

Building Lego Robots with Elixir

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Source: https://www.frontlinegaming.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/4e_DnD_Orcs_by_RalphHorsley1.jpeg

RCH
13





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RCH
13

Syntax Is Irrelevant

Thinking Is Everything

Language Shapes Thinking

Language is Everything

First Encounter 2008



First Encounter 2008



First Encounter 2008



2013 X-mas Wishlist

This time it will work!





Sisyfos 2013

Elixir to the Rescue 2015



Getting Closer...

My son's reaction:

"I can understand this code!"

My conclusion:

Elixir fits... when you can program a bit!!

Getting Elixir on EV3



ev3dev.org

Linux on a SD Card

Install Erlang...

```
apt-get install Erlang
```

Unzip precompiled Elixir

File Alchemy

ev3dev provides a file based interface

When devices are connected they pop up in the file system

E.g., connect a motor:

```
/sys/class/tacho-motor/motor0
```

Which files?

```
root@ev3dev:/sys/class/tacho-motor/motor0# ls
device          polarity_modes  pulses_per_second_sp  run_modes        subsystem
duty_cycle      port_name       ramp_down_sp         speed_regulation_D  time_sp
duty_cycle_sp   position        ramp_up_sp           speed_regulation_I  type
encoder_mode    position_mode   regulation_mode      speed_regulation_K  uevent
encoder_modes   position_modes  regulation_modes     speed_regulation_P
estop           position_sp     reset                state
log             power          run                  stop_mode
polarity_mode   pulses_per_second  run_mode            stop_modes
root@ev3dev:/sys/class/tacho-motor/motor0#
```

Most of this is documented on ev3dev.org

Get Your Motors Running

Write a number -100..100 to

`duty_cycle_sp`

Write 1 to

`run`

Pain Killer

Macro to define properties

```
def_motor_property "run",          writable: true, min: 0, max: 1
def_motor_property "duty_cycle",  writable: false
def_motor_property "stop_mode",
  writable: true, modes: [:coast, :brake, :hold]
```

Reading Values

```
# define get function
getter = quote do
  def unquote(get_function_name)(port) do
    unquote(port_check)
    EV3.Motors.get(port)
    |> elem(1)
    |> Path.join(unquote(property))
    |> EV3.Util.read!
    |> EV3.Util.string_to_integer_or_atom
  end
end
end
```

Look, Ma! No Hands!

```
EV3.Motor.forward(:outB, 50)  
EV3.Motor.forward(:outC, 30)  
color = EV3.ColorSensor.get_color(set_mode: false)
```



Show me some Lego!



