



Wait Program!

Wait Program! Pre-Quiz

- 1. Why is it often better to use conditional commands rather than program a robot to move exact distances?**
- 2. What is the function of a wait block? Explain how to use a wait block in a program.**
- 3. What should the move block that comes right before a wait block have its duration set to?**

Wait Program! Pre-Quiz **Answers**

1. **Why is it often better to use conditional commands rather than program a robot to move exact distances?**

It can be tedious to measure exact distances and the robot does not always move consistently, depending on factors beyond your control (battery charge, motor speed fluctuations, etc.).

2. **What is the function of a wait block? Explain how to use a wait block in a program.**

A wait block causes a program to wait until a specified stimulus occurs before proceeding to the next command. A wait block must specify the stimulus being waited on and follow a move block with duration set to unlimited.

3. **What should the move block that comes right before a wait block have its duration set to? **Unlimited****

Challenge 1:

Program the robot to move forward until it hears a clap, then turn left

Make sure the sound sensor is attached to port 2 of your robot.

Questions to think about while you program:

- What do you want the robot to do before it hears a sound?
- What should the duration of this action be set to?
- Which sensor do you want the wait block to depend on?
- What do you want the robot to do after it hears a sound?



Challenge 1 Programming Solution



Move

Port: A B C

Power: 75

Direction: ↑ ↓ ←

Duration: 360 Unlimited

Steering: C B A

Next Action: Brake Coast

Wait

Control: Sensor

Port: 1 2 3 4

Sensor: Sound Sensor

Until:

Sound: > 50

Move

Port: A B C

Power: 75

Direction: ↑ ↓ ←

Duration: 0.5 Rotations

Steering: C B A

Next Action: Brake Coast

Challenge 2:

Wait Block Programming Challenge

Do This: Write a program so that your robot:

- Remains at rest until you press the touch sensor.
- Once you press the touch sensor, moves slowly forward until you press the touch sensor again.
- Once the touch sensor is pressed a second time, moves twice as fast.
- Once the touch sensor is pressed a third time, moves twice as fast as before.
- Once the touch sensor is pressed a fourth time, stops.

****HINT**** Robot speed can be controlled by adjusting the power setting on a move block.

Challenge 2 Programming Solution

A

B

C

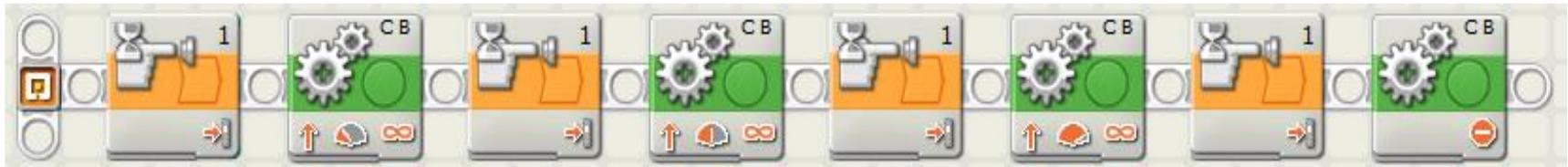
D

E

F

G

H



A

Wait

Control: Sensor

Port: 1 2 3 4

Sensor: Touch Sensor

Action: Pressed Released Bumped

B

Move

Port: A B C

Direction: Up Down Left

Steering: C B

Power: 25

Duration: 360 Unlimited

Next Action: Brake Coast

C

Wait

Control: Sensor

Port: 1 2 3 4

Sensor: Touch Sensor

Action: Pressed Released Bumped

D

Move

Port: A B C

Direction: Up Down Left

Steering: C B

Power: 50

Duration: 360 Unlimited

Next Action: Brake Coast

Challenge 2 Programming Solution

A B C D E F G H



(continued)

E

Wait

Control: Sensor Port: 1 2 3 4

Sensor: Touch Sensor Action: Pressed Released Bumped

F

Move

Port: A B C Power: 100

Direction: Up Down Stop

Steering: C B

Duration: 360 Unlimited

Next Action: Brake Coast

G

Wait

Control: Sensor Port: 1 2 3 4

Sensor: Touch Sensor Action: Pressed Released

H

Move

Port: A B C Power: 75

Direction: Up Down Stop

Steering: C B

Duration: 1 Rotations

Next Action: Brake Coast

Wait Program! Post-Quiz

- 1. Why is it often better to use conditional commands rather than program a robot to move exact distances?**
- 2. What is the function of a wait block? Explain how to use a wait block in a program.**
- 3. What is an algorithm?**

Wait Program! Post-Quiz **Answers**

1. **Why is it often better to use conditional commands rather than program a robot to move exact distances?**

It can be tedious to measure exact distances and the robot does not always move consistently, depending on factors beyond your control (battery charge, motor speed fluctuations, etc.).

2. **What is the function of a wait block? Explain how to use a wait block in a program.**

A wait block causes a program to wait until a specified stimulus occurs before proceeding to the next command. A wait block must specify the stimulus being waited on and follow a move block with duration set to unlimited.

3. **What is an algorithm? An algorithm is a clear and specific procedure for solving a problem in a finite number of steps.**

Vocabulary

algorithm: A clear and specific procedure for solving a problem in a finite number of steps.

conditional command: A command in which the completion of an action depends on a condition being satisfied. For example, if I see a stop sign (condition), I stop (action).

engineering design process: A series of steps used by engineering teams to guide them as they develop new solutions, products or systems.

iteration: Doing something again.

stimulus: Something that rouses or incites to activity. For the purposes of this lesson, it is an action that can be perceived by a robot that causes it to move on to the next part of the program.

Images Sources

Slide 1: Boy holding stop sign; source: Microsoft® clipart: <http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/images/results.aspx?qu=stop&ex=1#ai:MP900422690|mt:2|>

Device and programming images from LEGO MINDSTORM NXT User's Guide <http://goo.gl/wuhSUA>

Screen captures and diagrams by author