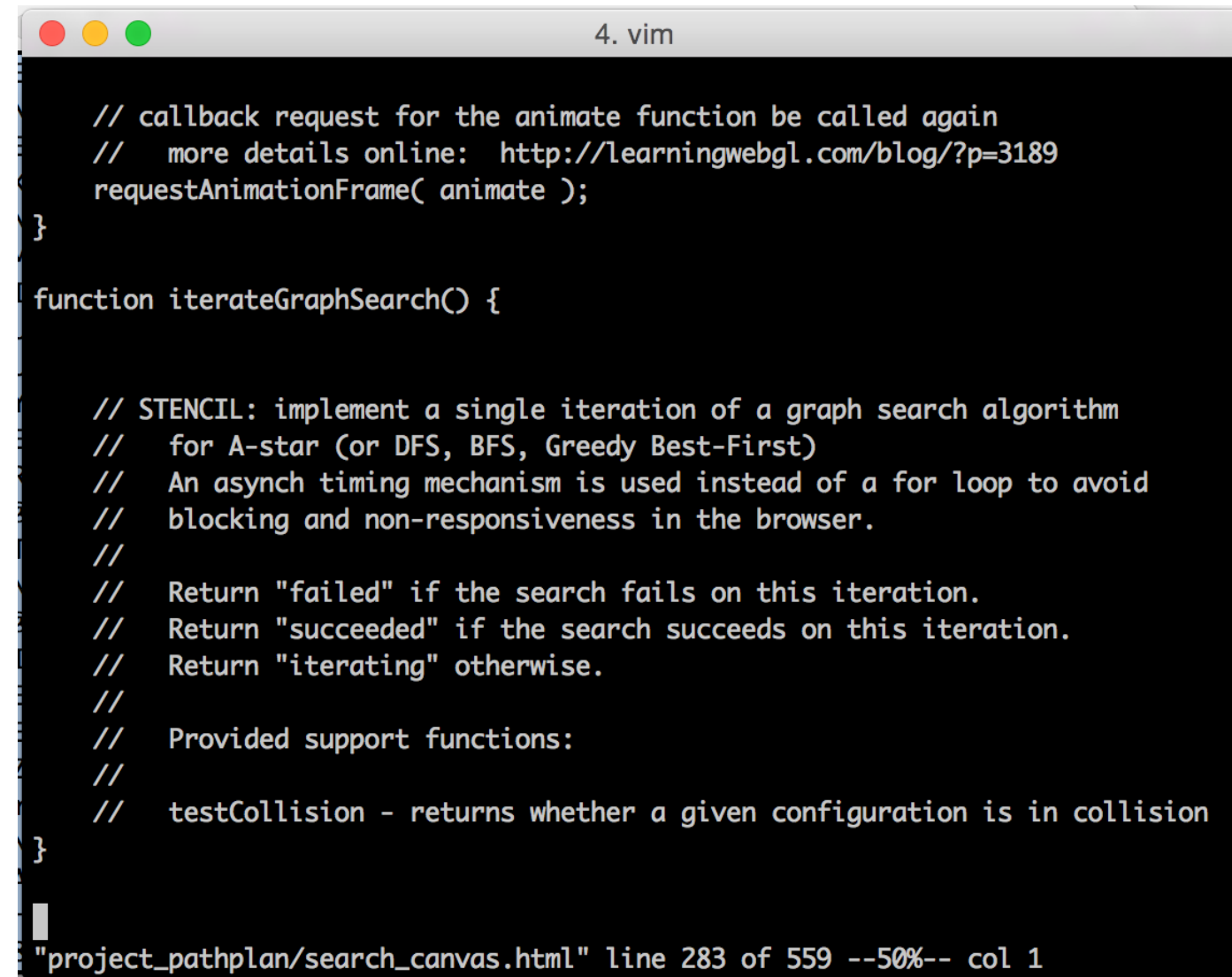


Coding process



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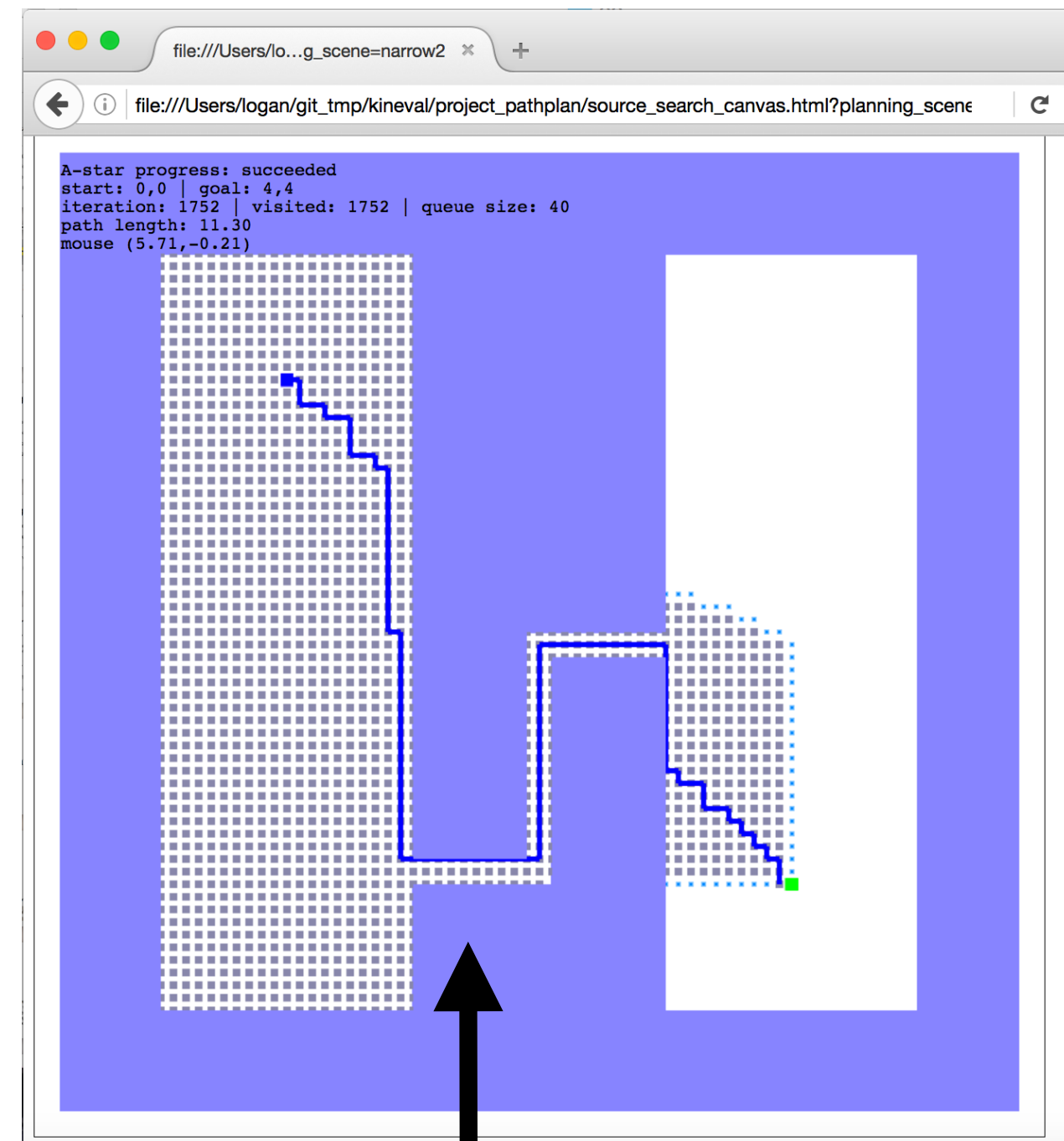
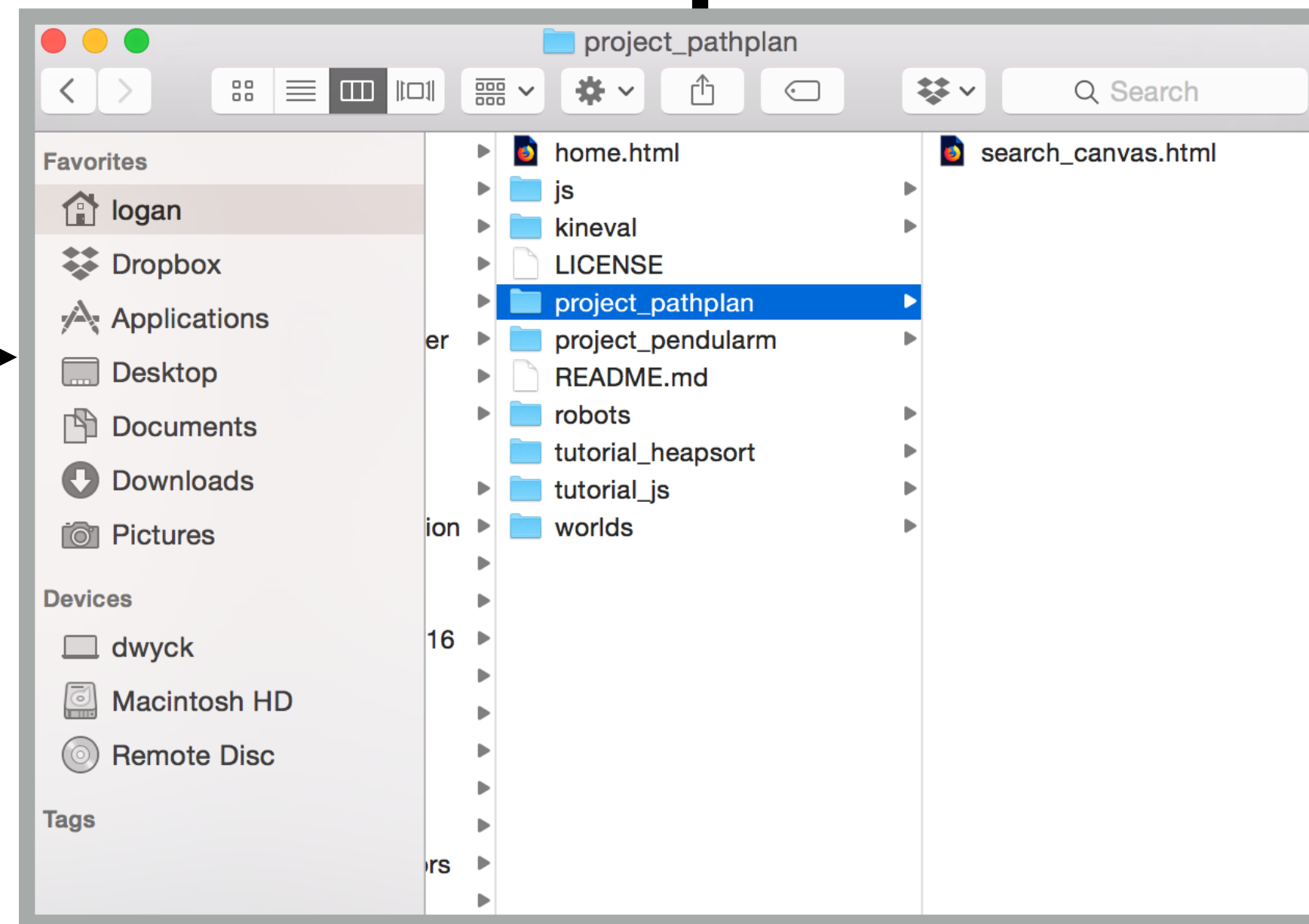
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open file

save file

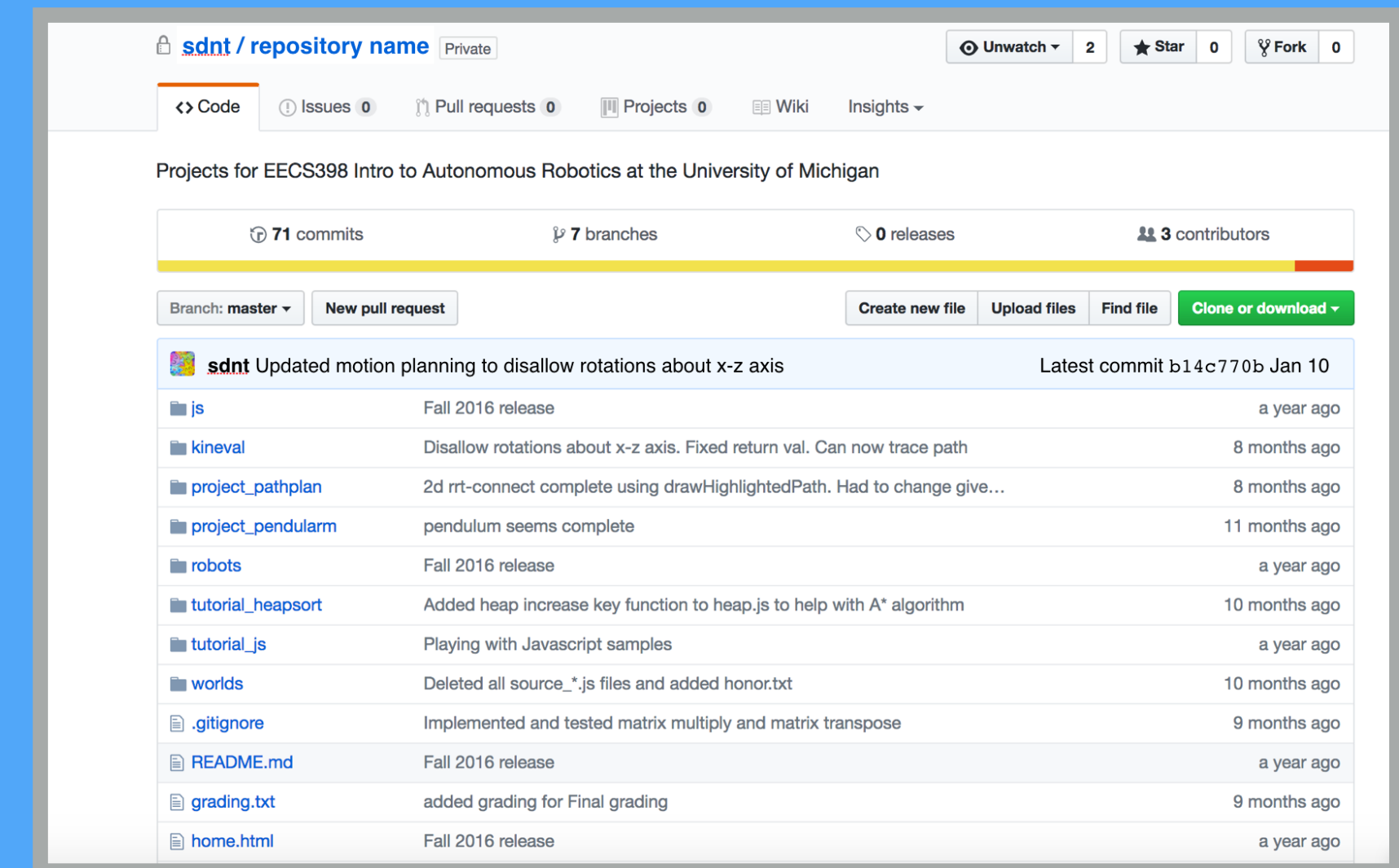
Source code

HTML and JS files
containing your code



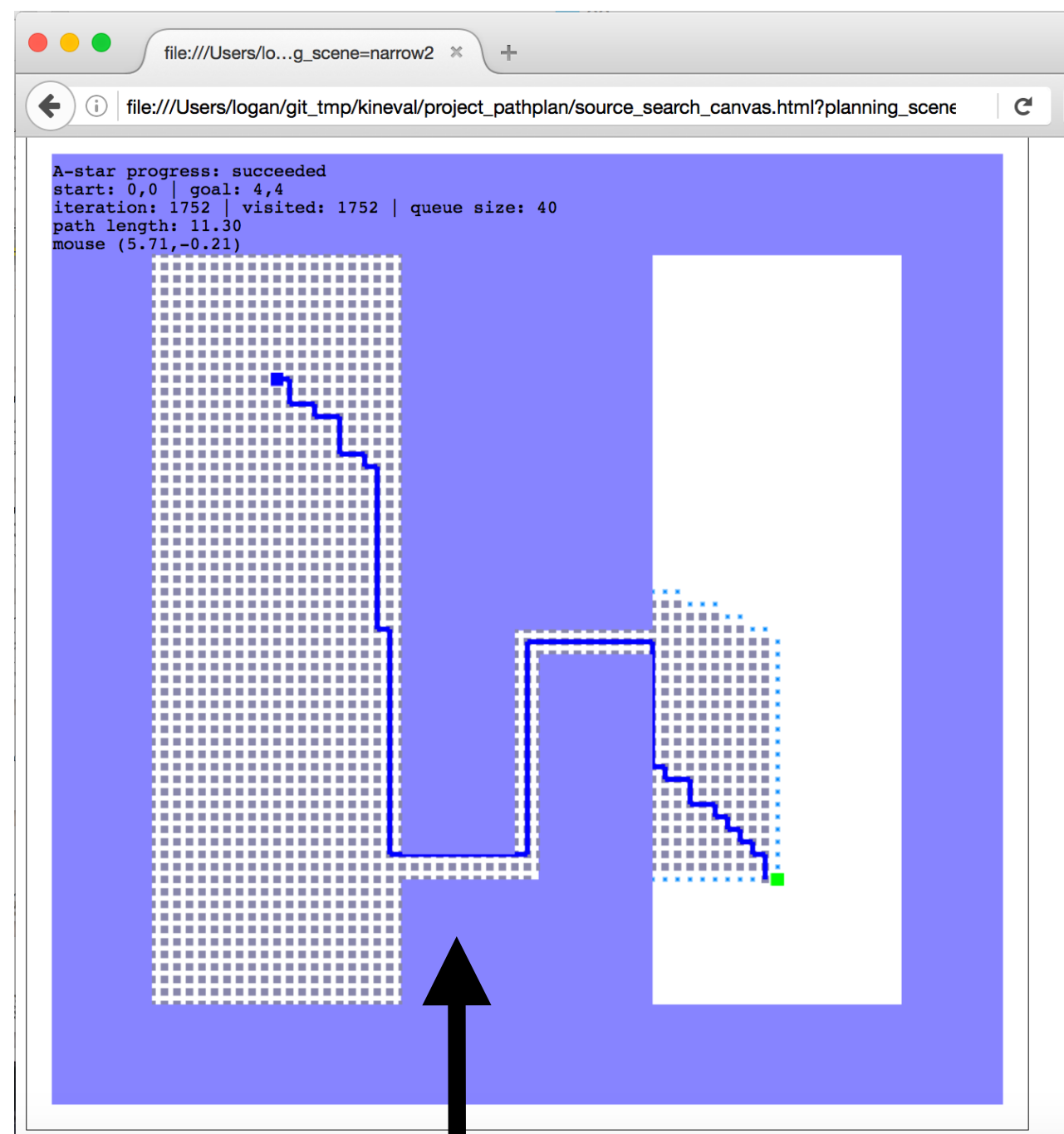
view file

git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading

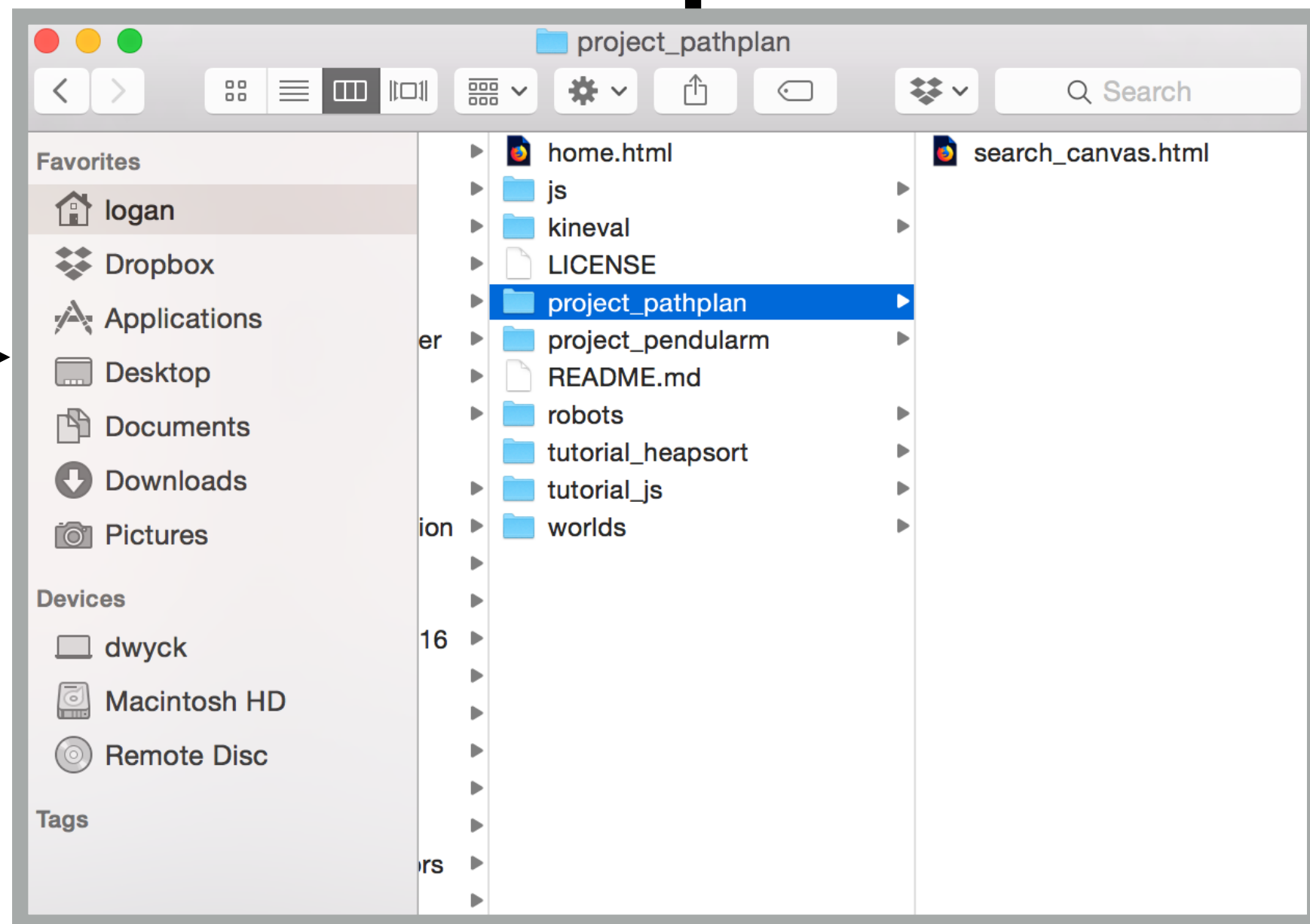


push repo

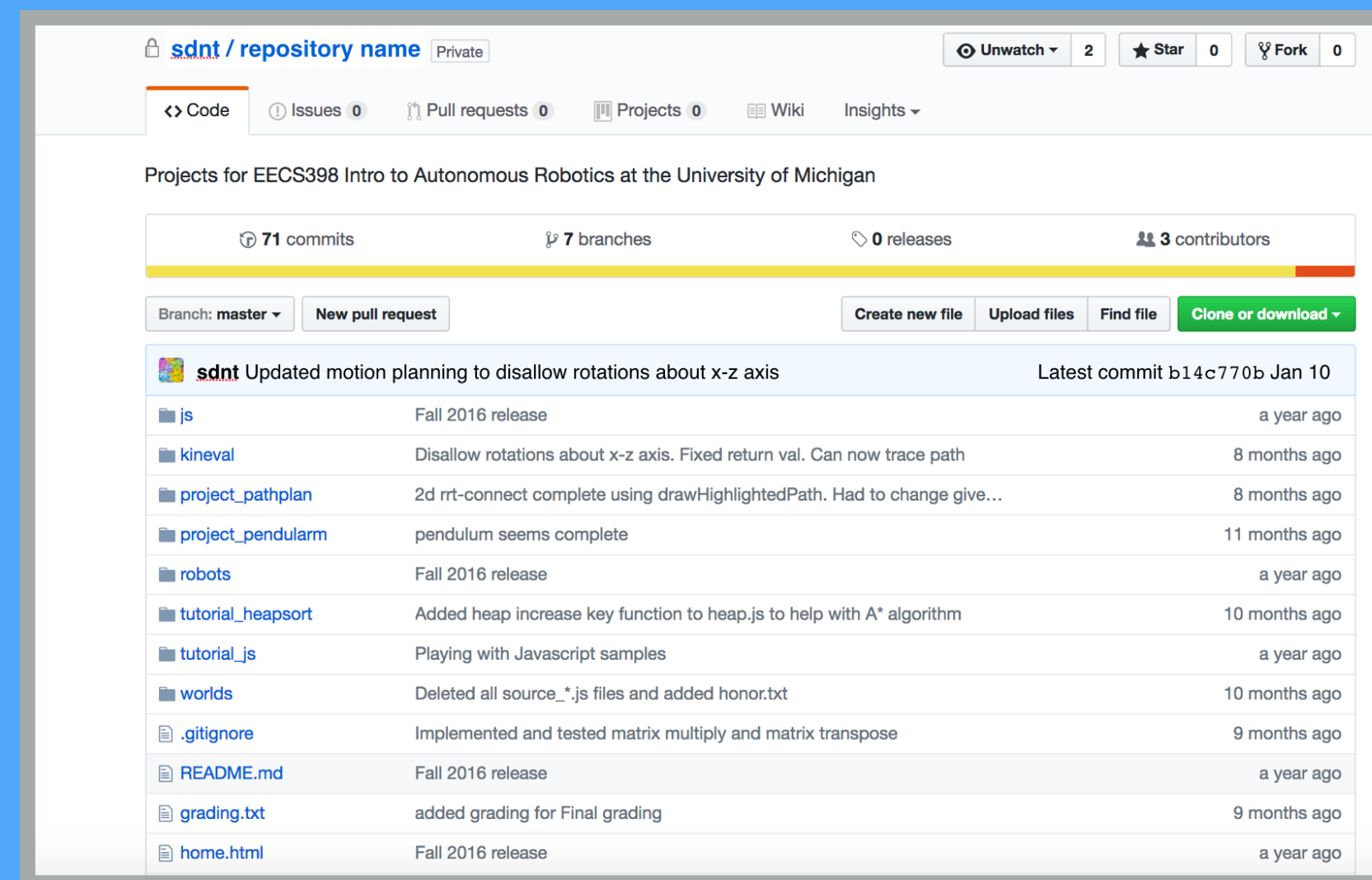
Pull repo



view file



git repository
store history of
code changes
and pull grading



push repo

Pull repo

CI Grader

Continuous Integration
testing of project code

**pull
repo**



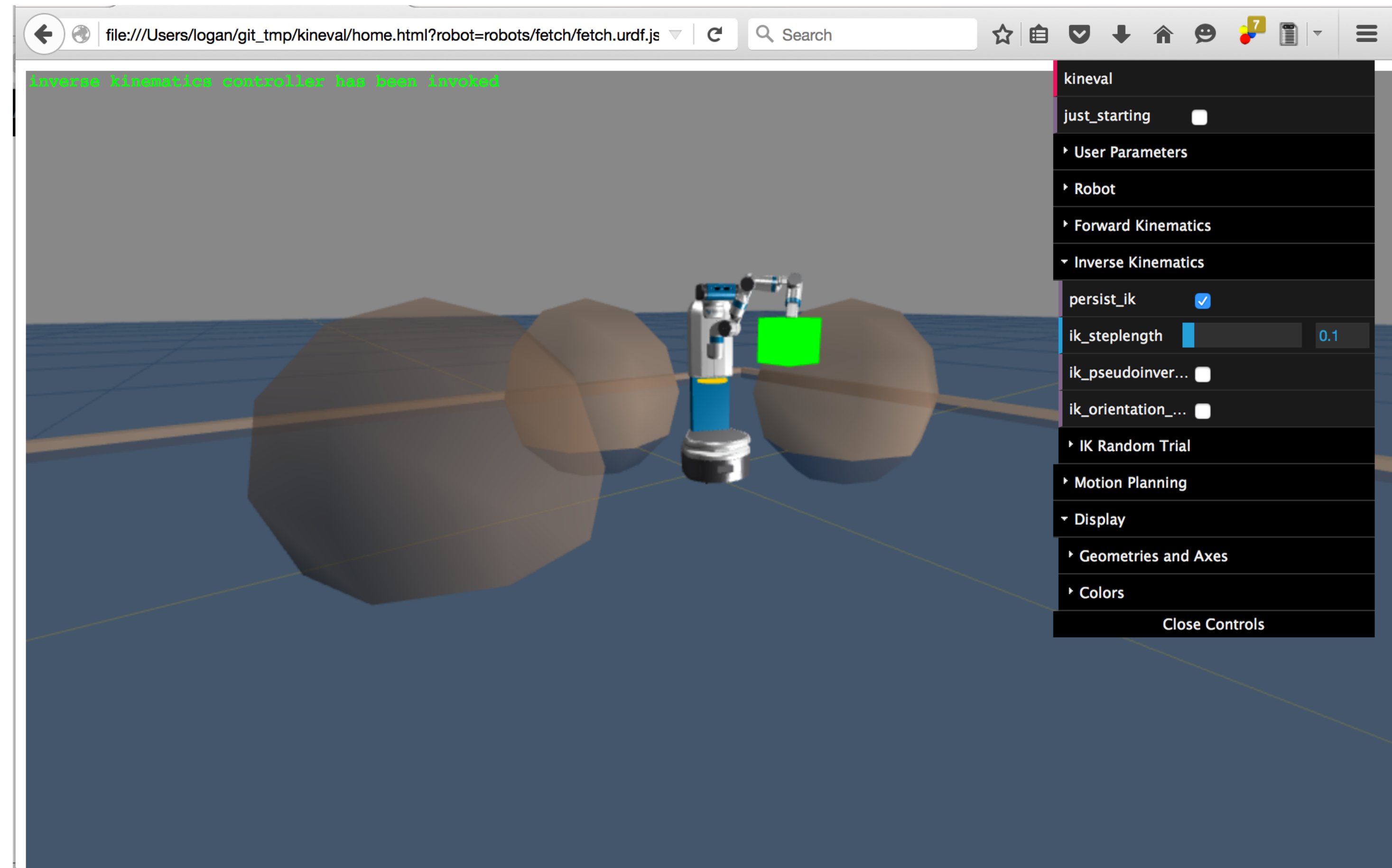
**push
grading**

This is new to AutoRob
for remote work.