Cat Bodun 198

Naïve Approach

One process as controller

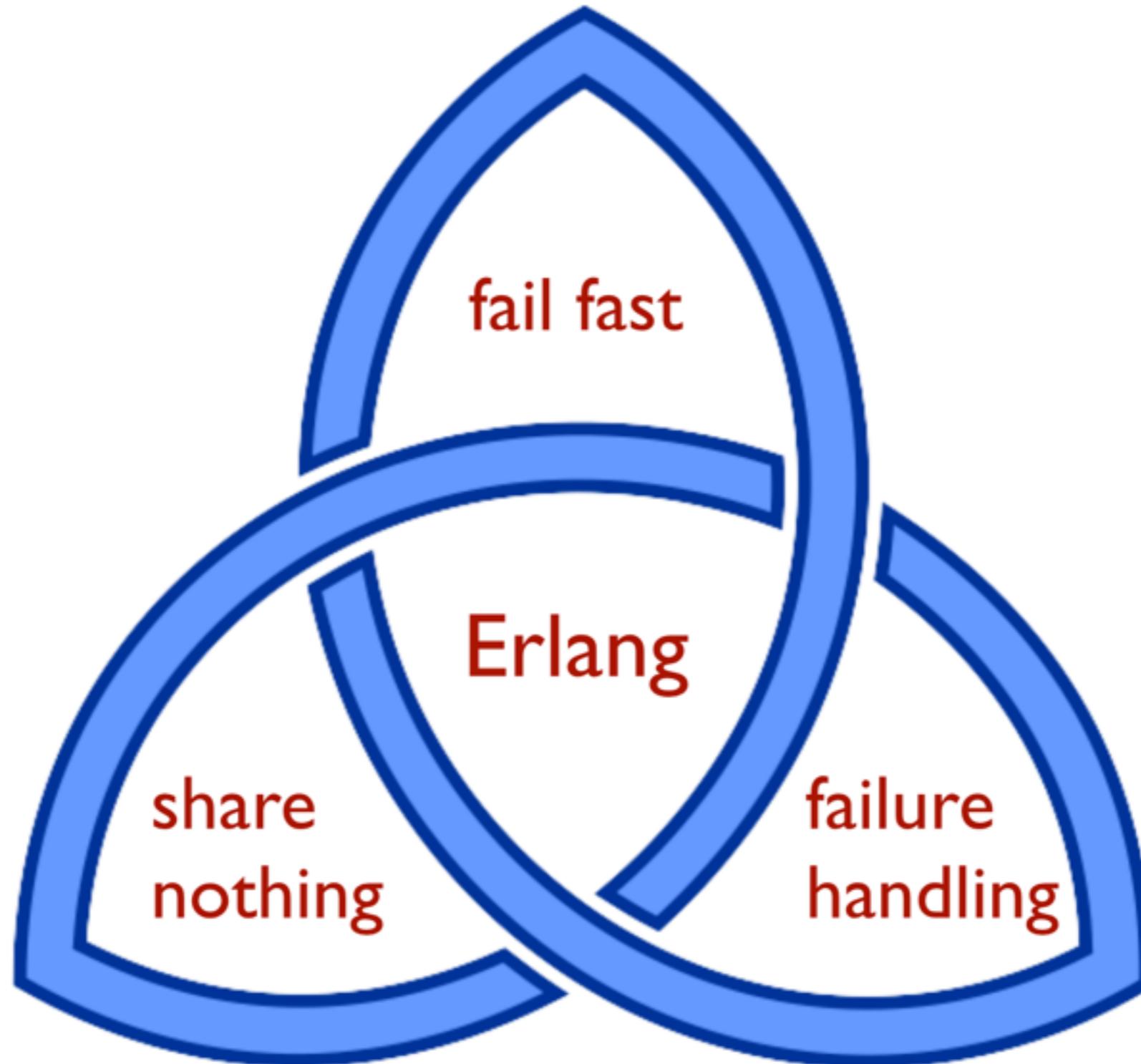
Timer to trigger reading sensors

Change the motor settings

No leverage of processes

Bad fit!

The Golden Trinity Of Erlang



Sensor Proxies

Process as proxy for each sensor

Reading timer inside that process

Send message when change in value

Good fit!

Color Sensor

Read the color

```
def handle_info(:check, state) do
  color = EV3.ColorSensor.get_color(set_mode: false)
  new_history = Enum.take([color | state.history], @threshold)
  all_same = Enum.all?(new_history, fn c -> c == color end)
  new_state = case all_same and color != state.cur_col do
    true ->
      LineFollower.notify(state.controller, {:color, color})
      %{state | history: new_history, cur_col: color}
    false ->
      %{state | history: new_history}
  end
  :timer.send_after(@interval, :check)
  {:noreply, new_state}
end
```

