

Title : 8391W's Entry

**v** **E** **x** **CODE** **VR**

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# What Can My Code Do?/ What Does It Include?



Virtual Skills Match Results  
8391W  
// Caution Tape Wonder //  
Score: 82 points  
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- In my code, It contains 2 different sensor detection: Front Distance sensor and Intake Bumper sensor. But, In total I use a total of 6 sensors, when you include the sensors I use in the monitor. So, technically I am using 6 sensors.
- My code is completely controlled by “My Blocks”. I have a “Main Path”, where I connect all “My Blocks” then I put my codes into My Blocks. How my path works is that the codes run in each “My Block” and whenever one’s action is done, the next “My Block” does what it is supposed to do. The whole purpose of “My Blocks” are supposed to separate the path into smaller sections to be more easily edited.
- Inside of my code, I have a “Security System”, where I check if I have a block when I’m supposed to, and If I do not have it, I will go forward by a little bit and intake again. This makes sure that I won’t miss a block and I also increase my variable called “Error” by 1.

# How Did VEX VR Help Improve My Skills?

Did you know, In fact I started VEX 3 months ago? Yes, not start competing, but introduced to VEX 3 months ago. I started VEX in my school's VEX club. I first started to build the hero bot for this year (Byte) and I got to learn some decent coding in VEXCODE IQ. Then, I was introduced to VEX VR. I had a lot of experience in other coding languages (Lua, Python, Java, and Scratch) so I was really interested in VEX VR. I started practicing it day by day and eventually once I understood the logic, variables, and the unique "My Blocks" of VEXVR, I soon became the best coder in my club. After a month, my friend invited me to a team he just created in Caution Tape. When I first went, it was just us two on the Caution Tape team. He knew I was good at coding, so he decided to add me on the team. A few days after he joined, he contributed greatly in assisting with the teachers to teach me advanced turns and driving straight with Brain Inertial/Gyro. I learned a lot in VEX VR and I put all my knowledge into VEX IQ. Now, I have the knowledge to code complicated equations and logic systems in VEX IQ thanks to the online practice I had in VR when I did not have a physical robot yet. VR is great for newbies, as there are many features that IQ does not have and many features that IQ has and VR does not have. Thanks to the coding practice VR gave me, I was successful in getting higher scores autonomous in qualifiers.

# Full View Of Code

The image displays a comprehensive view of a Scratch script for a robot's autonomous driving. The code is organized into several key sections:

- BlockObtained01:** Main autonomous driving code with initial turns and forward movements.
- RAISE ARM:** A sub-routine to raise the robot's arm, using 'spin' and 'drive reverse' blocks.
- OUTPUT:** A sub-routine to control the robot's output, using 'spin' and 'drive forward' blocks.
- BlockObtained02:** Main autonomous driving code with a different set of movements.
- BlockObtained03:** Main autonomous driving code with another set of movements.
- BlockObtained04:** Main autonomous driving code with a different set of movements.
- BlockObtained05:** Main autonomous driving code with a different set of movements.
- BlockObtained06:** Main autonomous driving code with a different set of movements.
- BlockObtained07:** Main autonomous driving code with a different set of movements.

Key annotations and logic include:

- Velocity Control:** "I had all my motor groups set to a velocity of 100% to make sure that I had maximum strength and speed. This made sure that the robot had the efficiency to finish it's tasks before the time runs up."
- BlockObtained Logic:** "I separated my entire route into smaller paths called 'BlockObtained!' using My Blocks. I use their 'Define' block to separate the paths, so I can see which 'BlockObtained!' was active during an error. Inside the 'Define' block from the My Blocks, I have all kinds of codes to combine together to make one piece of the whole route."
- Security System:** "My 'Security System' which first checks if the re is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run."
- Error Handling:** "I use a feature called 'Monitor' in Vex VR and I can check what each of my variables has a value of. But, as you will see later in my code, I only have one variable called 'Error' and it would be increased by 1 whenever a block that is supposed to be touching the Intake Bumper is not being detected by the Intake Bumper. Then, it will increase 'Errors' by 1, and at the end of my run, I can use the Monitor to see how much cubes I had missed trying to take. This is useful when I'm too tired to watch at the VR robot closely to see if it missed anything and instead I can just wait then check my 'Errors'."

Navigation icons for zooming in (+), zooming out (-), and a home icon (=) are visible in the bottom right corner.

