

**2024 VEXcode VR Skills Challenge - Elementary School by Team
97793A**

Team Number: 97793A

Team Name: Hicks Team A - Guardians of the Bot

Team Members: Carter, Colin, Markus, Rohanna, Yura

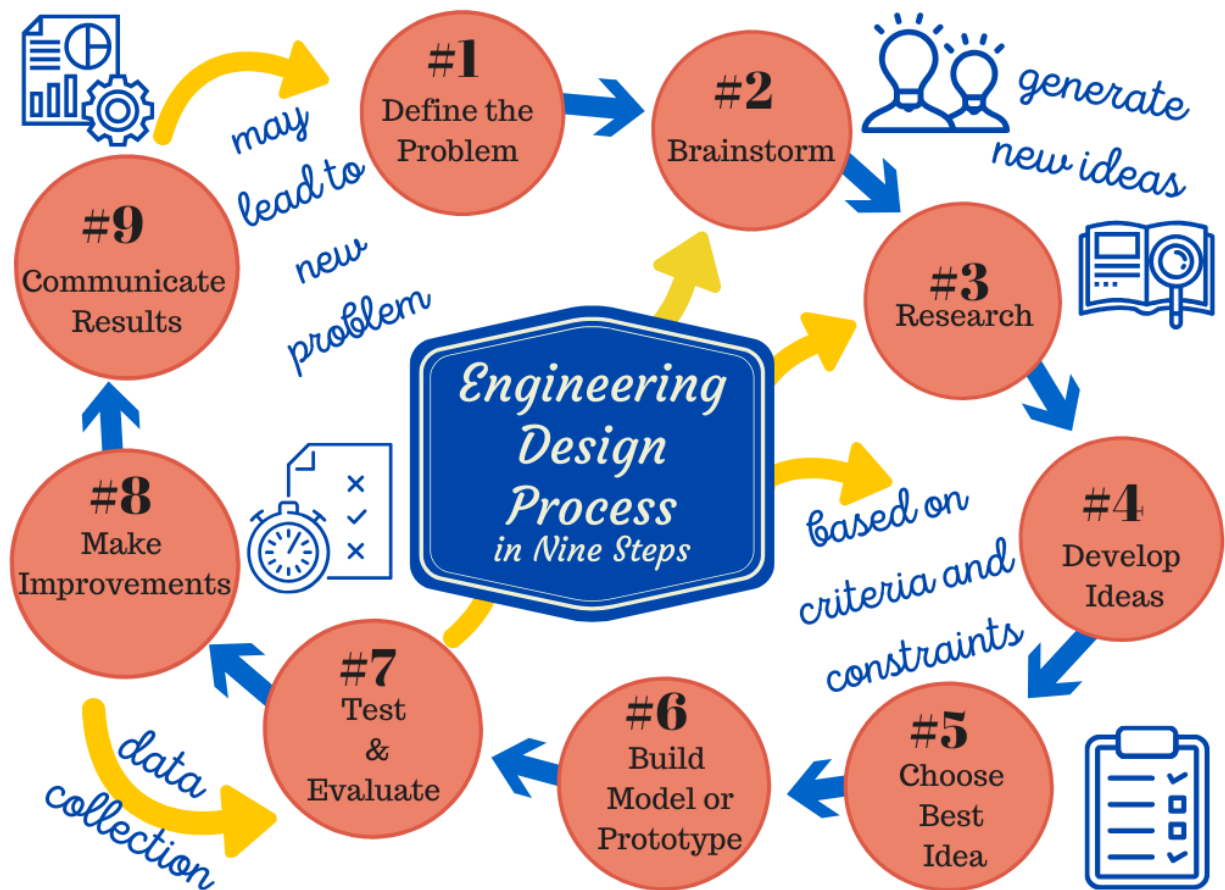
Programmers: Colin, Markus

School: Hicks Canyon Elementary

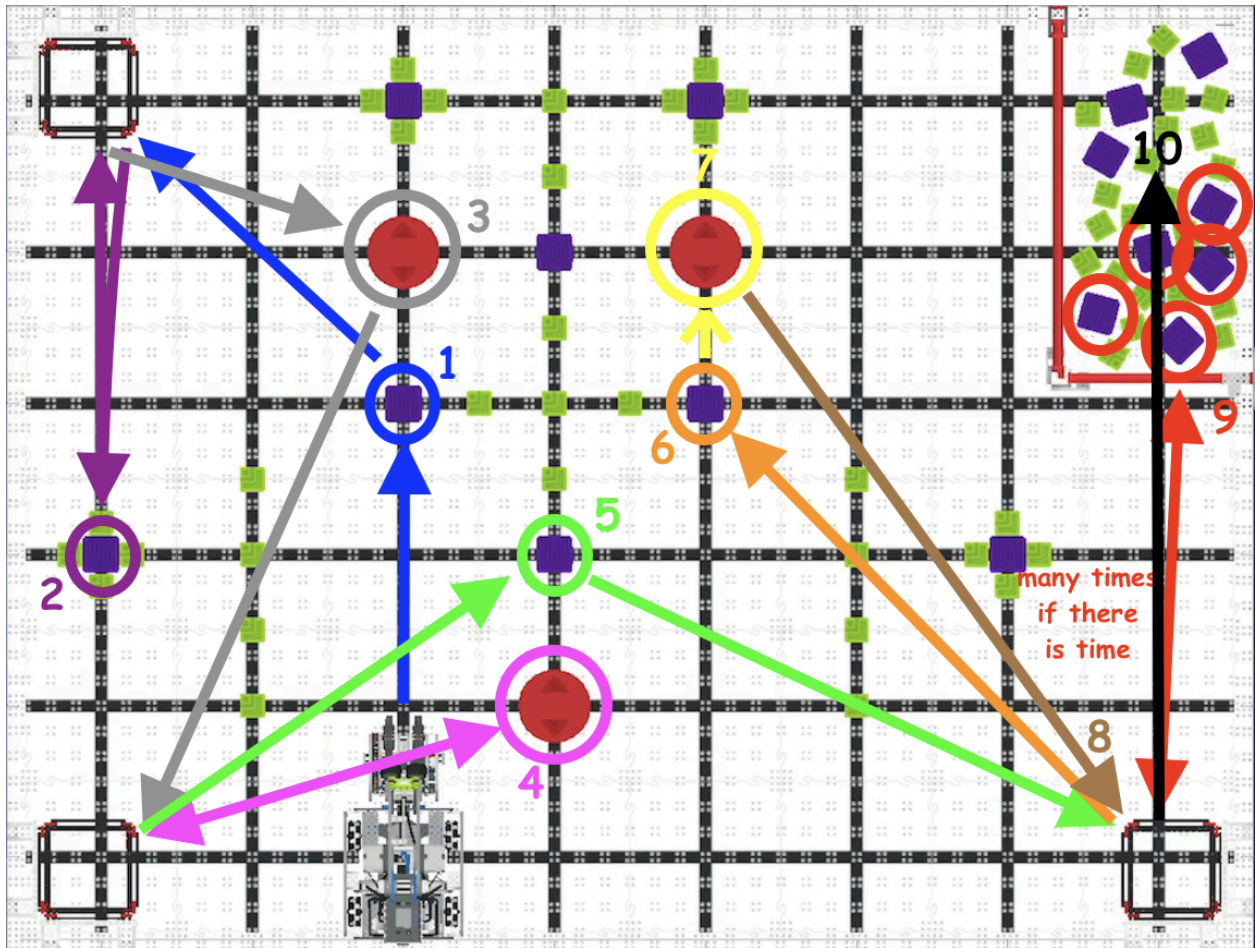
Location: Irvine, California

Our Process:

We followed **ALL** the steps #1 to 9 of the **Engineering Design Process** to do this online challenge:

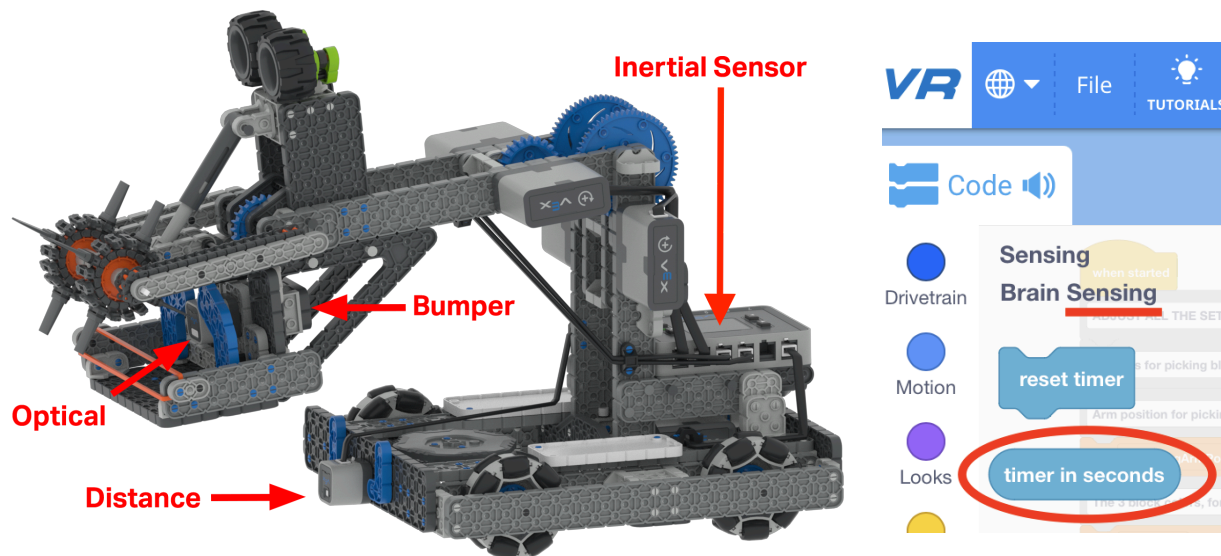


Our Strategy:



Criteria	Points
Score 6 blocks or more	6 or more
Move 3 red blocks	15
3 Uniform Bonus	30
Fill Level 2	20
Full Parking	10
TOTAL	81 or more

Our Sensors Use:



1. Distance sensor:

- To tell us how far the object in front of the distance sensor is, to help us **calculate** how far to drive to reach our destination **accurately instead of hardcoding** the exact distance to drive
- To put the bot in the correct position from the **goal** to score consistently

2. Bumper switch:

- to see whether a block has been picked up successfully

3. Optical sensor:

- to see what color the block in the intake is
- To see whether the block that's picked up is the right color