Tell controller

Repeat

Bumper

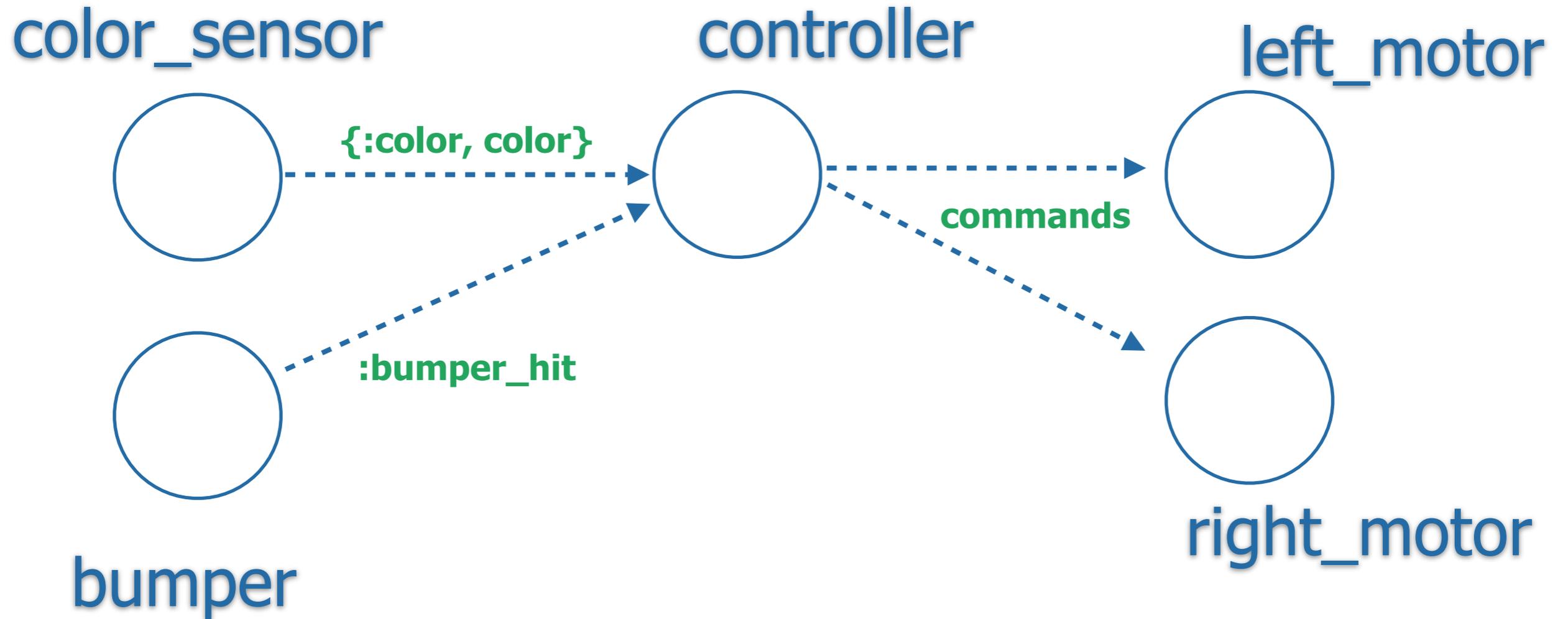
```
def handle_info(:check, state) do
  if EV3.TouchSensor.value == :pressed do
    LineFollower.notify(state.controller, :bumper_hit)
  end
  :timer.send_after(@interval, :check)
  {:noreply, state}
end
```

Read sensor

Tell controller

Repeat

Architecture



Line Follower

Follows the left edge of the line

Implemented as a gen_fsm

Many small functions to control the motors

State Machine

```
def on_left_side(%State{lost_timeout: lost_timeout} = state_data) do
  forward_slight_right(state_data)
  {:next_state, :on_left_side, state_data, lost_timeout}
end
```

```
def forward_slight_right(%State{forward_speed: forward_speed,
                                slight_turn_factor: slight_turn_factor}) do
  EV3.Motor.forward(@left_motor, forward_speed)
  EV3.Motor.forward(@right_motor, round(forward_speed * slight_turn_factor))
end
```

```
def on_left_side({:color, target},
                 %State{target_c: target} = state_data) do
  on_right_side(state_data)
end
```

```
def on_left_side(:timeout, state_data) do
  stop_when_lost()
  {:stop, :normal, state_data}
end
```

All State Events

```
def handle_event(event, state_name, state_data) do
  Logger.info("Received all states event '#{event}'" <>
             " when in state '#{state_name}'")
  case event do
    :bumper_hit ->
      stop_motors_and_event_generators()
      {:stop, :normal, state_data}
    :stop ->
      stop_motors_and_event_generators()
      {:stop, :normal, state_data}
  end
end
```

Niceties

Protection of hardware in the process

...can be added, if needed

Reaction to the bumper is easy

Smoothing of sensor readings

A more direct approach

Fuddling around with Linux...

no comments

Main goal: write some control software

What if...

we could run the control software from the laptop?

