



KodeKLIX for PUP

Analog Inputs

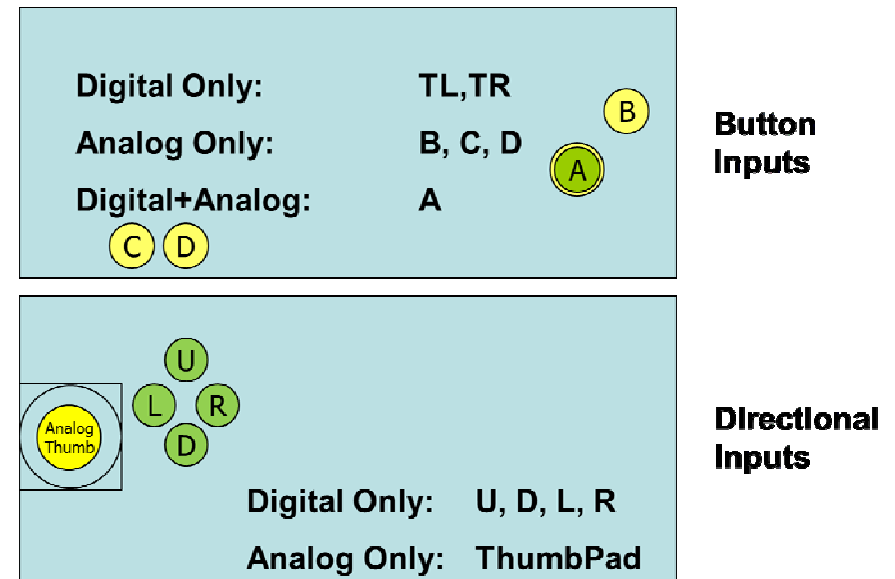


PUP Analog Inputs

- Analog sources include
 - Button inputs A, B, C, D, TR, TL
 - Directional inputs via the ThumbPad (where installed)

- Pre-defines exist:

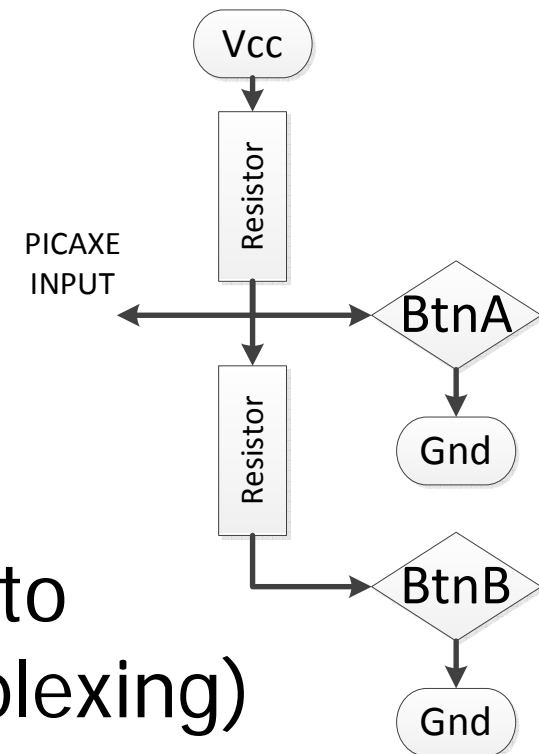
- `_MultiBtn`,
`_BtnADC`
- `_PadX`, `_PadY`
`_padADCx`,
`_padADCy`





