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# Universal Joystick Programming Software: UJPS C++

V2.8.2  
MANUAL

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# 1 Introduction

## Raw joysticks

By "raw joysticks" we mean joysticks used the simplest way: you plug your joystick, the system detects it and recognizes its buttons and axes. Then you go in the control options of your software / game and map the buttons and axes to "in-game actions / controls".

## Programmable or programmed joysticks?

Beyond that there is also what we could call the "programmed joysticks". Many manufacturers call them "programmable joysticks", but I don't like this word as their joysticks are no more programmable as any other ones: they are programmable only because the manufacturer provides a software especially to program them, but there is nothing intrinsically related to the joystick. With UJPS C++ you will be able to program any joystick recognized by the system as a game controller.

## Raw joysticks vs programmed joysticks

With raw joysticks you are limited to bind a button or axis to an "action" provided in the game control options menu. You cannot for example use one button for different actions without interference. Moreover the list of actions provided is not always suited for all types of controls, and with programmed joysticks you can do ~~almost~~ what you want between the physical joysticks and what sees the game. You can also make different joysticks interact with each other. This way you can create more ergonomic controls than just with raw joysticks. You can even sometimes fill gaps in the game controls by "programming" your joysticks.

## The state of art

The manufacturers that do the most for "programmable" joysticks are CH and Thrustmaster (among general public joysticks). They both provide 2 different ways to program joysticks:

- One first and easier way using graphical interfaces (e.g. with CH Control Manager Programming Software, or Thrustmaster TARGET GUI)
- Another more advanced and less easy way using real programming or scripting (with CH scripts, or Thrustmaster scripts that are written in C programming language using a Thrustmaster provided functions library)

On the other side some free software exist to do so with joysticks of any brand but they are mainly based on graphical interfaces:

- UCR (Universal Control Remapper) : <https://github.com/evilC/UCR>
- Joystick Gremlin : <https://whitemagic.github.io/JoystickGremlin> (+Python scripting)

## UJPS C++

The present software allows to program joysticks of any brand, on Windows only, by programming in C++. Even if some knowledge of C++ is needed to get the best out of it, only basic C++ knowledge should be necessary to obtain good results. Anyway this software is quite similar to Thrustmaster scripts, is not harder than it, is a little more flexible and mostly allows to program any joystick.

## 2 The main principles

As all other software of this type, UJPS relies on virtual joysticks. These virtual joysticks are seen by the system just as real joysticks. The principle of UJPS is that the inputs of your joysticks are read by the software and the profile you programmed transforms these inputs into virtual joysticks actions or keyboard keystrokes. The profile is interchangeable and is chosen in the main window.

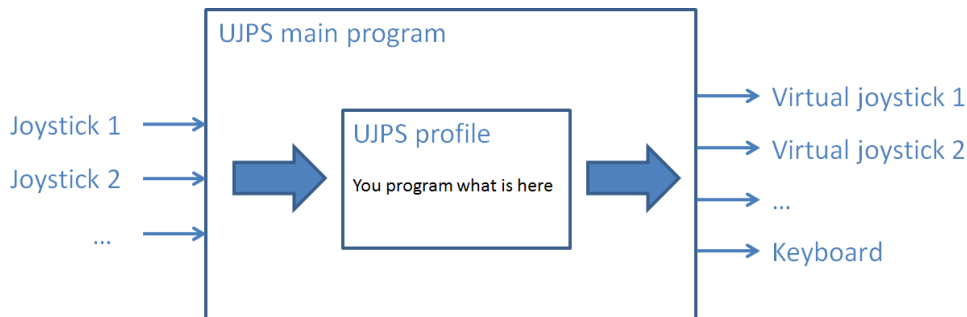


Figure 1: UJPS main principle

As a comparison, the Thrustmaster scripts allow only one virtual joystick and supports mouse inputs. UJPS profiles are in fact plugins (dll that can be load dynamically at runtime) that must be compiled before running them. Creating a profile is described in §6.

Since V2.0.0 you can also use remote controllers along the real joysticks. A remote controller is an application that connects (via network) to UJPS main app and exchange information with it. This application can be run on your local computer or on a mobile device, but you will have to write it yourself! It is comparable to Roccatt Power grids or LEA extended input, but without the GUI editor, which makes this part of UJPS really less accessible to non-programmers users. More details are available in §8.

UJPS software uses external tools:

- Qt 5, a general C++ library
- vJoy, for virtual joysticks: <http://vjoystick.sourceforge.net/site/>
- QtGameController, a non-official Qt module from “openforeveryone”, that I modified

When you use such joysticks programming tools, there is the usual issue of the dual inputs: the system and your game will see an event on both a real joystick and a virtual joystick. This should not be a problem when playing the game, but it can be really annoying when trying to assign the controls. To remedy to that I currently recommend you to use WhiteKnight from evilC to hide real joysticks to the game. The necessary files are provided in the download of this tool, but here is the link for more information. Read §3 before installing anything.

I would like to thank "Shaul" for vJoy that allowed this software and many others (among them UCR and joystick Gremlin) to exist.

## 3 Setup

### 3.1 External tools setup

You will need to install Qt 5 and vJoy. For Qt 5 I will even recommend you to use Qt 5.11 with the MinGW C++ compiler (5.3.0 32 bits version) provided along with Qt, as this is exactly the one used to code this software. Hereafter I list the necessary Qt 5.11 components you will need to install to build and use all the tools available in UJPS:

- "Preview" section: nothing needed
- "Qt / Qt 5.11.0" section: MinGW 5.3.0 32 bits and Qt charts
- "Tools" section: MinGW 5.3.0

Download the last version of vJoy. This software has been developed with the 2.1.8 release from November 2016, which still was the last release in beginning of 2018. If a new version is released, updating the "vJoy218SDK-291116" directory may be necessary and anyway advised. I would provide an update in this case.

<https://www.qt.io/download-qt-installer>

<http://vjoystick.sourceforge.net/site/index.php/download-a-install>

### 3.2 Building the tools

Once these 2 steps are done, do the following:

- Verify if Qt paths are included the "PATH" environment variable. To do so you can open a Windows console (cmd.exe) and type "set PATH".
  - if yes, open the "build\_ UJPS.bat" file as text (don't double-click on it) and remove the lines 3 to 6
  - if not, modify the line 5 with the 2 Qt paths matching your own Qt setup. You should find a "qtenv.bat" file in the Qt directories that contains them
- Close the "build\_ UJPS.bat" and run it (double-click on it). It will compile and deploy all the components of the tool. It will not compile the provided profiles.

The "cleanAll.bat" allows you to clean all the binaries generated during the build process (.o, .exe files, makefiles, ...). You will come back in the same state after you downloaded the content of the repository. So the tool will not be runnable anymore except if you build the tool again.