Direct Commands

Normal software on the EV3

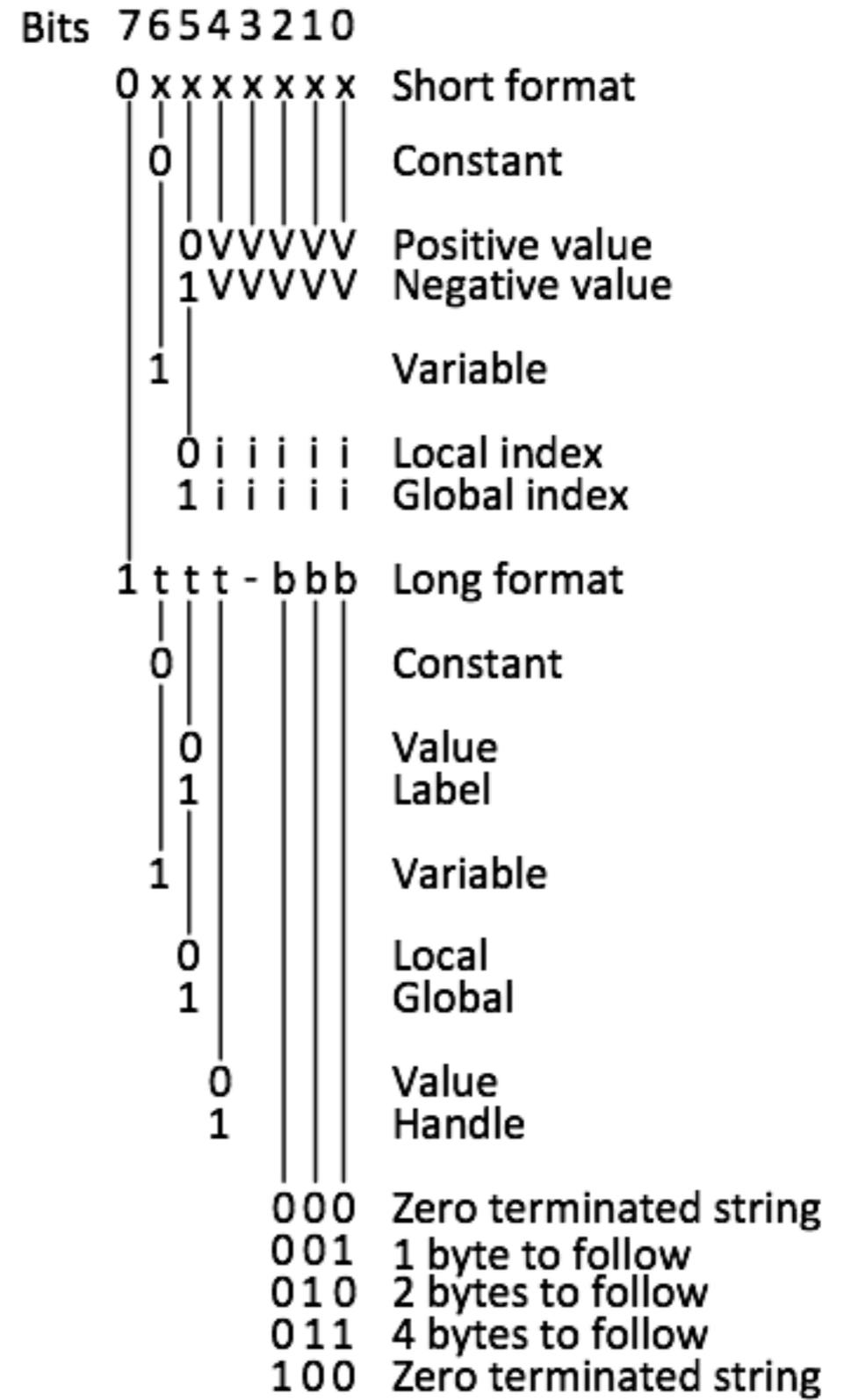
Send commands over Bluetooth/WiFi

Program runs on your own machine

Instruction	<code>opOutput_Stop (LAYER, NOS, BRAKE)</code>
Opcode	0xA3
Arguments	(Data8) LAYER – Specify chain layer number [0 - 3] (Data8) NOS – Output bit field [0x00 – 0x0F] (Data8) BRAKE – Specify break level [0: Float, 1: Break]
Dispatch status	Unchanged
Description	This function enables resting the tacho count for the individual output ports

Command Encoding

opAdd8 (ParCode1, ParCode2, ParCodeN)



Command Encoding

```
def encode(cmd_type, cmd, opts \\ @encode_defaults) do
  options      = Keyword.merge(@encode_defaults, opts)
  msg_counter  = options[:msg_counter]
  alloc_local  = options[:alloc_local]
  alloc_global = options[:alloc_global]

  << byte_size(cmd) + 5      :: size(16)-little,      # Byte 0 & 1
    msg_counter              :: size(16)-little,      # Byte 2 & 3
    @cmd_types[cmd_type]    :: size(8),              # Byte 4
    rem(alloc_global, 256)  :: size(8),              # Byte 5
    alloc_local              :: size(6),              # Bits 7-2 of byte 6
    div(alloc_global, 256)  :: size(2),              # Bits 1-0 of byte 6
    cmd                      :: binary >>          # Byte 7 - n
end
```