All grades reviewed
by course staff

AutoRob and JavaScript/HTML5

- AutoRob course projects implemented for web browsers using JavaScript/HTML5
- KinEval code stencil was created for this purpose
- Works in commonly-used modern web browsers (Firefox, Chrome, Opera, ...)



AutoRob

Introduction to Autonomous Robotics
Michigan EECS 367

Robot Operating Systems
Michigan ROB 320

Winter 2022

Flipped Classroom Hybrid COVID-19 Edition



←

→

↺

https://github.com/autorob-WN22/kineval-stencil

☆

🔒

📧

🖱️

☰

Search or jump to...

/

Pull requests

Issues

Marketplace

Explore

🔔

+

👤

📄

autorob-WN22 / kineval-stencil

Public template

👁️

Watch

0

🔗

Fork

7

★

Star

0

forked from

autorob/kineval-stencil

<>

Code

🔗

Pull requests

🎮

Actions

📁

Projects

📖

Wiki

🛡️

Security

📊

Insights

🔗

master

🔗

1 branch

🏷️

0 tags

Go to file

Add file

Code

Use this template

This branch is 1 commit ahead of autorob:master.

🔗 Contribute

👤

tonyop

Update LICENSE

26c8fb8

10 days ago

🕒 23 commits

📁

js

initial commit Fall 2018

3 years

📁

kineval

Add matrix requirement for IK

15 months

📁

project_pathplan

Makes assignment 6 drawing work more like assignment 1 for...

14 months

📁

project_pendularm

fixed control set to 0 and 2d array problem in pendulum2.html

16 months

📁

robots

initial commit Fall 2018

3 years

📁

tutorial_heapsort

initial commit Fall 2018

3 years

About

Stencil code for KinEval (Kinematic Evaluator) for robot control, kinematics, decision, and dynamics in JavaScript/HTML5

📖 Readme

🔍

schedule

kineval

git

FAQ

assignments: 1

AutoRob

Introduction to Autonomous Robotics

Michigan EECS 367

Robot Operating Systems

Michigan ROB 320

Winter 2022

Flipped Classroom Hybrid COVID-19 Edition

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M

MICHIGAN

🤖

Why JavaScript/HTML5?

Why JavaScript/HTML5?

Spectrum of programming languages

Spectrum of programming languages

C

Matlab
(for numerics)

C++ (maybe)

Python

JavaScript



“Get it done right”

Suboptimal tradeoffs

“Get it done quickly”

Performance

Readability
(e.g., scoping by whitespace)

Rapid development

Robustness

Mixed Performance
(e.g., compiling down to C)

Visualization/UI

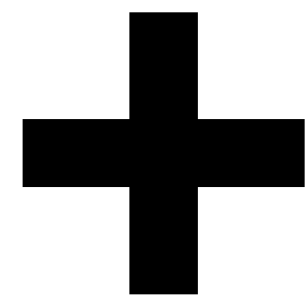
Reusability

Overhead Cost
(e.g., complex build and run time)

Dissemination

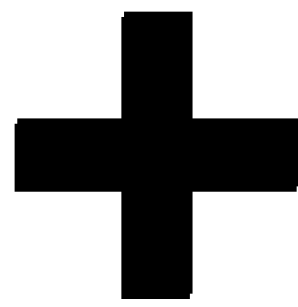
JavaScript has Pros and Cons

Pros

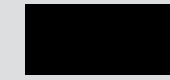


Cons





- It's free! (and open)
- Portability (Browsers are everywhere!)
- Excellent UI and visualization
(see threejs.org for examples)
- Reasonable learning curve
(No complicated build process)
- Translates to C++ style thinking
- Weak typing (JavaScript is C without discipline)
- Live introspection and coding



- Network access limited to HTTP
(for security)
- Limited file I/O (sandboxed run time for security)
- Floating point issues
(all numbers represented in IEEE 754)
- Speed and efficiency
(typically JavaScript is interpreted or compiled to intermediate code)
- Weak typing (JavaScript is C without discipline)
- Cryptic debugging messages

JavaScript is C without discipline

- If you are fluent in C or a “classical” programming language, JavaScript has prototyped objects and minor syntactical differences
 - your instincts and stackoverflow should be enough
- If you are familiar with Matlab or a “scientific” language, you may need time to become familiar with syntax and some data structures
- If you are new to programming: EECS 402 or EECS 280 or ROB 502 are highly recommended to be taken in parallel or as a prerequisite

What is JavaScript/HTML5?

What is JavaScript/HTML5?

- The essential technologies for creating and rendering web pages are HTML5, JavaScript, and CSS
- These technologies structure the run-time environment of web browsers



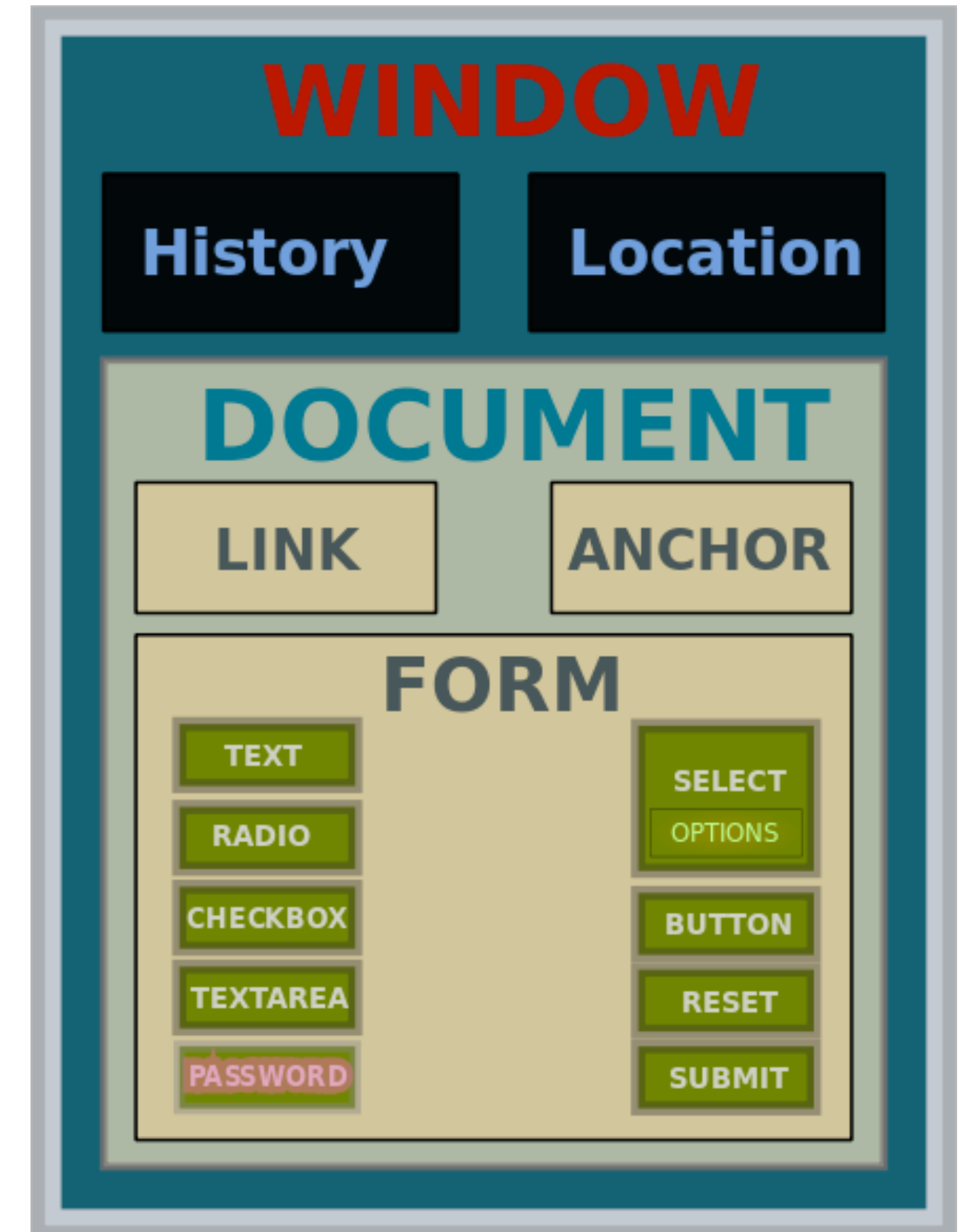
What is JavaScript/HTML5?

- **HyperText Markup Language** (HTML5): a markup language for expressing web pages as documents
 - Web browsers read HTML files and render to display
 - Document Object Model representation
- **JavaScript** (formally ECMAScript): a high-level, dynamic, untyped, interpreted programming language for making “dynamic” web pages
- **Cascading Style Sheets** (CSS): a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document



Document Object Model (DOM)

- HTML document defined by elements nested within markup tags (e.g., `<br>` `<h1>text</h1>`)
- DOM provides programmatic access to these elements as JavaScript objects
- DOM provides 2 important global objects:
 - “**window**” is the DOM root for a browser tab (a global variable “x” is actually “window.x”)
 - “**document**” maintains the current state of the document; auto-populated upon loading
- Each element has a “style” property for CSS

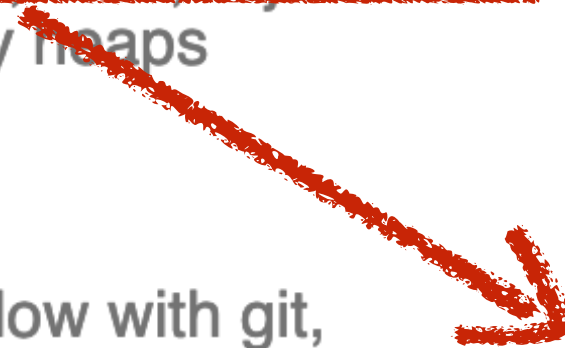


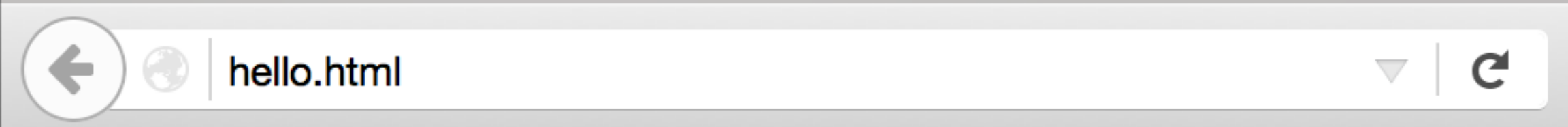
Start with a simple example

Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization : "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)] What is a robot? : Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		
Jan 10	shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]	Wikipedia	
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow : Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox , hello.html , JavaScript by Example , hello_anim , hello_anim_text	
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview		
Week 3			
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics		
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation : Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration	

JavaScript/HTML5 hello example

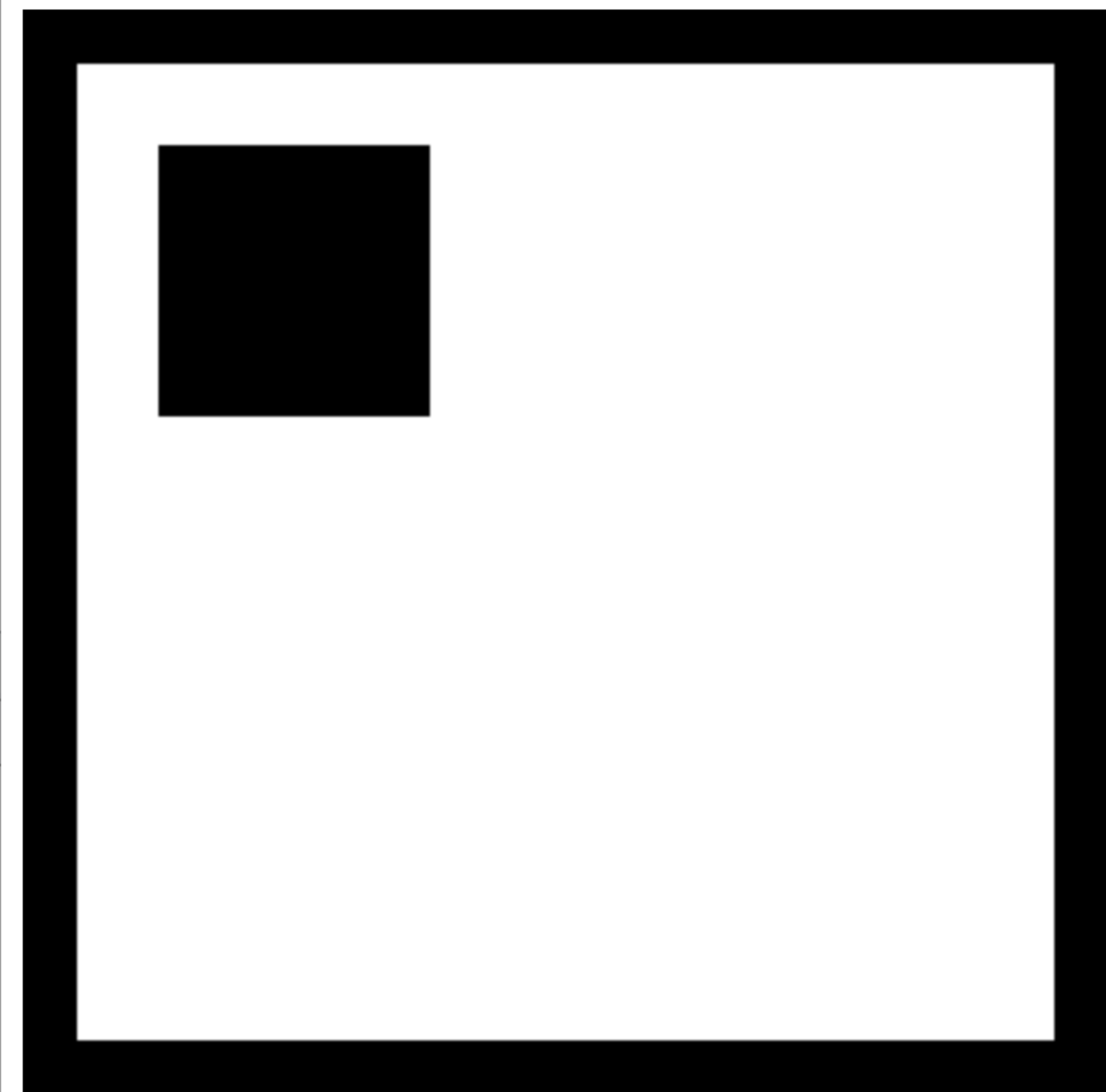




Chad

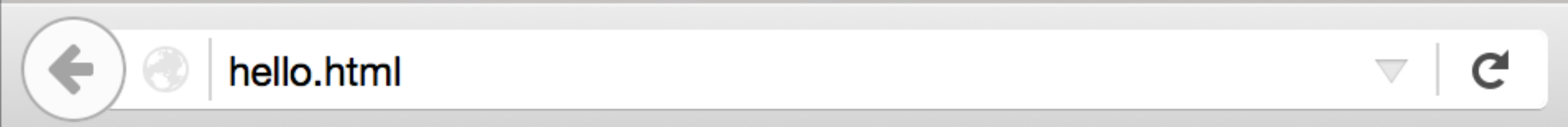
was here

new paragraph



hello example

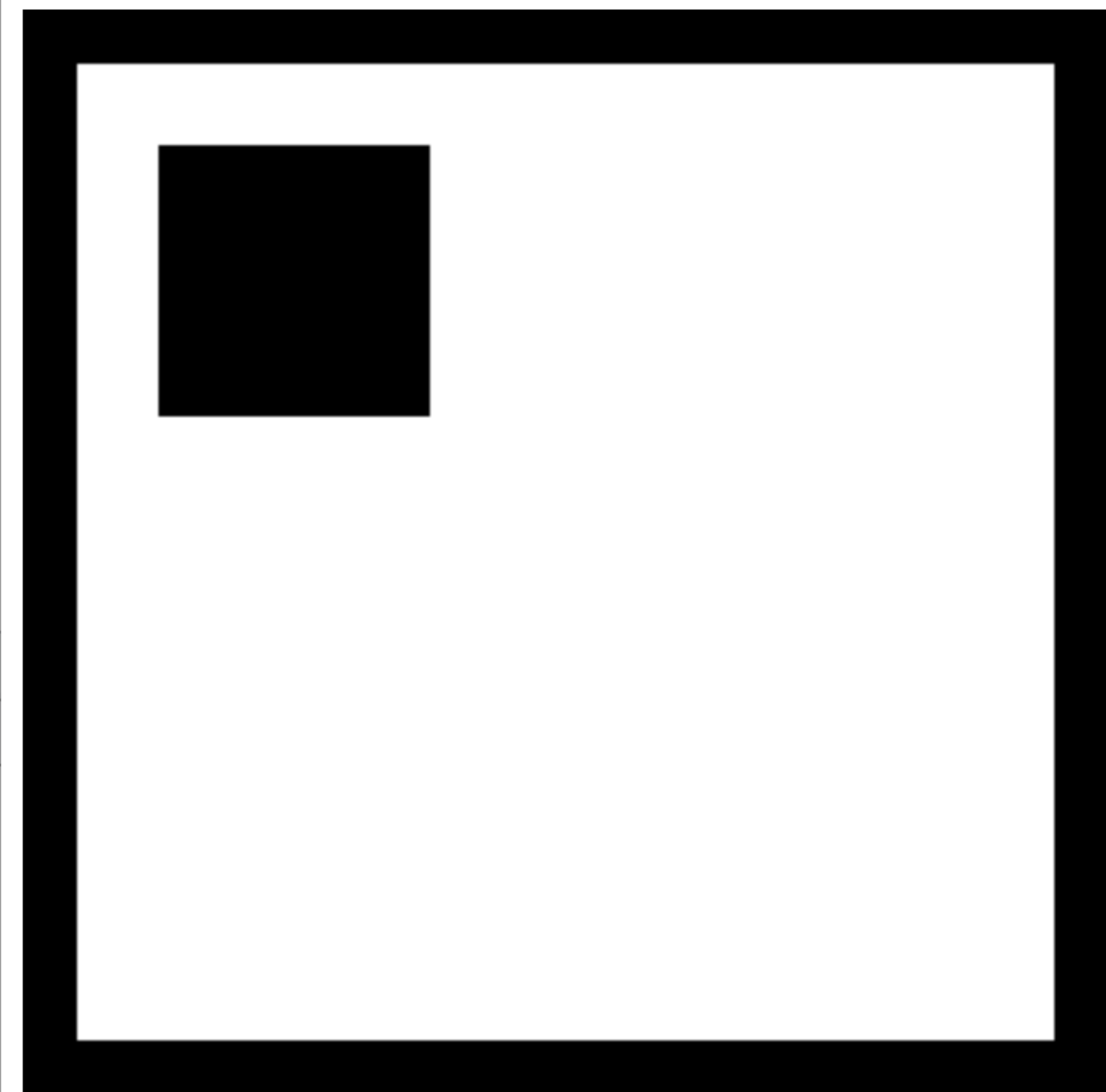
- <http://autorob.github.io/examples/hello.html>



Chad

was here

new paragraph



hello example

- <http://autorob.github.io/examples/hello.html>



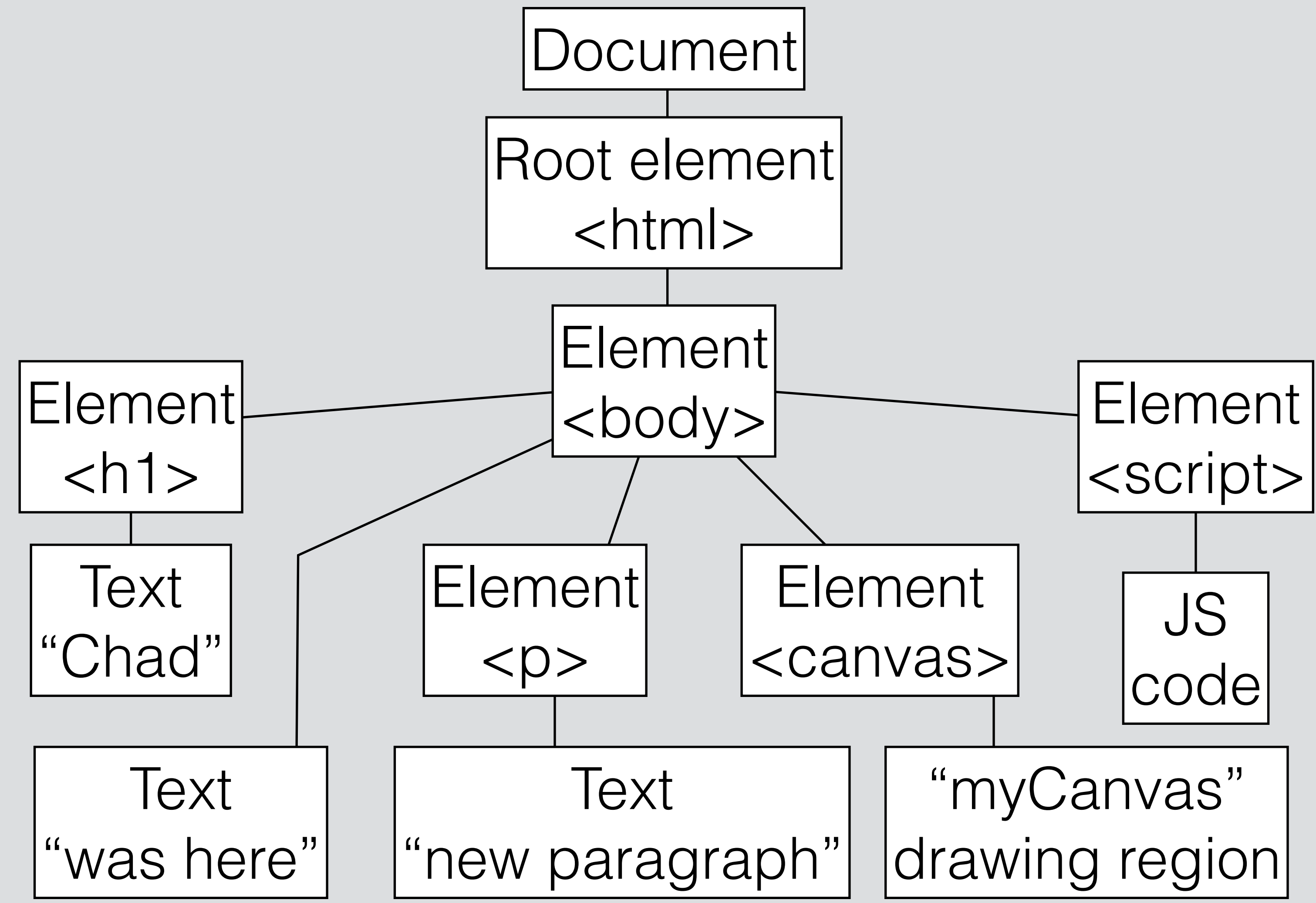
Chad

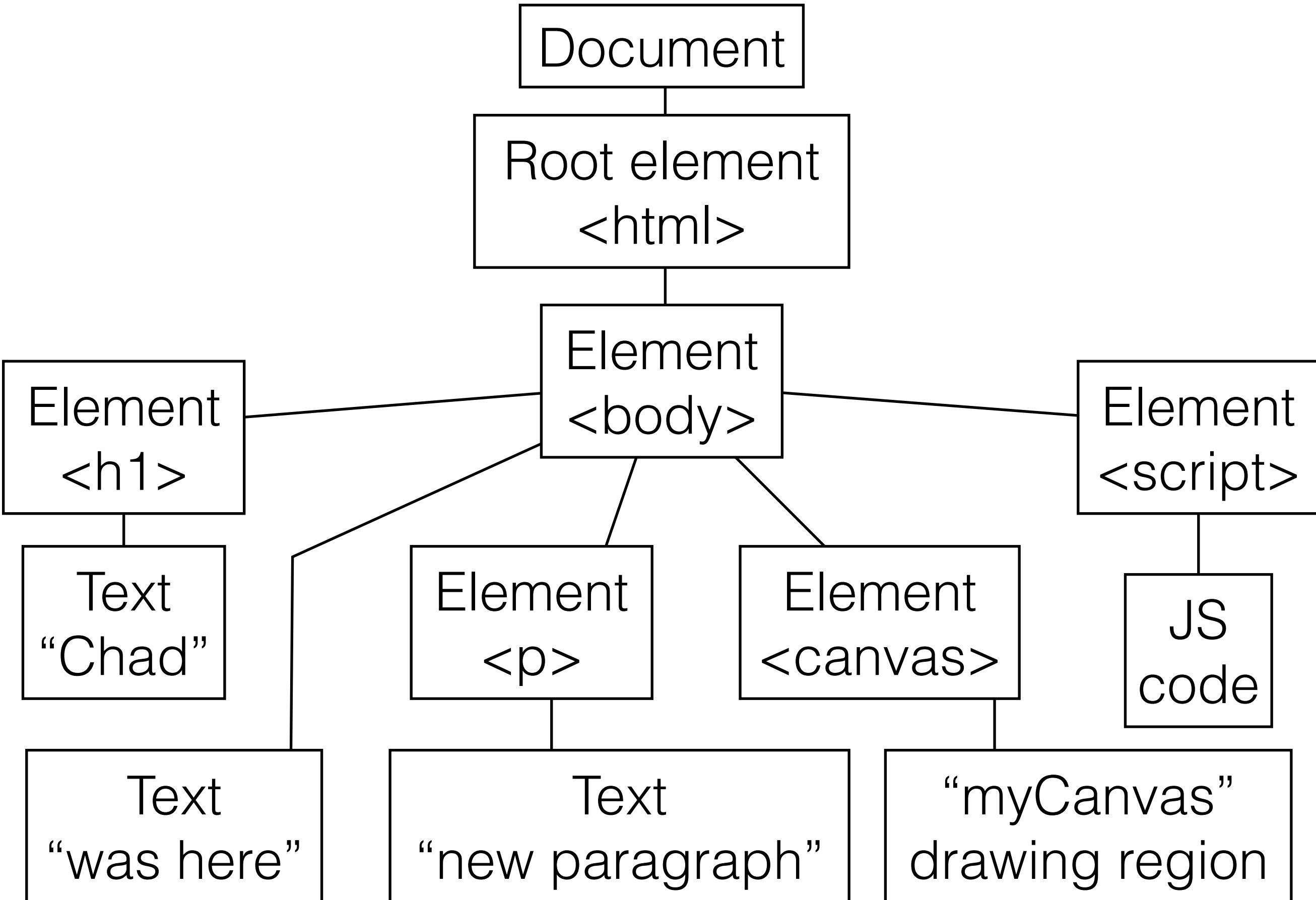
was here

new paragraph

hello example

DOM created by browser upon loading hello.html





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<html> <body> <!-- this is a comment in HTML. it is ignored -->

<h1>Chad</h1>  <!-- say your name big -->

was here  <!-- say something smaller -->

<p>  <!-- start a new paragraph --> new paragraph </p>

<!-- create a element for drawing -->
<canvas id="myCanvas" width="400" height="400"></canvas>

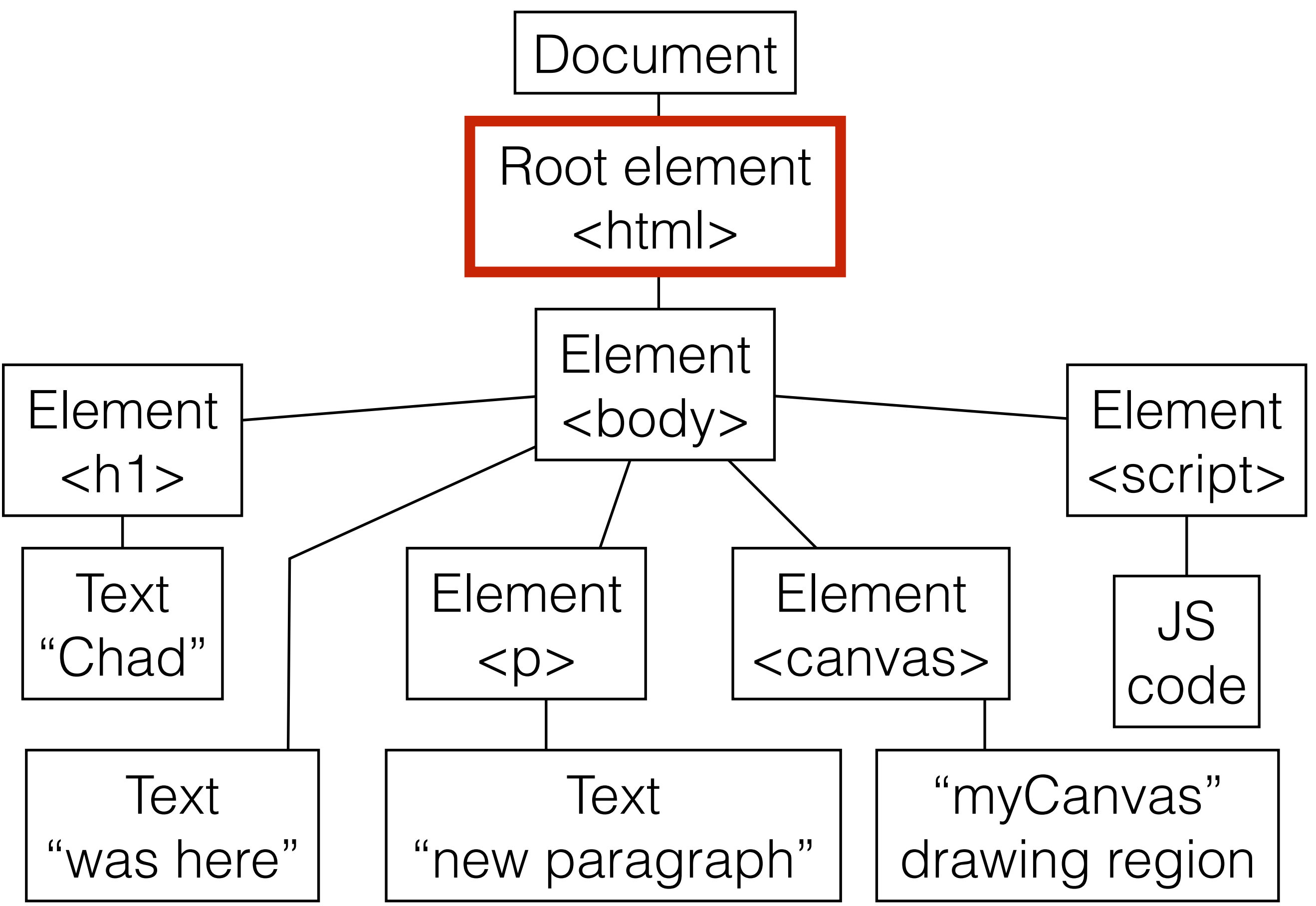
<!-- create an element with JavaScript code to execute -->
<script>
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    // grab the canvas HTML element for drawing
    var canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas");