## 4 A quick tour of the repository content

CleanQtProjects: a small home-made utility program that cleans (deleting binary files, makefiles, ... and all files that are created when building the project) a Qt project

StaticLibs: the source code shared by the different programs (UJPS, Monitoring and AxesCurves) and the profiles plugins is centralized here to avoid code repetition

UjpsMainApp: the main application, UJPS.exe, the one that runs profiles (§5)

Monitoring: a program that shows joysticks inputs (§7)

ControllersInfo: a small program that provides info about connected controllers (name, system id, number of buttons, axes and poves and hardware id)

ControllersPlugins: the source code of the provided controllers plugins. These plugins brings the following services (§7):

- Definition of buttons and axes names
- Re-ordering of axes or buttons
- Addition of additional (“virtual”) buttons, in addition of the ones added from POV
- Other services such as led support for Warthog throttle

AxesCurves: a utility program very useful to fine-tune the curves and dead-zones of the joysticks axes (see §16.1 for more details)

HidingJoysticks: 2 different ways to hide real joysticks from the game and even the system:

- Devreorder (§6.1)
- WhiteKnight (ViGEm) (§6.2)

vJoy218SDK-291116: the dll and lib files of vJoy. Useful for the compilation of the tool

Profiles: the example profiles I provide. You don’t have to necessarily put yours here

RemoteControllers: an example of very basic remote controller I provide (§8)

## 5 The main app

The main app can be used different ways:

- Double-click on UJPS.exe or call it with no argument from the command line or a bat file to open the GUI window (§5.1)
- Call UJPS.exe with additional arguments (from command line or a bat file) to open the GUI window and to pre-fill the path to the profile and the time step. It is also possible to run the profile directly (§5.2)
- Call UJPS\_console.exe to run a profile with the provided time step without the GUI (§5.3)

### 5.1 The main window

The main window pops up when running "UJPS.exe". It is quite basic and provides the following functionalities:

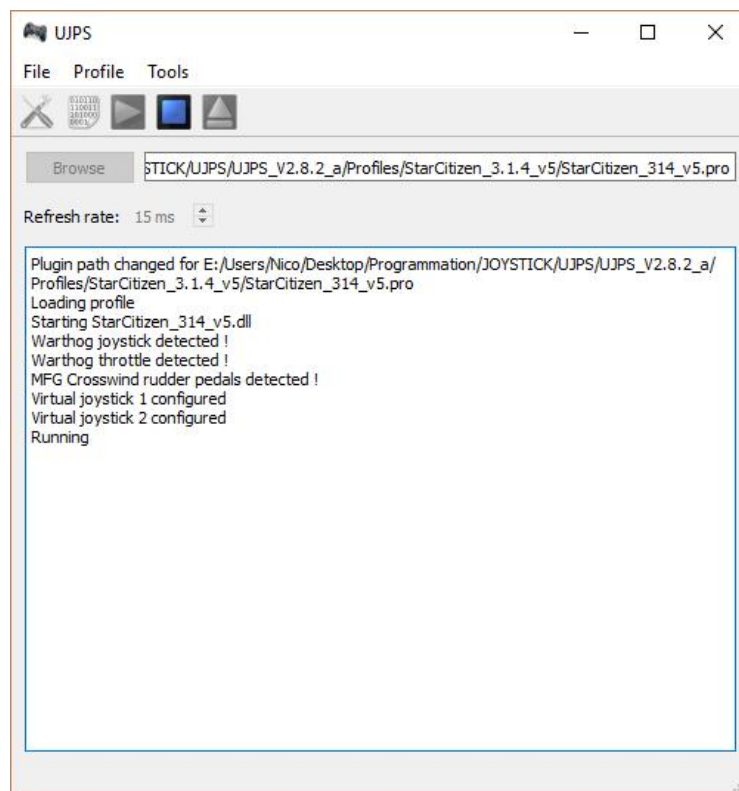


Figure 2: UJPS main window

- browse to select the profile to run. You have to select the .pro file. The profile is not loaded right away
- select a time step. The default one is 15 ms. At each time step the data of real joysticks is read, transformed by the profile and the result is sent to virtual joysticks and / or keyboard
- shows the settings menu. You especially need to specify the paths:
  - to your Qt installation to be able to compile profiles from the main window
  - to "vJoyConfig" executable to setup virtual joysticks within the program (not recommended, especially if you use several virtual joysticks)



- compilation: if you installed Qt with the MinGw compiler, you can use directly this feature to compile your profile without using an IDE or compile with the command line. But UJPS does not provide a text editor to modify the profile source code

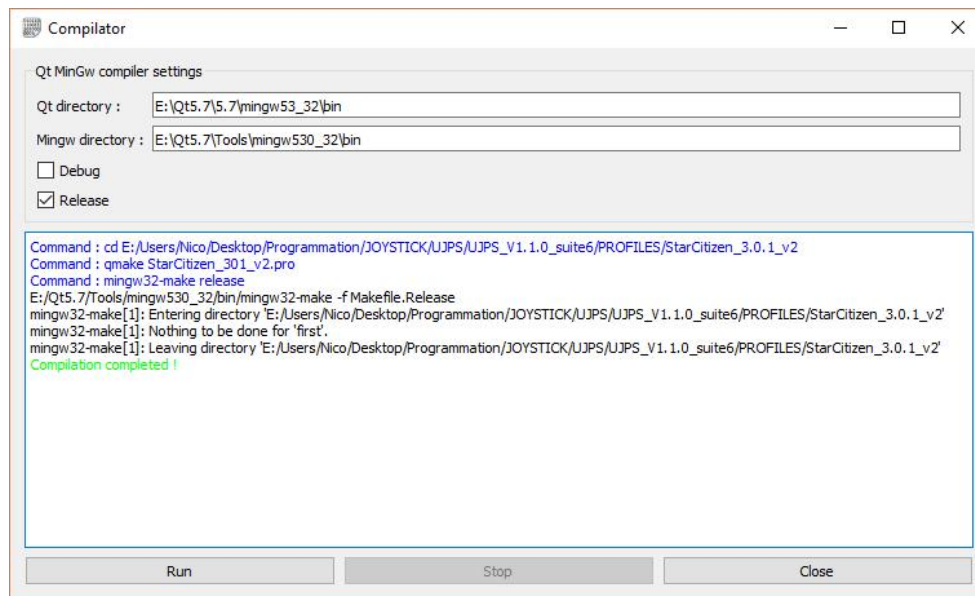


Figure 3: compiler widget

- play button: run the profile / plugin. It is loaded when it is played if it is not already loaded. If another one is already loaded, it is unloaded before loading the new one
- stop button: stops the profile (the virtual will not be fed anymore) but does not unload it
- unload button: unloads the profile. It is not needed before selecting a new profile. It is useful to be able to recompile the profile currently loaded after a code modification (otherwise the profile compilation will fail because the dll cannot be rewritten) or to make the program aware that you connected a new joystick
- the tools menu: it allows to start other UJPS apps
- a text zone to display messages and errors

Here are a few probable errors you could encounter:

- an error when loading the profile. It can be due to several reasons:
  - the file does not exist anymore or you don't have read access on it
  - the dll file specified is not a UJPS profile
- an error due to the initialization of the profile: if you activated "vJoyConfig.exe" in the settings menu and you did not run the program as an administrator
- any error due to programming issues in the profile that passed the compilation

## 5.2 Pre-fill the main window from console

If you call UJPS.exe from the command line, a bat file, ... and that you provide additional arguments you can:

- set the profile path, the path to the .pro file, not the dll (mandatory)
- set the time step (optional, 15 ms if not provided)
- run the profile, using "-play" (optional, not played by default)

Hereafter is the example provided in "UjpsMainApp/gui\_test1.bat":

```
echo off
set UJPSSGUIEXE=%~dp0\release\UJPS.exe
set PROFILESPATH=%~dp0\..\Profiles
%UJPSSGUIEXE %PROFILESPATH%\ProfileTest\profileTest.pro 25 -play
echo.
pause
```

The instruction "%~dp0" is useful in a bat file. It designates the directory that contains the bat file. It is practical if you run the bat file from the command line and that the current directory is not the one that contains the bat file. Two other bat files examples are provided with small variants. An other interesting way to do it would be to add the directory that contains UJPS.exe to the PATH environment variable:

```
echo off
set PATH=%~dp0\release;%PATH%
set PROFILESPATH=%~dp0\..\Profiles
UJPS.exe %PROFILESPATH%\ProfileTest\profileTest.pro 25 -play
echo.
pause
```

## 5.3 Run UJPS from console

You can also run UJPS without opening the GUI: to do so you have to call the second binary "UJPS\_console.exe". You can provide 2 arguments:

- the profile path, the path to the dll contrary to the GUI version (mandatory)
- the time step (optional, 15 ms if not provided)

You can run it similarly as in §5.2:

```
echo off
set UJPSCONSOLEEXE=%~dp0\release\UJPS_console.exe
set PROFILESPATH=%~dp0\..\Profiles
%UJPSCONSOLEEXE %PROFILESPATH%\ProfileTest\release\ProfileTest.dll 25
echo.
pause
```

## 6 Hiding the real joysticks

If you don't hide real joystick from the game, it will see the input from both a real joystick and a virtual joystick. It can be really annoying when assigning the controls in the game's controls menu.