Parameter Encoding

```
def lc(x) when abs(x) < 32,      do: lc0(x)
def lc(x) when abs(x) < 128,    do: lc1(x)
def lc(x) when abs(x) < 32768,  do: lc2(x)
def lc(x),                       do: lc4(x)
```

```
def lc0(x) do
  << @short_format      :: size(1),
     @constant          :: size(1),
     x                  :: size(6) >>
end
```

```
def lc1(x) do
  << @long_format       :: size(1),
     @constant          :: size(1),
     @constant_value   :: size(1),
     0                  :: size(2),
     FollowType.one_byte :: size(3),
     x                  :: size(8) >>
end
```

Bluetooth Issues

Latency

...grows when sending too much :-)

Might work over WiFi

EV3 Library

Use with ev3dev:

<https://github.com/lehoff/ev3>

Direct commands:

<https://github.com/lehoff/ev3bt>

Warning: does not work with the
current version of ev3dev



Jimmy Zöger

He's da man!

Teaching Programming

EV3 visual environment:

very difficult

EV3 lib for Elixir:

better, but you have to learn Elixir first

Junior Beamster

Teaching Elixir to 13-15 year olds

All material available for free

beamster.org/jb



Junior Beamster Initial Learnings

Using the command line is alien

Using an editor is a different experience

Functions are easy

Recursion comes along slowly

Need to do some UI

New Visual Language

What if...