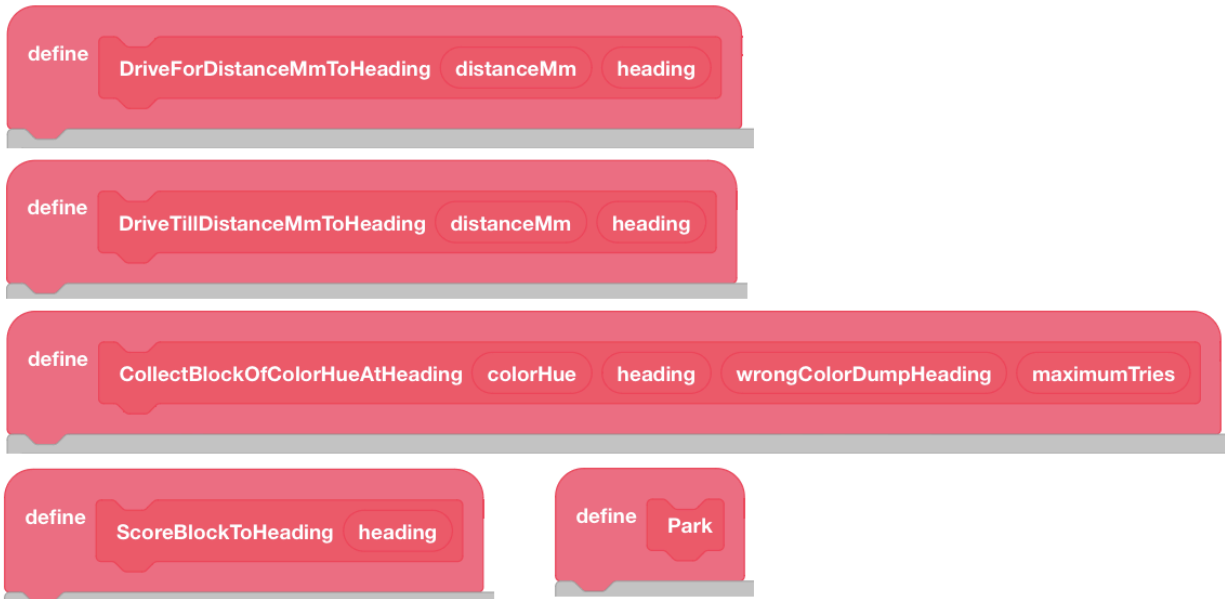
4. Inertial sensor:

- to make accurate and precise turns using the drivetrain heading

5. Timer on brain:

- to see how much match time we have used up, to see how much time we have left to do things

Our Functions Use:



- We used functions for **common operations that are used more than once** in the program, for example picking up a block, **instead of making copies of the same code many times all over** the program
- This way, we will **not need to change many copies of the code** every time we need to make a change. Doing that **takes time and is easy to make mistakes**
- Even if an operation is not needed more than once, functions also helped us **organize** our code into groups, for example parking.
- This makes our code **more organized and easier to read** than hundreds of lines of code altogether in one place

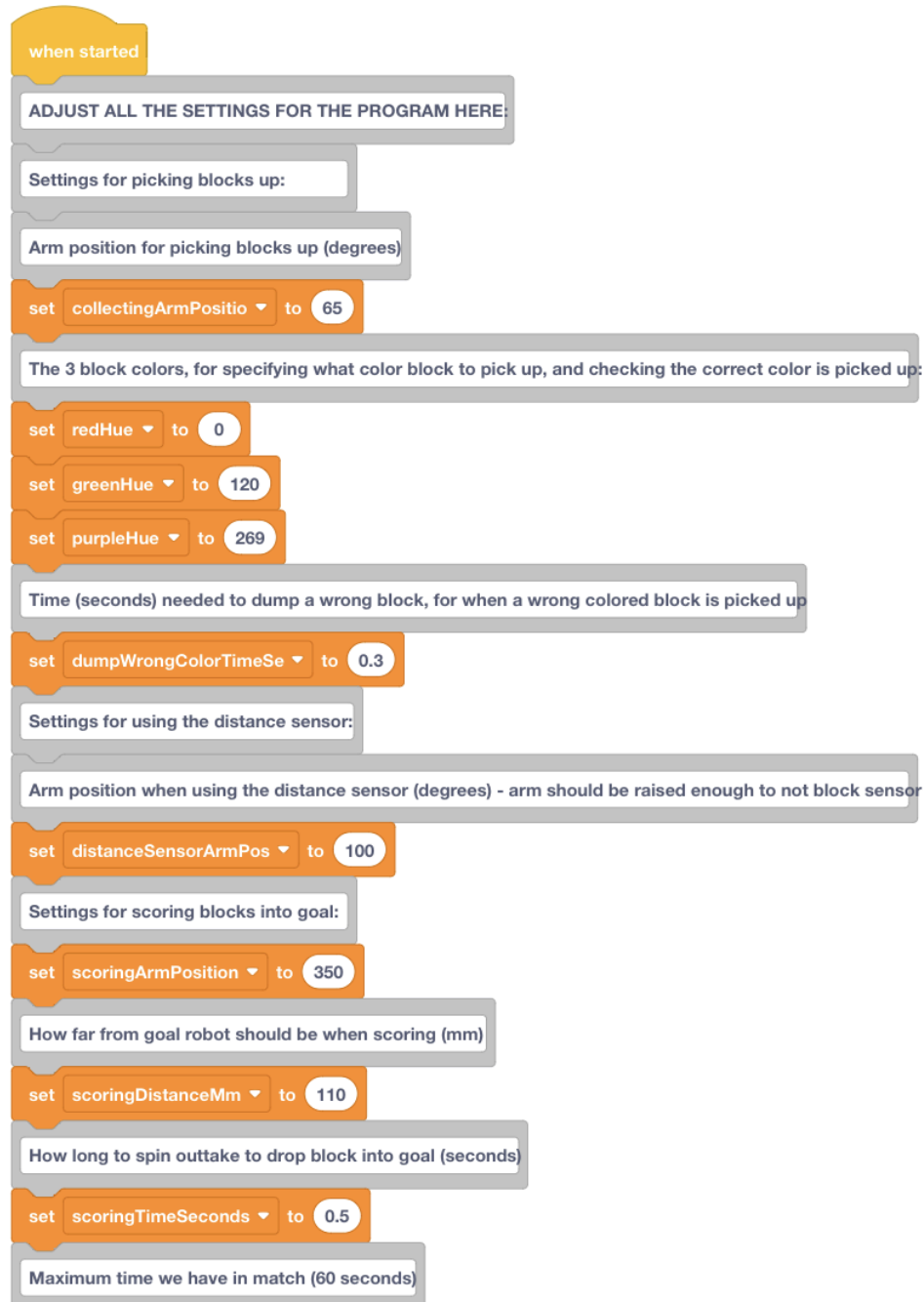
Our functions:

1. **DriveForDistanceMmToHeading** - Turn and drive forward for the input distance
2. **DriveTillDistanceMmtoHeading** - Turn and drive until the robot reaches the input distance from the object in front

3. **CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading** - Collect a block
 4. **ScoreBlockToHeading** - Turn and drive to the goal and score a block into the goal
 5. **Park** - Fully park the bot.
- Functions 1-4 were **used many times** in the code
 - We used inputs to **input different information for the functions to use** from different places in the code, for example whether to collect a purple or red block
 - Function 5 was only used once, but it has almost 20 lines of code with conditional logic, so it was good to organize it into its own function that is easier to read.

Our Variables Use:

- We used variables instead of coding hard numbers
- We put all variables together at the top of the program instead of scattered everywhere in the code. It is very easy and convenient to see and adjust all their values from the top of the program.



The image shows a Scratch script starting with a 'when started' block. Below it is a large grey comment block: 'ADJUST ALL THE SETTINGS FOR THE PROGRAM HERE:'. This is followed by several smaller grey comment blocks: 'Settings for picking blocks up:', 'Arm position for picking blocks up (degrees)', 'Time (seconds) needed to dump a wrong block, for when a wrong colored block is picked up', 'Settings for using the distance sensor:', 'Arm position when using the distance sensor (degrees) - arm should be raised enough to not block sensor', 'Settings for scoring blocks into goal:', 'How far from goal robot should be when scoring (mm)', 'How long to spin outtake to drop block into goal (seconds)', and 'Maximum time we have in match (60 seconds)'. Each comment block is followed by one or more 'set' blocks that initialize variables to specific values: 'collectingArmPositio' to 65, 'redHue' to 0, 'greenHue' to 120, 'purpleHue' to 269, 'dumpWrongColorTimeSe' to 0.3, 'distanceSensorArmPos' to 100, 'scoringArmPosition' to 350, 'scoringDistanceMm' to 110, and 'scoringTimeSeconds' to 0.5.

```
when started
  ADJUST ALL THE SETTINGS FOR THE PROGRAM HERE:
  Settings for picking blocks up:
  Arm position for picking blocks up (degrees)
  set collectingArmPositio to 65
  The 3 block colors, for specifying what color block to pick up, and checking the correct color is picked up:
  set redHue to 0
  set greenHue to 120
  set purpleHue to 269
  Time (seconds) needed to dump a wrong block, for when a wrong colored block is picked up
  set dumpWrongColorTimeSe to 0.3
  Settings for using the distance sensor:
  Arm position when using the distance sensor (degrees) - arm should be raised enough to not block sensor
  set distanceSensorArmPos to 100
  Settings for scoring blocks into goal:
  set scoringArmPosition to 350
  How far from goal robot should be when scoring (mm)
  set scoringDistanceMm to 110
  How long to spin outtake to drop block into goal (seconds)
  set scoringTimeSeconds to 0.5
  Maximum time we have in match (60 seconds)
```

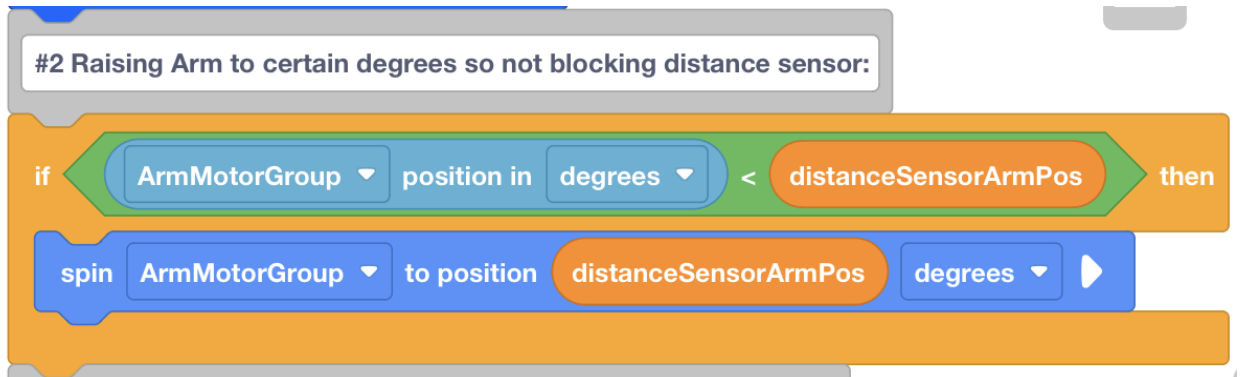
```
set maximumMatchTimeSeco to 60
How much time (seconds) is needed to grab and score another block before parking, to decide whether we should go for another
set timeNeededForOneMore to 15
Settings for full parking:
set parkingHeading to 0
How long (seconds) to speed towards the supply zone at the beginning of full parking:
set initialFullParkTimeS to 1.5
How much to jiggle the robot left and right to push it into the supply zone (degrees)
set fullParkJiggleAngle to 30
How much time (seconds) to pause after jiggling the robot
set fullParkJiggleTimeSe to 0.01
How long (seconds) to drive to climb into the supply zone after jiggling the robot
set continueFullParkTime to 0.5
Arm position after full parking (degrees) - point up to not stick out
set fullParkingArmPositi to 575
Minimum drivetrain heading (0 degrees)
set minimumHeading to 0
Drivetrain heading limit (360 degrees)
set headingLimit to 359.9
Set all velocities to the fastest possible:
set drive velocity to 100 %
set turn velocity to
```