### 6.1 Devreorder

This method is the simpler one but it works only for the games that use the library Direct Input 8. You have to:

- copy the file "dinput8.dll" next to the game executable. Use the x64 version if the game executable is 64 bits compatible, otherwise use the x86 version
- copy the "devreorder.ini" file next to it to and edit it by placing the names of the joysticks you want to hide just after "[hidden]"

### 6.2 WhiteKnight and ViGEm

Run WhiteKnight.exe. The first time you will have to install HidGuardian and HidCerberus (ViGEm components) using the dedicated buttons in the GUI. It is fully done by WhiteKnight (no additional download or setup) and it only takes a few seconds.

Then start the service. At that time you can open the configuration (html) page by clicking the link. It opens in your default internet browser. Select the joysticks to hide, unplug them and replug them. If you don't modify these settings, you will not need to redo all the previous steps each time.



Figure 4: WhiteKnight GUI

Click on "Pick App" and click in the UJPS window. The PID (process ID) of UJPS.exe should appear in the configuration page after waiting a few seconds and a refresh. This step allows UJPS to see the joysticks, i.e. UJPS has been white-listed for these joysticks. The white-listing process uses PID, so it has to be done again each time you restart UJPS.exe.

If a profile is loaded, you need to unload and reload it so that it can see the joysticks that were white-listed.

## 7 Controllers plugins and monitoring app

The base class for real input\* joysticks is "AbstractRealJoystick". "RealJoystick" is the standard class for real joysticks and contains a pointer to a QGameController object from the QtGameController module. "EnhancedJoystick" is a decorator class and add several features to an existing real joystick:

- axes curves and trims (see §16.1)
- buttons and axes locking (see §16.2)

You will not have to bother with all these classes as you will only have access to EnhancedJoystick objects.

\*as you can also use remote controllers or virtual joysticks as inputs for UJPS.

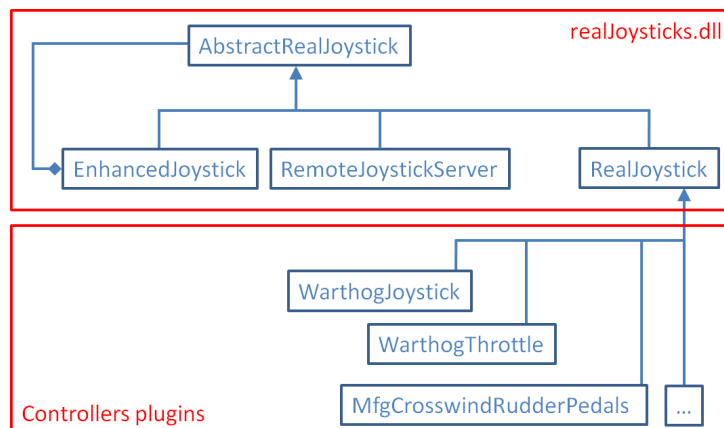


Figure 5: real joysticks classes

The RealJoystick class provides 2 important features:

- It creates 4 virtual buttons for each real POV. It means that when the position of your real POV is not centered, you can see both inputs: one from the POV and another from one of the 4 virtual buttons. It is useful if you want to use a real POV as 4 separate buttons. But it is not a good idea to apply mappings to both the POV and the related buttons (unless you know exactly what you do)
- The same way it also implements a function "addVirtualPov" to create a virtual POV from a 4 buttons-hat. But as it is not possible to know generally what buttons form a hat, virtual POVs creations are done in the controllers plugins

These 2 features give more flexibility: when you have one POV, you can directly use it as 4 buttons, and if you have a 4 buttons-hat you can use it as a POV.

The controllers plugins provide:

- In the INCLUDE directory: a name for each button, axis and POV to be used in your profiles for having a more understandable profile code
- In the SOURCES directory: a name for the each button, axis and POV for display in Monitoring app and AxesCurves (must be in sync with the previous names)
- It is possible to re-order axes, buttons and POVs

- It is possible to add other “virtual” buttons (in addition of the ones added from POV), axes or POVs
- It is possible to reimplement RealJoystick::setData (that does nothing by default), to send data to the joystick. It was useful for led support for Warthog throttle, and it can be for remote joysticks
- ... (anything useful I didn't think yet that I or you could implement)

For now I provide only a few plugins, because it needs to be tested to be sure that the names and the buttons or axes matches and I and my friends only own a few of them. But don't hesitate to contact me if you want that I do one for your controller. Just tell me with no ambiguity which physical axis/button matches which axis/button in Monitoring app (using mode "RealJoystick with no plugin") and what names you want, I will do the plugin and share with everyone. In the meantime you should not be blocked.

The UJPS monitoring app provides 3 different modes:

- 1st: Using DirectInput / XInput: shows what sees the system (XInput is used instead of DirectInput only for Xbox 360 gamepad)
- 2nd: Using RealJoystick class with no plugin: what is seen after the transformations done by RealJoystick class with no controllers plugin
- 3rd: Using RealJoystick class with plugins: what is seen after the transformations done by RealJoystick class with controllers plugins

The following table and images illustrate what can be seen for the Thrustmaster Warthog joystick with each of the 3 modes of the monitoring app. On each of the 3 screenshots, the pov position is pressed up (hat 1 and virtual button 20) and the button 18 is pressed (also virtual hat 4 on left position).

#Mode	What sees	Buttons	Povs	Axes
1st	DirectInput / Windows	19 real buttons	1 real pov	2
2nd	RealJoystick with no plugin	19 real buttons + 1 x 4 virtual buttons	1 real pov	2
3rd	RealJoystick with plugins	19 real buttons + 1 x 4 virtual buttons	1 real pov + 3 virtual povs	2 (reordered)