You could start in a nice visual environment

Gradually open the boxes

Stay with the same concepts

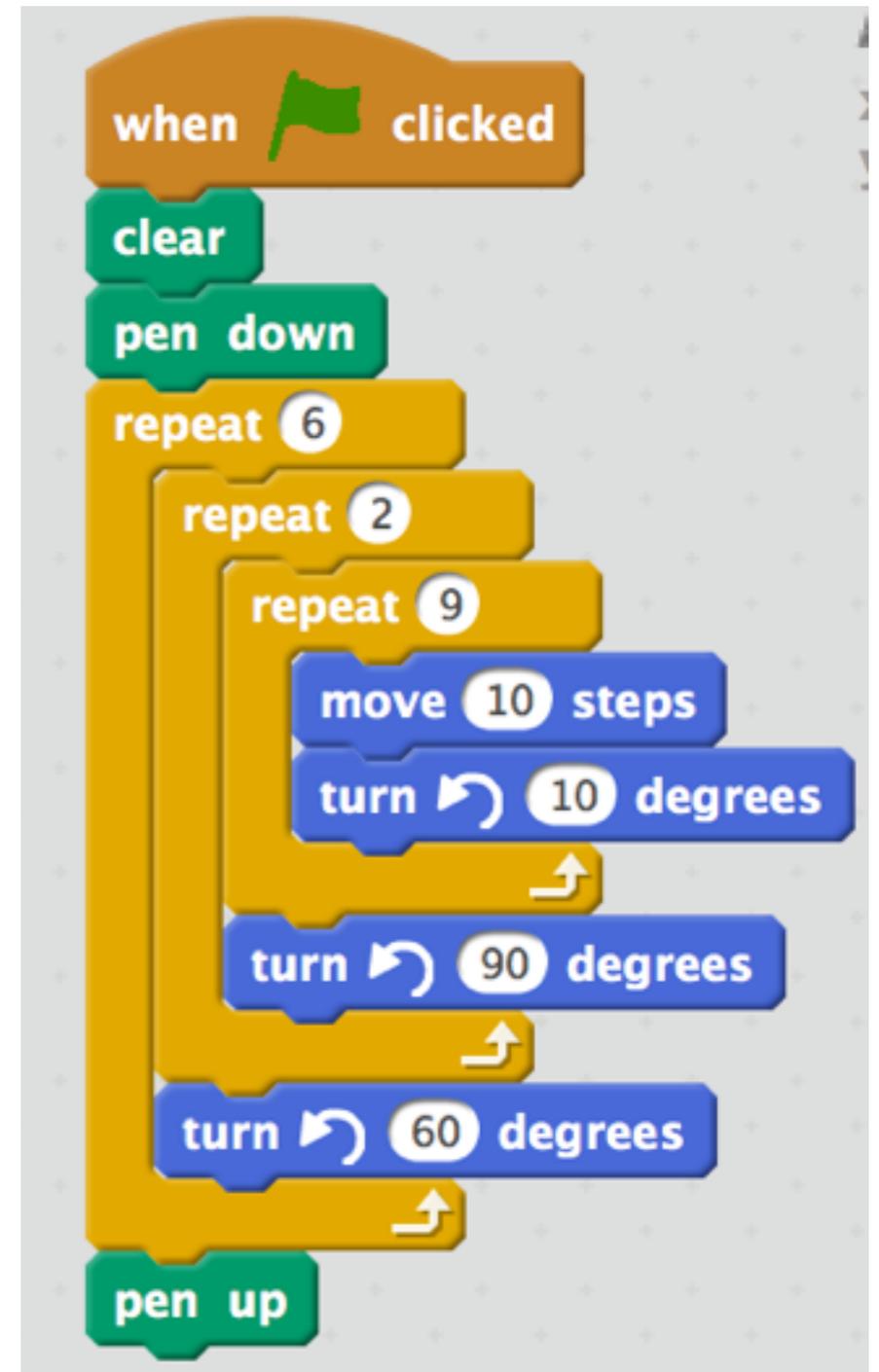
Eventually code everything in text

Scratch

Nice environment

Intuitive blocks

for sequential programming



Elixir

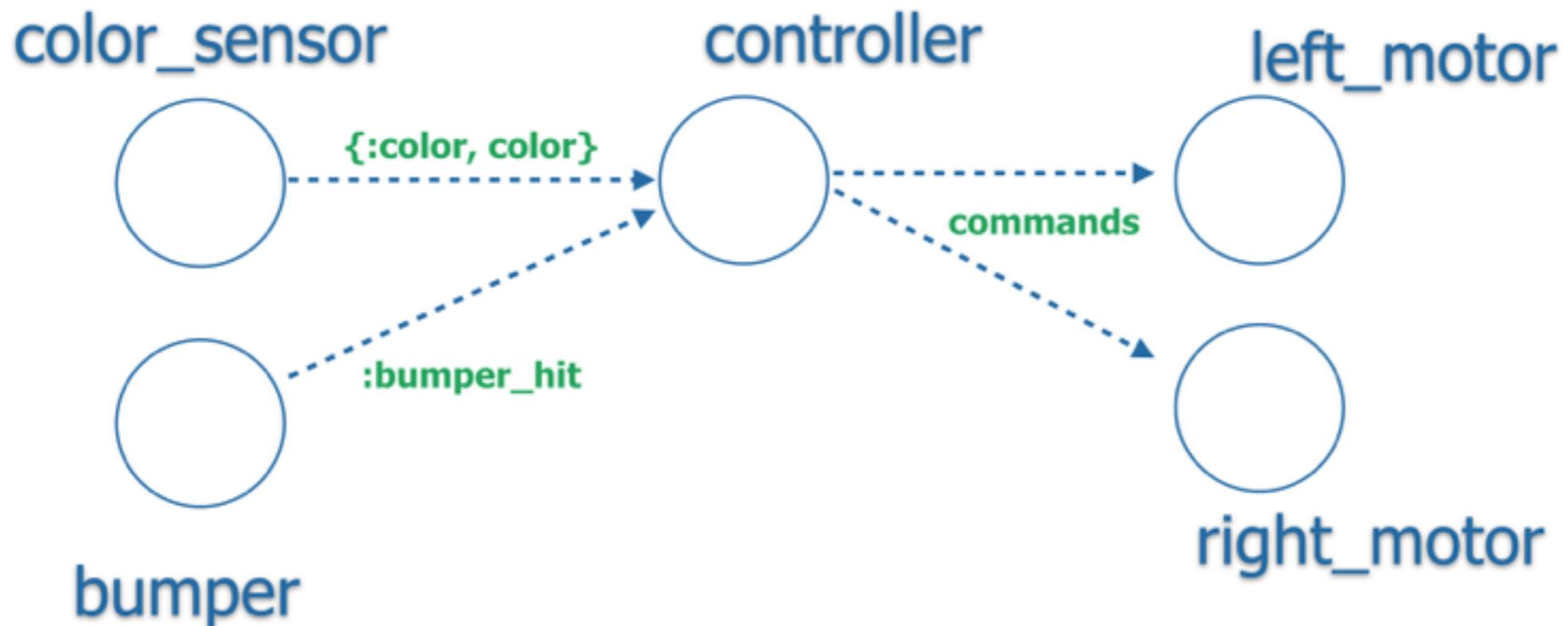
Good concepts for robots

Processes and message passing

Visual Elements

Each sensor/actuator is just a process