\* Zoom in for a closer look\*

# The Route

These blocks are the very center of all my code. Without them, my code would not work at all. This code combines the smaller paths (BlockObtained\_) together and it also sets my variable to 0 and sets my velocities to 100%. On the top, I set "Outnum" to 1 and "ArmNum" to 450.

when started

set OutNum to 1

set ArmNum to 450

I had all my motor groups set to a velocity of 100% to make sure that I had maximum strength and speed. This made sure that the robot had the efficiency to finish it's tasks before the time runs up.

set IntakeMotorGroup velocity to 100 %

set ArmMotorGroup velocity to 100 %

set drive velocity to 100 %

set turn velocity to 100 %

This piece of code makes sure that my variable "Errors" is set to 0 at the start. I use a feature called "Monitor" in Vex VR and I can check what each of my variables has a value of. But, as you will see later in my code, I only have one variable called "Error" and it would be increased by 1 whenever a block that is supposed to be touching the Intake Bumper is not being detected by the Intake Bumper. Then, it will increase "Errors" by 1, and at the end if my run, I can use the Monitor to see how much cubes I had missed trying to take. This is useful when I'm too tired to watch at the VR robot closely to see if it missed anything and Instead I can just wait then check my "Errors".

set Errors to 0

I separated my entire route into smaller paths called "BlockObtained#" using My Blocks. I use their "Define" block to separate the paths, so I can see which "BlockObtained#" was active during an error. Inside the "Define" block from the My Blocks, I have all kinds of codes to combine together to make one piece of the whole route.

BlockObtained01

BlockObtained02

BlockObtained03

BlockObtained04

BlockObtained05

BlockObtained06

BlockObtained07

BlockObtained08

# RAISE ARM (Scoring Code)

This code is a My Block scripted for the online Byte to raise his arm, spin his outtake, then drop his arm.

define RAISE ARM

This is a My Block called "RAISE ARM" which is for my scoring. Inside the code it also includes another My Block called "OUTPUT". Instead of adding this code into every "Define" Block for "BlockObtained#", I can just use "RAISE ARM" so It will do the entire scoring procedure. This code raises the digital "Byte" arm for 450 degrees then it uses the OUTPUT code which dispenses out the cube, then the "Byte" arm goes back down again. Now I can easy know where I put my dumping code and I can come to this "Define" My Block code to configure anything I need.

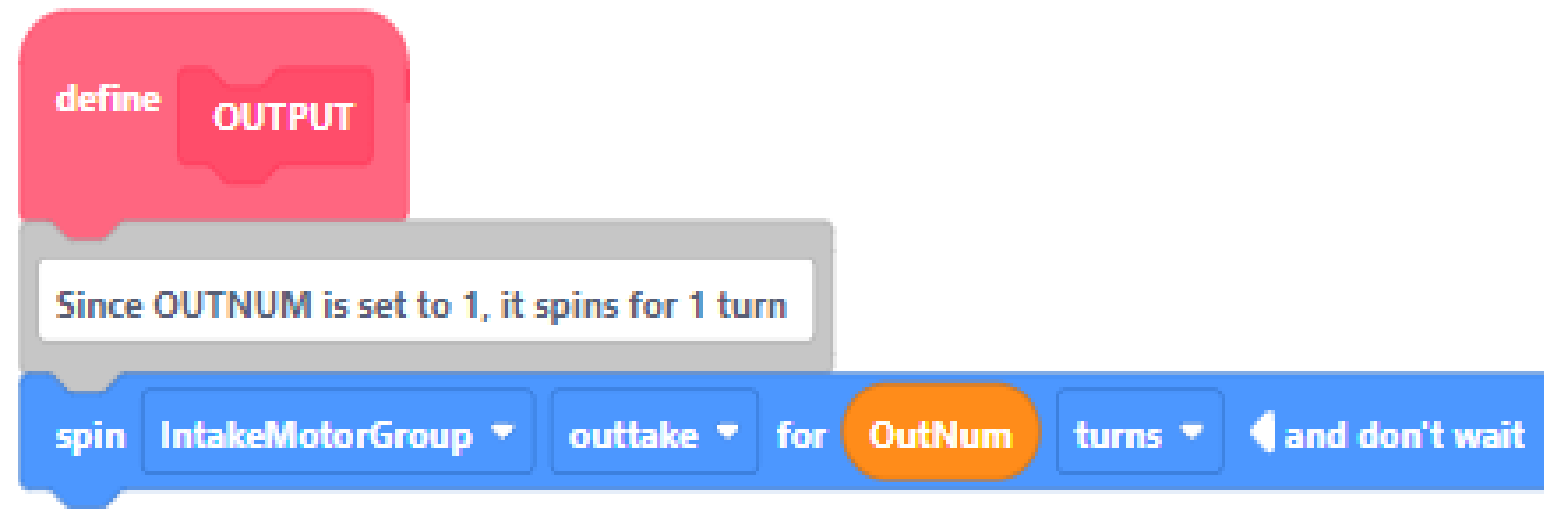
spin ArmMotorGroup up for ArmNum degrees ▶

OUTPUT

spin ArmMotorGroup down for ArmNum degrees ◀ and don't wait

# OUTPUT

Pretty self explanatory.  
Spins the outtake of the  
online Byte for 1 turn.