Our Advanced Programming Structures Use:

Advanced programming structures and conditional logic we used:

1. If blocks

Example:



The arm position for using the distance sensor is set in the distanceSensorArmPos variable. The arm will not be blocking the distance sensor from there.

When trying to use the distance sensor:

If arm is currently lower than the distanceSensorArmPos variable setting
then

Raise arm to the distanceSensorArmPos variable position


That means:

If arm is too low and is blocking the distance sensor **then**

Raise arm to non blocking position for the distance sensor

2. If Else blocks

Example - If Else block inside If block:



The image shows a Scratch script with the following blocks:

- Comment:** #3 Check how far the distance sensor is from the object in front
- Set block:** set `currentDistanceMm` to `FrontDistance` object distance in `mm`
- Comment:** #4 Calculate how far to drive:
- Outer If block:** if `not` `currentDistanceMm = distanceMm` then
 - Inner If block:** if `currentDistanceMm > distanceMm` then
 - Comment:** If too far from object, drive forward
 - Drive block:** drive `forward` for `currentDistanceMm - distanceMm` `mm`
 - Else block:** else
 - Comment:** If too close to object, drive backward
 - Drive block:** drive `reverse` for `distanceMm - currentDistanceMm` `mm`

When trying to drive the robot to the input distance from the object in front:

If the distance sensor is not at the input distance from the object in front **then**

If the distance sensor is too far from the object **then**

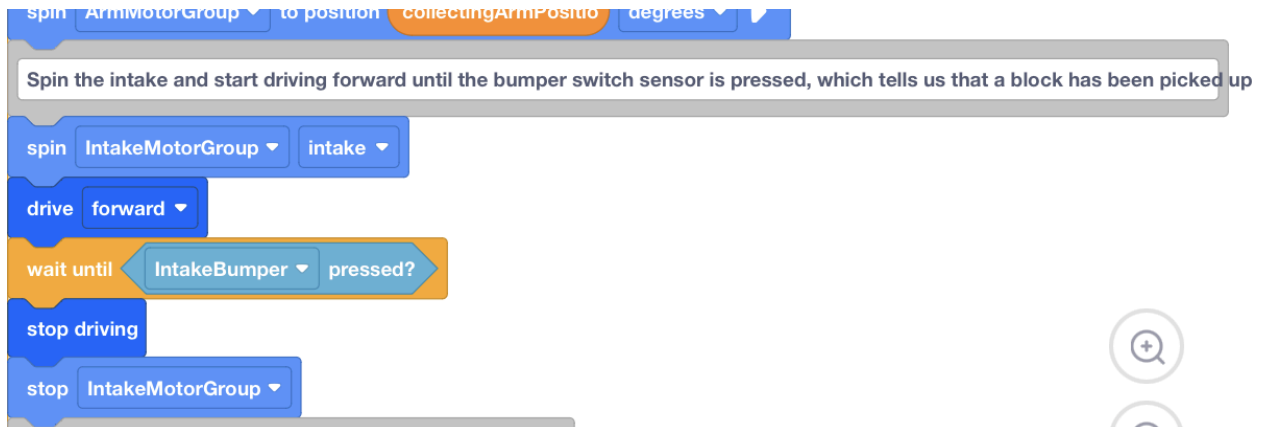
Drive forward for how much it is too far by

Else

Otherwise, drive backward for how far it is too close by

3. Wait Until blocks

Example:



When trying to pick up a block:

Start spinning the intake and driving forward

Wait until the bumper switch sensor is pressed, which tells us the sensor detects a block in the intake

Then stop driving forward and spinning the intake

4. While blocks

Example - While block with If blocks and Wait Until blocks inside it:

```
#3 While we do not have the right colored block, keep trying:

Use the bumper switch sensor to see whether there is a block in the intake, and use the optical sensor to see whether the block color is correct

while not (IntakeBumper pressed? or not (FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue))

#4 If there is a wrong colored block in the intake, dump it:

if (IntakeBumper pressed? and not (FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue)) then

  Turn to where to dump the wrong block colored using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading
  turn to heading wrongColorDumpHeading degrees
  Spin outtake to drop block:
  spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake
  wait dumpWrongColorTimeSe seconds
  stop IntakeMotorGroup
  Turn back towards the block pickup direction using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading
  turn to heading heading degrees

#5 If tried many times but continue failing, automatically stop trying and move on

if (numberOfTimesTried = maximumTries or numberOfTimesTried > maximumTries) then
  break

#6 Otherwise, pick up another block:

Move the arm to the block pickup position
spin ArmMotorGroup to position collectingArmPositio degrees
Spin the intake and start driving forward until the bumper switch sensor is pressed, which tells us that a block has been picked up
spin IntakeMotorGroup intake
drive forward
wait until IntakeBumper pressed?
stop driving
stop IntakeMotorGroup

#7 After done picking up a block, add 1 to number of tries
change numberOfTimesTried by 1
```