Figure 6: Warthog Joystick seen by Monitoring app in the 3 different modes

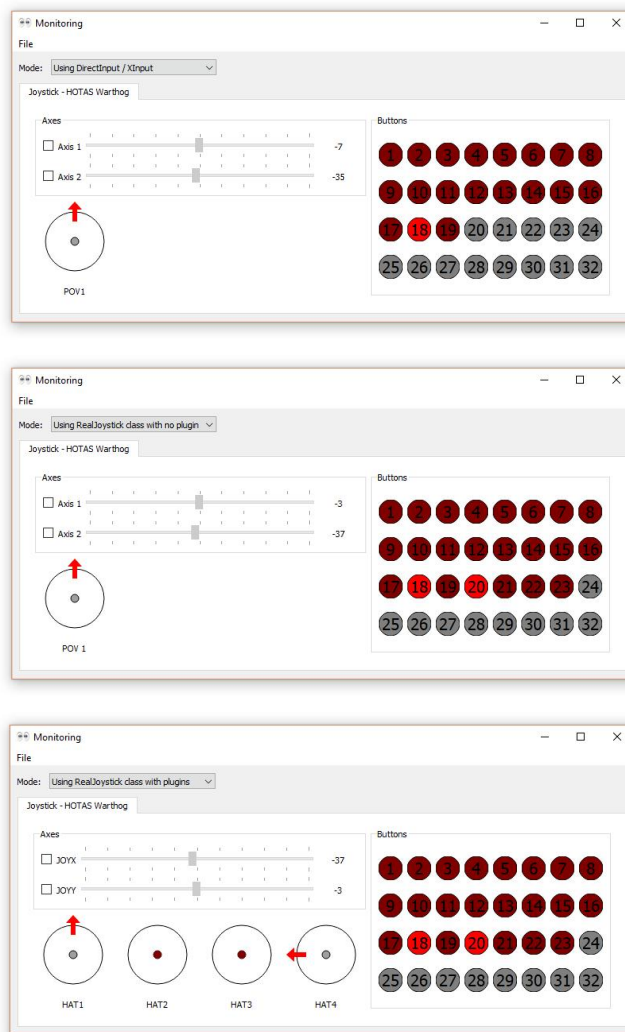


Figure 7: Warthog Joystick seen by Monitoring app in the 3 different modes

### Temporal plot

If you check the boxes on the left hand of the axes names, a temporal plot will appear with the history of all the values of the checked axes over the last 15 seconds.



## The setData function

The `AbstractRealJoystick::setData(const QString &s, QVariant v)` function is very useful for remote joysticks (see §8) and real joystick that can receive inputs such as leds states, backlight intensity, lcd screen text, ... The first argument is the "property name" and the second one is the associated value.

For now, among the available controllers plugins, only 2 plugins use it, the Warthog throttle for leds and the Xbox 360 gamepad plugin for vibration. Here are the possible properties for the Warthog throttle:

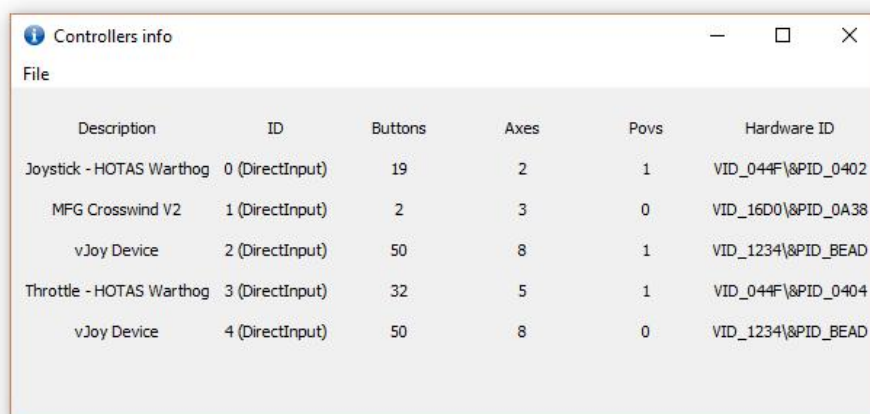
- LED1: provide a Boolean (true to light the led up): `tmwt->setData("LED1",false);`
- Same for LED2, LED3, LED4 and LED5
- BRIGHTNESS: provide an integer from 0 (off) to 5 (full): `tmwt->setData("BRIGHTNESS",1);`
- BACKLIT: it controls the backlighting of everything except the 5 leds. A Boolean is expected

The Xbox 360 gamepad has 2 motors, one on the left and one on the right, to create vibrations. The 2 motors generate 2 different types of vibrations. Note that when the profile is stopped, the vibration will be stopped automatically. The 2 useful properties are the following:

- LEFT\_MOTOR\_SPEED: a double between 0 and 100% is expected
- RIGHT\_MOTOR\_SPEED: same

## ControllersInfo app

This app provides basic information about the connected game controllers (using only DirectInput or XInput, not the RealJoystick class). After connecting or disconnecting a controller, you need to use the update action (in the file menu or using the F5 shortcut).



Description	ID	Buttons	Axes	Povs	Hardware ID
Joystick - HOTAS Warthog	0 (DirectInput)	19	2	1	VID_044F\&PID_0402
MFG Crosswind V2	1 (DirectInput)	2	3	0	VID_16D0\&PID_0A38
vJoy Device	2 (DirectInput)	50	8	1	VID_1234\&PID_BEAD
Throttle - HOTAS Warthog	3 (DirectInput)	32	5	1	VID_044F\&PID_0404
vJoy Device	4 (DirectInput)	50	8	0	VID_1234\&PID_BEAD

## 8 Remote controllers

### 8.1 The theory

Remote controllers are a way to further customize one's setup using screens. It is an application that can run on the same computer or on a tablet or mobile phone connected to the PC. The application uses the provided class "RemoteJoystickClient" to exchange data with the "RemoteJoystickServer" created in the UJPS profile. It often consists in touch-screens used as input-only devices. Remote controllers are also used by Roccat Power Grid or LEA extended input.

Just as any AbstractRealJoystick, such an object can send inputs as buttons and axes, and receive data from the function setData.

To implement one, on the profile side, you have to:

- Define an EnhancedJoystick pointer in the private section of Profile.h:  
`EnhancedJoystick *erj;`
- In setupJoysticks, create the RemoteJoystickServer object. The function will block here waiting for you to connect the client (see further). To construct one you have to provide 4 arguments:
  - Its name. It must be the same as the one sent by the client after it gets connected (see AbstractRemoteJoystickClient:: description), otherwise it will produce an error... it is done to check that the connected app is the expected one
  - The port to use for the connection. It must be in sync with the one set in the client
  - The id of the joystick. I recommend you to use an index greater than 16 to avoid to use one already used by a real joystick
  - The time (in milliseconds) you let to the user to connect the remote joystick application before sending an error message. You can ignore this argument, in this case the default value will be 10 seconds

```
emit message("Now connect the client application for the remote controller", Qt::black);  
RemoteJoystickServer *rjs = new RemoteJoystickServer{"TouchScreen2",32241,100};  
erj = this->registerRealJoystick(rjs);
```

- Then you just have to use it like any other real joystick

On the client side you have to create your own GUI application, and I do not provide any GUI editor as Roccat or LEA extended input do. So, yes, it is not as easy as the rest of the tool. So you have to compose your own widget. On the joystick and network side, you just have to reuse the classes I provided in the example:

- Copy as it is AbstractRemoteJoystickClient
- Copy RemoteJoystickClient then adapt it to your needs
- Use ConnectionWidget to parameterize connection



## 8.2 A non-trivial example of what can be done

This example is here to illustrate the possibilities of UJPS when coupling real and remote joysticks, but this is only an example. So imagine you have one (yes, let's say only one, it will be hard enough ☺) Thrustmaster MFD bezel, one screen behind (with no touch function) and you have no feedback from the game to display on the screen... but this does not mean that each button of the MFD must have only one function.

The screen (on which the remote joystick application is running) will display menus in which we will navigate using the bezel buttons. The profile will send the necessary info to the client so that it knows exactly what it has to render. And function of what the client displays, the profile must know that the inputs from the bezel does not have the same meaning. In fact, we could have an object in the profile that “synchronizes” the bezel and the screen. To simplify, we could do that with a state machine where one state matches a client MFD page and a bezel button action matches a transition or a virtual joystick action (depending on the state).