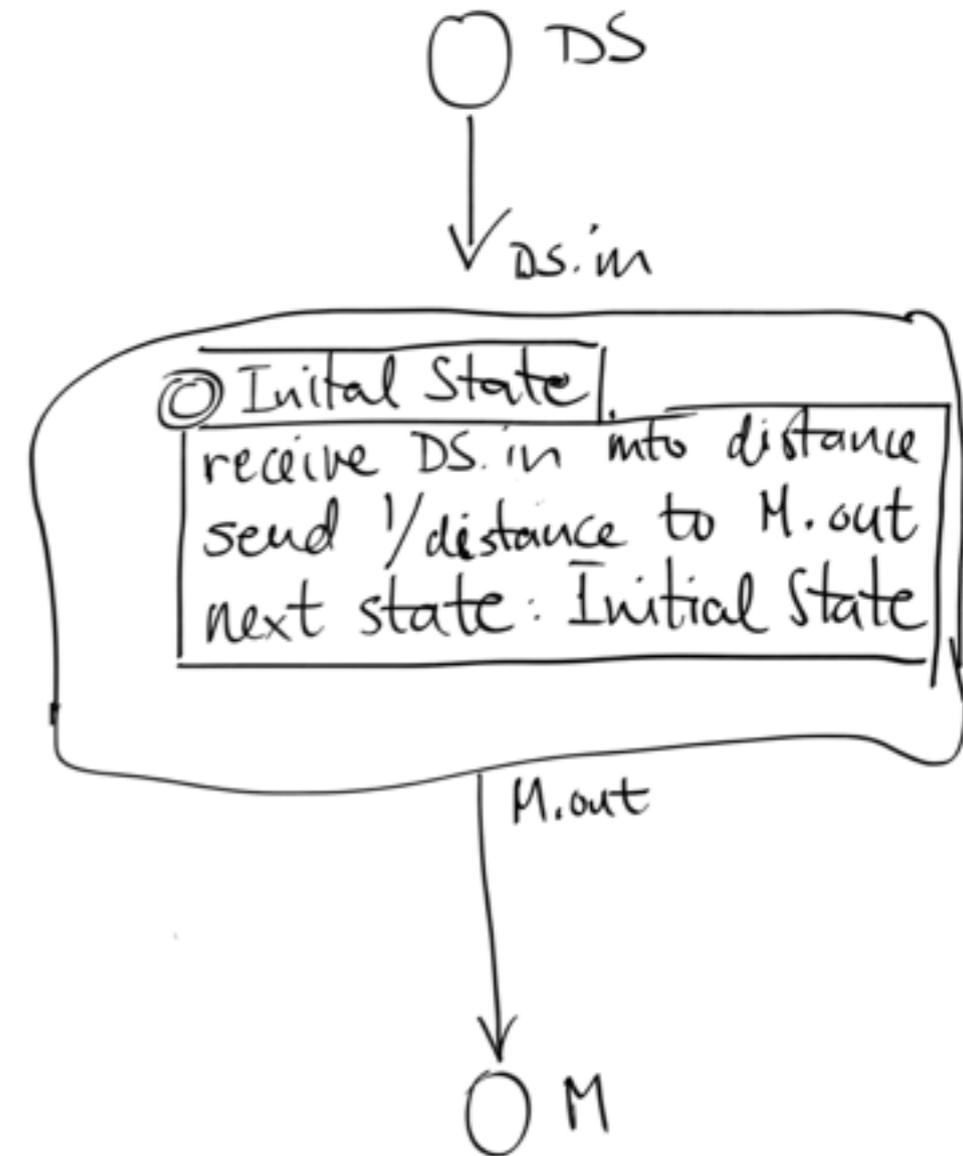
Wires = communication



Going Deeper

All elements come with a default behaviour

You can open up a box and see the code



Learning Curve

Very simple visual environment

=> you hit the ceiling fast

Complex visual environment

=> learning curve is insane

Same concepts from start to end

=> smooth learning experience

Thinking

Basic concepts

Processes

Message passing

Modelling is straightforward (mostly)