Programming Analog Inputs #1

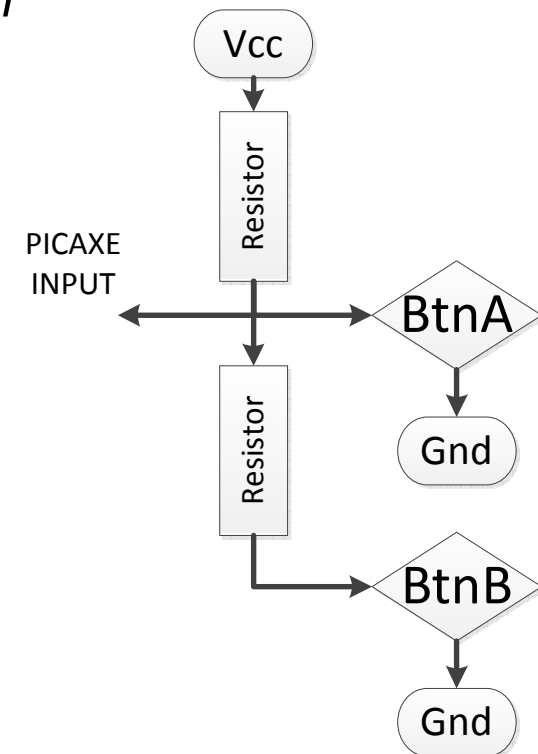
- Analog inputs are not white or black, but shades of grey
- This means they have a value that ranges between min and max
 - Typically $0 < \text{value} < 255$
- PUP uses a resistor “ladder” to connect multiple buttons to the one PICAXE input (multiplexing)
 - This saves on input pins needed





Programming Analog Inputs #2

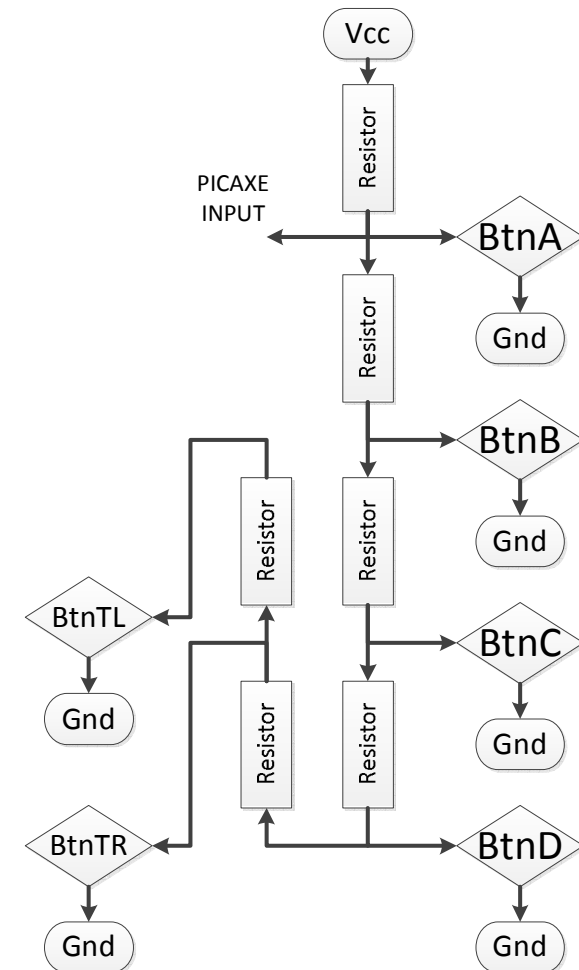
- In the two button example
 - When no button is pressed, PICAXE INPUT = Vcc (1)
 - When BtnA is pressed, PICAXE INPUT = Gnd (0)
 - When BtnB is pressed, PICAXE INPUT is $\frac{1}{2}$ way between Vcc and Gnd
 - On the $0 < \text{value} < 255$ scale PICAXE INPUT is ~ 128





Programming Analog Inputs #3

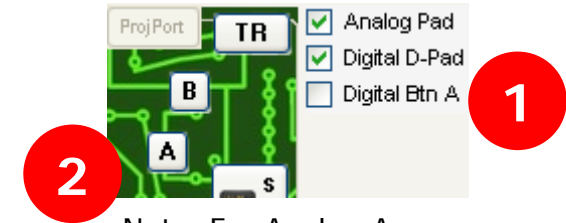
- The actual PUP button ladder is a little more “crowded” with at least 6 buttons trying to have their say!
- There is a hierarchy:
 $A < B < C < D < TR < TL$
- Note: TL may not be fitted on PUPs installed in an iPhone case