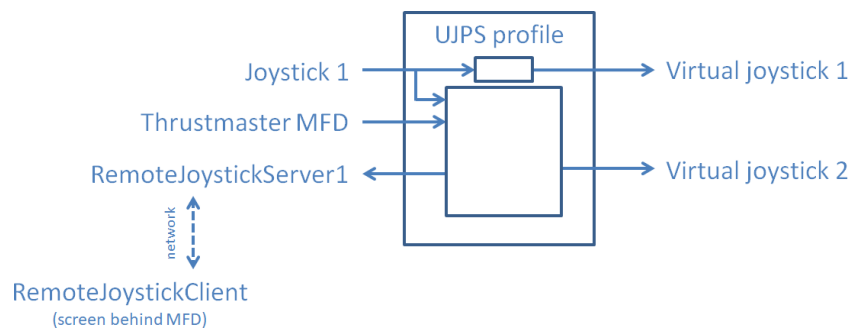


Figure 8: example of profile structure

We could even go further and when a shift button is pressed (see §11) on Joystick 2, use button of Joystick 1 to navigate the MFD page, for example with a 4 direction HAT with a press function.

I hope I convinced you that even with no feedback from the game it is possible to do interesting things with remote controllers. But obviously it can now be accessible only to the most courageous or geek ones.

And I hope I did not lost you, the rest of the manual is really easier!

## 9 Create a profile

### 9.1 Profile creation (by manual copy of a provided example)

This step is not yet automated by the main window, so for now you will need to do it manually:

- create a new directory next to the provided example. If you create it somewhere else, you will need to modify some paths in the .pro file
- copy the .pro file for the example. Rename it as you want. Open it and replace the line 2 (the one with "TARGET = ..."), by "TARGET = theNameYouWantForTheProfileDll"
- also copy the CODE directory of the example

### 9.2 Profile coding

The easier way to do it is to use one of the provided examples as a starting base. You have to create a class derived from AbstractProfile and implement the pure virtual functions "setupJoysticks" and "runFirstStep" and probably reimplement the virtual function "stop". Programmatically speaking, that is the only requirement.

#### **function setupJoysticks**

This function is executed every time the play button is pressed in the main window. It can be executed several times on the same object (but you have to press stop between 2 presses on play). Your implementation of this function should do the following operations:

- 1. Common to real and virtual joysticks:
  - a. In a private section of Profile.h, declare an EnhancedJoystick pointer for each real joystick (or remote one) and a pointer to a VirtualJoystick for each virtual joystick you will use in your profile.  

```
EnhancedJoystick *tmwj; // for Thrustmaster Warthog Joystick
EnhancedJoystick *tmwt; // for Thrustmaster Warthog Throttle
VirtualJoystick *vj1; // virtual joystick #1
VirtualJoystick *vj2; // virtual joystick #2
```
  - b. Initialize them at nullptr in the Profile constructor.  

```
tmwj = nullptr;
tmwt = nullptr;
vj1 = nullptr;
vj2 = nullptr;
```
- 2. Setup the real joysticks:
  - a. In the setupJoysticks function, use the registerRealJoystick function to retrieve an EnhancedJoystick pointer to the real joysticks you are interested in. If you have no joystick with this description currently connected and recognized by the system, nullptr will be returned. To be sure to make a mistake in the spelling of the description, you can use the variable "Description" contained in the namespace corresponding to the controller you are interested in:  

```
tmwj = this->registerRealJoystick("Joystick - HOTAS Warthog");
tmwt = this->registerRealJoystick(TMWT::Description);
```

- b. It is a good idea to send a message in the main window to keep the user aware of what is happening.

```
if (tmwj) {emit message("Warthog joystick detected !",Qt::black);}
else {emit message("Warthog joystick not detected !",Qt::red);}
```

```
if (tmwt) {emit message("Warthog throttle detected !",Qt::black);}
else {emit message("Warthog throttle not detected !",Qt::red);}
```

```
if (!tmwj || !tmwt) {return false;}
```

- 3. Setup the virtual joysticks:

- a. Create the virtual joysticks. If the configuration fails, the constructor of VirtualJoystick throws an exception that is caught by the MainWindow which will display an error message.

```
vj1 = new VirtualJoystick{1};
```

- b. I recommend you to send a message to the main window using "emit message" to inform the configuration succeeded. At last, register the virtual joystick so that at each time step the virtual joystick object check if it is necessary (or not) to send an HID report. Otherwise the virtual joystick will not be refreshed.

```
emit message("Virtual joystick 1 configured",Qt::black);
this->registerVirtualJoystick(vj1);
```

- c. The steps a and b must be both done for virtual joystick 1 before doing it for the second one, and so on...

### **function runFirstStep**

The first time step is dedicated to the definition of your mappings. To do so, process this way:

- 1. Register shift buttons for layers. For details about layers see §11.
 

```
this->registerLayerDim1(Layers::In, tmwt, TMWT::MSD);
this->registerLayerDim2(Layers::Up, tmwt, TMWT::BSF);
this->registerLayerDim2(Layers::Down, tmwt, TMWT::BSB);
```
- 2. It is advised to initialize the virtual joysticks buttons and axes taking into account the position of real joysticks buttons and axes so that they are in sync at the start. Otherwise maybe a movement will be needed to get them in sync. Here is a simple example:
 

```
vj1->resetReport();
vj1->setButton(VJOY::DX1,tmwj->buttonPressed(TMWJ::TG1));
vj1->setAxisValue(VJOY::Y,tmwt->axisValue(TMWT::THR_LEFT));
```
- 3. Create the initial mappings using the functions Map, MapButton, MapAxis, MapAxis1, ... that are explained further.

## **function stop**

The default implementation of the stop function (AbstractProfile::stop) does the following:

- deletes all mappings and mappings modifications pending requests
- deletes info about layers configuration
- clear joystick changes
- delete all registered real and virtual joysticks

There is no strict need to reimplement the stop function, but you might want to do some additional things than the default implementation. In the next example, the stop function do the following:

- set the brightness of the Warthog throttle leds to 0
- call the default implementation to do the necessary cleaning (it is mandatory)
- reinitialize the deleted pointers to nullptr

```
// set led brightness at 0
if (tmwt)
{
    tmwt->setData("BRIGHTNESS",0);
    tmwt->flush();
}

// UnmapAll, delete real and virtual joysticks
this->AbstractProfile::stop();

// it is a good idea to set them to nullptr
tmwj = nullptr;
tmwt = nullptr;
vj1 = nullptr;
vj2 = nullptr;
```

## **9.3 Profile compilation**

Programmers may not need advices on this point, especially if you use an IDE and that you integrated Qt into it. For others, if you use Qt 5 with a MinGw compiler (only slight adjustments should be needed for other compilers) you can:

- use the compilation widget of the main window (§5)
- compile your profile with a bat file (examples are provided for MinGw compiler)

## 10 What is under the hood

This part is essential for a full comprehension of the tool if you want to write your own triggers, actions or mappings.

UJPS relies on what we call "mappings". A mapping is a sort of connection between a real joystick event and a virtual joystick event. A profile includes a whole set of mappings and each mapping is tested at each time step. The different pre-defined mappings are explained in §14.