# The Monitor

Inside the monitor, I get to see values and true/false of Sensors and Variables. At the end of every run, I check my custom variable “Errors”. What it does is that I have a security system that checks if I had any miscalculations about the positions of the cubes on the map. I can see the number of cubes that I would’ve missed if I did not have a “Security System” so I often fix my code thanks to the Monitor and it’s amazing functions. I use a total of one variable from my “Security System”, which I will show later, and I also use 6 different sensors in my Monitor.

## Sensors

× IntakeMotorGroup is spinning?	false
× IntakeMotorGroup velocity in %	0
× IntakeBumper pressed?	false
× FrontDistance found an object?	false
× FrontDistance in mm	0
× FrontOptical found an object?	false

## Variables

× Errors	0
----------	---



```
define BlockObtained01
Main autonomous driving code.
turn right for 45 degrees
drive forward for 100 mm
My "Security System" which first checks if the
re is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block,
It will intake then after a few milliseconds, and It will check if
the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake.
If it isn't there, It will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake,
and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that
the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that
Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.
if FrontDistance found an object? then
stop driving
spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
wait 0.05 seconds
if IntakeBumper pressed? then
stop IntakeMotorGroup
else
drive forward for 0.5 mm
spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
change Errors by 1
```

# Path #1 (BlockObtained01)

The first path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my "security system". I explained my "Security System" in the picture.

# Path #2 (BlockObtained02)

The second path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System”, which I have explained in the picture

```
define BlockObtained02
Main autonomous driving code.
drive reverse for 100 mm
turn left for 142.5 degrees
drive forward for 275 mm

RAISE ARM
spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
turn right for 116 degrees
drive forward for 735 mm

My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.

if FrontDistance found an object? then
  stop driving
  spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  wait 0.05 seconds
  if IntakeBumper pressed? then
    stop IntakeMotorGroup
  else
    drive forward for 0.5 mm
    spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  change Errors by 1
```

# Path #3 (BlockObtained03)

The third path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System”, which I have explained in the picture

The image shows a Scratch script for a robot's autonomous driving path. It starts with a 'define' block for 'BlockObtained03'. The main code is enclosed in a 'Main autonomous driving code.' block. The script consists of several motion and motor control blocks: a 'turn left for 54 degrees' block, a 'drive forward for 605 mm' block, a 'RAISE ARM' block, a 'spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns' block, a 'drive reverse for 560 mm' block, a 'turn right for 36 degrees' block, and a 'drive forward for 150 mm' block. Below these is a text block explaining a 'Security System' that checks for a block in front of the robot. The script then enters an 'if FrontDistance found an object? then' block. Inside this block, it performs a sequence of actions: 'stop driving', 'spin ArmMotorGroup up for 90 degrees and don't wait', 'spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns', 'spin ArmMotorGroup down for 90 degrees and don't wait', and 'wait 0.05 seconds'. It then enters another 'if IntakeBumper pressed? then' block. Inside this block, it performs 'stop IntakeMotorGroup'. If the bumper is not pressed, it performs 'drive forward for 0.5 mm', 'spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns', and 'change Errors by 1'.

```
define BlockObtained03

Main autonomous driving code.

turn left for 54 degrees
drive forward for 605 mm

RAISE ARM

spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
drive reverse for 560 mm
turn right for 36 degrees
drive forward for 150 mm

My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.

if FrontDistance found an object? then
  stop driving
  spin ArmMotorGroup up for 90 degrees and don't wait
  spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  spin ArmMotorGroup down for 90 degrees and don't wait
  wait 0.05 seconds
  if IntakeBumper pressed? then
    stop IntakeMotorGroup
  else
    drive forward for 0.5 mm
    spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
    change Errors by 1
```

define BlockObtained04

Main autonomous driving code.

- drive reverse for 700 mm
- turn left for 120 degrees
- drive forward for 260 mm

RAISE ARM

- spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
- drive reverse for 100 mm
- turn right for 165 degrees
- drive forward for 425 mm

My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.

```
if FrontDistance found an object? then
  stop driving
  spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  wait 0.05 seconds
  if IntakeBumper pressed? then
    stop IntakeMotorGroup
  else
    drive forward for 0.5 mm
    spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  change Errors by 1
```

# Path #4 (BlockObtained04)

The fourth path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my "Security System", which I have explained in the picture

# Path #5 (BlockObtained05)

The fifth path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System”, which I have explained in the picture

The image shows a Scratch script for a robot's autonomous driving code. The script is organized into several sections:

- define BlockObtained05**: A red block defining the path.
- Main autonomous driving code.**: A grey block containing the main sequence of actions:
  - turn left for 79 degrees
  - drive forward for 940 mm
  - RAISE ARM**: A red block containing:
    - spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
    - drive reverse for 200 mm
    - spin ArmMotorGroup up for 45 degrees
    - turn right for 65 degrees
    - drive forward for 350 mm
- My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.**: A grey block containing the logic for the security system:
  - if FrontDistance found an object? then
    - stop driving
    - spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
    - wait 0.05 seconds
    - if IntakeBumper pressed? then
      - stop IntakeMotorGroup
    - else
      - drive forward for 0.5 mm
      - spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  - change Errors by 1

# Path #6 (BlockObtained06)

The sixth path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System”, which I have explained in the picture

define BlockObtained06

Main autonomous driving code.

- turn left for 105 degrees
- drive forward for 110 mm

RAISE ARM

- spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
- turn right for 160 degrees
- drive forward for 300 mm
- turn right for 40 degrees
- drive forward for 140 mm

My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.

- if FrontDistance found an object? then
  - stop driving
  - spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  - wait 0.05 seconds
- if IntakeBumper pressed? then
  - stop IntakeMotorGroup
- else
  - drive forward for 25 mm
  - spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns
  - change Errors by 1

# Path #7 (BlockObtained07)

The seventh path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System”, which I have explained in the picture

The image shows a sequence of Scratch code blocks for a robot's path. It starts with a 'define' block for 'BlockObtained07'. The main autonomous driving code consists of five motion blocks: turn left 30 degrees, drive forward 255 mm, drive reverse 255 mm, turn right 38 degrees, and drive forward 1650 mm. This is followed by a 'RAISE ARM' section with four motion blocks: spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake 1 turn, drive reverse 50 mm, turn right 220 degrees, and drive forward 200 mm. A text box explains the 'Security System' logic. The code then enters an 'if' block: if 'FrontDistance' found an object?, then stop driving, spin IntakeMotorGroup intake 1 turn, wait 0.05 seconds, if 'IntakeBumper' pressed?, stop IntakeMotorGroup, else drive forward 15 mm, spin IntakeMotorGroup intake 1 turn, and change 'Errors' by 1.

define BlockObtained07

Main autonomous driving code.

turn left for 30 degrees

drive forward for 255 mm

drive reverse for 255 mm

turn right for 38 degrees

drive forward for 1650 mm

RAISE ARM

spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns

drive reverse for 50 mm

turn right for 220 degrees

drive forward for 200 mm

My "Security System" which first checks if there is a block in front of the robot. If there is indeed a block, it will intake then after a few milliseconds, and it will check if the Intake Bumper detects the block inside of the robot's intake. If it isn't there, it will go forward by a tiny bit, then it will spin the intake, and it will assume the block is in. Since it was expected that the Intake Bumper was pressed, but it wasn't, so what happens is that Errors increases by 1 which tells me how much miscalculations I had in the run.

if FrontDistance found an object? then

stop driving

spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns

wait 0.05 seconds

if IntakeBumper pressed? then

stop IntakeMotorGroup

else

drive forward for 15 mm

spin IntakeMotorGroup intake for 1 turns

change Errors by 1

# Path #8 (BlockObtained08)

The last path in my route. Inside are the motion/drivetrain blocks for the path and my “Security System” is not needed, as I am not picking up any blocks.



```
define BlockObtained08
  Main autonomous driving code.
  turn right for 154.5 degrees
  drive forward for 235 mm
  RAISE ARM
  spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns
  turn right for 45 degrees
  drive reverse for 500 mm
  spin ArmMotorGroup up for 5 turns
  drive reverse for 50 mm and don't wait
  spin ArmMotorGroup down for 4 turns
  -The End
```

The image shows a Scratch code editor with a red 'define' block for 'BlockObtained08'. The code consists of several blue motion/drivetrain blocks: a 'turn right for 154.5 degrees' block, a 'drive forward for 235 mm' block, a red 'RAISE ARM' block, a 'spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake for 1 turns' block, a 'turn right for 45 degrees' block, a 'drive reverse for 500 mm' block, a 'spin ArmMotorGroup up for 5 turns' block, a 'drive reverse for 50 mm and don't wait' block, and a 'spin ArmMotorGroup down for 4 turns' block. The code ends with a grey '-The End' block.



# Thanks for reading!

This took me a bunch of time and it spent a lot of my homework time. Thank you so much for reading and I hope you understand well my code, intentions, and improvements. For your information, this code is heavily relied on My Blocks, The Monitor, and Sensors/Variables.