    // grab the canvas drawing context
    var ctx = canvas.getContext("2d");

    // draw rectangles
    ctx.fillRect(50,50,100,100);
    ctx.fillRect(0,0,20,400);
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    ctx.fillRect(0,380,400,20);
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hello.html file



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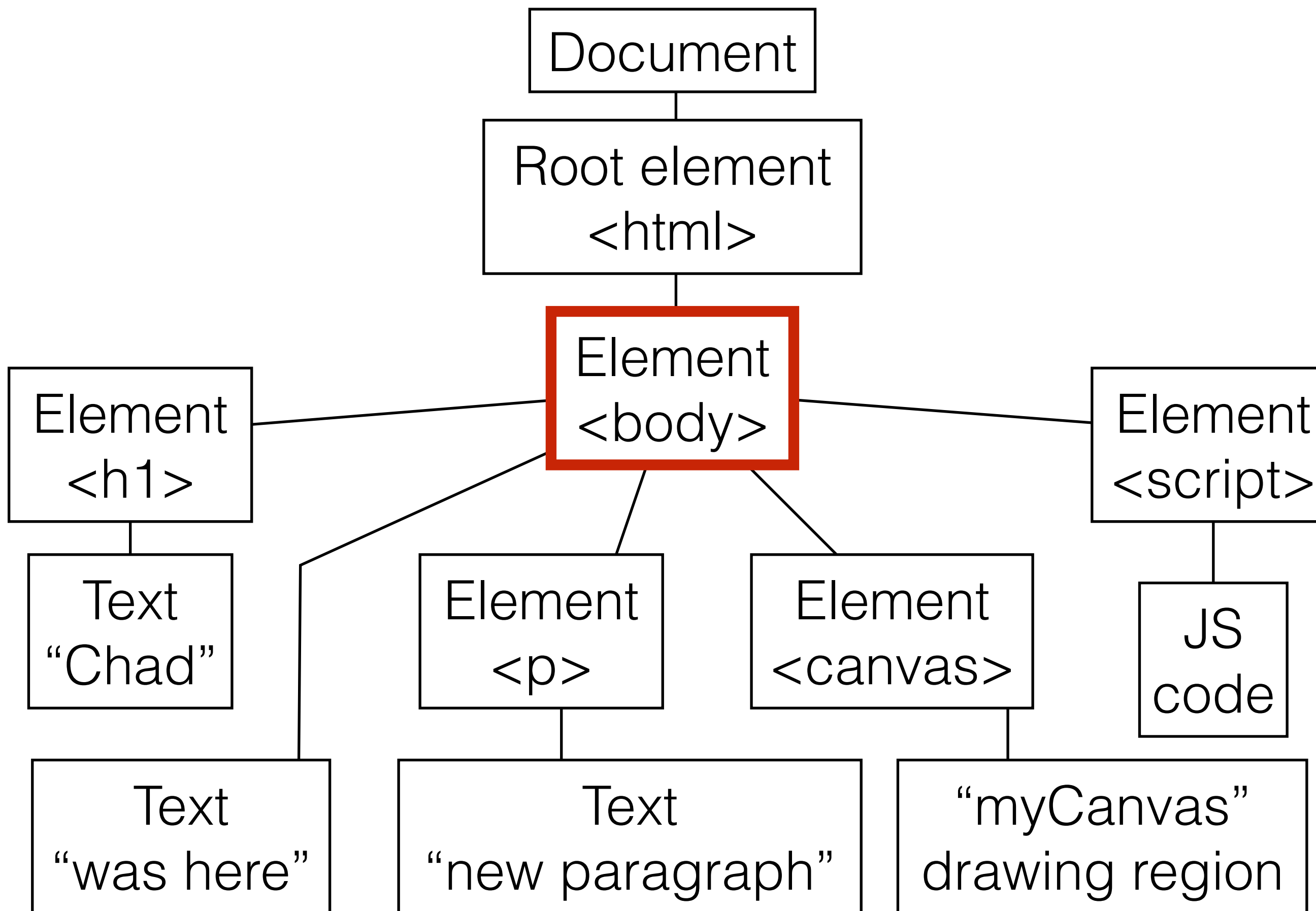
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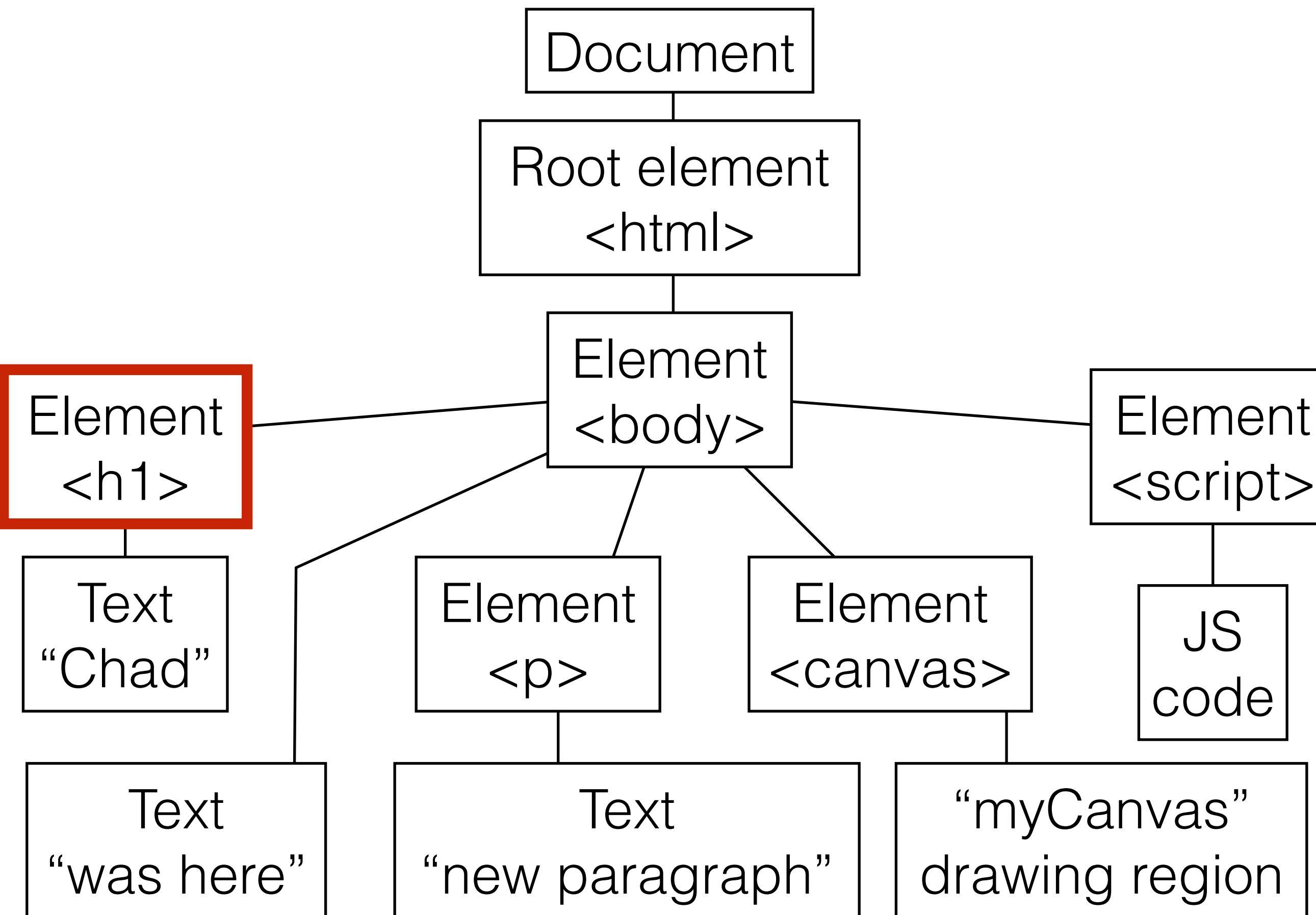
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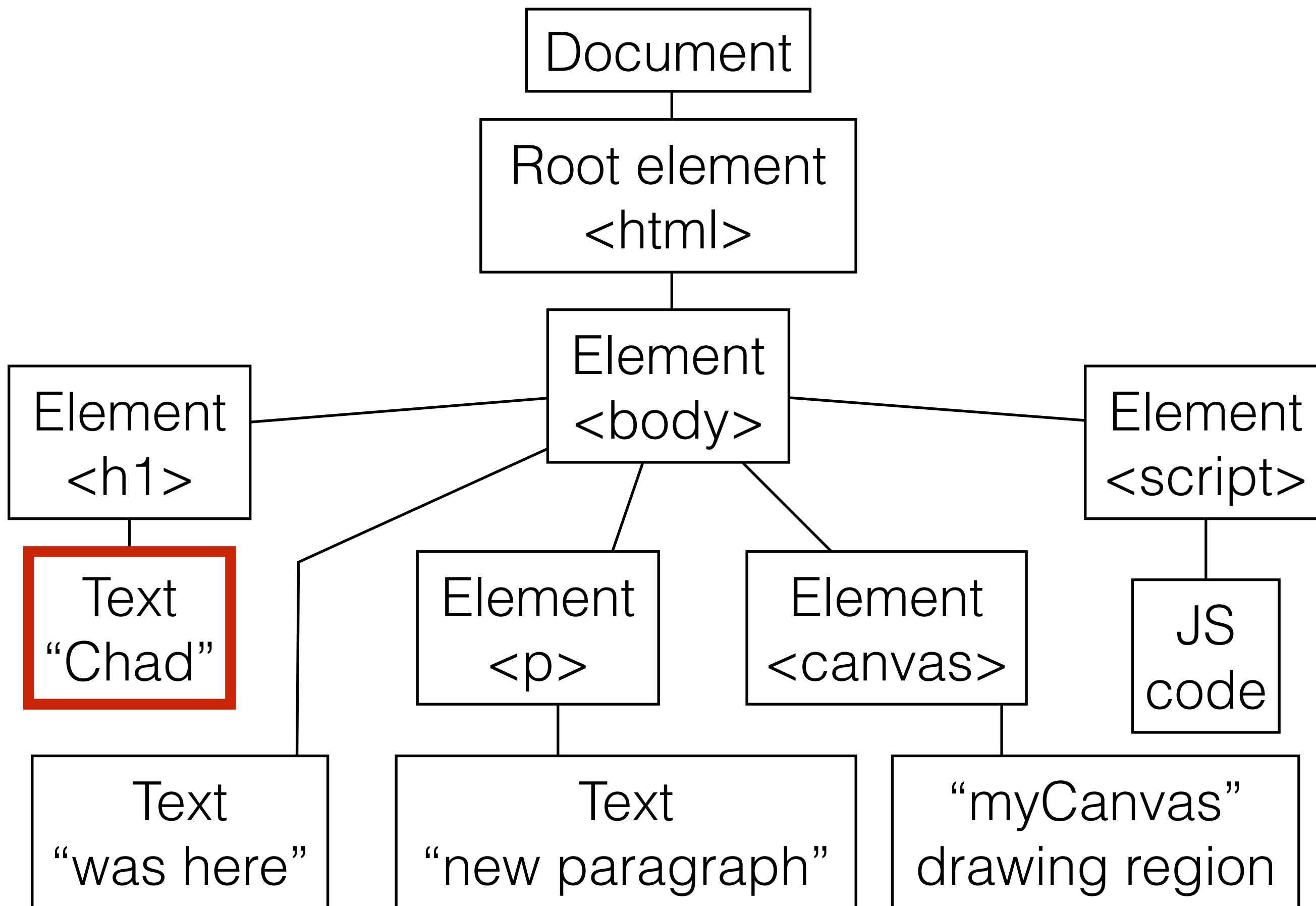
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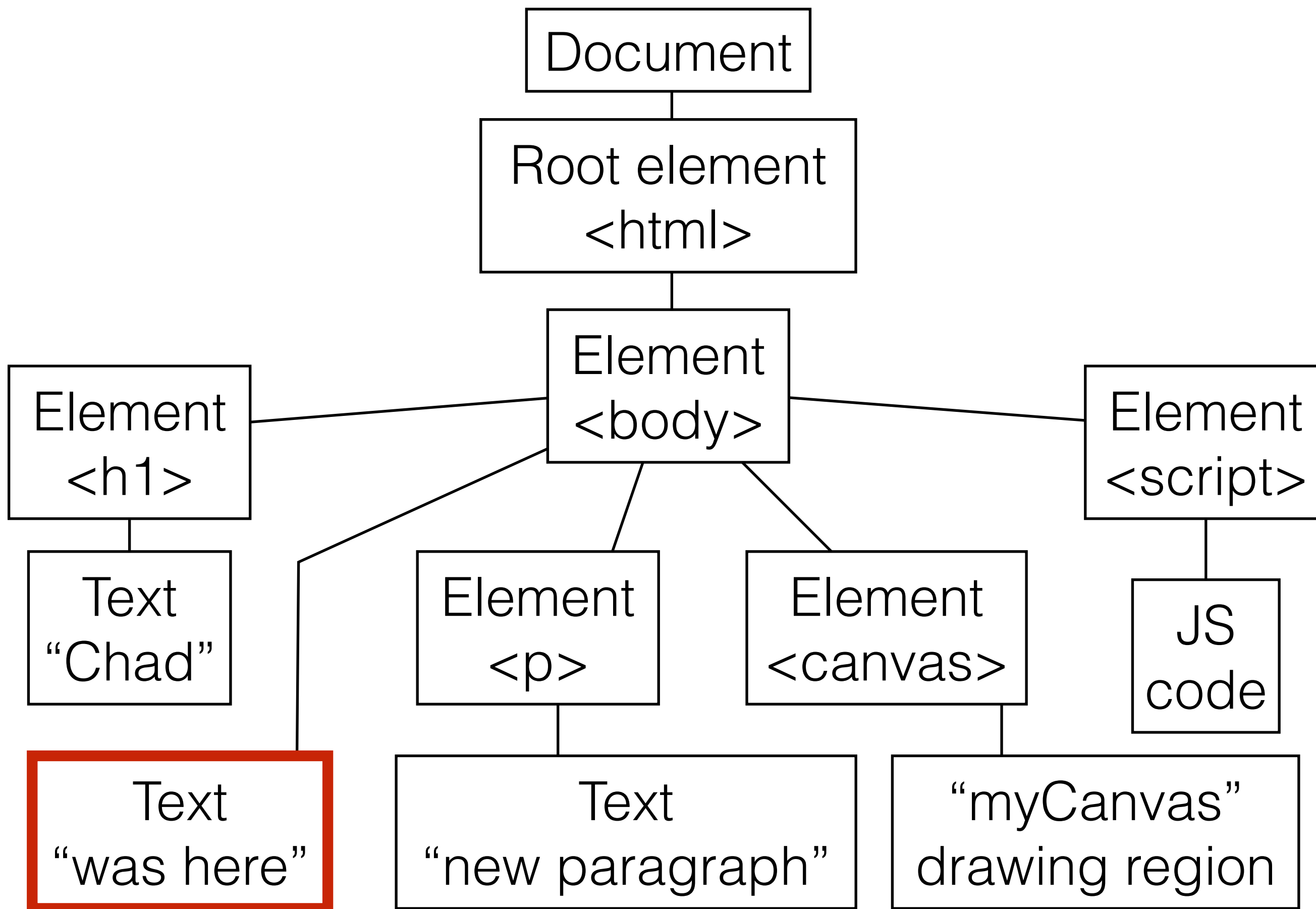
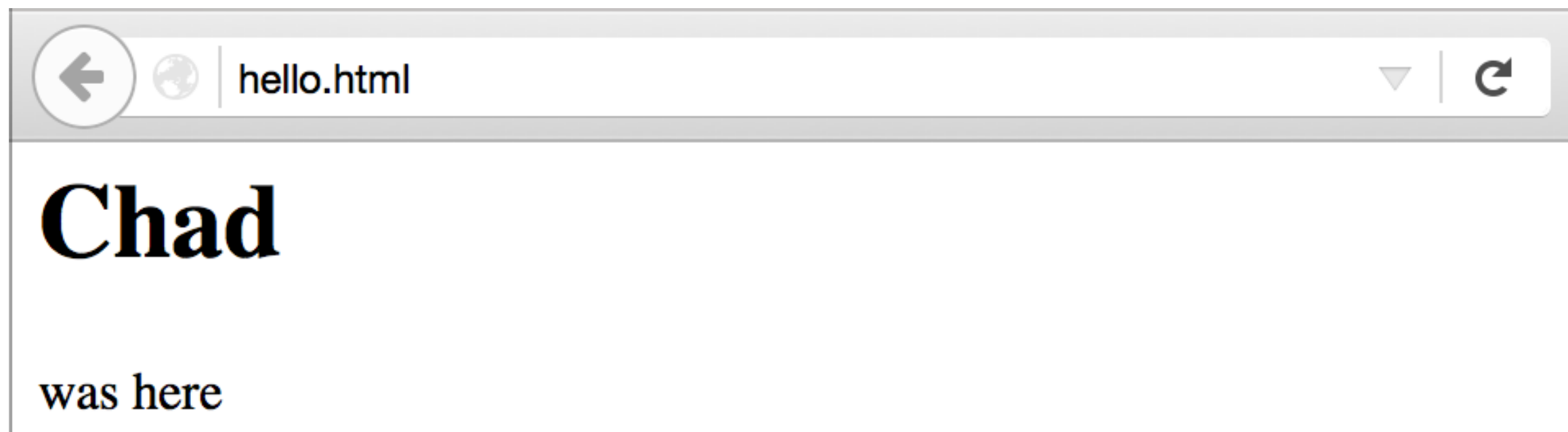
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`</body> </html>`

hello.html file



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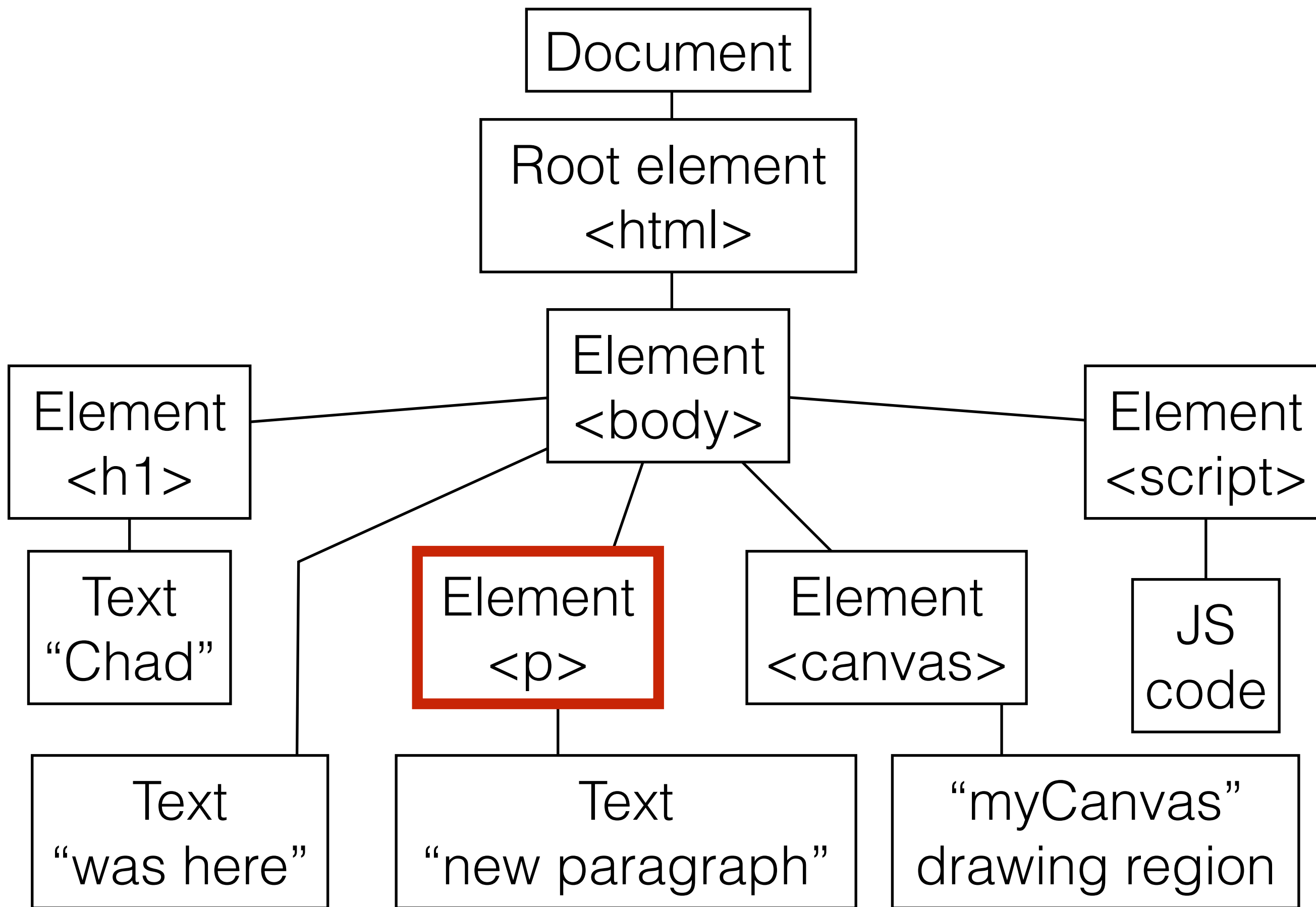
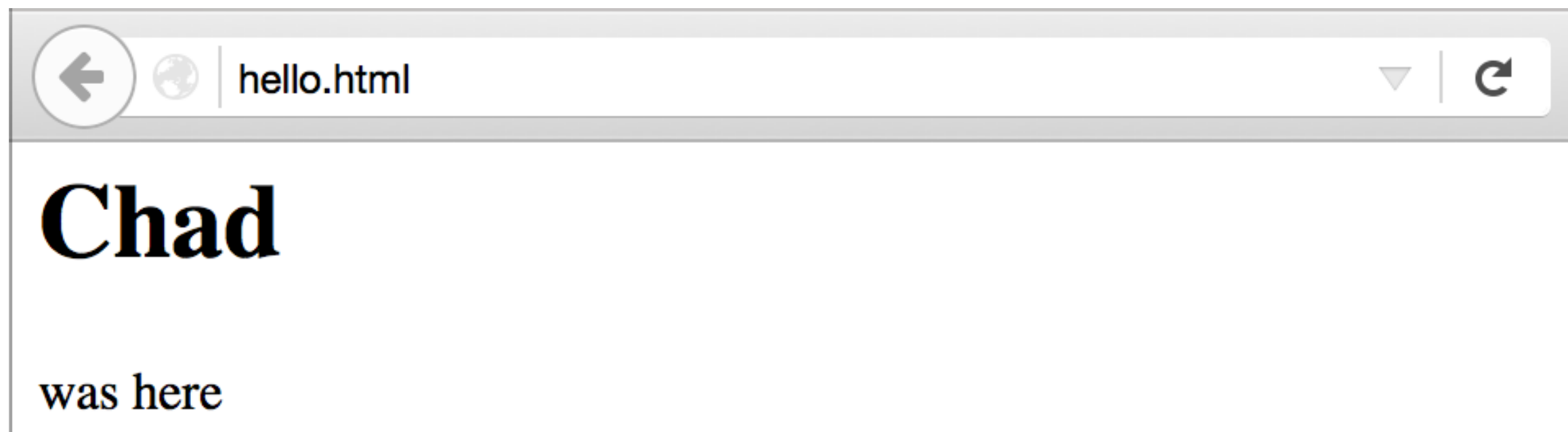
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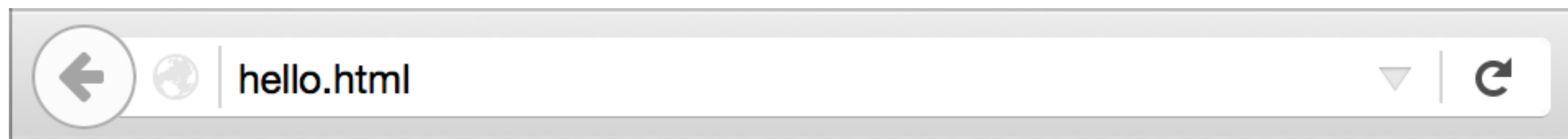
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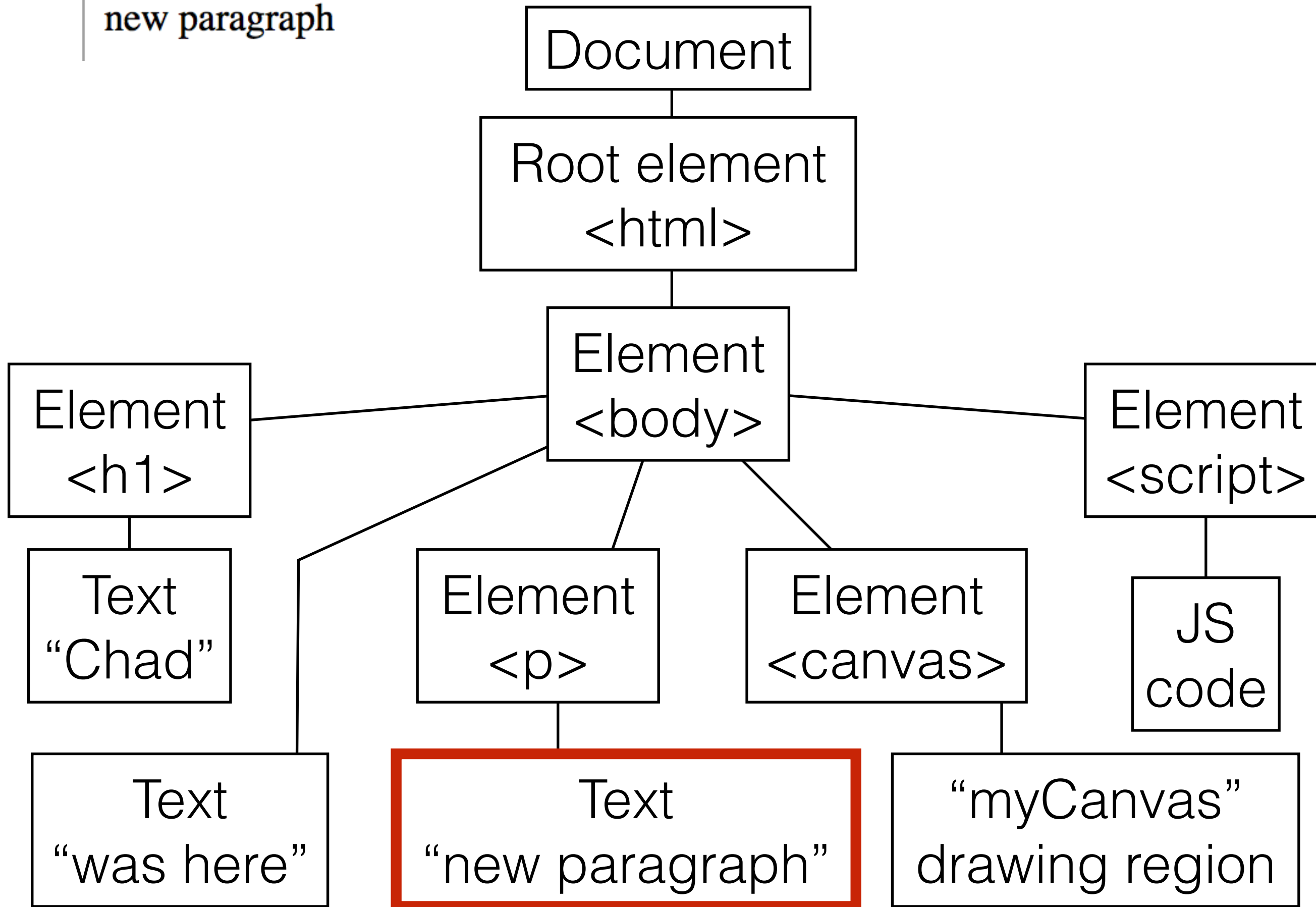
hello.html file