At each time step, the run function of AbstractProfile is run. It performs exactly the following steps:

- A. Read the events coming from every registered real joystick
- B. Compute the current layer given the shift buttons positions (see §11)
- C. For each real joystick event, look which mappings it triggers (only among the mappings that can be triggered by events), and for each triggered mapping, perform the associated action (only post events in a queue)
- D. Look for all triggered mappings (only among the mappings that can be triggered by "states", as contrary to "events") and for each triggered mapping, perform the associated action (only post events in a queue)
- E. Perform all the keyboard events (available only for Windows for now), and call setAxis and setButton functions of VirtualJoystick
- F. Call sendReport function of each registered virtual Joystick to send the new buttons and axes positions to the vJoy driver
- G. Process pending events. If a callback, from an ActionCallback (see §13.6), is called at step C or D, and if the callback contains calls to some Map or Unmap functions, the mappings are not deleted (only disabled) or added during C or D step, but now

Additional custom mappings, triggers and actions classes can be added to add new features to the software. To do so you have to sub-class respectively AbstractMapping, AbstractTrigger or AbstractAction. Before doing so, take a look at the existing one to understand how it works.

## 11 Layers and LayersCombos

### 11.1 LayersCombos as mapping filters

Each mapping is given only for a set of layers, called a "layers combo". It means that if the current layer is included in the layers combo of the mapping, the mapping can be triggered, otherwise it is not possible. The layer combo of the mapping acts as a filter.

The definition of a layer is the same of in Thrustmaster TARGET, but the way we use it is a bit different. In TARGET, when you map a button (for example), you have to specify the action for each layer and puts 0 for the layers where you want to do nothing. The following example should be clearer than a long speech:

In TARGET: `MapKeyIOUMD(&Joystick, TG1, DX1, DX1, DX1, DX2, DX2, 0);`

In UJPS:

```
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1, {"i"}, vj1, VJOY::DX1);
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1, {"od|om"}, vj1, VJOY::DX2);
```

### 11.2 Definition of a layer

The ones that are not used to Thrustmaster concept of layers should not have understand anything of the previous lines, this is perfectly normal. Now is time for more explanations. The layers in UJPS is implemented just as in TARGET and is not customizable profile by profile in the current version V1.0.0.

Layers can be seen as a way to give different functions to a same button / axis. It can be seen different ways: as shifting (as the shift or control keys of a keyboard) or as different "modes" (e.g. air/air or air/ground modes for military aircraft simulations). The implementation of the layers is 2-dimensional: one dimension with 2 possibilities "In" and "Out", another with 3 possibilities "Down", "Middle" and "Up". Don't focus on the names they are not really meaningful!

Layers		Dim 1	
		Out	In
Dim 2	Down	OD	ID
	Middle	OM	IM
	Up	OU	IU

Figure 9: built-in fixed layers as in Thrustmaster TARGET

The default layer is Out / Middle. It is generally used as the layer when none of the "shift buttons" are pressed.

### 11.3 Registering shift buttons

To register a shift button, you have specify the dimension, the sub-layer, a pointer the real joystick and the number of the button. Usually you do so in the play function of the profile (Profile.cpp):

```
this->registerLayerDim1(Layers::In, tmwt, TMWT::MSD);
```

```

this->registerLayerDim2(Layers::Down, tmwt, TMWT::BSB);
this->registerLayerDim2(Layers::Up, tmwt, TMWT::BSF);

```

It is also perfectly possible to define buttons for Out and Middle sub-layers, but to understand what can be the interest of it, look at the next part.

## 11.4 How is computed the current layer

The current layer is computed using the registered shift buttons, their associated sub-layer and the current state of these buttons. The exact algorithm, in pseudo-code, is the following:

```

// initialize with default
subLayer1 = Out;
subLayer2 = Middle;

for each d1 in dim1ShiftButtons // one item per call of registerLayerDim1
    if d1.button.isPressed
        subLayer1 = d1.subLayer1; break;

for each d2 in dim2ShiftButtons // one item per call of registerLayerDim2
    if d2.button.isPressed
        subLayer2 = d2.subLayer2; break;

currentLayer = (subLayer1,subLayer2);

```

So the priority is given to the shift button registered first. And if none of the registered buttons is pressed, the default sub-layer is used. If you understand exactly how the algorithm works, you can try to play more with "registerLayerDim1 and 2".

## 11.5 Constructing LayersCombo

To specify a LayersCombo to a mapping, you have to construct one. Simple first: if you want that your mapping is activated for all layers, you can just provide "AllLayers". It is a global variable that covers all layers. To do so you can also provide a default-constructed LayersCombo. The 3 next lines are equivalent:

```

MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::DX1);
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1, LayersCombo{}, vj1, VJOY::DX1);
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1, {}, vj1, VJOY::DX1);

```

If you don't want to specify all layers in your LayersCombo, you have to initialize it with a string. The accepted characters are "i", "o", "d", "m", "u", "|" and you can spaces wherever you want. Please refer to table 1 when reading the following lines:

- "i" means ID, IM and IU (the "In" column)
- "o" means OD, OM and OU (the "Out" column)
- "io" means AllLayers
- "u" means OU and IU (the "Up" line)
- "m" means OM and IM (the "Middle" line)

- "d" means OD and ID (the "Down" line)
- "md" means OD, ID, OM and IM (the "Middle" and "Down" lines)
- "umd" means AllLayers
- ...

And you can also combined several ones with a "|":

- "od | im" means OD and IM
- "od | id" is equivalent to "d"
- "md" is equivalent to "m | d"
- "im" means IM and is not equivalent to "i | m" that means ID, IM, IU and OM



## 12 Button / axis / pov mapping basics

### MapButton, MapAxis and MapPov

To perform the simplest bindings, i.e. reproduce the state / value of a button / axis / pov from a real joystick to a virtual one, you can simply call the "MapButton", "MapAxis" or "MapPov" functions:

```
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::DX32);
MapAxis(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYX, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::X, AxisDirection::Reversed);
MapPov(tmwj, TMWJ::HAT1, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::POV1);
```

Where tmwj is a pointer to the EnhancedJoystick embedding the Warthog joystick and vj1 a pointer to the virtual joystick 1. The first line links the H2L button of the Warthog joystick with the button 32 of the virtual joystick 1. The second one links the JOYX axis to the X axis but reversed. To not reverse, just specify "Normal" instead of "Reversed". And the third line maps the HAT1 of the Warthog to the first pov of the virtual joystick.

Be aware that if your profile only uses these 2 functions, there is strictly no interest to use UJPS... or any software for joystick programming.

### Unmapping

You can also delete bindings by calling the following functions (from class AbstractProfile):

```
UnmapAll();
UnmapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::TG1);
UnmapAxis(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYX);
UnmapPov(tmwj, TMWJ::HAT1);
```

**Very important:** these unmapping functions are very useful, as by default in UJPS, when you map a button / axis / pov to a virtual joystick control, it does not replace any existing mapping. So if you do:

```
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::DX31);
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::DX32);
```

when the button H2L is pressed, both DX31 and DX32 buttons of the virtual joystick 1 will be pressed.

**Get functions:** real and virtual joysticks has the following functions available:

- `bool buttonPressed(uint buttonNumber)` that returns a Boolean
- `float axisValue(uint axisNumber)` that returns a float between -1 and +1
- `float povValue(uint povNumber)` that return a float which is:
  - -1 for center position
  - a value between 0 (included) and 360 (excluded) that represents the direction of the pov: 0 is for north, 90 for east, ... the maximum accuracy is 0.01°.

**Set functions:** virtual joysticks has the following functions available. These are used internally by the mappings, but they are also very useful for custom callbacks (for "axes switching" for example). See §13.6 for details on ActionCallback.

- `void VirtualJoystick::setButton(uint buttonNumber, bool bPressed);`
- `void VirtualJoystick::setAxis(uint axisNumber, float axisValue);`
- `void VirtualJoystick::setPov(uint povNumber, float povValue);`

## 13 Pre-defined actions

All action classes inherit from the `AbstractAction` class.