The image shows a Scratch script for a while loop. The while loop condition is 'not (IntakeBumper pressed? or not (FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue))'. Inside the while loop, there is an if block: 'if (IntakeBumper pressed? and not (FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue)) then'. This if block contains several steps: turning to a heading 'wrongColorDumpHeading', spinning the 'outtake' motor, waiting for 'dumpWrongColorTimeSe' seconds, stopping the 'IntakeMotorGroup', turning back to the 'heading' variable, and then turning to the 'heading' variable. After the if block, there is another if block: 'if (numberOfTimesTried = maximumTries or numberOfTimesTried > maximumTries) then' which contains a 'break' block. Following this is another if block: 'if (IntakeBumper pressed? and not (FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue)) then' which contains a 'break' block. The main body of the while loop contains: 'Move the arm to the block pickup position' (spin ArmMotorGroup to position collectingArmPositio degrees), 'Spin the intake and start driving forward until the bumper switch sensor is pressed, which tells us that a block has been picked up' (spin IntakeMotorGroup intake, drive forward, wait until IntakeBumper pressed?, stop driving, stop IntakeMotorGroup), and finally '#7 After done picking up a block, add 1 to number of tries' (change numberOfTimesTried by 1).

When trying to pick up a block, which has to be the right color:

While the intake is empty, or the block in the intake is not of the right color

If there is a block in the intake, but it is not of the right color
then

Dump the wrong colored block and turn back to the block pick up direction

If we have reached, or exceeded the maximum number of tries to pick up the right colored block **then**

quit

Move the arm to the block pickup position, and start spinning the intake and driving forward to pick up a block

Wait until the bumper switch sensor is pressed, which tells us the sensor detects a block in the intake

Then stop driving forward and spinning the intake

Increase the number of tries counter

Lessons Learned:

How has VR Skills improved our coding skills and helped us with our competition?

1. We have gotten a lot more familiar with coding a robot using Vexcode Blocks
2. We have learned a lot about sensors, functions, and variables.
3. We have changed our **competition** autonomous code to use a lot **more variables** instead of coding hard numbers. This made **changing** the code **and testing** a lot **easier**.
4. We have changed our **competition** autonomous code to use **functions for common operations instead of repeating the same code** many times in our program, for example to score blocks into a goal. This has made **changing** our code a lot **easier and quicker**.

We have also changed our **competition** autonomous code by **organizing** different sections of our code **into functions**. This has made our code **more organized and easier to understand**.

5. We have changed our **competition** autonomous code to use the **Inertial Sensor and drivetrain heading** to make accurate and precise turns **instead of hardcoding** the exact angles to turn, for example:

From:

Turn right for 65 degrees

To:

Turn to heading 165 degrees

This has helped us face our robot in the right direction no matter whether the robot was facing the right direction before. This has helped our **robot run a lot more smoothly and accurately in our competition autonomous skill runs.**

6. We are going to modify our **competition** robot to add a **distance sensor** to the front of our chassis:
 - To help us **calculate and make accurate drives** to reach our destination **instead of hardcoding** the exact distances to drive which does not always work, for example when the robot has drifted which changes the next driving start position
 - To help us always drive the robot to the correct distance from the **goal** to score consistently instead of hardcoding the exact distance to travel which does not always work

Our Code:

This simple function turns the robot to the input heading and drives forward for the input distance

The image shows a Scratch code editor with the following blocks:

- define** block: A function named "DriveForDistanceMmToHeading" with two inputs: "distanceMm" and "heading".
- comment** block: "This simple function turns the robot to the input heading and drives forward for the input distance:"
- comment** block: "Input 1: distanceMM - distance to drive forward (mm)"
- comment** block: "Input 2: heading - heading to turn robot (degrees)"
- comment** block: "#1 Turn using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading"
- turn to heading** block: "turn to heading" block with "heading" as the heading value and "degrees" as the unit.
- comment** block: "#2 Drive forward for the input distance"
- drive forward** block: "drive forward" block with "distanceMm" as the distance and "mm" as the unit.

Annotations on the right side of the image:

- "using Functions" is written in red text next to the define block.
- "using Comments" is written in grey text next to the comment blocks.
- "using Inertial Sensor" is written in blue text next to the turn to heading block.



define DriveTillDistanceMmToHeading distanceMm heading

This function turns the robot to the input heading, and drives until the distance sensor in front of the robot reaches the input distance from the object in front:

Input 1: distanceMM - distance to reach between the distance sensor and the object in front of it (mm)

Input 2: heading - heading to turn robot (degrees)

#1 Turn using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading

turn to heading heading degrees

#2 Raising Arm to certain degrees so not blocking distance sensor:

if ArmMotorGroup position in degrees < distanceSensorArmPos then

spin ArmMotorGroup to position distanceSensorArmPos degrees

#3 Check how far the distance sensor is from the object in front

set currentDistanceMm to FrontDistance object distance in mm

#4 Calculate how far to drive:

if not currentDistanceMm = distanceMm then

if currentDistanceMm > distanceMm then

If too far from object, drive forward

drive forward for currentDistanceMm - distanceMm mm

else

If too close to object, drive backward

drive reverse for distanceMm - currentDistanceMm mm



define CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading colorHue heading wrongColorDumpHeading maximumTries



This function picks up a block in the input color. It uses the bumper switch sensor to see whether a block has been picked up, and uses the optical sensor to see what color the block is. If a wrong color is picked, it will dump the wrong block and try again, until it reaches the input maximum number of tries.

