State Machine Misconceptions

What *not* to do when writing a state machine program.

Don't Call SDK Actions Directly

class Forward75(StateNode):
 def start(self, event=None):
 self.robot.drive_straight(distance_mm(75))
 self.post_completion()

This is bad code. It bypasses all the FSM machinery for keeping track of running actions and generating completion events.

Read the implementation of Forward in nodes.py to see how the Forward node actually works.

Do Use Subclass To Modify An Action's Behavior

class Forward75(Forward): def __init__(self, **kwargs): super().__init__(**kwargs) self.distance = distance_mm(75)

Don't Try to Call Node Constructors in the Body of a start() Method

class TriangleLeg(StateNode): def start(self, event=None): Forward(50) Turn(120) self.parent.post_completion()

Do Use the State Machine Language

```
class TriangleLeg(StateNode):
    $setup {
    Forward(50) =C=> Turn(120) =C=>
    ParentCompletes()
```

Constructors Are Only Called Once

Node constructors are only called once, when the state machine is being set up, <u>not</u> when the state machine is executing.

\$setup {
 Turn(robot.pose.rotation.angle_z.degrees/2)

This is <u>not</u> the robot's pose at the time the node is started; it's the pose at the time the node was created. See next slide for how to do it right.

Do Put Dynamic Logic in start()

class TurnMore(Turn): def start(self, event=None): heading = self.robot.pose.rotation.angle_z.degrees self.angle = degrees(heading/2) super().start(event)

Bad Style: Spaghetti Code

\$setup {
 rock: Say("rock")
 turn: Turn(180)
 and_roll: Say("and roll")

rock =C=> turn =C=> and_roll
turn =Tap=> and_roll

Proper Style: Group Each Nodes Creation and Outgoing Transitions Together

\$setup {
 rock: Say("rock") =C=> turn

```
turn: Turn(180)
turn =C=> and_roll
turn =Tap=> and_roll
```

and_roll: Say("and roll")