### 13.1 Actions about buttons

#### ActionButtonSetChange

The action `ActionButtonSetChange` reacts only to changes (on real joysticks) and uses the new real joystick button state to reproduce it on the button of the virtual joystick. It is useful to do a "simple button binding". To construct one you have to specify a pointer to the virtual joystick and the number of the button.

```
ActionButtonSetChange(VirtualJoystick*,uint)
```

To perform a "simple button binding", you can use one of the 2 following lines, they are exactly equivalent:

```
MapButton(tmwj, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::DX128);  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonChange{},  
    new ActionButtonSetChange{vj1,VJOY::DX128}  
);
```

Any of these 2 instructions links directly the button H2L of the Warthog Joystick (pointed by `tmwj` in this example) to the button 128 of the first virtual joystick (pointed by `vj1` in this example) for all layers.

#### ActionButtonSetChangeOpposite

The action `ActionButtonSetChangeOpposite` do the same but the value of the button of the virtual joystick will be the opposite of the value of the real joystick button.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonChange{},  
    new ActionButtonSetChangeOpposite{vj1,VJOY::DX128}  
);
```

#### ActionButtonToggle

The action `ActionButtonToggle` is constructed using the same arguments but when activated this action inverts a virtual joystick button. This action is not meant to be activated so often (i.e. not at each time step for example) as otherwise the virtual joystick button will be toggled at each time step.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonPress{},  
    new ActionButtonToggle{vj1,VJOY::DX128}  
);
```

### **ActionButtonPulse**

The action ActionButtonPulse is constructed using an additional argument, the number of cycles of the pulse. You can easily transform a time interval in milliseconds into a number of cycles using the ms2cycles function. This way, whatever the time step is (it is the time step specified in the main window) the pulse will last the same duration.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonPress{},  
    new ActionButtonPulse{vj1,VJOY::DX128,ms2cycles(500)}  
);
```

With the above line, when the H2L button is pressed (passes from up to down position, not is in the down position), a pulse of 500 ms on the 128th button of virtual joystick 1 is performed.

### **ActionButtonPress and ActionButtonRelease**

These 2 actions are used to press or release a button of a virtual joystick when activated. With this you can for example press a virtual button when one real button is pressed and release it when another real button is pressed:

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonPress{},  
    new ActionButtonPress{vj1,VJOY::DX128}  
);  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2R, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerButtonPress{},  
    new ActionButtonRelease{vj1,VJOY::DX128 }  
);
```

## **13.2 Actions about axes**

### **ActionAxisSetChange**

The action ActionAxisSetChange reacts only to changes (on real joysticks) and uses the new real joystick axis state to reproduce it on the axis of the virtual joystick. It is useful to do a "simple axis binding". Curves and trims are defined separately (see §16.1) but with this action you can reverse the direction. To construct one you have to specify a pointer to the virtual joystick, the number of the axis and the direction ("Normal" or "Reversed").

```
ActionAxisSetChange(VirtualJoystick*,uintvAxis, uintaxisDirection)
```

To perform a "simple axis binding", you can use one of the 2 following lines, they are exactly equivalent:

```
MapAxis(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYX, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::X, Reversed);  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Axis, TMWJ::JOYX, AllLayers,  
    new TriggerAxisChange{},  
    new ActionAxisSetChange{vj1,VJOY::X,AxisDirection::Reversed}  
);
```

Any of these 2 instructions links directly the axis JOYX of the Warthog Joystick (pointed by tmwj in this example) to the axis X of the first virtual joystick (pointed by vj1 in this example) for all layers.

## **ActionAxisIncrement**

The action ActionAxisIncrement is useful to create an axis from buttons.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1L, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z, 0.05f));
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1L, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonState{true}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z, 0.01f));
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1R, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z,-0.05f));
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1R, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonState{true}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z,-0.01f));
```

With this example, the buttons H1L and H1R are used to control the axis Z of the virtual joystick 1. When H1L is pressed the value of the axis increases of 0.06, then it increases of 0.01 until the Z axis reaches the maximal value of 1 or until the H1L button is released.

## **ActionAxisSetValue**

This action allows to set a given value to a virtual joystick axis when it is triggered. Contrary to ActionAxisSetChange, the value is fixed at the definition of the mapping. In the following example, when the H2R button of the Warthog is pressed, the X axis value of the virtual joystick is set to 0.5.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2R, AllLayers,
    new TriggerButtonPress{},
    new ActionAxisSetValue{vj1,VJOY::X,0.5}
);
```

## **13.3 Actions about keyboard**

As much as possible, you should prefer to use virtual joystick instead of keyboard actions. Indeed, if you have many keyboard actions, you will need to use modifiers, and some issues can arise. For example if you generates LCtrl+A and LShift+B, the game could also see more inputs: LCtrl+B and/or LShift+A. Keyboard actions are only supported on Windows for now.

## **ActionKeySetChange and ActionKeySetChangeOpposite**

Just like ActionButtonSetChange and ActionButtonSetChangeOpposite, these 2 actions react only to changes. When a change is noticed on the source button, the key is changed accordingly (or oppositely). Modifiers can be used. The prototypes of the constructors are the following:

```
ActionKeySetChange(uint key, uint modifier = 0)
ActionKeySetChangeOpposite(uint key, uint modifier = 0)
```

In the file WindowsKeys.h, also available in the Annex (§20.4) you can find all the available keys names. Here is an example of code:

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L,
    new TriggerButtonChange{},
    new ActionKeySetChange{Key_Alt}
);
```

### **ActionKeyPress, ActionKeyRelease and ActionKeyPulse**

Just like ActionButtonPress, ActionButtonRelease and ActionButtonPulse, there are the analog actions for keyboard keys: ActionKeyPress, ActionKeyRelease and ActionKeyPulse. Modifiers can be used. There is no modifier by default. The prototypes of the constructors are the following:

```
ActionKeyPress(uint key, uint modifier = 0)
ActionKeyRelease(uint key, uint modifier = 0)
ActionKeyPulse(uint key, uint modifier = 0, uint cycles = 4)
```

Here is an example of code:

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H3U, AllLayers,
    new TriggerButtonPress{},
    new ActionKeyRelease(Key_Tab,Key_LShift)
);
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H3R, AllLayers,
    new TriggerButtonPress{},
    new ActionKeyPulse(Key_M,0,ms2cycles(60))
);
```

With this example, when the H3U button is pressed, the "Left Shift + Tab" keystroke is release. And when the H3R button is pressed, a pulse of 60 ms on the "M" key is performed.

## **13.4 Actions about pavs**

### **ActionPovSetChange and ActionPovSetValue**

They work exactly as ActionAxisSetChange and ActionSetValue but for pavs. If the value provided to ActionPovSetValue is not between 0 (included) and 360 (excluded), the pov position is set as centered.

## **13.5 Actions Chain, Delay and Sequence**

The users of Thrustmaster TARGET scripts should recognize these actions. The definition is exactly the same as in Thrustmaster.

### **ActionChain and Delay**

A chain action is useful to perform several actions at the same time. The actions are not done at the same only if you use a delay in the chain:

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1U, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{}, new ActionChain({
    new ActionKeyPulse(Key_A,0,ms2cycles(60)),
    new Delay{ms2cycles(150)},
    new ActionKeyPulse(Key_B,0,ms2cycles(60))})
);
```

The above code performs a pulse on the "A" key and 150 ms later another one on the "B" key. If the time of the delay is smaller than the time of the first pulse, the "B" key gets pressed before the "A" key gets released.

### **ActionSequence**

An sequence is used to generate different actions each time it is activated. Once all sub-actions have been performed, it starts again with the first one.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1D, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{}, new ActionSequence{
    new ActionKeyPulse(Key_C,0,ms2cycles(60)),
    new ActionKeyPulse(Key_D,0,ms2cycles(60))}
);
```

When you press several times the H1D button, it will generate pulses on "C" key the first time, "D" key the second time, "C" key the third time, ...