Input 1: colorHue - color of the block to pick up (hue)

Input 2: heading - heading to pick up from (degrees)

Input 3: wrongColorDumpHeading - heading to dump wrong colored blocks (degrees). This should be out of the way of the robot

Input 4: maximumTries - the number of times to try picking up the correct color before giving up

#1 Reset the number of times tried counter

set numberOfTimesTried to 0

#2 Turn towards the block pickup direction using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading

turn to heading heading degrees

#3 While we do not have the right colored block, keep trying:

Use the bumper switch sensor to see whether there is a block in the intake, and use the optical sensor to see whether the block color is correct

while not IntakeBumper pressed? or not FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue

#4 If there is a wrong colored block in the intake, dump it:

if IntakeBumper pressed? and not FrontOptical hue in degrees = colorHue then

Turn to where to dump the wrong block colored using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading

turn to heading wrongColorDumpHeading degrees

Spin outtake to drop block:

spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake

wait dumpWrongColorTimeSe seconds

stop IntakeMotorGroup

Turn back towards the block pickup direction using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading

turn to heading heading degrees

#5 If tried many times but continue failing, automatically stop trying and move on

if numberOfTimesTried = maximumTries or numberOfTimesTried > maximumTries then

break

#6 Otherwise, pick up another block:

Move the arm to the block pickup position

spin ArmMotorGroup to position collectingArmPositio degrees

Spin the intake and start driving forward until the bumper switch sensor is pressed, which tells us that a block has been picked up

spin IntakeMotorGroup intake

drive forward

wait until IntakeBumper pressed?

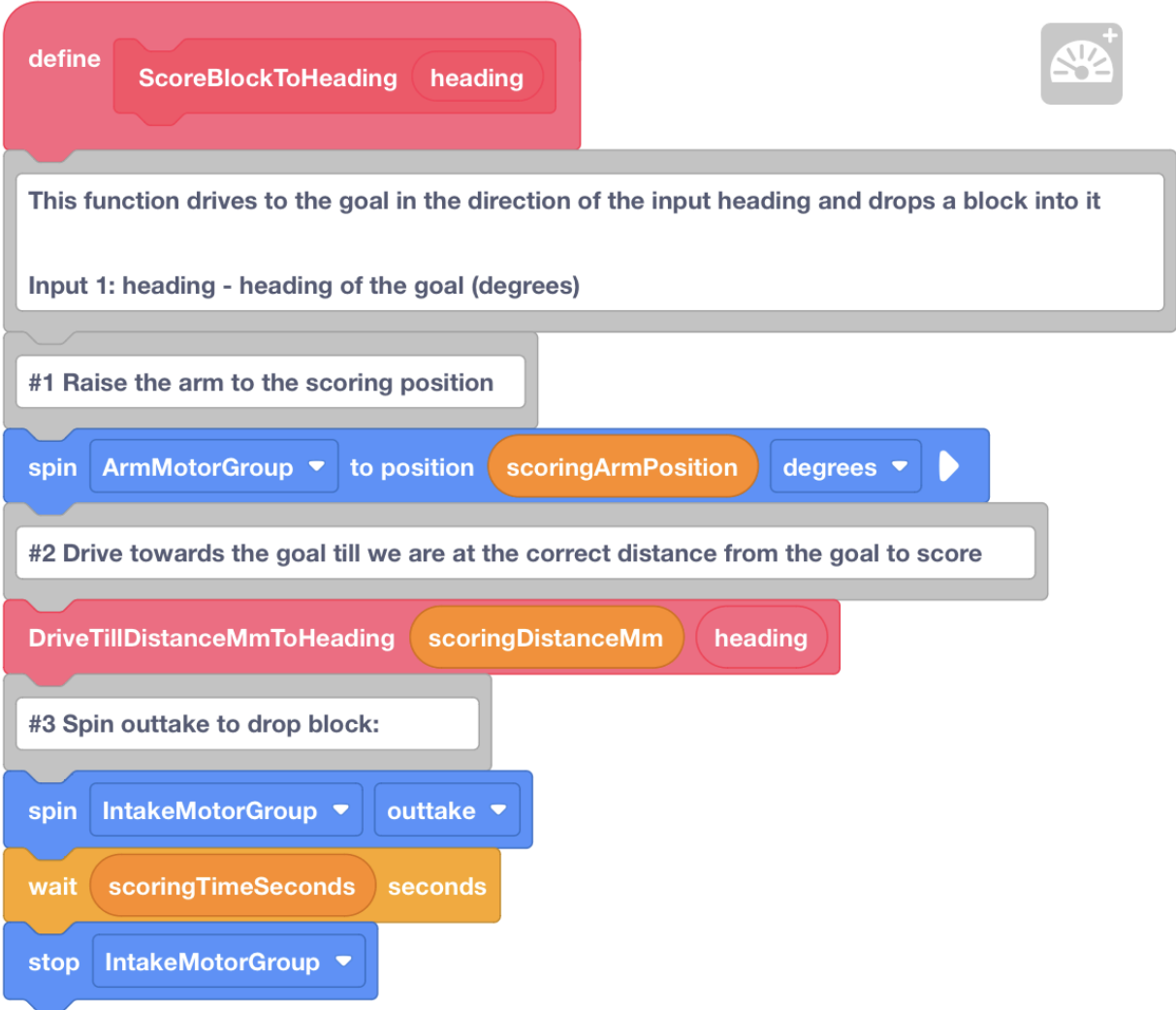
stop driving

stop IntakeMotorGroup

#7 After done picking up a block, add 1 to number of tries

change numberOfTimesTried by 1





define **ScoreBlockToHeading** heading

This function drives to the goal in the direction of the input heading and drops a block into it