Chad

was here

new paragraph



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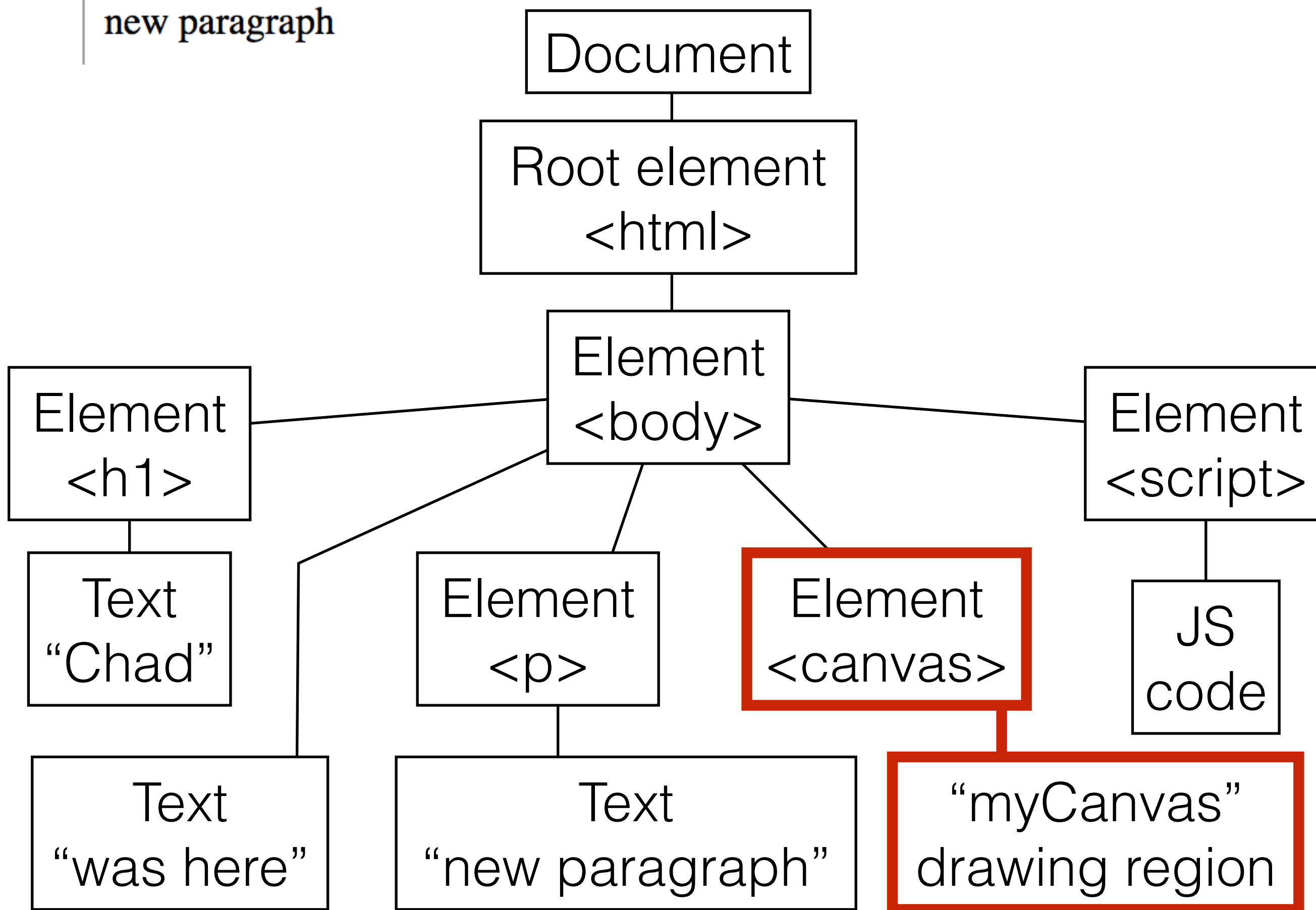
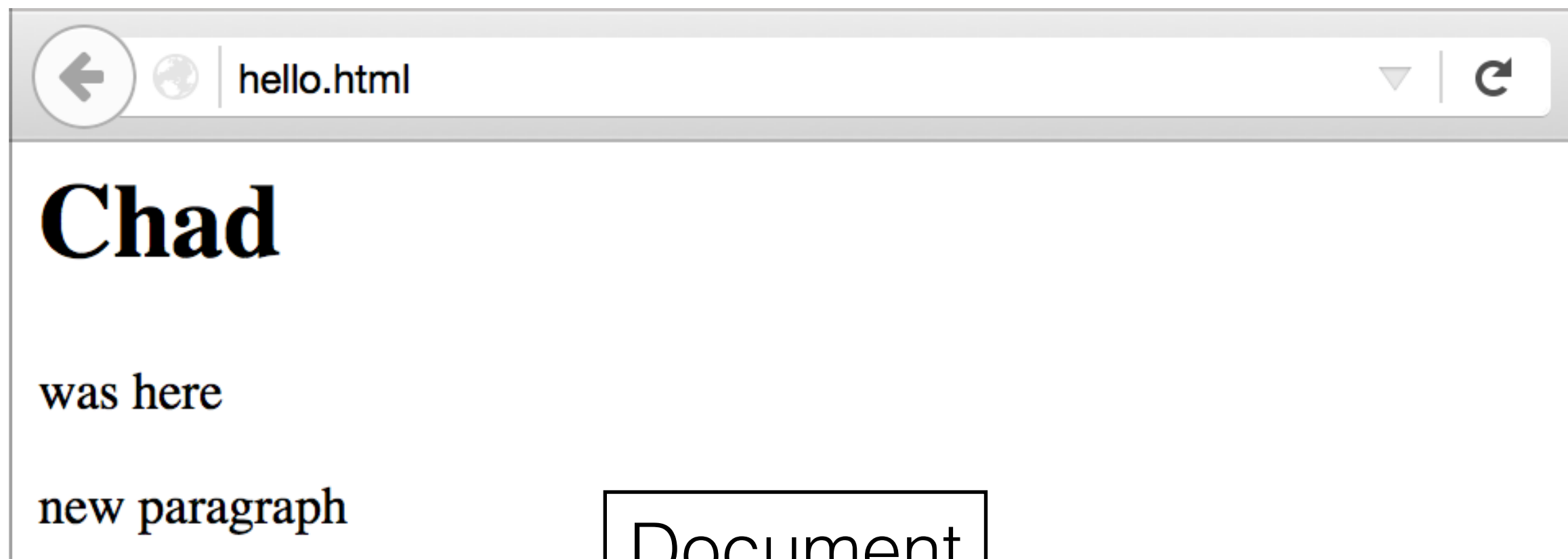
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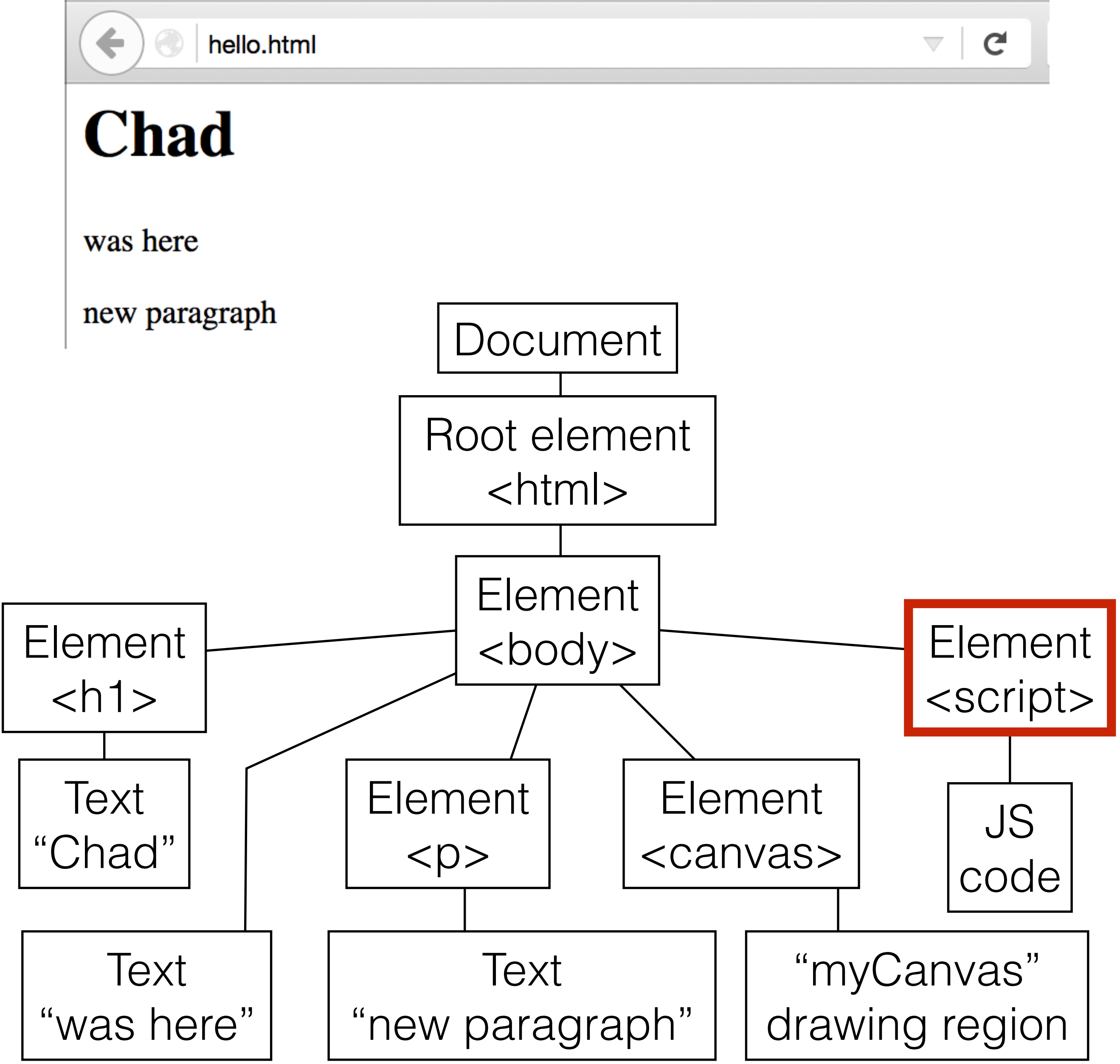
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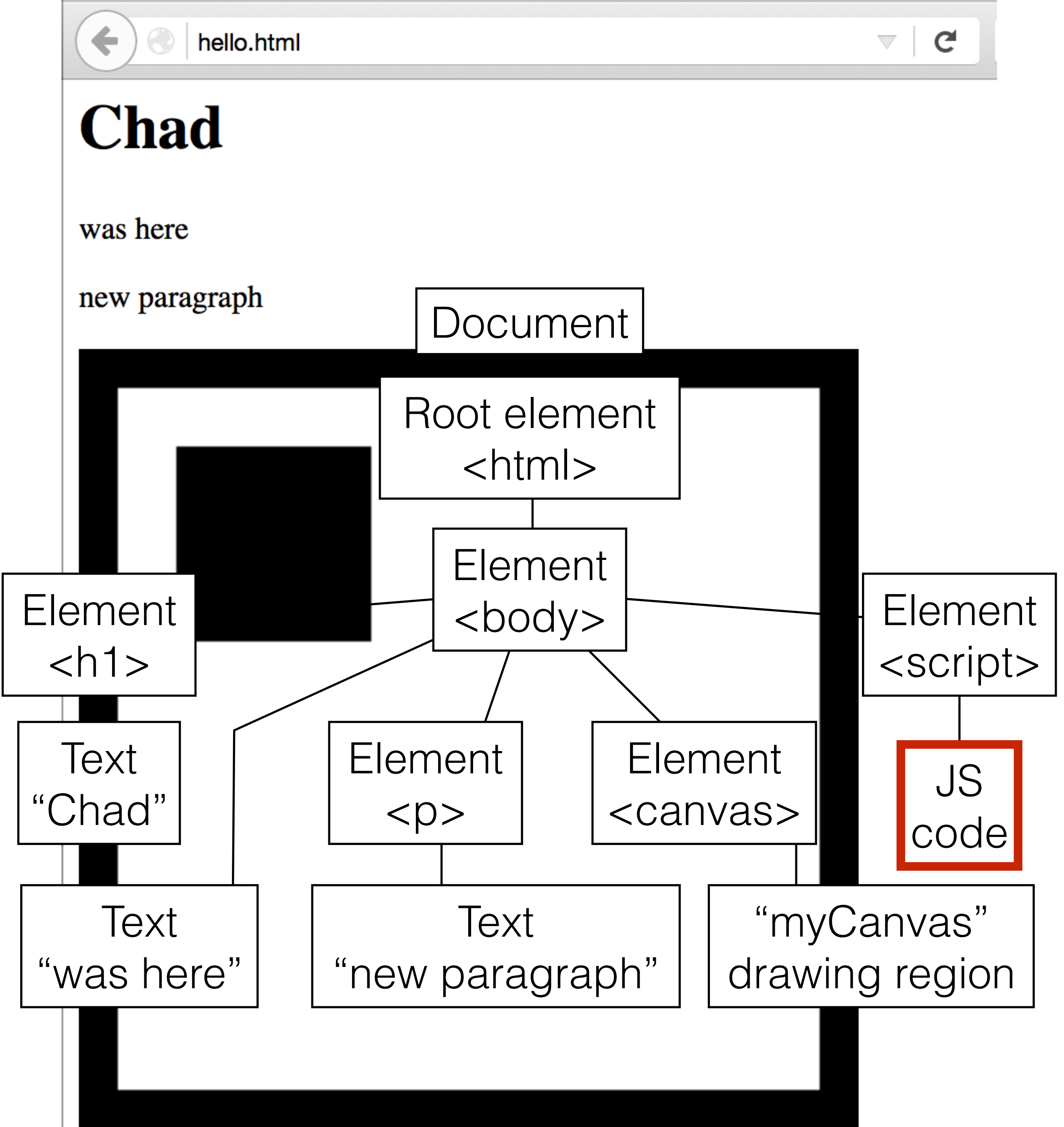
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```

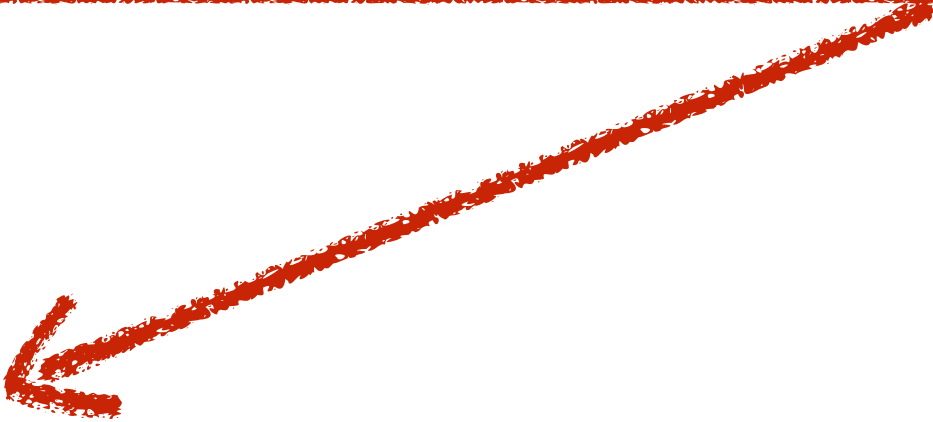
hello.html file

JavaScript:
the quick and dirty

Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization : "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)]	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
	What is a robot? : Brief history and definitions for robotics		
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		
Week 2			
Jan 10	Path Planning : Navigation as graph search, DFS, BFS, Dijkstra shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]	Wikipedia	
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow : Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox , hello.html , JavaScript by Example , hello_anim , hello_anim_text	
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview		
Week 3			
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics		
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation : Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration	

JavaScript tutorial by example



Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial
[Chad Jenkins \(ocj\)](#)

[autorob.org](#) | [autorob.online](#) | [autorob.github.io](#)

--> Please review the `tutorialJSCoding()` function

autorobObject contents:

AutoRob university is Michigan

AutoRob department is EECS

AutoRob course_number is 367-002

AutoRob subject is autonomous_robotics

AutoRob string_containing_the_word_subject is an irrelevant property

AutoRob phoneArray is 8,6,7,5,3,0,ni-i-i-ine

AutoRob instructor is ocj

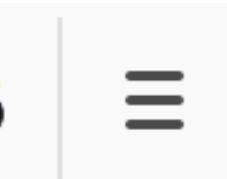
AutoRob printCourseInfo is function myFunction(inputObject) { // create array that will be returned var outputArray = []; // Object.keys() method returns an array of top-level keys in an object myObjectKeys = Object.keys(inputObject); // format and output strings for each key/value element of myObject for (i=0;i

Open “View Source” in browser to see this code


```
31 Firefox Web Console: Control-Shift-K or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-K;
32 Chrome JavaScript Console: Control-Shift-J or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-J;
33 Opera Developer Tools: Control-Shift-I or (Mac OS X) Option-Command-I
34 Safari Web Inspector: Option-Command-I (after enabling Develop mode)
35 Internet Explorer Developer Tools: F12
36 -->
37
38 <!-- DOCTYPE specifies of the document type as HTML -->
39 <!DOCTYPE html>
40
41 <!-- Start tag for the HTML document -->
42 <html>
43
44     <!-- The onload property will execute upon the browser completely loading
45         the body of the HTML document. This onload routine will call the
46         function "tutorialJSCoding" that is in the "js_overview.js" file.
47     -->
48     <body onload="tutorialJSCoding()">
49         <p>
50             Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial <br>
51             <i><a href="ocj.name">Chad Jenkins (ocj)</a></i>
52         </p>
53
54         <p>
55             <br><br><br>
56             (Remember to open the <a href="https://webmasters.stackexchange.com/questions/8525/how-do-i-open-the-javascript-console-i
57             </p>
58     </body>
59
60     <head>
61         <title>Quick JavaScript Code-by-Example Tutorial</title>
62
63         <!-- the script tag contains JavaScript code that the browser will
64             execute, either as code inside the tag markers or inside the
65             file specified in the src property
66         -->
67         <script type="text/javascript" src="js_overview.js"> </script>
68
69         <!-- this tag removes the annoying error message about garbled text -->
70         <meta charset="UTF-8">
71     </head>
72 </html>
73
74
```

Examine tutorialJSCoding() function





```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";
```


JavaScript Variables

- JavaScript has primitive data types for Number, String, Boolean, etc.
- Variables become declared when they are first assigned
- Variables are globally scoped by default, unless first used with “var”

Equal sign (=) will assign a value to a variable



```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";  
var booleanLocal = true;  
numberLocal = 20 - 18; // is this variable local?
```



Double forward slash (//) will ignore the remainder of a line

Variable Assignment Examples

```
stringGlobal = "this is a global variable";
```

**assigns string “this is a global variable” in
a variable named stringGlobal**

variable name	variable value
stringGlobal	“this is a global variable”

```
var booleanLocal = true;
```

**assigns boolean value of true in
a variable named booleanLocal**

variable name	variable value
booleanLocal	true

```
numberLocal = 20 - 18;
```

**assigns numeric value of 20 minus 18 in
a variable named numberLocal**

variable name	variable value
numberLocal	2

JavaScript Data Structures

- Object is the core data type for more complex data structures
- Object is an associative data structure; it stores a collection of variables as “keys” (or “properties”) each with an associated “value”

```
myObject = {}; // objects can also be created dynamically
```

```
// create object property "university" with an assignment of "Michigan"  
myObject.university = "Michigan"; // this variable is of type "string"
```

```
// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";  
myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"
```

```
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```



Double forward slash (//) will comment the remainder of a line

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)

- Objects in JavaScript can be alternatively assigned through JSON
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/JSON>

**The same object created through
JavaScript statements and separately in JSON**



```
myObject = {}; // objects can also be created dynamically

// create object property "university" with an assignment of "Michigan"
myObject.university = "Michigan"; // this variable is of type "string"

// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";
myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"

myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```

```
myObject = {
  university : "Michigan",
  department : "EECS",
  course_number : 367
}
```


Objects and References

- An object variable is not itself a data structure, but rather a reference to a data structure

```
myObject = {}; // objects can also be created dynamically

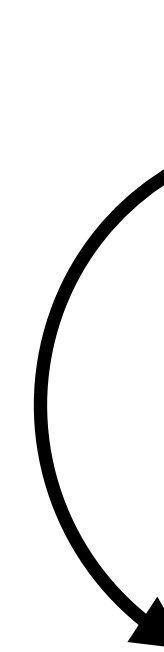
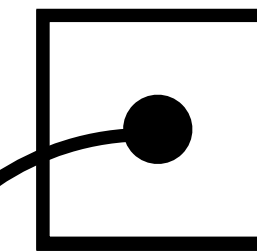
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myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```

**When this code runs,
this data structure will
be created in memory**

myObject



university	Michigan
department	EECS
course_number	367

Objects and References

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myObject = {}; // objects can also be created dynamically

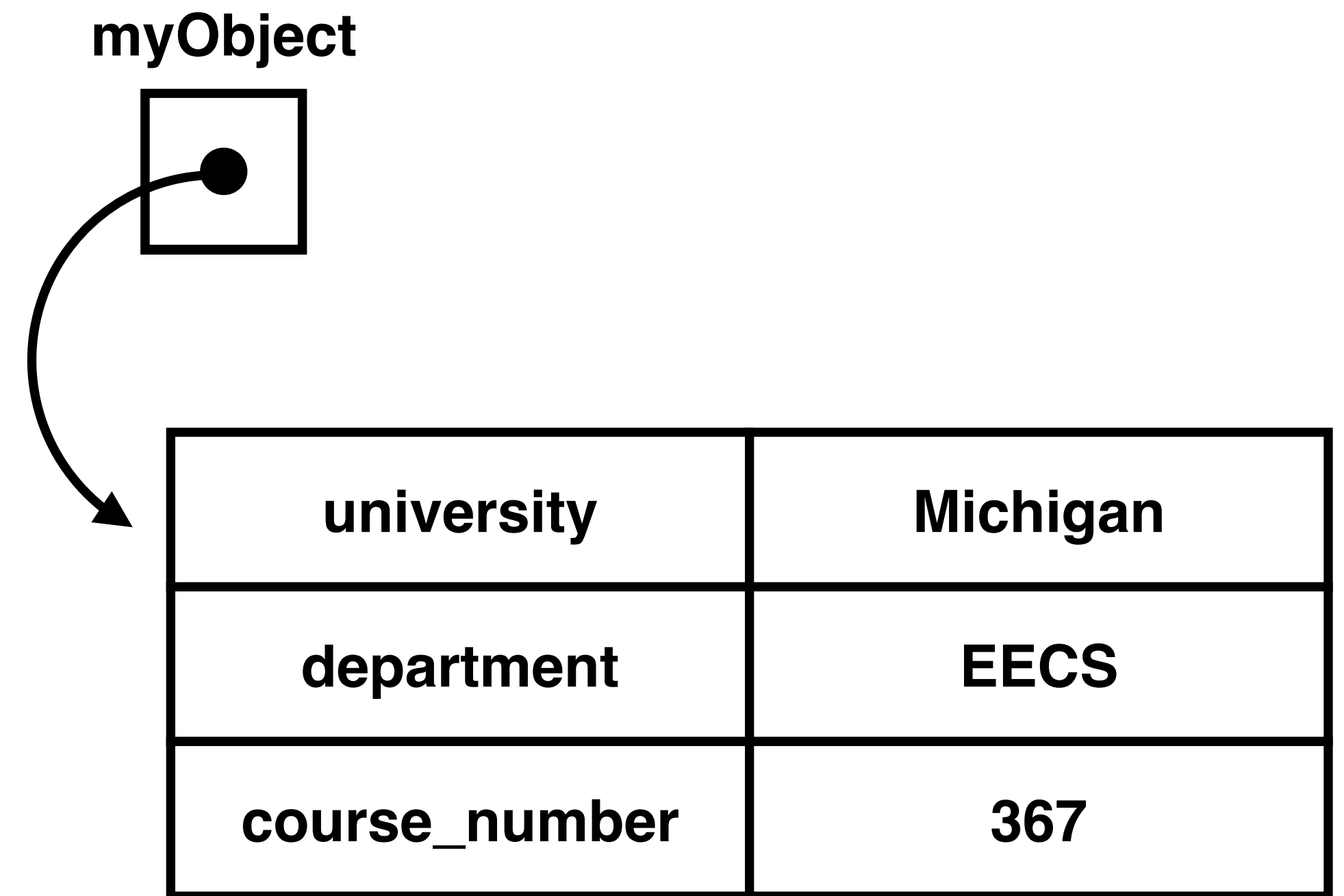
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```

```
copiedObject = myObject;
```

what will happen if we assign this structure to a new variable?



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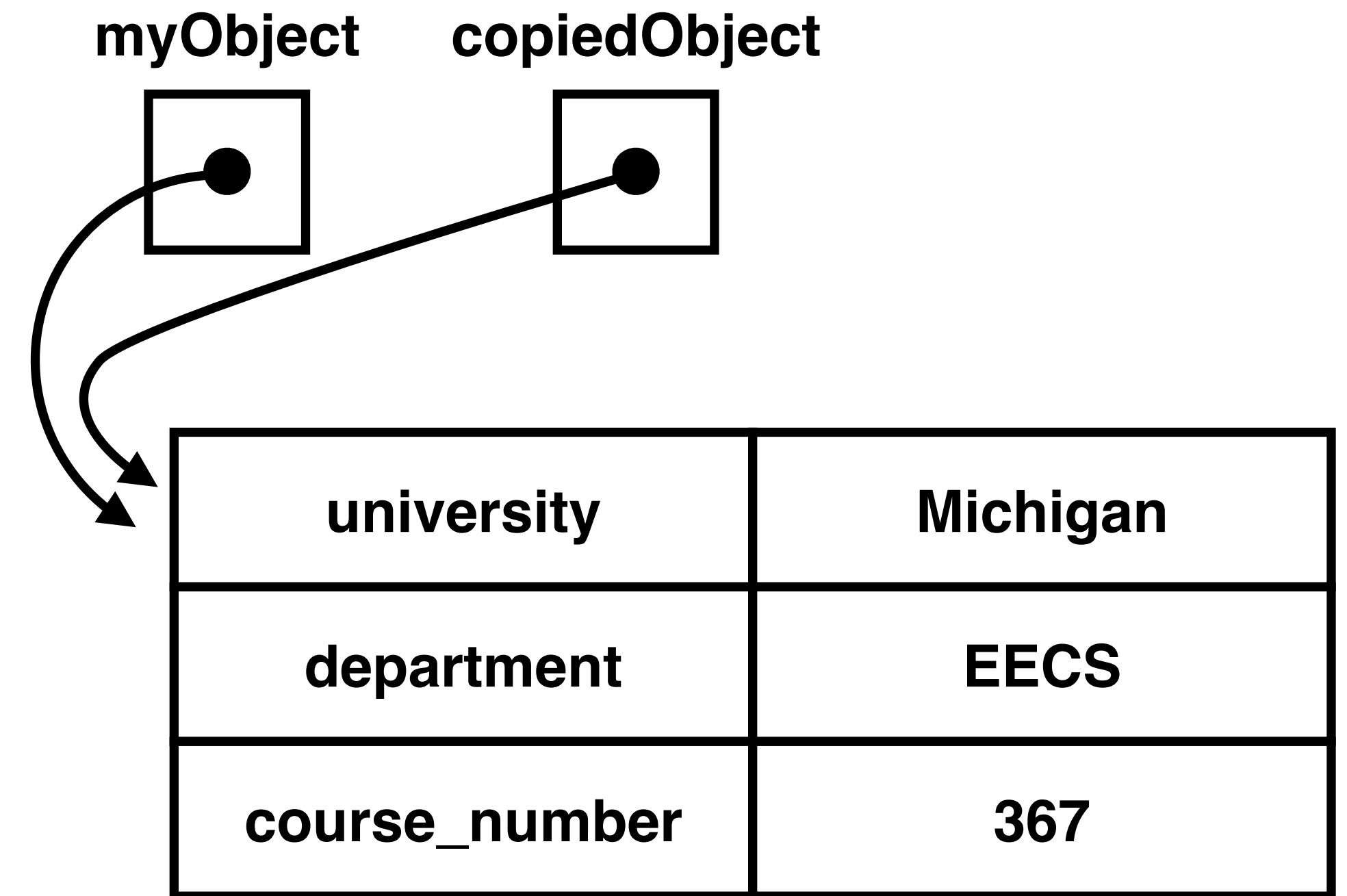
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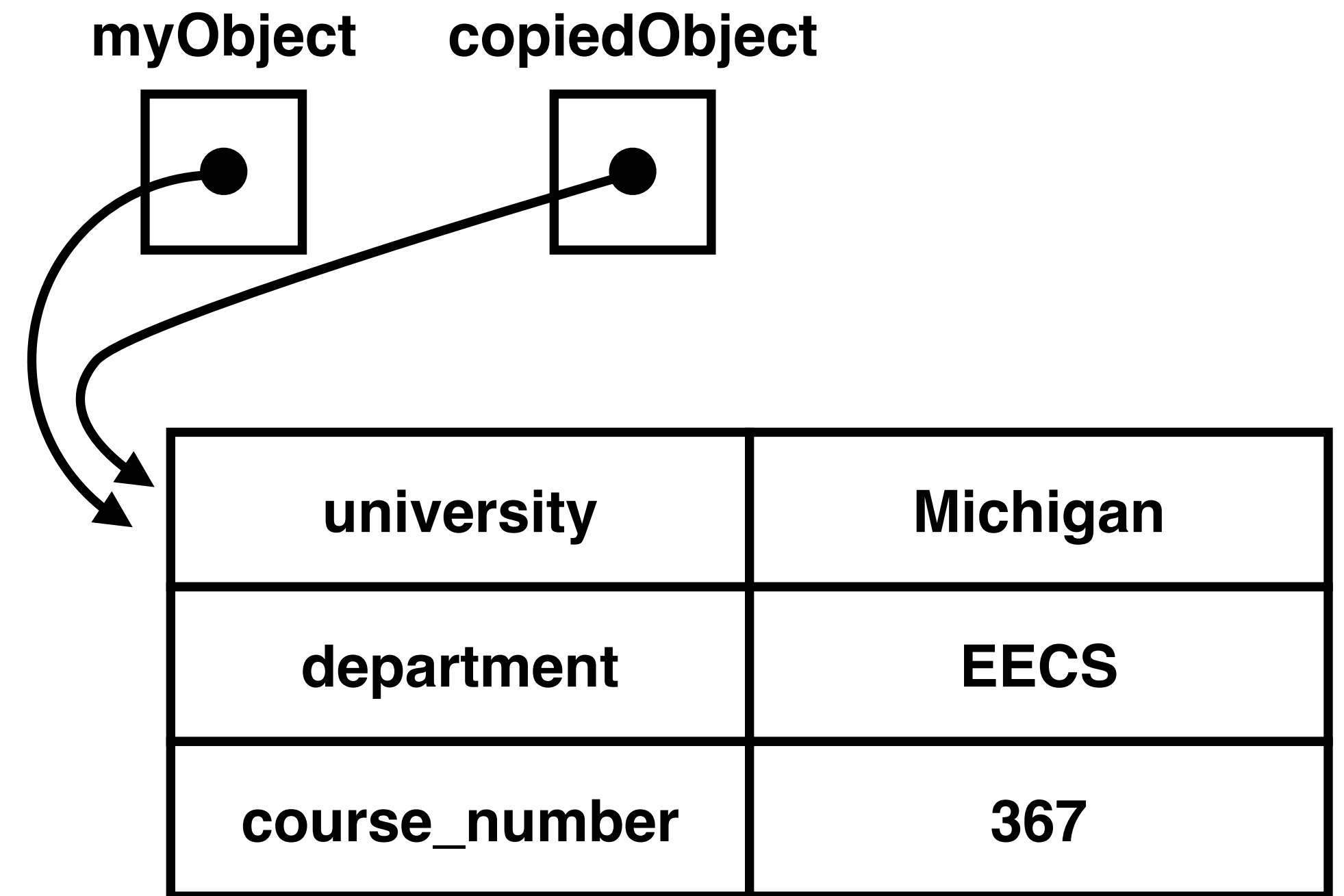
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copiedObject = myObject;
```

```
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

**what will happen if we modify
the new variable?**



Objects and References

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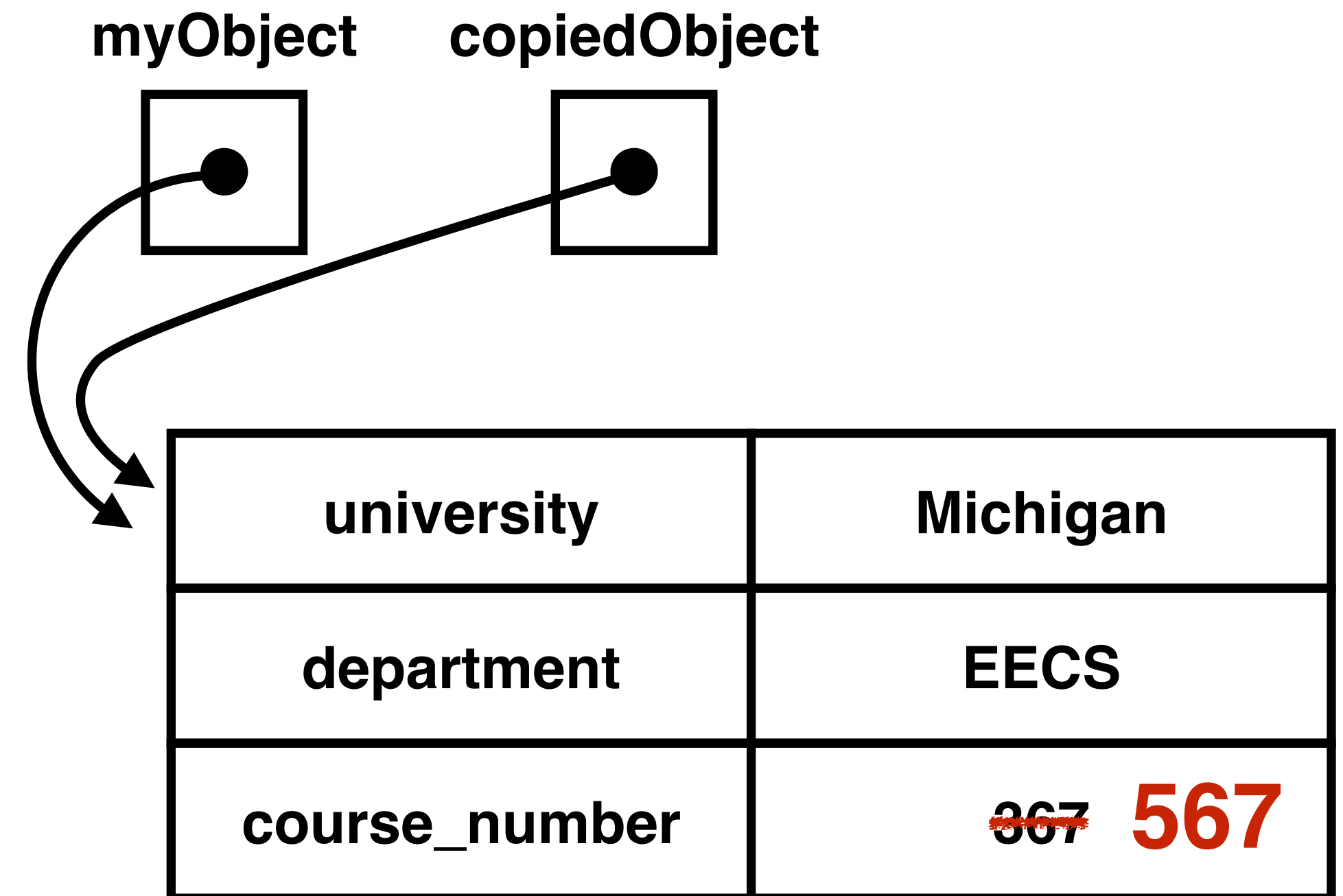
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**what will happen if we modify
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Objects and References

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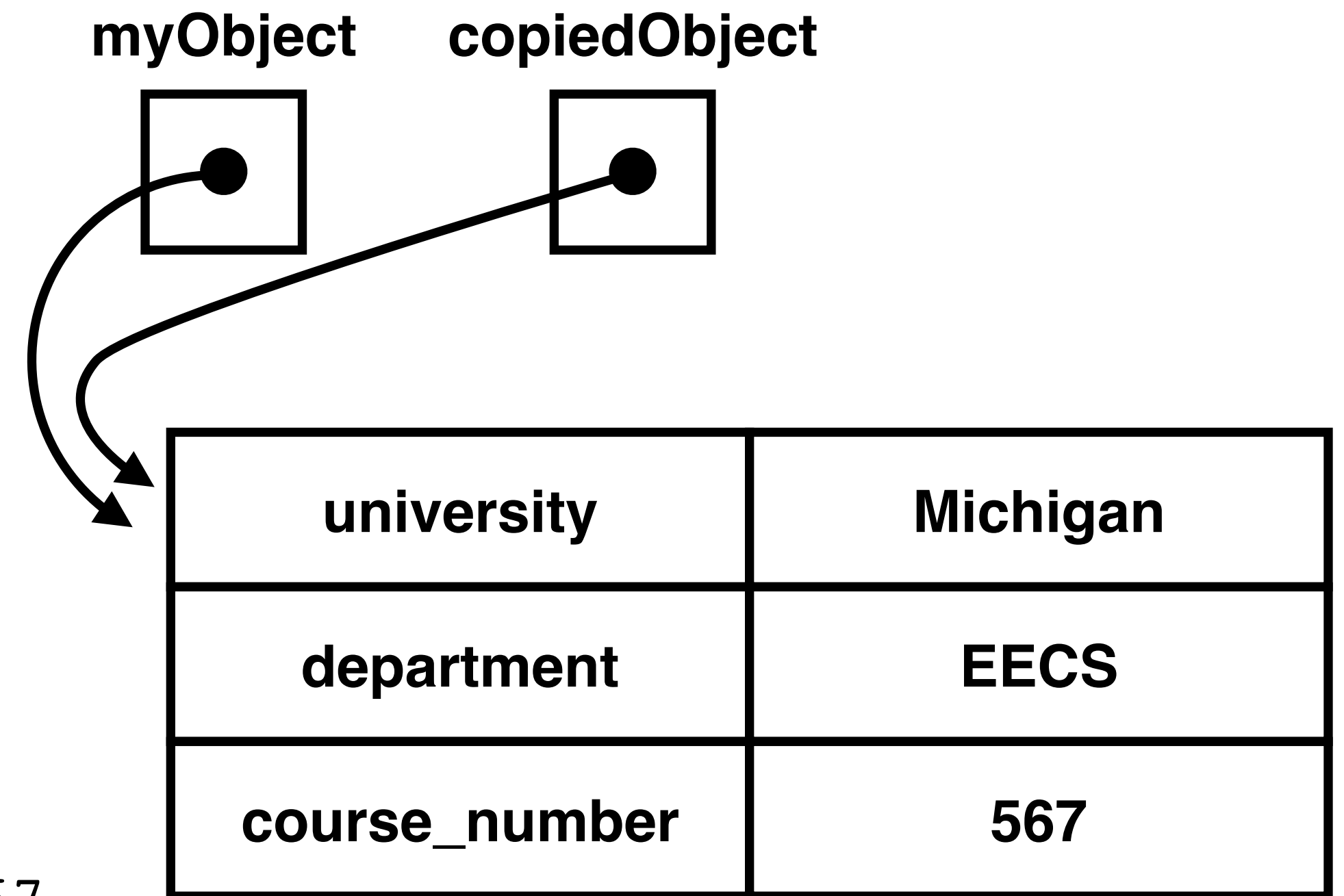
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// equivalent to myObject.department = "EECS";  
myObject["department"] = "EECS"; // this variable is of type "string"
```

```
myObject.course_number = 367; // this variable is of type "number"
```

```
copiedObject = myObject;
```

```
copiedObject.course_number = 567;
```