Programming Analog Inputs #4

- To write code for an analog input, select the button from the coding interface
- Copy *default* → *custom* snippet
- Complete the application specific code as indicated
 - Analog inputs are read using the PICAXE's ADC hardware



Note: For Analog-A,
1) option, then 2) press 'A'

```
'=====
' Multiplexed Button D
'=====
{
if _btnADC > _MuxD and _btnADC < _MuxTR then
    ' end game, but keep score
    ' User code...

endif
}
```



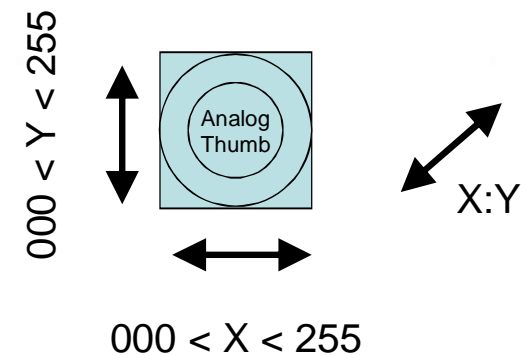
Programming Analog Inputs #5

- The ADC value of a button will be in a range specified by boundaries, fortunately these are predefined for you by the API
 - *BtnA* < _MuxA
 - _MuxB < *BtnB* < _MuxC
 - _MuxC < *BtnC* < _MuxD
 - _MuxD < *BtnD* < _MuxTR
 - _MuxTR < *BtnTR* < _MuxTL
 - _MuxTL < *BtnTL* < _MuxMx



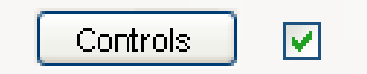
Programming Analog Inputs #6

- The analog ThumbPad reports values on two axes; `_padADCx` and `_padADCy`
- In theory these return values 0-255, but in practice range is more like 40-210
- The same pins are used for D-Pad inputs Up and Down
 - Their analog value will be 0 (pressed) or 255 (unpressed)





Programming Analog Inputs #7

- To use the code you need to enable the button by including its code...
 - Enable the “controls” routine 
 - By default, this enables all inputs
 - Advanced users can reduce code space by deleting #macros for buttons not needed in the application
- For analog routines to work you need to include setups

```
=====
' Sequence in which control buttons are processed.
' Delete any which are not to be used by your app.
=====
' Analog Thumbpad controls (if installed)
=====
#padADC
#padLF
#padRT
#padUP
#padDN
=====
' D-pad controls (if installed)
=====
#buttonUP ' read as analog
#buttonDN ' read as analog
#buttonLF
--
```



Programming Analog Inputs #8

- #macros for buttons include two special ADC setup commands
 - #padADC for the analog ThumbPad
 - #buttonADC for the multiplexed buttons

```
' =====  
' Sequence in which control buttons are processed.  
' Delete any which are not to be used by your app.  
' =====  
' Analog Thumbpad controls (if installed)  
' =====  
#padADC  
#padLF  
#padRT  
#padUP  
#padDN  
' =====  
' D-pad controls (if installed)  
' =====  
#buttonUP  ' read as analog  
#buttonDN  ' read as analog  
#buttonLF  
#buttonRT  
' =====  
#buttonDA  ' Digital button A  
' =====  
#buttonADC ' required for multiplexed buttons  
#buttonA   ' mux A  
#buttonB   ' mux B  
#buttonC   ' mux C  
#buttonD   ' mux D  
#buttonTL  ' mux Trigger Left (if installed)  
#buttonTR  ' mux Trigger Right  
' =====
```



Tutorial: 3.3

- Open tutorial 3.3
- Study code snippets for:
 - Control
 - Button B
 - Analog ThumbPad
- Connect PUP and Download program
- What happens when you press?
 - B _____
 - ThumbPad Left, Right _____