Input 1: heading - heading of the goal (degrees)

#1 Raise the arm to the scoring position

spin ArmMotorGroup to position scoringArmPosition degrees

#2 Drive towards the goal till we are at the correct distance from the goal to score

DriveTillDistanceMmToHeading scoringDistanceMm heading

#3 Spin outtake to drop block:

spin IntakeMotorGroup outtake

wait scoringTimeSeconds seconds

stop IntakeMotorGroup

This function fully parks the robot over the low supply zone bar

define Park using Functions

This function fully parks the robot over the low supply zone bar: using Comments

#1 Turn towards the low supply zone bar using the inertial sensor and drivetrain heading

turn to heading parkingHeading degrees using Inertial Sensor

#2 Start speeding towards the low supply zone bar:

drive forward using Variables

wait initialFullParkTimeS seconds

#3 Jiggle the robot to the left to hit the supply zone bar at an angle:

Calculate the jiggle heading. Convert any negative headings by adding 360 degrees

if parkingHeading - fullParkJiggleAngle < minimumHeading then using Advanced Programming Structures

turn to heading headingLimit + parkingHeading - fullParkJiggleAngle degrees

else

turn to heading parkingHeading - fullParkJiggleAngle degrees

wait fullParkJiggleTimeSe seconds

#6 Turn back and finish climbing into the supply zone after another pause:

turn to heading parkingHeading degrees

drive forward

wait continueFullParkTime seconds

stop driving

#7 Point the arm up to make sure it doesn't stick out of the supply zone

spin ArmMotorGroup to position fullParkingArmPositi degrees

when started

ADJUST ALL THE SETTINGS FOR THE PROGRAM HERE:

Settings for picking blocks up:

Arm position for picking blocks up (degrees)

set collectingArmPositio to 65

The 3 block colors, for specifying what color block to pick up, and checking the correct color is picked up:

set redHue to 0

set greenHue to 120

set purpleHue to 269

Time (seconds) needed to dump a wrong block, for when a wrong colored block is picked up

set dumpWrongColorTimeSe to 0.3

Settings for using the distance sensor:

Arm position when using the distance sensor (degrees) - arm should be raised enough to not block sensor

set distanceSensorArmPos to 100

Settings for scoring blocks into goal:

set scoringArmPosition to 350

How far from goal robot should be when scoring (mm)

set scoringDistanceMm to 110

How long to spin outtake to drop block into goal (seconds)

set scoringTimeSeconds to 0.5

Maximum time we have in match (60 seconds)

set maximumMatchTimeSeco to 60

How much time (seconds) is needed to grab and score another block before parking, to decide whether we should go for another

set timeNeededForOneMore to 15

Settings for full parking:

set parkingHeading to 0

How long (seconds) to speed towards the supply zone at the beginning of full parking:

set initialFullParkTimeS to 1.5

How much to jiggle the robot left and right to push it into the supply zone (degrees)

set fullParkJiggleAngle to 30

How much time (seconds) to pause after jiggling the robot

set fullParkJiggleTimeSe to 0.01

How long (seconds) to drive to climb into the supply zone after jiggling the robot

set continueFullParkTime to 0.5

Arm position after full parking (degrees) - point up to not stick out

set fullParkingArmPositi to 575

Minimum drivetrain heading (0 degrees)

set minimumHeading to 0

Drivetrain heading limit (360 degrees)

set headingLimit to 359.9

Set all velocities to the fastest possible

Set all velocities to the fastest possible:

set drive velocity to 100 %

set turn velocity to 100 %

set ArmMotorGroup velocity to 100 %

set IntakeMotorGroup velocity to 100 %

#1 Collect and score purple block into the top left goal:

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading purpleHue 0 180 2

ScoreBlockToHeading 317.5

#2 Collect and score another purple block into the top left goal to achieve uniform bonus and fill level 2:

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading purpleHue 195 270 4

ScoreBlockToHeading 357.5

#3 Collect and score red block into the bottom left goal:

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading redHue 95 275 2

It is easier to drop the red block completely into the goal at a 90 degree angle

DriveTillDistanceMmToHeading 55 180

ScoreBlockToHeading 270

#4 Collect and score another red block into the bottom left goal to achieve uniform bonus and fill level 3 for this goal:

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading redHue 70 160 2

It is easier to drop the red block completely into the goal at a 90 degree angle

DriveTillDistanceMmToHeading 55 180

ScoreBlockToHeading 270

#5 Collect and score purple into the bottom right goal:

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading purpleHue 47.75 315 3

Drive part way towards the goal without using the distance sensor first to bypass the blocks ahead before using the distance sensor to score more precisely

DriveForDistanceMmToHeading 1000 115

ScoreBlockToHeading 115

#6 Pick up another purple block

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading purpleHue 325 245 4

#7 Knock off red nearby

DriveForDistanceMmToHeading 62 355

#8 Score purple block into the bottom right goal to achieve uniform bonus and fill level 2:

Drive part way towards the goal without using the distance sensor first to bypass the blocks ahead before using the distance sensor to score more precisely

DriveForDistanceMmToHeading 900 140

ScoreBlockToHeading 140

Drive to a good starting position for parking or picking up from the supply zone

DriveTillDistanceMmToHeading 135 45

#9 while there is enough time left before full parking, keep grabbing more purple blocks from the supply zone and scoring into the bottom right goal:

Use the timer from the brain sensing to see how match time we have used

while maximumMatchTimeSeco - timer in seconds > timeNeededForOneMore

CollectBlockOfColorHueAtHeading purpleHue 0 270 3

ScoreBlockToHeading 180

#10 fully park

Park