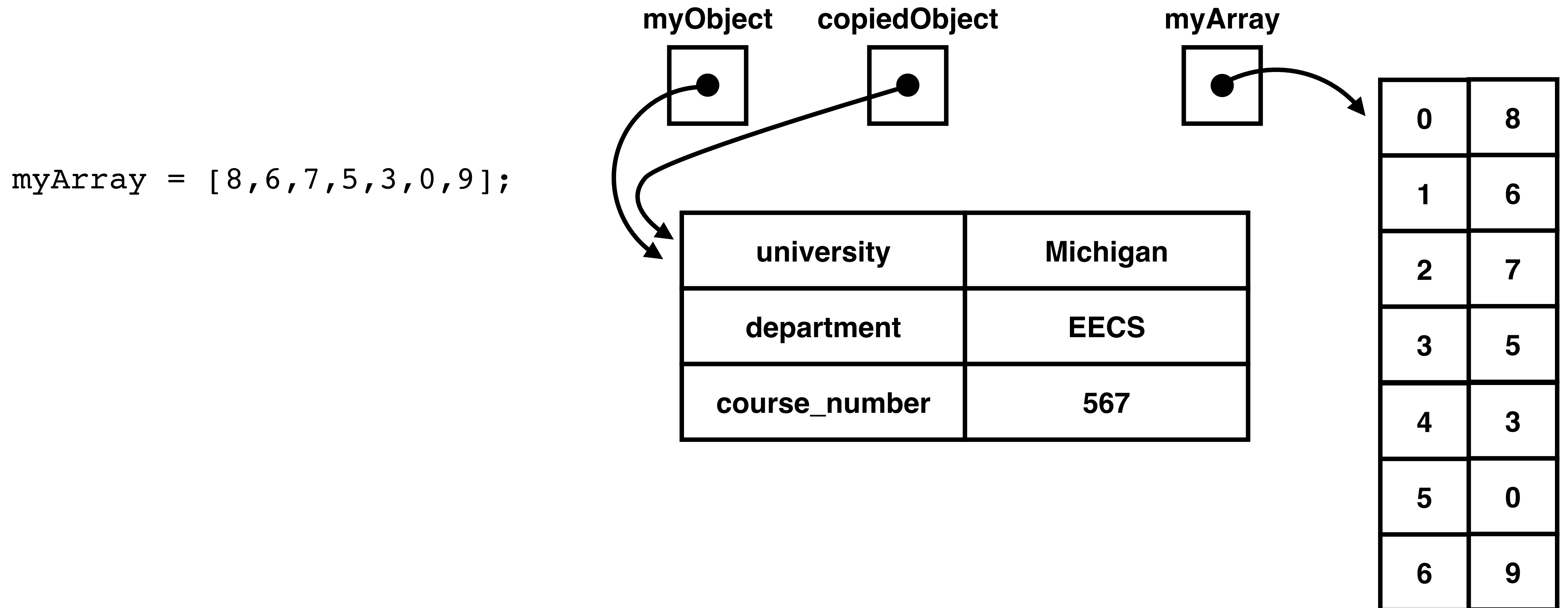
```
console.log(myObject.course_number); // this will be 567
```



This result can be verified in the browser console

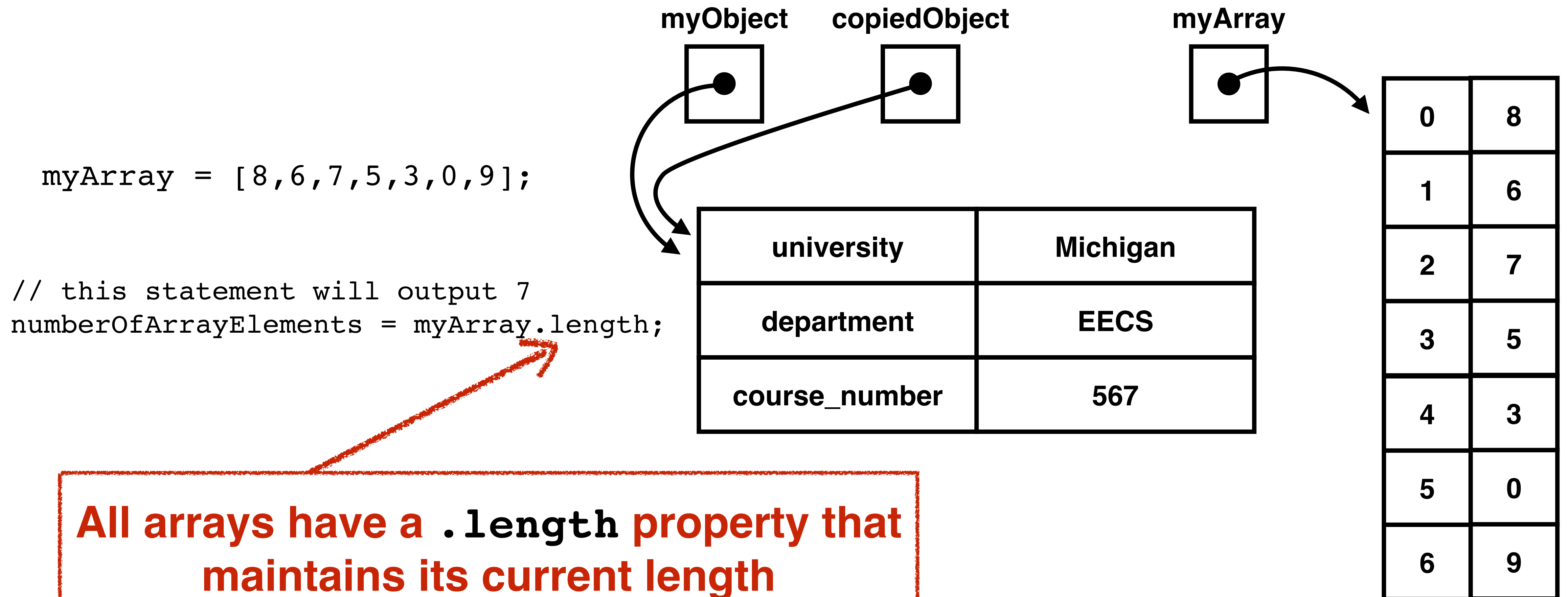
Arrays

- An array is an instance of an object data type with numeric keys



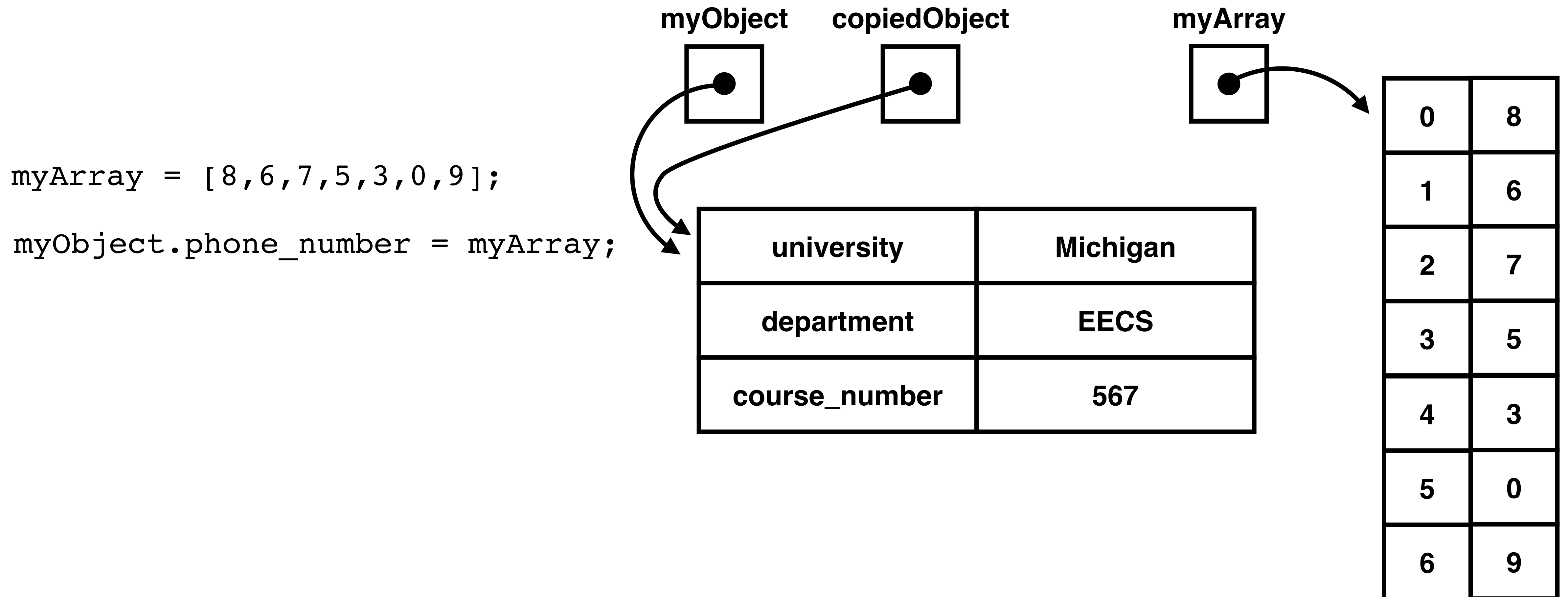
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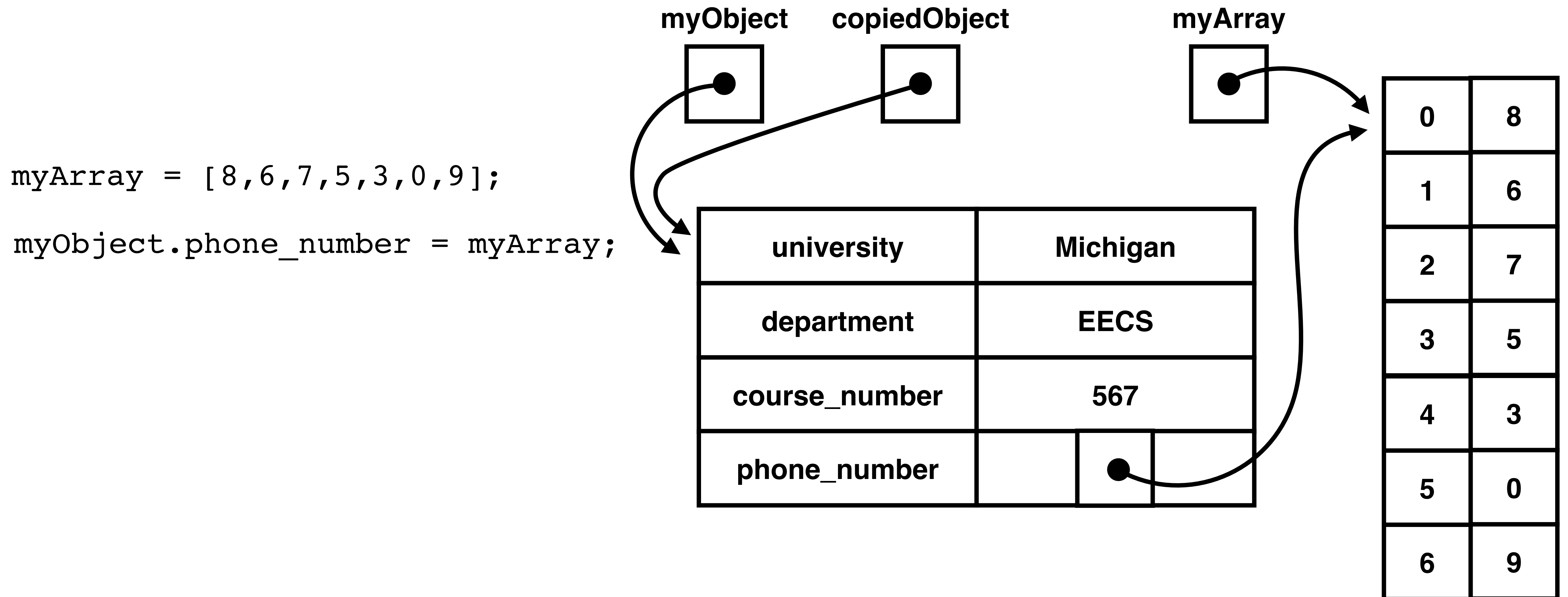
Nesting Objects in Objects

- An object can be used as the value for another object's property



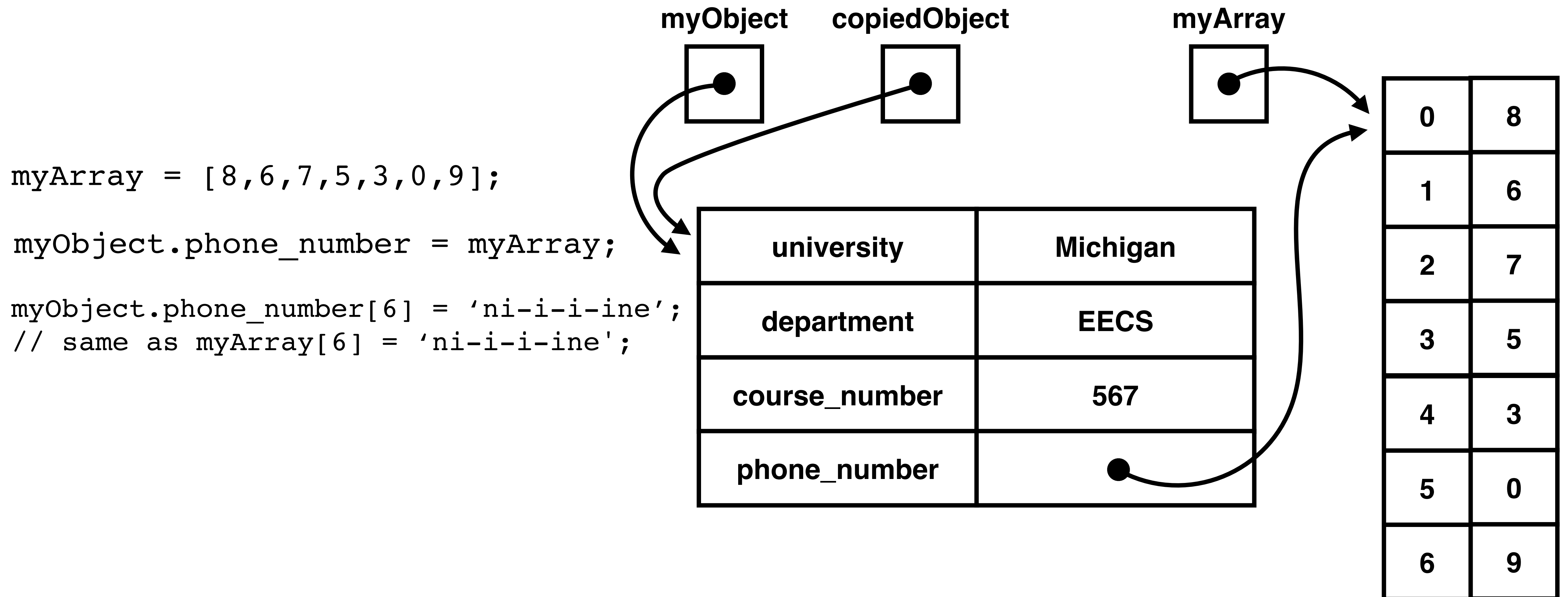
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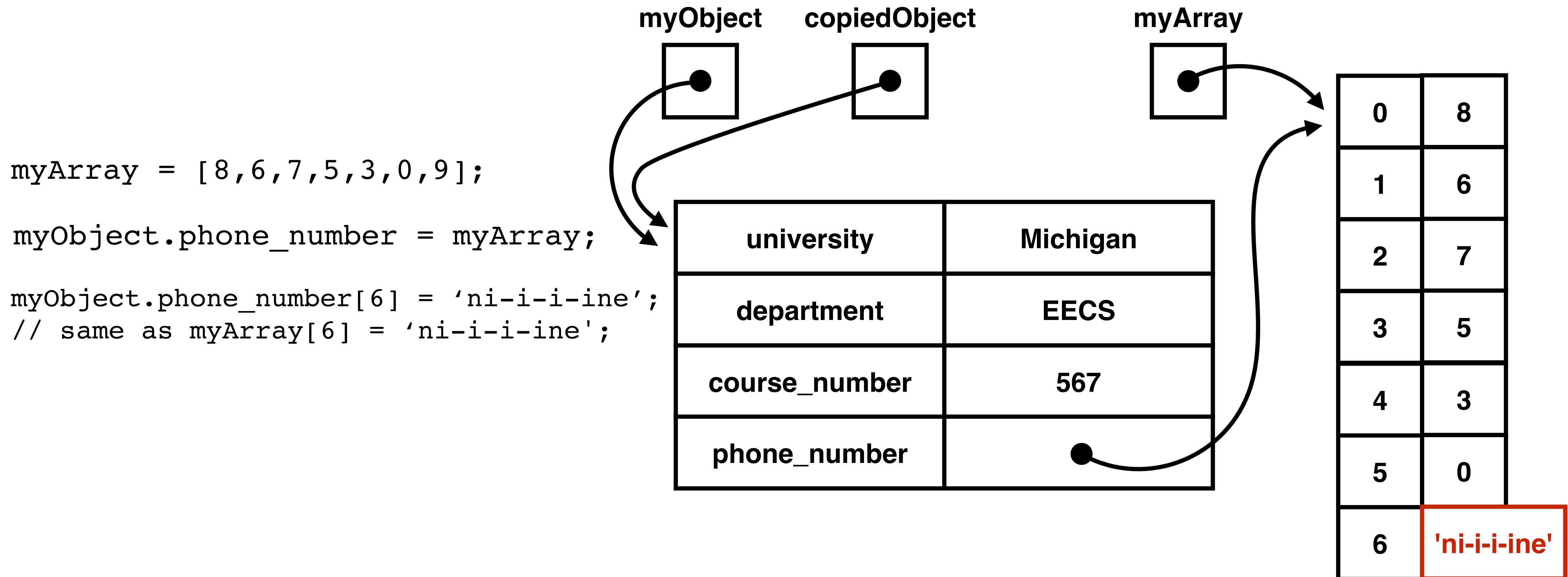
Dynamic Typing

- The type of a variable changes upon assignment



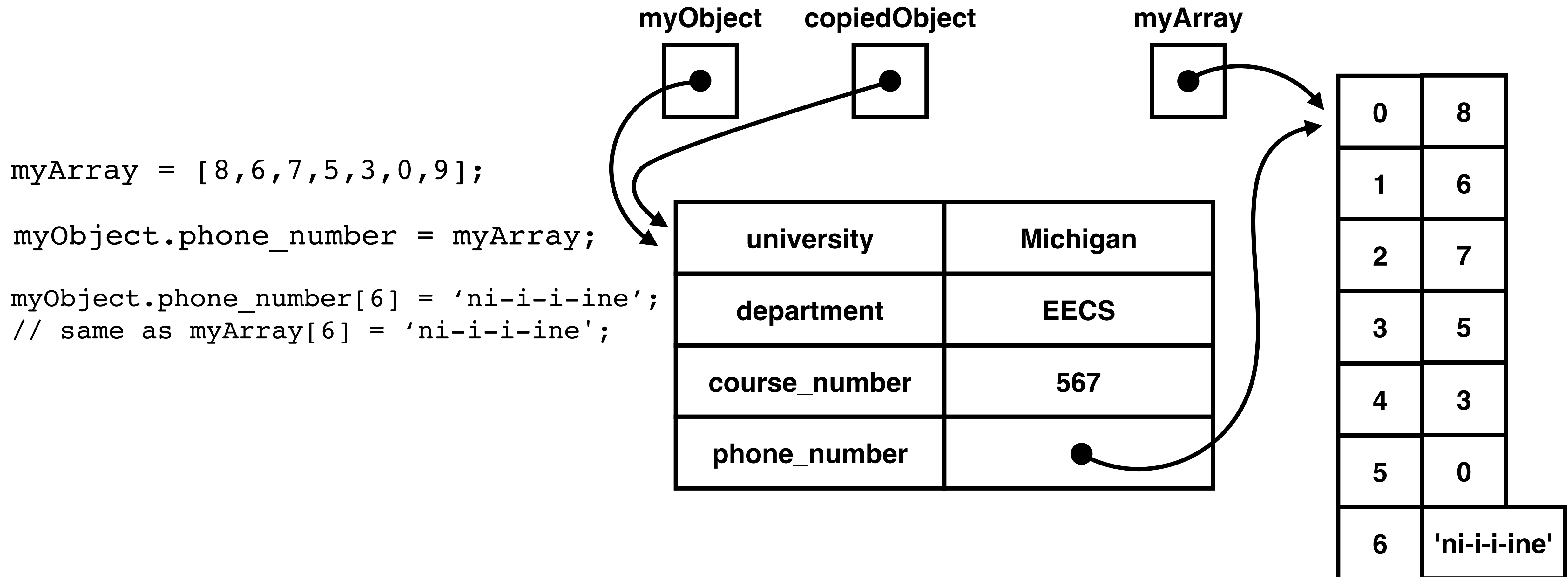
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Dynamic Typing

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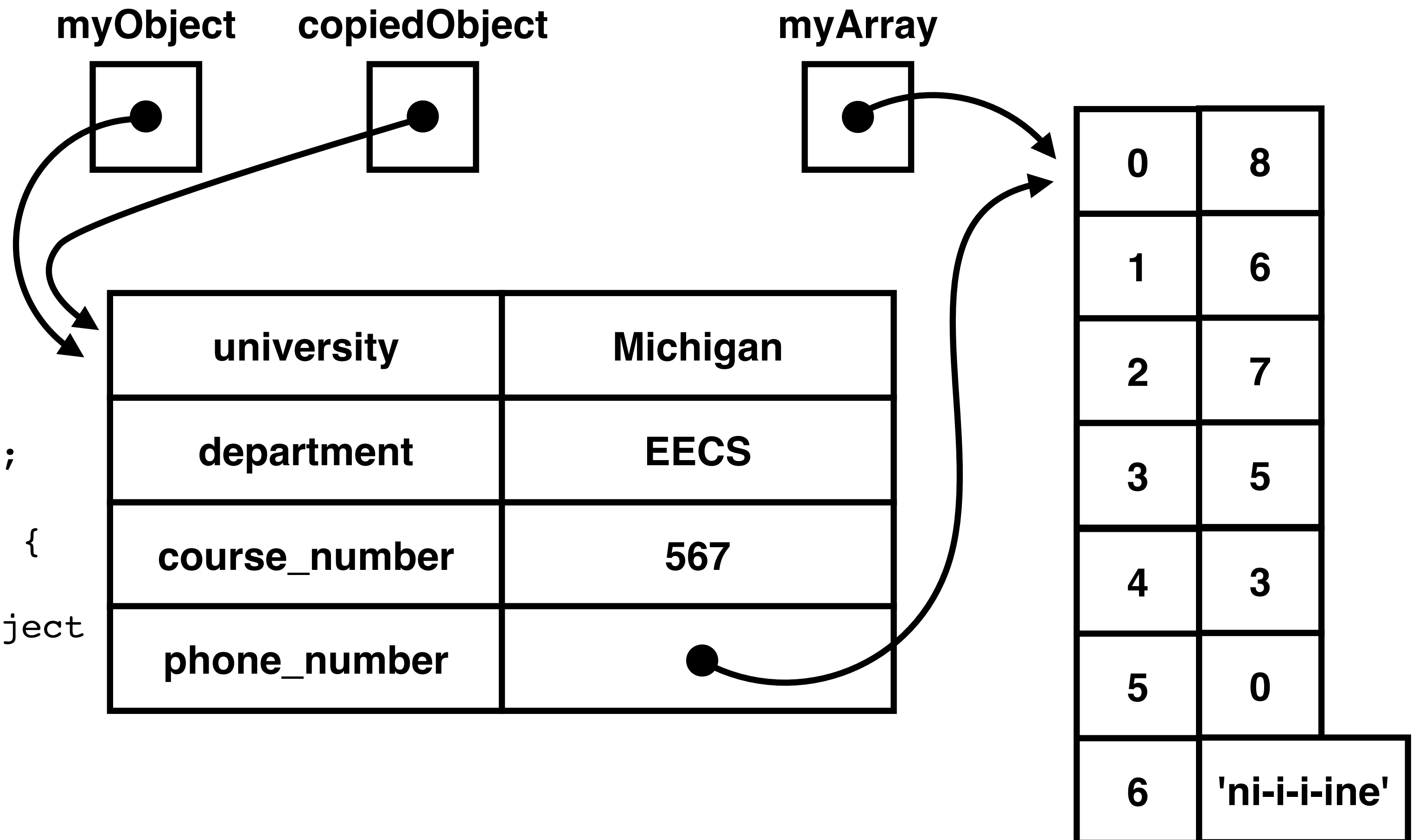


Control Statements

- JavaScript supports C-style “if-else” statements and “for” loops

```
// output the phone number to console
var i; // iterator local variable
for (i=0; i<myArray.length; i++) {
    console.log(myArray[i]);
    // console output: 867530ni-i-ine
}

// output the course section to console
if (myObject.course_number === 367) {
    console.log('undergraduate section');
}
else if (myObject.course_number === 567) {
    console.log('old graduate section');
    // console will output this for myObject
}
else {
    console.log('ROB 511 is awesome');
}
```



Operators

- JavaScript supports C-style operators with order of precedence

- grouping: `/*` `*/` `//` `(` `)`
open comment close comment comment to end of line open parenthesis close parenthesis

- increment/decrement: `++` `--`
increment variable decrement variable

- arithmetic: `*` `/` `%` `+` `-`
multiplication division modulus addition/concatenation subtraction

- comparison: `<` `<=` `>` `>=` `==` `!=` `===` `!==` `&&` `||`
less than less than or equal greater than greater than or equal equality inequality strict equality strict inequality logical AND logical OR

- assignment: `=` `+=` `*=`
assignment add to variable multiply to variable

Strict equality (===) will not attempt to match types



Operators

- JavaScript supports C-style operators with order of precedence

- grouping: `/*` `*/` `//` `(` `)`
open comment close comment comment to end of line open parenthesis close parenthesis

- increment/decrement: `++` `--`
increment variable decrement variable

Plus (+) is overloaded to add numbers and concatenate strings

- arithmetic: `*` `/` `%` `+` `-`
multiplication division modulus addition/concatenation subtraction

- comparison: `<` `<=` `>` `>=` `==` `!=` `===` `!==` `&&` `||`
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Brief Tangent

LaTeX Math Mode

Our default convention for writing mathematical expressions in text.

For example...

For example...



ocj 7:39 PM

In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector $[x, y]^T$ to get its distance $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame $o_0x_0y_0$.

For example...



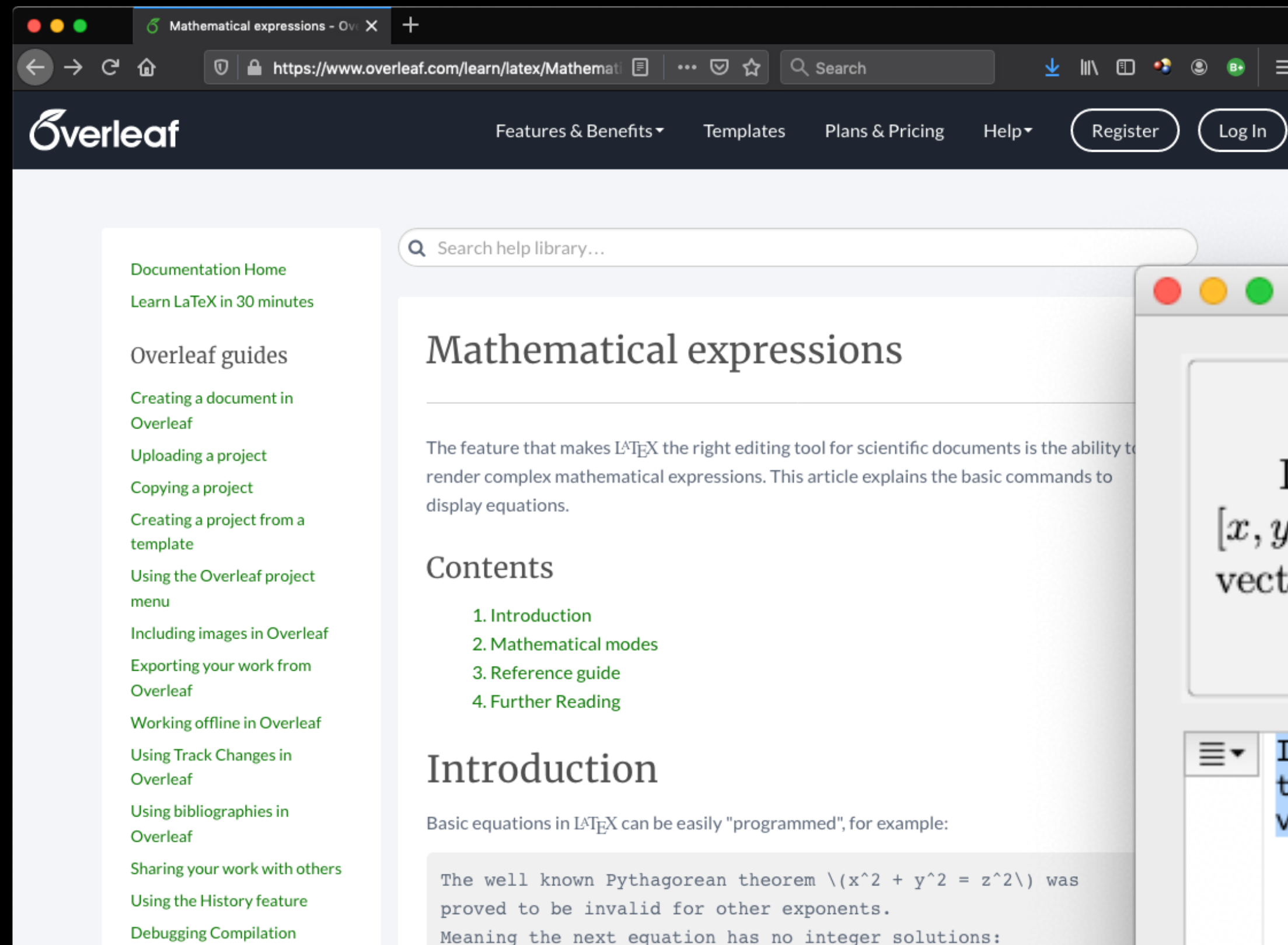
ocj 7:39 PM

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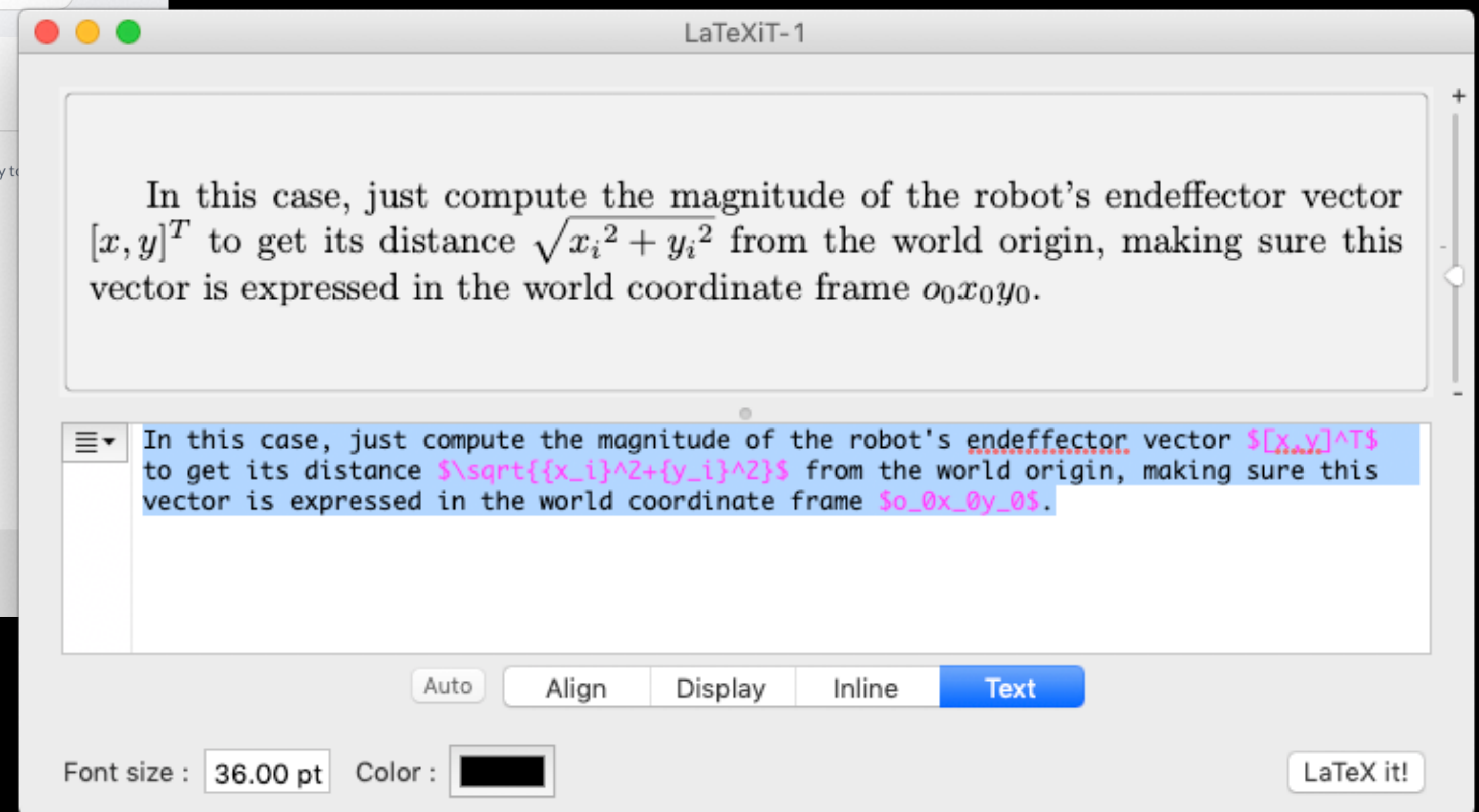
is meant to be read as...

In this case, just compute the magnitude of the robot's endeffector vector $[x, y]^T$ to get its distance $\sqrt{x_i^2 + y_i^2}$ from the world origin, making sure this vector is expressed in the world coordinate frame $o_0x_0y_0$.

Overleaf LaTeX Math Mode Guide



LaTeXiT Equation Editor



Functions

- A function is an object type that modularly executes a set of statements with given parameters and (optionally) returns a variable.
- Unlike C, JavaScript functions do not declare a return type

```
// a simple function declaration that returns the sum of two given numbers
function sum(a,b) {
    return a + b;
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// function call to add two numbers
sumNumber = sum(3,67); // 70
```

```
// function call to concatenate two strings
sumString = sum("3","67"); // "367"
```

Recursion

- JavaScript supports recursion (i.e., a function calling itself)
- Consider factorial example: $6! = 6 * 5 * 4 * 3 * 2 * 1 = 720$

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
    if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
        { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
    else { return 1; } // base case
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```


Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```


Function call stack

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// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**Function call fac(6) stack pushes
new local variable scope**

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**Function call fac(6) stack pushes
new local variable scope**

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**Recursive call fac(5) pushes
new local variable scope**



fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

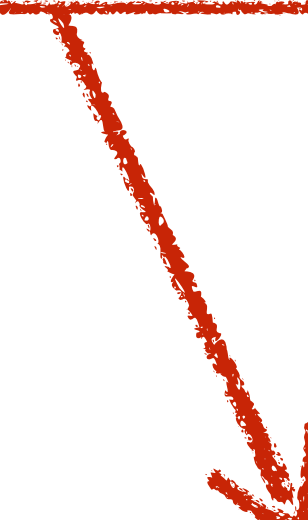
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

**Recursive call fac(5) pushes
new local variable scope**



fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

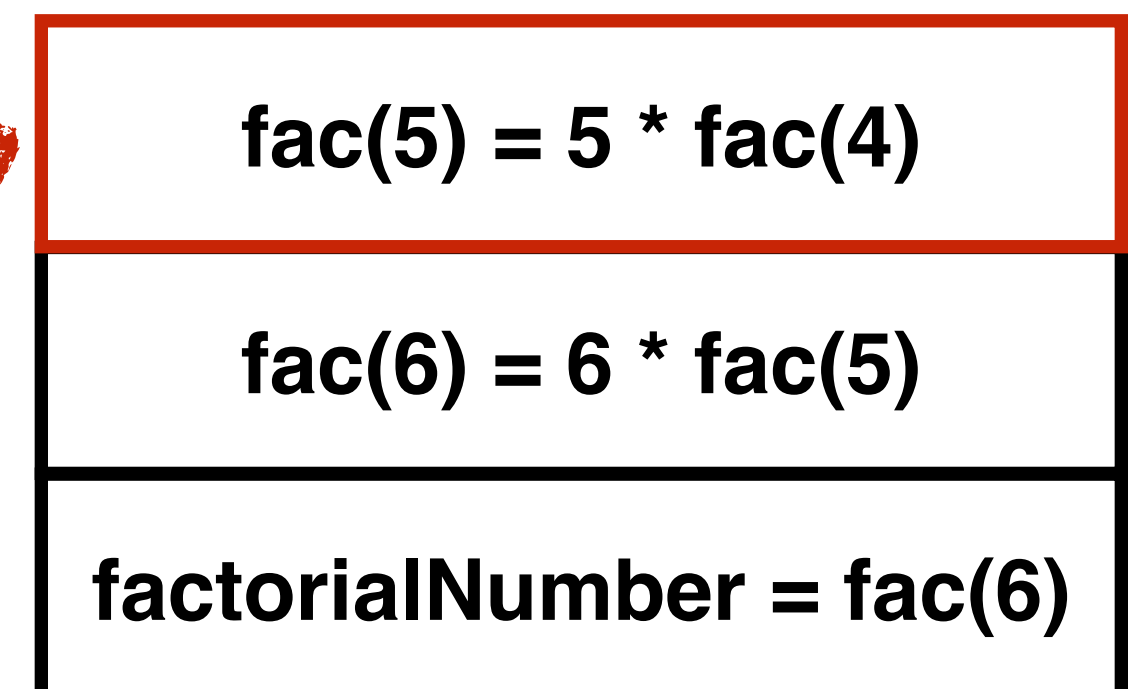
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

inputNumber variable in fac(5) is different variable than inputNumber in fac(6)



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call fac(4) pushes new local variable scope

fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)

fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

Function call stack

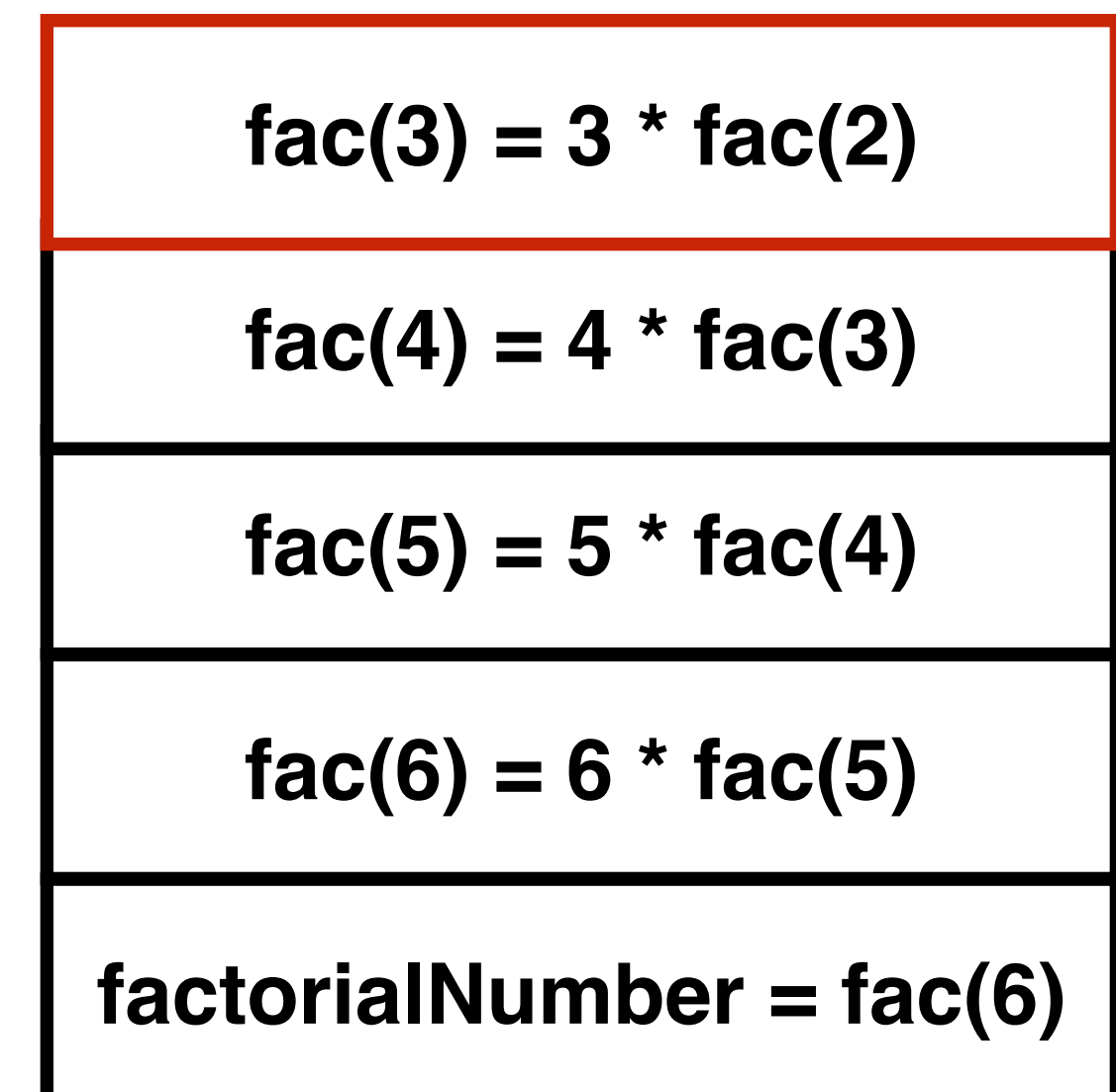
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive call fac(3) pushes new local variable scope



Call stack

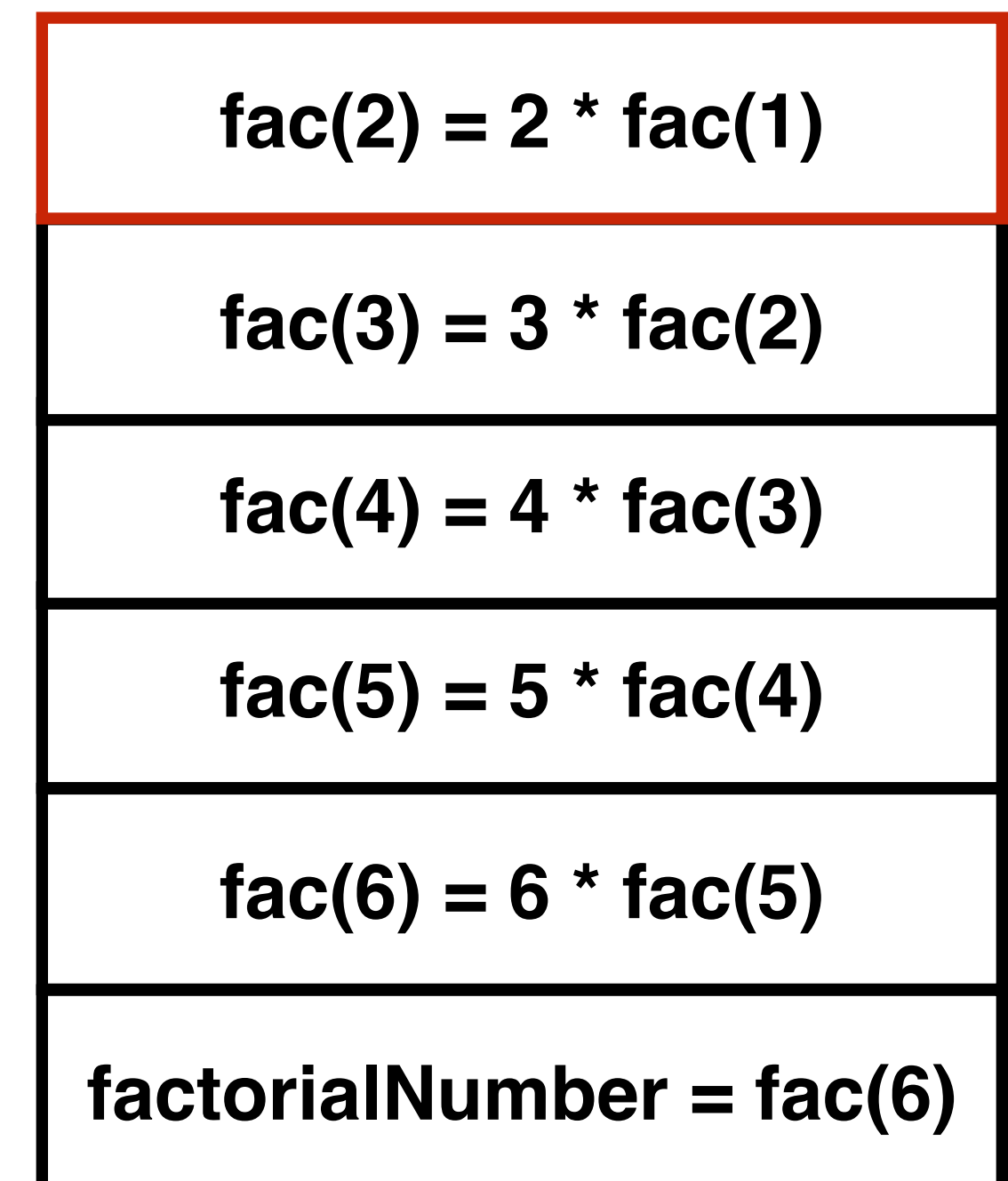
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

Function call stack

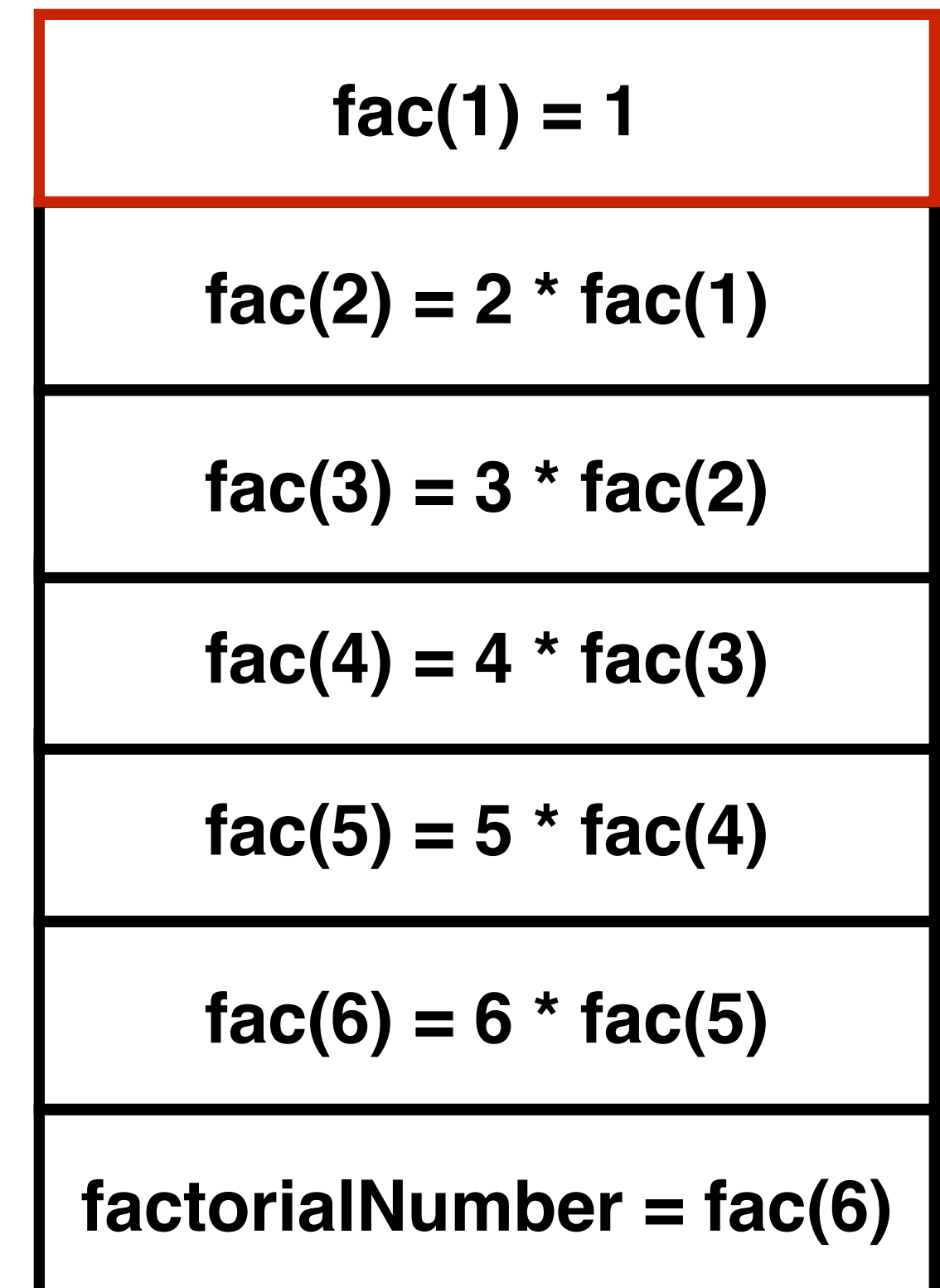
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

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fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
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    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Recursive calls stop when base condition encountered



Call stack

Function call stack

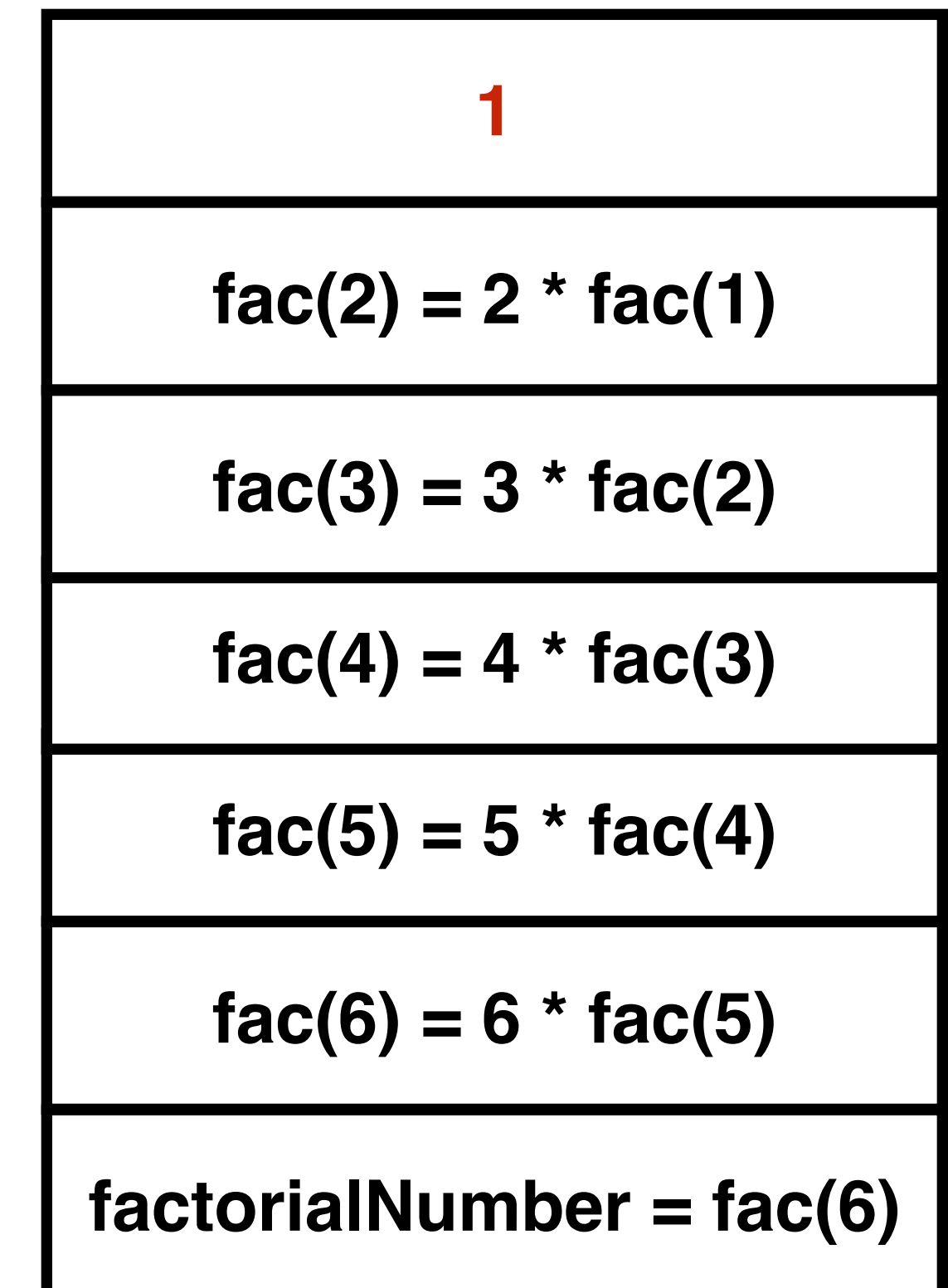
- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Stack pop from call stack returns a constant value to calling function



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

Stack pop from call stack returns a constant value to calling function

fac(2) = 2 * 1
fac(3) = 3 * fac(2)
fac(4) = 4 * fac(3)
fac(5) = 5 * fac(4)
fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)
factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

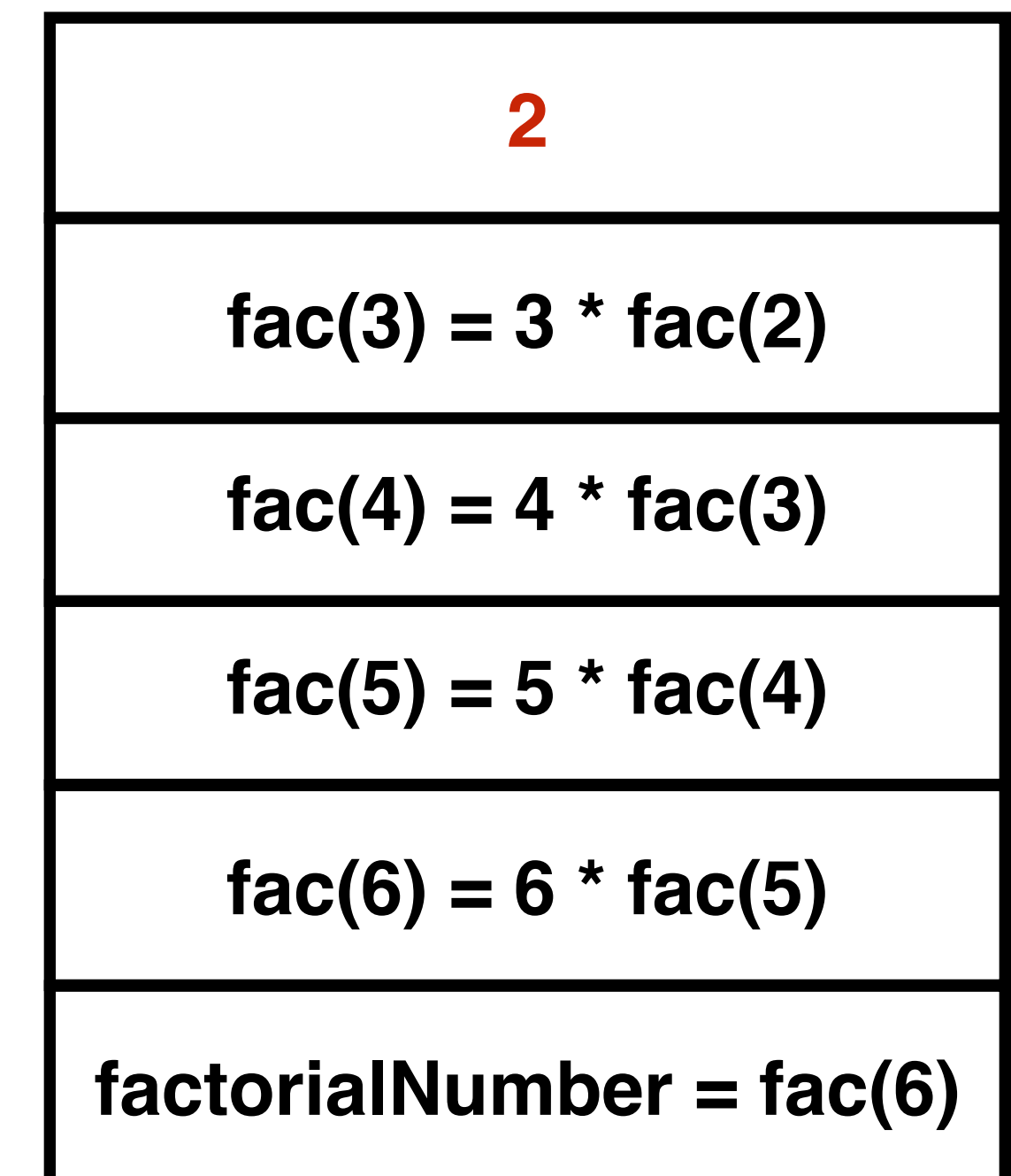
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

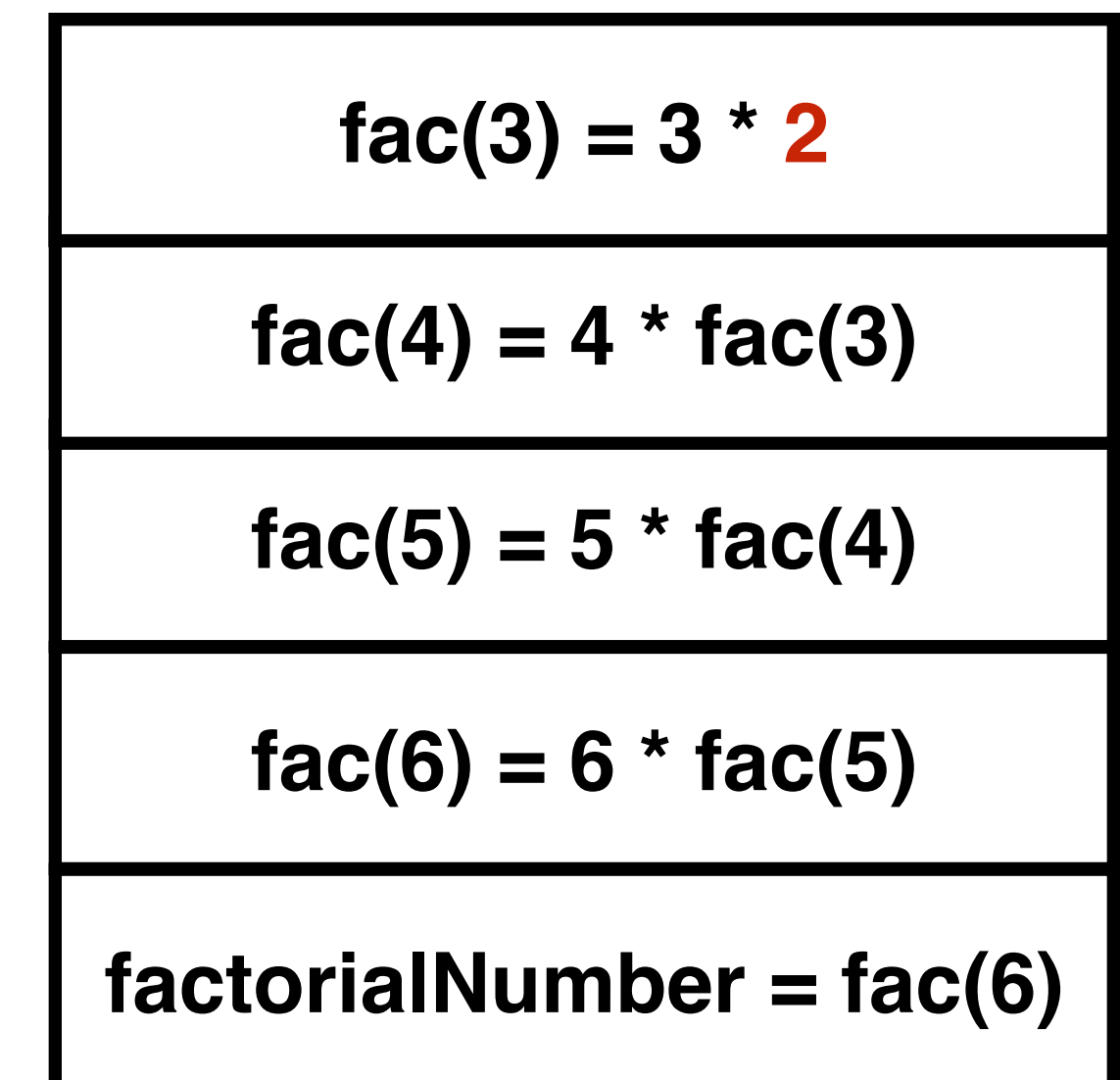
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

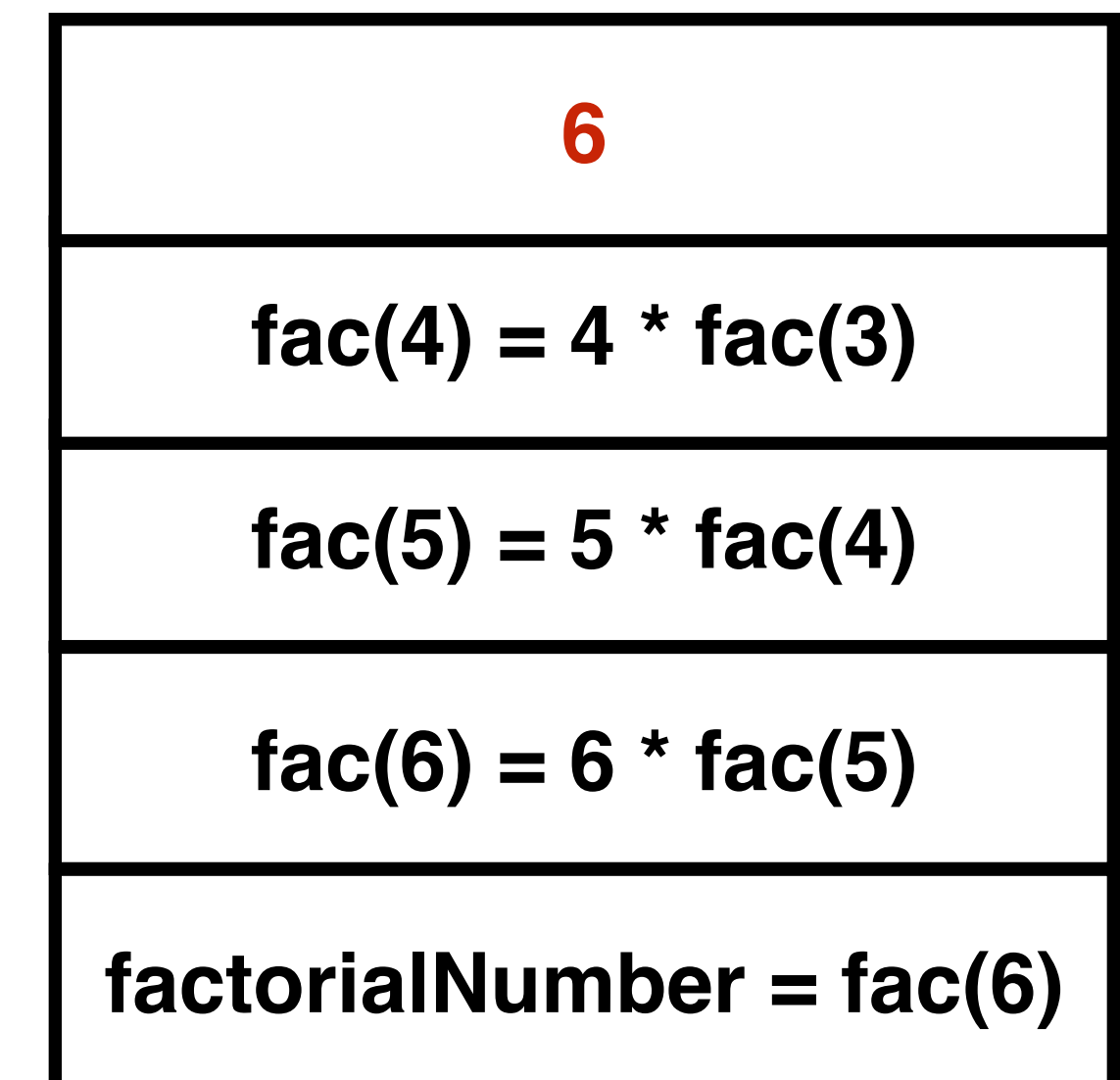
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

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// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

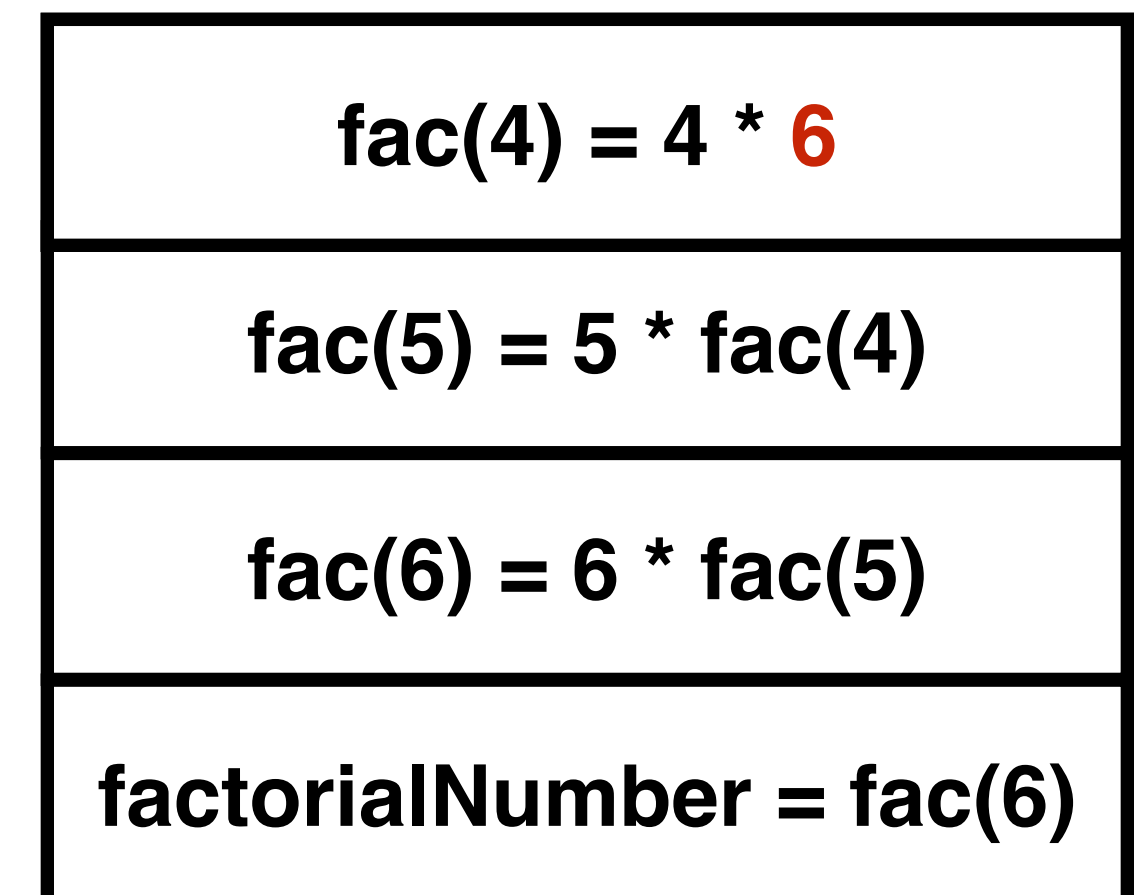
Function call stack

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    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

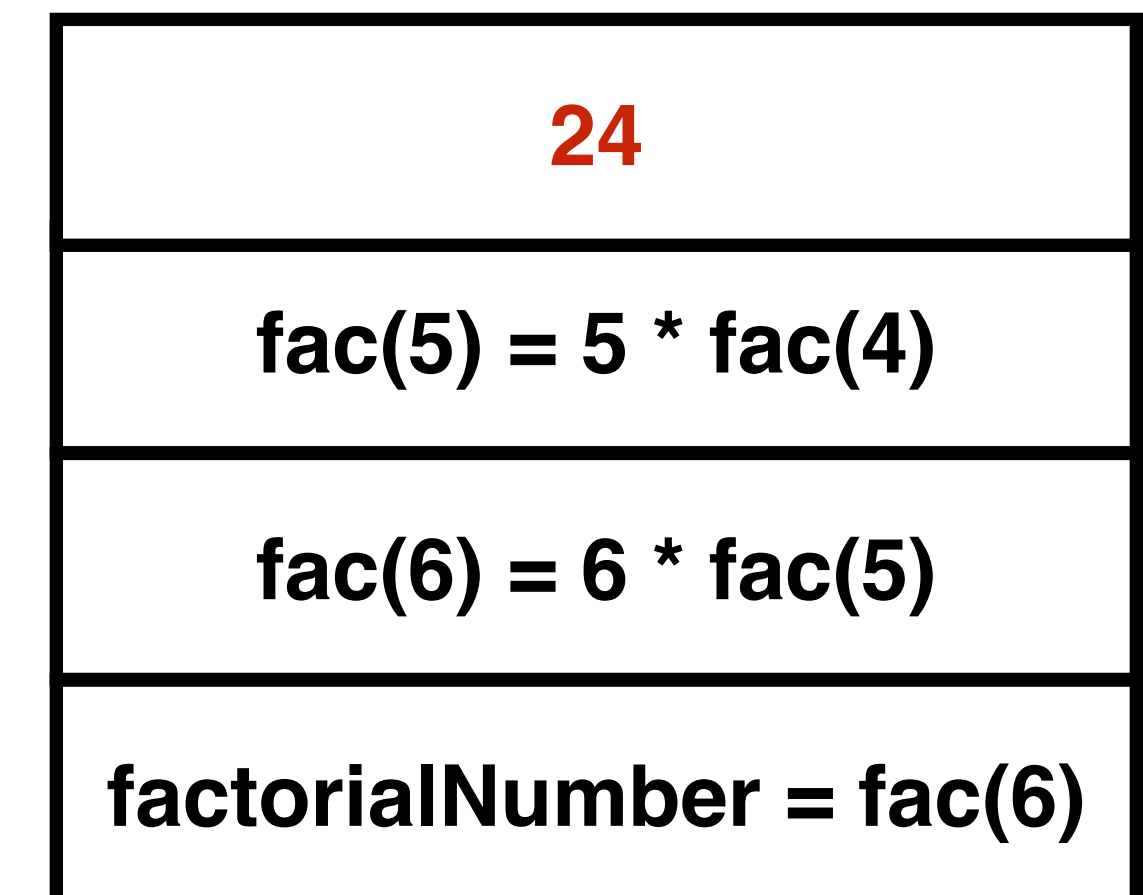
Function call stack

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fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}
```

```
// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .
```

```
// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(5) = 5 * **24**

fac(6) = 6 * fac(5)

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

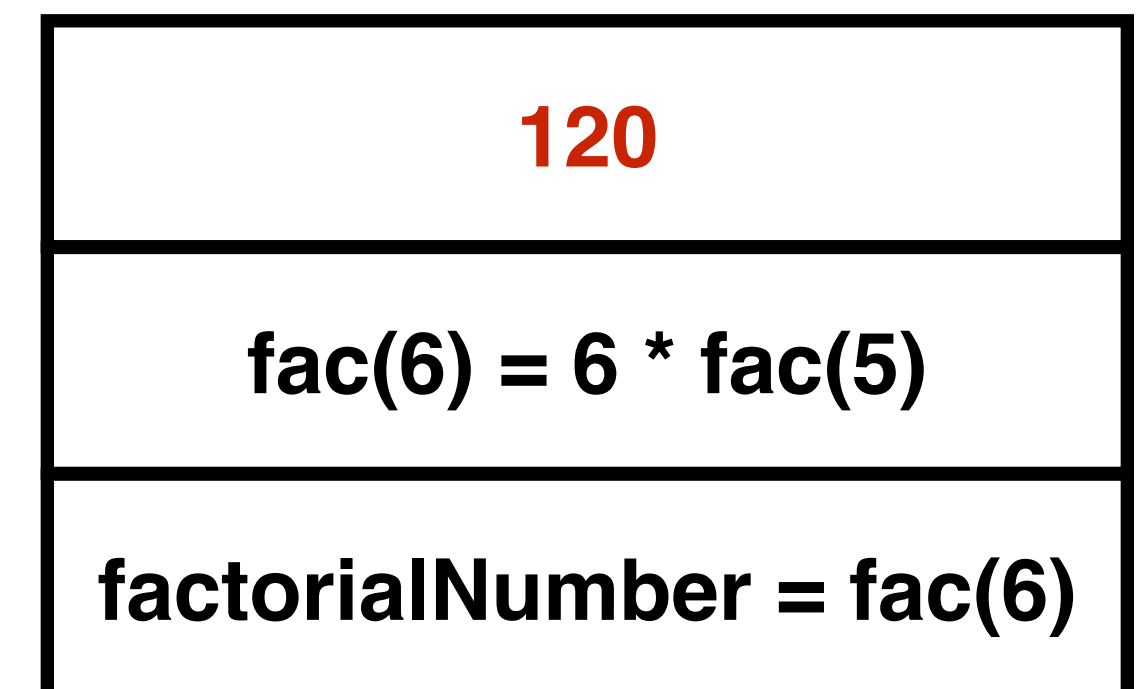
Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

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// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
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    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

Function call stack

- JavaScript maintains a call stack that stores the state of variables scoped local to each function call

```
// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

fac(6) = 6 * 120

factorialNumber = fac(6)

Call stack

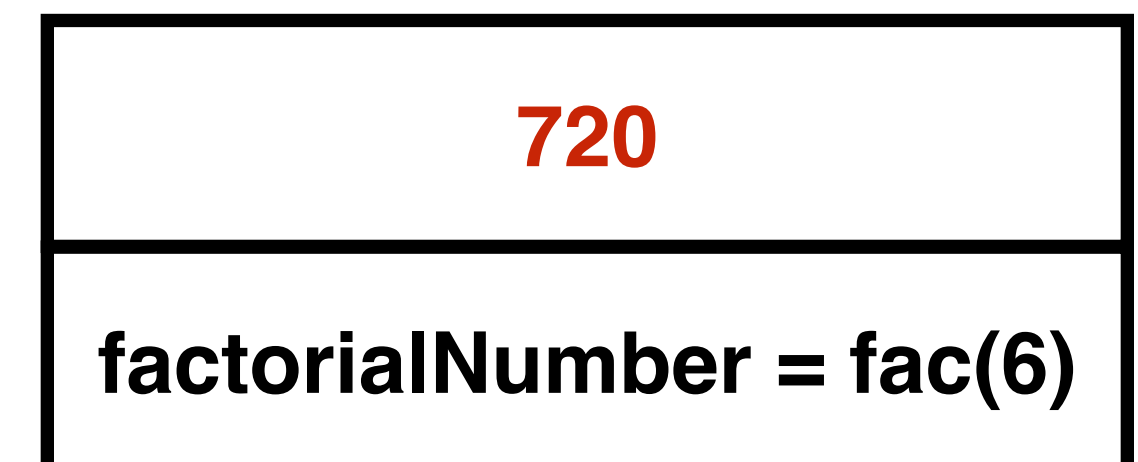
Function call stack

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}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```



Call stack

Function call stack

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// define a function to compute the factorial of a number
fac = function factorialFunction(inputNumber) {
  if (inputNumber > 1) // recursive case
    { return inputNumber * factorialFunction(inputNumber-1); }
  else { return 1; } // base case
}

// at some later point in the execution of the code . . .

// evaluate this function of the number 6
factorialNumber = fac(6); // 720
```

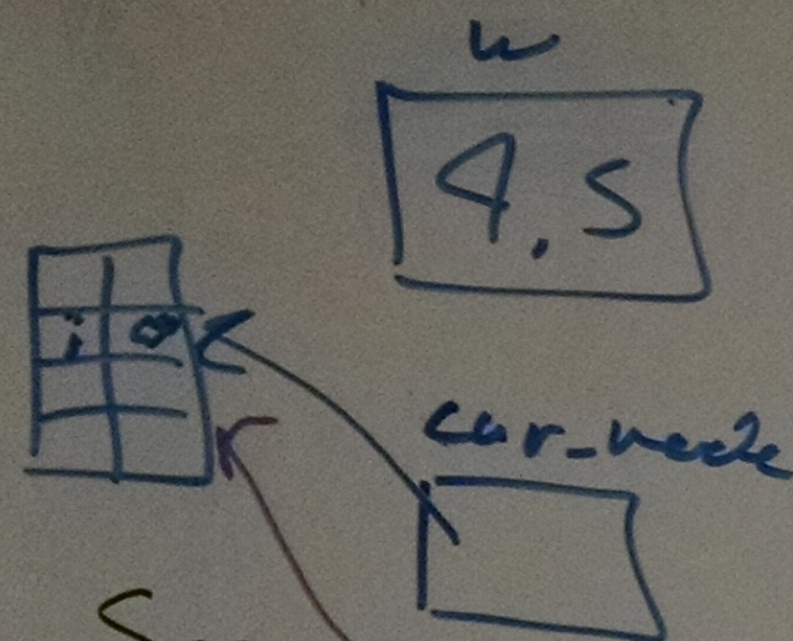
factorialNumber = 720

Call stack

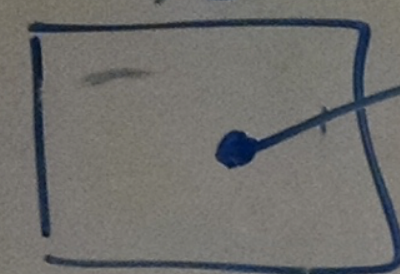
354 → MR
352 → author response

$x = \{name: "chad", \dots, is_cool = false\}$

$w = 4.5$



x

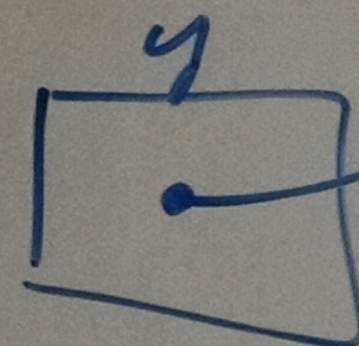


name	"chad"
id	14
gpa	3.9
is-cool	false ^{true}

$x.name$

$x.id$

$y = x$



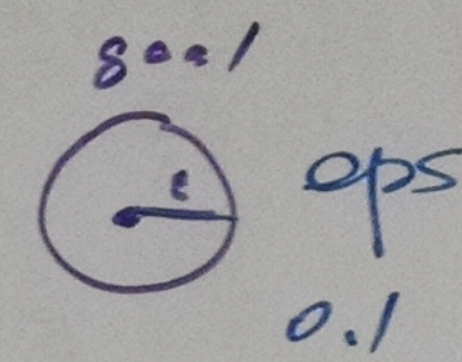
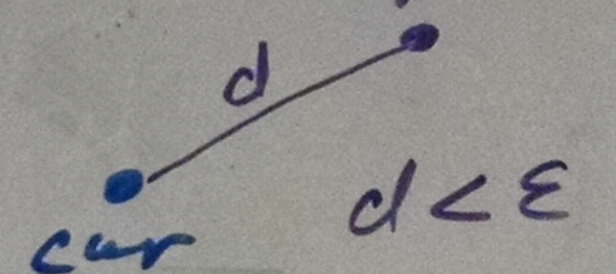
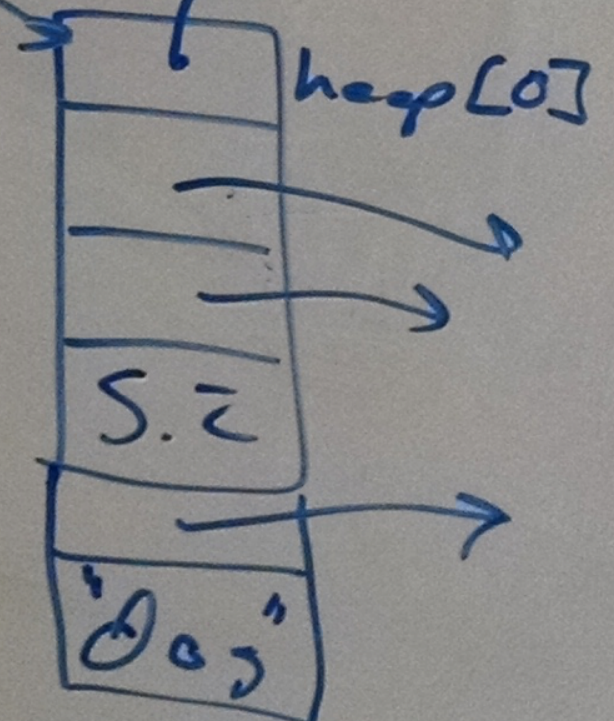
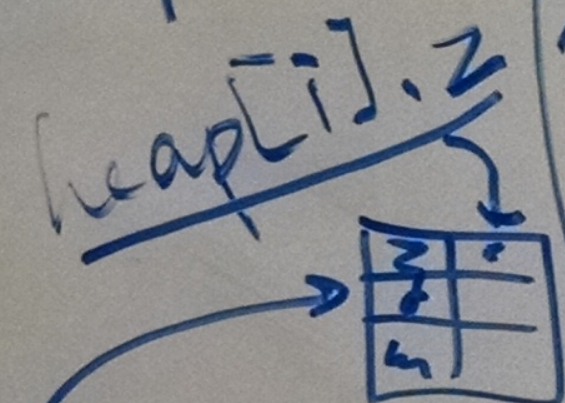
$x["gpa"]$

$y.is_cool = true$

$x.is_cool; // true$

$nbr.parent = cur_node$
 $nbr.parent.i; //$

$\rightarrow$ minheap-insert(heap, new)
 $heap[i].z > new.z$



Dec
350
351
341
250
LT → go for

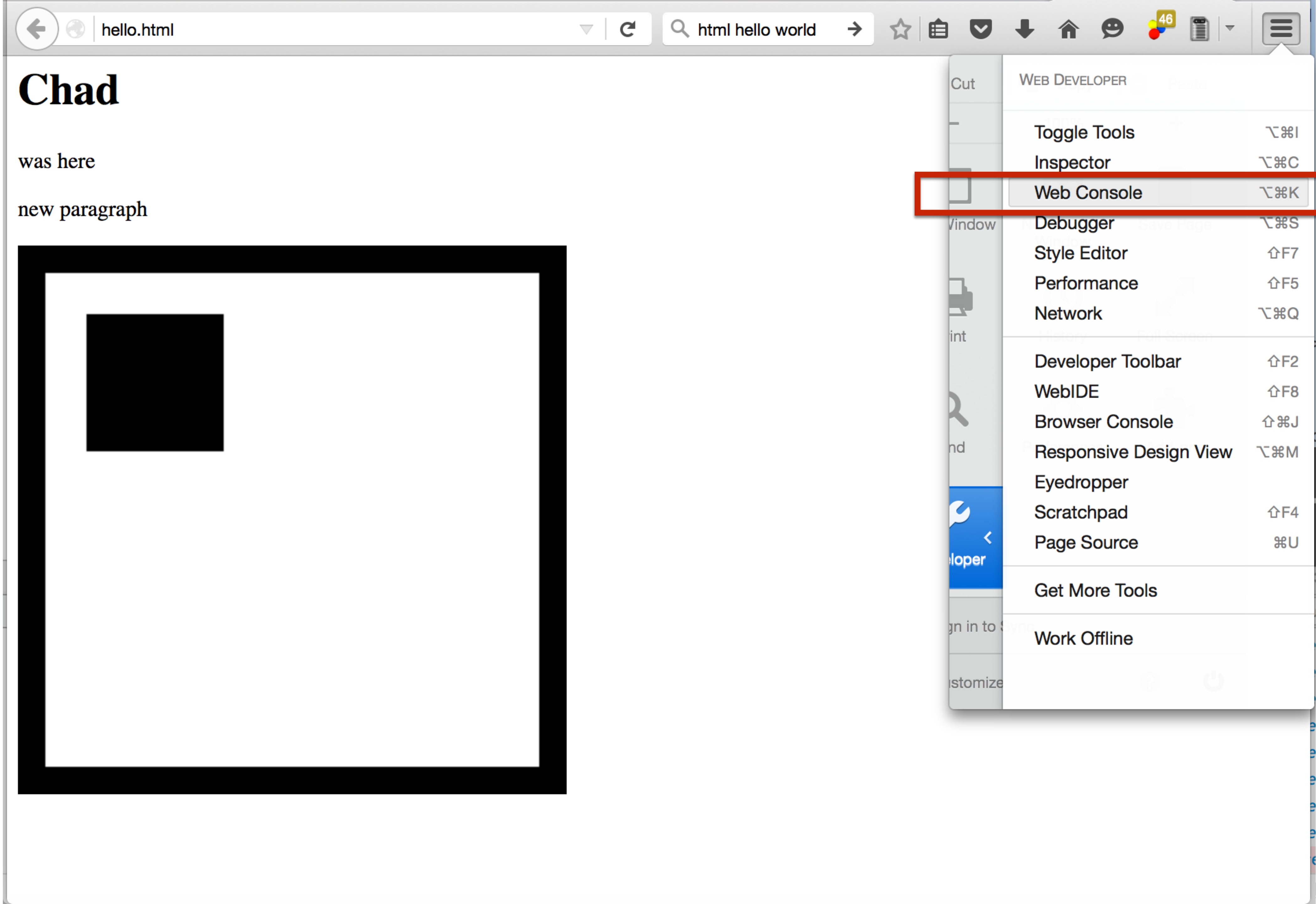
Sep
313
317
318
325
328

We may have to cover this again during (remote) office hours. It happens.

The browser console
can be a good friend

The Browser Console

- Provided by the web browser to:
 - Log information associated with running a web page:
 - errors, warnings, explicit logging messages, network requests, security errors, etc.
- Live interaction with a web page by executing JavaScript expressions in the context of the page



Chad

was here

new paragraph



Chad

was here

some paragraph text



Inspector Console Debugger Style Editor Perf

Net CSS JS Security Logging Clear

```
>> 6+2
< 8
>> Math.pow(2,3)
< 8
>> "6" + "2"
< "62"
>> new_text = "more things to say"
< "more things to say"
>> for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
< "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
>> expressions entered here are evaluated live
```

```
>> 6+2
< 8
>> Math.pow(2,3)
< 8
>> "6" + "2"
< "62"
>> new_text = "more things to say"
< "more things to say"
>> for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }
< "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
>> expressions entered here are evaluated live
```

wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

```
>> for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }  
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"  
>> document.body.innerHTML = "wiped everything out and replaced with " + new_text;  
← "wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
```

Inspector

Net CSS

```
>> Math.pow(2,3)  
← 8  
>> "6" + "2"  
← "62"  
>> new_text = "more things to say"  
← "more things to say"  
>> for (i=0;i<10;i++) { new_text += " " + i; }  
← "more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"  
>> document.body.innerHTML = "wiped everything out and replaced with " + new_text;  
← "wiped everything out and replaced with more things to say 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9"
```


Using the browser debugger

1) Open Web Console

4) Step to execute each line of code

2) Select Debugger

3) Select line for debugger to stop

Debugger

Sources

Call Stack

file://

source_search_canvas.html

226 search_result = iterate...

```
221 switch (search_alg) {
222     case "depth-first":
223     case "breadth-first":
224     case "greedy-best-first":
225     case "A-star":
226         search_result = iterateGraphSearch();
227         break;
228     case "RRT":
229         search_result = iterateRRT();
230         break;
231     case "RRT-connect":
232         search_result = iterateRRTConnect();
233         break;
234     case "RRT-star":
235         search_result = iterateRRTStar();
```

Let's try an animation example

Preview slides from lectures during the Fall 2020 offering of AutoRob are provided. These preview slides will be replaced with recorded lectures for Winter 2022 as the videos become available.

Date	Topic	Reading	Project I Quiz
Jan 5	Initialization : "So, where is my robot?", "What is a Robot OS?", Course administration and logistics [Lecture Video] [Session recording (UM only)] What is a robot? : Brief history and definitions for robotics	Spong Ch.1 Corke Ch.1	Setup git repository Out: Path Planning
Jan 7	Lab Session: Git-ing started with git, JavaScript, and KinEval [Session recording (UM only)]		
Jan 10	shortest paths, A-star, Priority queues and binary heaps [Lecture Video]	Wikipedia	
Jan 12	JavaScript and AutoRob workflow : Project workflow with git, JS/HTML5 tutorial, Document Object Model, Version Control, LaTeX math mode, Licensing, Michigan Honor License	Crockford, HTML Sandbox , hello.html , JavaScript by Example , hello_anim , hello_anim_text	
Jan 14	367 Lab: KinEval Path Planning code overview		
Week 3			
Jan 17	No course meeting - Martin Luther King, Jr. Day UM Martin Luther King Jr. Symposium Help broaden participation in computing and robotics		
Jan 19	Dynamical Simulation : Simple pendulum, Lagrangian equation(s) of motion, Initial value problem, Explicit integrators: Euler, Verlet, and Runge-Kutta 4, Double pendulum	Spong Ch.7 Corke Ch.9 Euler's Method Verlet Integration	

JavaScript/HTML5 animation example



point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70

hello_anim example

http://autorob.org/examples/hello_anim.html



M4PRoGReS

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70



M4PRoGReS

```
<html> <body onload=init()>
```

```
<!-- init function will be called when body loaded -->
```

```
<div id="text_output"> going to put some text here </div>
```

```
<!-- create a element for drawing -->
```

```
<canvas id="draw_canvas" width=1000 height="400"></canvas>
```

```
<script>
```

```
// define a function for initialization as: function name_of_function { function_code }
```

```
function init() {
```

```
    // create a JavaScript object named "point" with two attributes
```

```
    // specifying the horizontal and vertical location of the circle
```

```
    point = {x: 50, y: 50}
```

```
    // function call to start the animation loop
```

```
    animate();
```

```
}
```

```
function animate() {
```

```
    requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step
```

```
    update(); // function call to update the state of the animation
```

```
    draw(); // function call to draw the current state of the animation
```

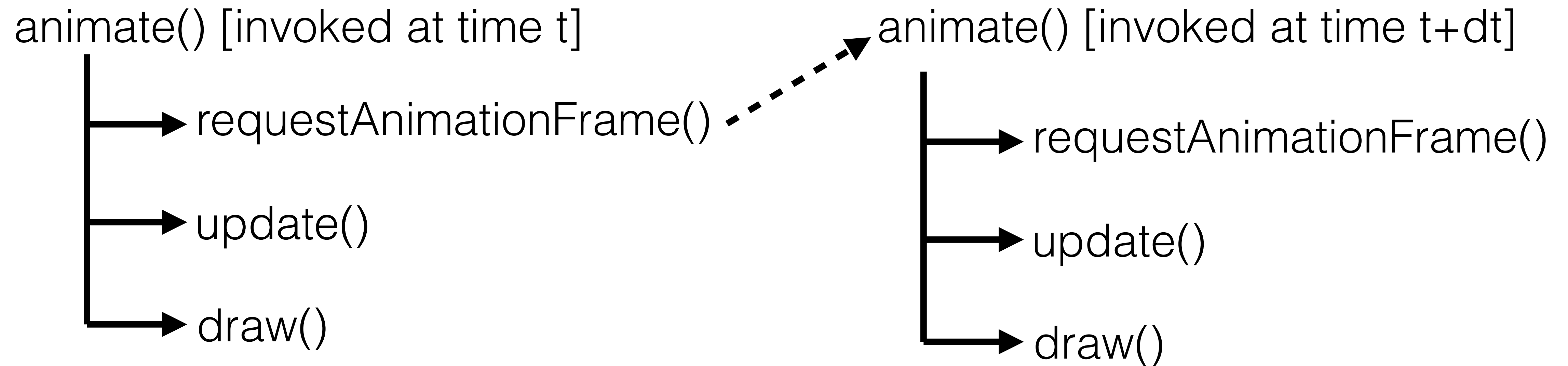
```
}
```

```
...
```

```
</script>
```

```
</body> </html>
```

```
function animate() {  
  requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step  
  update(); // function call to update the state of the animation  
  draw(); // function call to draw the current state of the animation  
}
```



requestAnimationFrame() will have browser call animate() again.

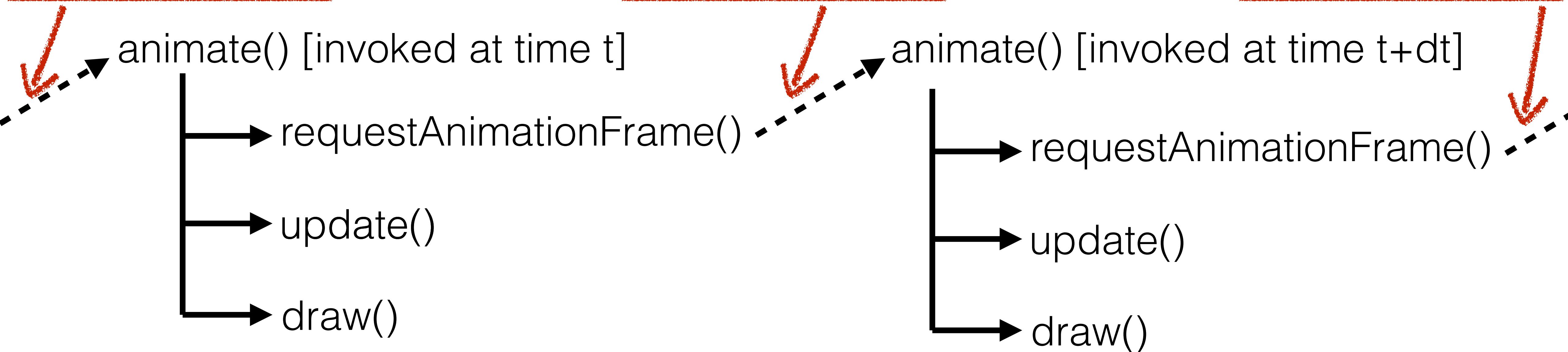
IMPORTANT to avoid code that blocks in animate()

```
function animate() {  
  requestAnimationFrame(animate); // requests next time step  
  update(); // function call to update the state of the animation  
  draw(); // function call to draw the state of the animation  
}
```

callback from
time $t-dt$

callback from
time t

callback from
time $t+dt$



`requestAnimationFrame()` will have browser call `animate()` again.

IMPORTANT to avoid code that blocks in `animate()`

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70



M4ProGReS

...

function update() {

// get a reference to the canvas element "draw_canvas" in the document.
var canvas = **document.getElementById**("draw_canvas");

// update the size of the canvas based on dimensions of browser windows
// note: window is a global object for the browser window
canvas.width = window.innerWidth;
canvas.height = window.innerHeight-50;

// move the circle forward by assignment
point.x = point.x + 5;

// if statement conditionally executes with roughly this structure:
// if (*condition*) { *code* } else if (*condition*) { *code* } else { *code* }

// if the circle is at the extent of the canvas, move it back to the start
if (point.x > canvas.width) {
 point.x = 0;
}

// make the circle look like it bouncing using a sin function
// note: the Math object has a number of useful functions
point.y = (canvas.height-60)-Math.abs((canvas.height/2)*Math.sin(point.x/
(canvas.width*0.1))));

...

**returns a reference to
any DOM object**

Run one more animation example
on your own

point_x = 1119.00 point_y = 464.82

http://autorob.org/examples/hello_anim_text.html

The image contains two word clouds. The left word cloud is composed of the text 'AutoRob' and 'EECS398' in various colors (blue, green, red, purple, black) and orientations, arranged in a roughly triangular shape pointing upwards. The right word cloud is also composed of 'AutoRob' and 'EECS398' in various colors and orientations, arranged in a roughly triangular shape pointing upwards. The text is rendered in a simple, sans-serif font.

Many examples available online



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odestcj / superquadric

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super quick superquadric Implementation of Barr's superquadric surface point visualization

2 commits

1 branch

0 releases

Branch: master

New pull request

New file

Find file

SSH

git@git

odestcj fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard input; added paramet...

js Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...

README Initial commit, working version of superquadric, but lighting and tes...

superquadric.html fixed Math.sign not being in Chrome and keyboard input; added paramet...

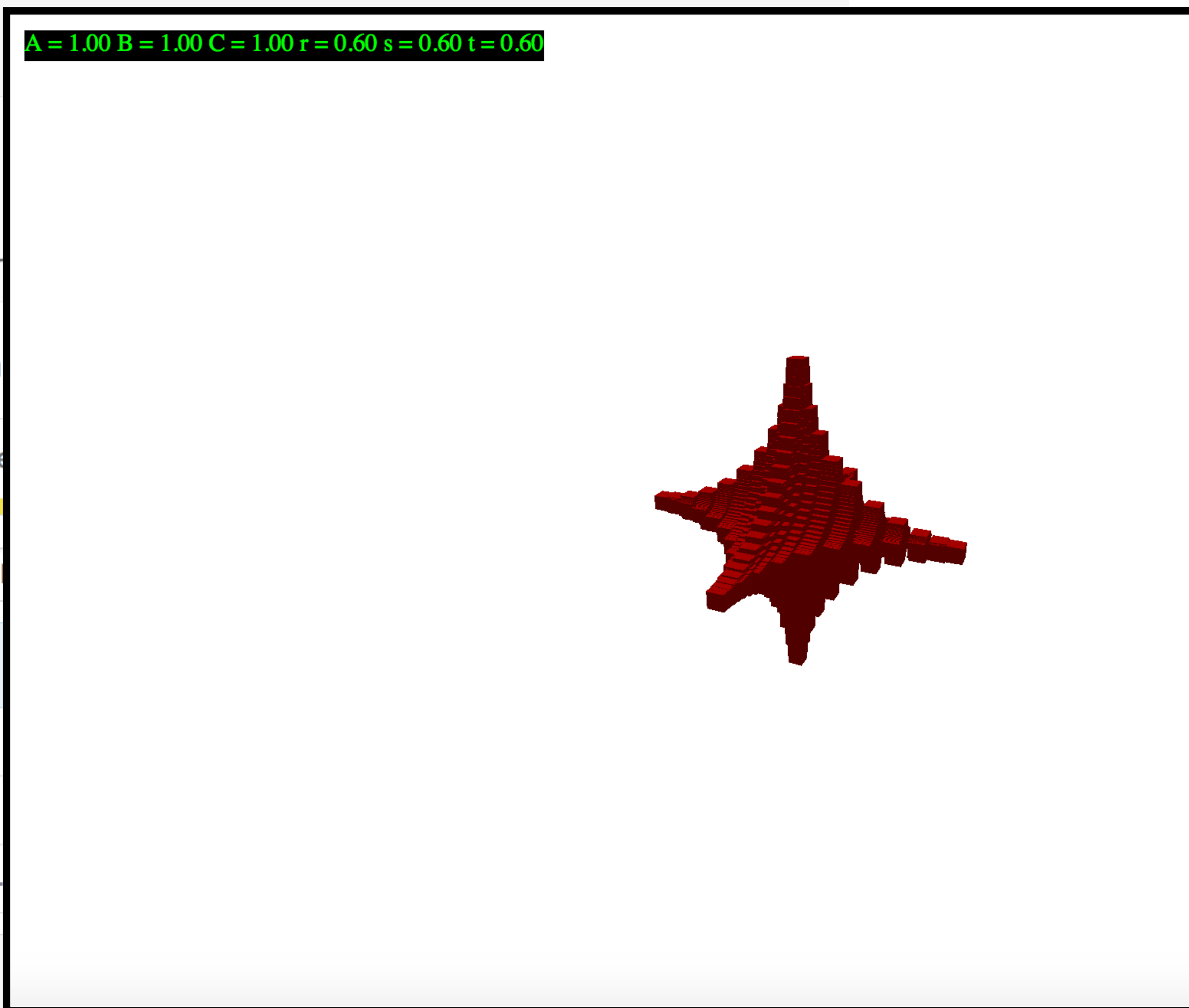
README

super quick superquadric
Implementation of Barr's superquadric surface point vi
in HTML5/JavaScript and threejs

@author odestcj / <https://github.com/odestcj>

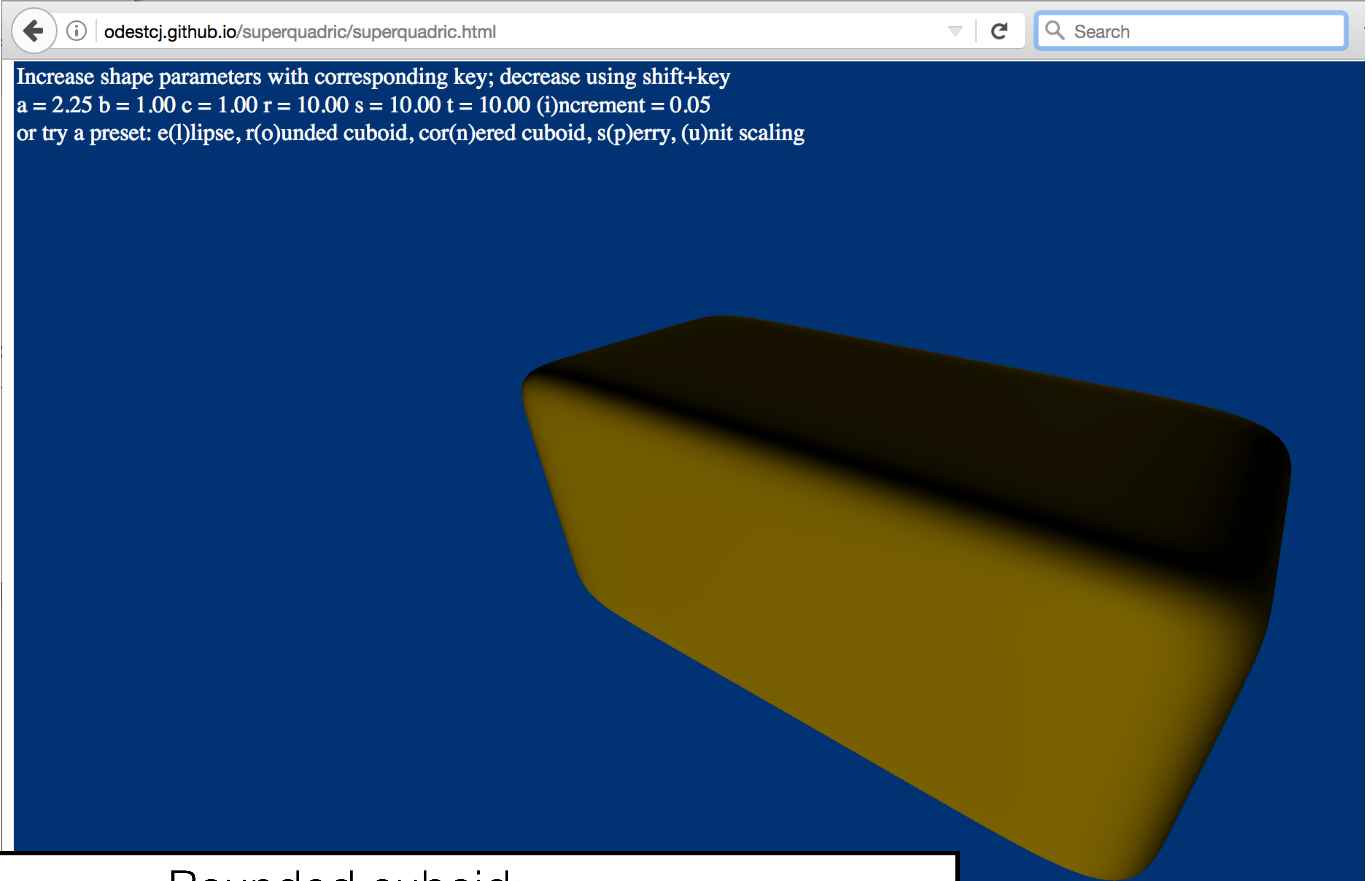
Change view by click-and-drag mouse

Increase shape parameters with r,s,t keys;
Decrease shape parameters with R,S,T



Another example:

<https://github.com/odestcj/superquadric>



Rounded cuboid:

<http://odestcj.github.io/superquadric/superquadric.html>

KinEval Stencil Overview

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worlds	initial commit Fall 2018
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hello.html

Chad

was here

new paragraph

point_x = 30.00 point_y = 410.70

M4ProGReS

Tutorial Examples

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My Heap Sort

file:///Users/logan/git_tmp/kineval/tutorial_heapsort/source_heap

Search

My Heap Sort

78

100

797

3413

1472

319

8465

5949

3157

3911

459

4921

1165

2575

4631

8320

9772

5185

3865

6409

check

numbers to sort: 5949 8320 1472 6409 3865 4921 3157 459 5185 797 8465 3911 2575 100 1165 4631 9772 3413 78 319

heap (insert 5949): 5949

heap (insert 8320): 5949 8320

heap (insert 1472): 1472 8320 5949

heap (insert 6409): 1472 6409 5949 8320

heap (insert 3865): 1472 3865 5949 8320 6409

heap (insert 4921): 1472 3865 4921 8320 6409 5949

heap (insert 3157): 1472 3865 3157 8320 6409 5949 4921

heap (insert 459): 459 1472 3157 3865 6409 5949 4921 8320

heap (insert 5185): 459 1472 3157 3865 6409 5949 4921 8320 5185

heap (insert 797): 459 797 3157 3865 1472 5949 4921 8320 5185 6409

heap (insert 8465): 459 797 3157 3865 1472 5949 4921 8320 5185 6409 8465

heap (insert 3911): 459 797 3157 3865 1472 3911 4921 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949

heap (insert 2575): 459 797 2575 3865 1472 3157 4921 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911

heap (insert 100): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 2575 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921

heap (insert 1165): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 8320 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575

heap (insert 4631): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 4631 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320

heap (insert 9772): 100 797 459 3865 1472 3157 1165 4631 5185 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772

heap (insert 3413): 100 797 459 3413 1472 3157 1165 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185

heap (insert 78): 78 100 459 797 1472 3157 1165 4631 3413 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865

heap (insert 319): 78 100 459 797 319 3157 1165 4631 3413 1472 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865 6409

heap (extract 78): 100 319 459 797 1472 3157 1165 4631 3413 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185 3865

heap (extract 100): 319 797 459 3413 1472 3157 1165 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 2575 8320 9772 5185

heap (extract 319): 459 797 1165 3413 1472 3157 2575 4631 3865 6409 8465 5949 3911 4921 5185 8320 9772

heap (extract 459): 797 1472 1165 3413 6409 3157 2575 4631 3865 9772 8465 5949 3911 4921 5185 8320

heap (extract 797): 1165 1472 2575 3413 6409 3157 4921 4631 3865 9772 8465 5949 3911 8320 5185

heap (extract 1165): 1472 3413 2575 3865 6409 3157 4921 4631 5185 9772 8465 5949 3911 8320

heap (extract 1472): 2575 3413 3157 3865 6409 3911 4921 4631 5185 9772 8465 5949 8320

heap (extract 2575): 3157 3413 3911 3865 6409 5949 4921 4631 5185 9772 8465 8320

heap (extract 3157): 3413 3865 3911 4631 6409 5949 4921 8320 5185 9772 8465

heap (extract 3413): 3865 4631 3911 5185 6409 5949 4921 8320 8465 9772

heap (extract 3865): 3911 4631 4921 5185 6409 5949 9772 8320 8465

heap (extract 3911): 4631 5185 4921 8320 6409 5949 9772 8465

heap (extract 4631): 4921 5185 5949 8320 6409 8465 9772

heap (extract 4921): 5185 6409 5949 8320 9772 8465

heap (extract 5185): 5949 6409 8465 8320 9772

heap (extract 5949): 6409 8320 8465 9772

heap (extract 6409): 8320 9772 8465

heap (extract 8320): 8465 9772

heap (extract 8465): 9772

heap (extract 9772):

sorted: 78 100 319 459 797 1165 1472 2575 3157 3413 3865 3911 4631 4921 5185 5949 6409 8320 8465 9772

Project 0: Heap sort

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Project 1: 2D Path Planning

file:///Users/lo...g_scene=narrow2 x +

file:///Users/logan/git_tmp/kineval/project_pathplan/source_search_canvas.html?planning_scene

```
A-star progress: succeeded  
start: 0,0 | goal: 4,4  
iteration: 1752 | visited: 1752 | queue size: 40  
path length: 11.30  
mouse (5.71,-0.21)
```

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Project 2: Pendulum Dynamics/Control

file:///Users/logan/git_tmp/kineval/pendularm/pendularm1.html

System
t = 162.00 dt = 0.05
integrator = velocity verlet
x = -1.26
x_dot = -0.00
x_desired = -1.26

Servo: active
u = -37.32
kp = 1500.00
kd = 15.00
ki = 150.10

Pendulum
mass = 2.00
length = 2.00
gravity = 9.81

Keys
[0-4] - select integrator
a/d - apply user force
q/e - adjust desired angle
c - toggle servo
s - disable servo

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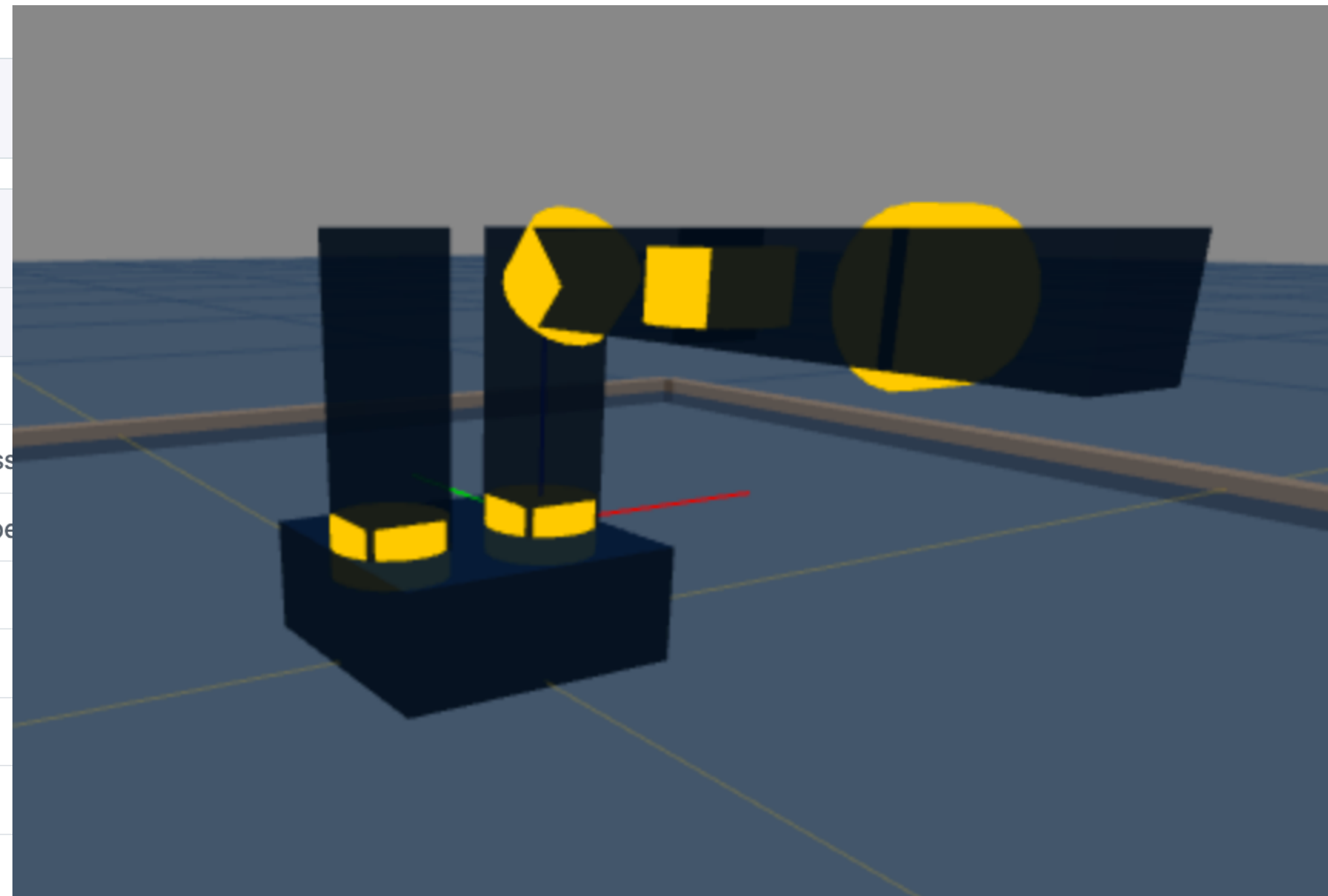
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📁 robots	initial commit Fall 2018
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Projects 3-6: Robot Modeling and Control



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	project_pendularm	fixed control set to 0 and 2d array problem in pendulum2.html	16 months ago
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	tutorial_heapsort	initial commit Fall 2018	3 years ago
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	LICENSE	Update LICENSE	10 days ago
	README.md	initial commit Fall 2018	3 years ago
	advanced_extensions.html	Add simple advanced_extensions.html	14 months ago

About

Stencil code for KinEval (Kinematic Evaluator) for robot control, kinematics, decision, and dynamics in JavaScript/HTML5

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Wrap up

- This week's lab
 - Walkthrough of assignment 1 stencil
- Next week's lectures
 - MLK Day (no course meeting)
 - Dynamical Simulation
- Assignment 1 (Path Planning) is due January 21, 11:59pm