And you can combine chains with sequences at will...

## **13.6 Executing a custom function**

### **ActionCallback**

The ActionCallback is used to execute a custom function when it is activated. It is the equivalent of the "EXEC" feature of Thrustmaster scripts. To construct one, you must provide a std::function object (or something that can be converted to, such as a pointer to a function that takes no argument and has no return, or a compatible lambda).

```
ActionCallback(std::function<void()>)
```

Here is an example of use with both std::bind and a lambda for a Profile member function. Of course the same can be done with non-members functions be it has less interest:

```
void Profile::myMemberFunction()
{
    // just a few random instructions for the example
    DoAction(new ActionButtonPulse(vj1,VJOY::DX13,ms2cycles(50)));
    UnmapButton (tmwj, TMWJ::S4);
    MapButton (tmwj, TMWJ::S4, vj1, VJOY::DX1);
    vj1->setAxis(VJOY::Z,0f);
}

// with std::bind
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::TG1, AllLayers,
    newTriggerButtonPress{},
    newActionCallback(std::bind(&Profile::myMemberFunction,this))
);

// with a lambda
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::TG1, AllLayers,
```

```
        newTriggerButtonPress{},  
        newActionCallback([this](){this->myMemberFunction();})  
    );
```

When the TG1 button gets pressed the member function "myMemberFunction" is executed. Here is another example with a lambda:

```
auto trimRandomY = [this](){tmwj->setAxisTrim(TMWJ::JOYY,((float)rand()/(float)RAND_MAX)*2.0f-1.0f);};  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::TG2, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{}, new ActionCallback(trimRandomY));
```

In the above example, when the TG2 button gets pressed, the axis JOYY of the Warthog joystick is trimmed with a random value.

## 14 Pre-defined mappings

### 14.1 MappingStandard

A "standard mapping" uses one trigger and one action. When the current layer is in the mapping's layers combo and that the "trigger is triggered", the mapping performs its action. This is a very versatile mapping that can cover most of our needs, as they are already many different pre-defined triggers and actions and as you can easily create new ones. To use standard mapping, you have to use the "Map" function of the AbstractProfile class:

```
void Map(AbstractRealJoystick *rj, ControlType type, uint rnum, LayersCombo, AbstractTrigger*, AbstractAction*);
```

The "ControlType" argument must be "Button" or "Axis" and "rnum" is the number of the button or axis.

### 14.2 MappingTempo

But we cannot do everything with a standard mapping. The "tempo" mapping can be only linked to real buttons, not axes. The principle is that if the button is pressed less than a given  $\Delta t$  the action1 is performed, otherwise once the button has been pressed during  $\Delta t$  the action2 is performed. To create one and append it to existing mappings, you have to use the "MapButtonTempo" function of AbstractProfile class:

```
void MapButtonTempo(AbstractRealJoystick *rj, uint rbutton, LayersCombo, uint cycles, AbstractAction*act1, AbstractAction *act2);
```

### 14.3 MappingAxis1

The "MappingAxis1" is equivalent to the "AXMAP1" of Thrustmaster TARGET. It is used to map one real axis to 2 virtual buttons. The axis is split in a given number of areas and:

- each time the axis changes of area for the one above, actionPlus is performed
- each time the axis changes of area for the one below, actionMinus is performed

To define the areas you can provide:

- a number: the areas will be distributed uniformly
- breakpoints defining the limits between the areas: N points means N+1 areas

```
MapAxis1(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYY, AllLayers, 5, actionPlus, actionMinus);
```

```
MapAxis1(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYY, AllLayers, {-0.9,-0.3,0.3,0.9}, actionPlus, actionMinus);
```

The following figure shows what is obtained when you ask for 5 points. You obtain the same thing if you provide the values {-0.8, -0.4, 0, 0.4, 0.8}.

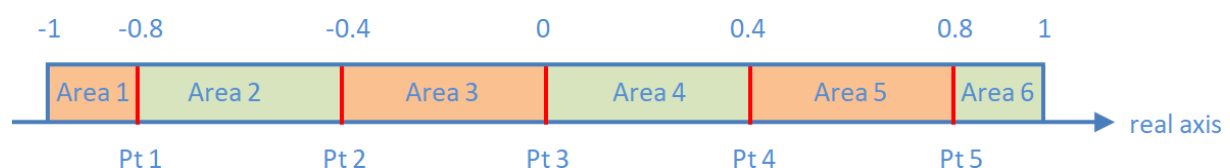


Figure 10: definition of areas



## 14.4 MappingAxis2

The "MappingAxis2" uses the same splitting into areas than the "MappingAxis1" but there is no just 2 actions function of the direction of the movement, but one action per area: when the axis enters this area, the action of the area is performed. As for "MappingAxis1" you can provide the number of points or a list of breakpoints. If the number of points is different than the number of actions plus 1, an exception is thrown. It will be caught by the main window and everything that should have been done after is skipped.

```
MapAxis2(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYY, AllLayers, {-0.9,-0.3,0.3,0.9},{
    newActionKeyPulse(Key_Numpad1,0,ms2cycles(30)),
    newActionKeyPulse(Key_Numpad2,0,ms2cycles(30)),
    newActionKeyPulse(Key_Numpad3,0,ms2cycles(30)),
    newActionKeyPulse(Key_Numpad4,0,ms2cycles(30)),
    newActionKeyPulse(Key_Numpad5,0, ms2cycles(30))
});
```

## 14.5 MappingAxisRelative

This mapping makes an integration (mathematically speaking) of the real joystick axis to compute the virtual joystick axis value: when the real axis value is positive the virtual one increases and vice-versa. The virtual axis deflection is limited between -1 and 1. To use it you proceed as follows. The last argument is the time (in milliseconds) needed for the virtual axis to go from one extreme value to the other when the real joystick axis is at its extreme value.

```
MapAxisRelative(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYY, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::Z, 4000.0f);
```

It performs exactly the following computation:

$$vAxisValue = \lim_{-1 \rightarrow 1} \left( vAxisValue + 2 \frac{\Delta t}{T} rAxisValue \right)$$

where  $\Delta t$  is the time step and  $T$  the last parameter

## 14.6 MappingMergeAxes

This mapping merges 2 axes into one, using a weighted sum. In the following example, when at least one of the 2 brake pedals of the MFG crosswind moved, the Y axis of the first virtual joystick is set with the difference between the axes values of the 2 brake pedals (BRK\_LEFT and BRK\_RIGHT). A 0.5 factor is applied because we want the output to be in the range [-1,1] with no saturation.

```
MapMergeAxes(mfgx, MFGX::BRK_LEFT, 0.5f, mfgx, MFGX::BRK_RIGHT, -0.5f, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::Y);
```

It is even possible to define an axis curve for the "resulting virtual merged axis", using an additional (and optional) argument.

```
MapMergeAxes(mfgx, MFGX::BRK_LEFT, 0.5f, mfgx, MFGX::BRK_RIGHT, -0.5f, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::Y,
    new MyAxisCurve{}
);
```

It is indeed not equivalent to apply a curve to the 2 input axes ( $y = k_1 f(x_1) + k_2 f(x_2)$ ) than applying it to the merged axis ( $y = f(k_1 x_1 + k_2 x_2)$ ). See §16.1 for more info about axes curves.

## 14.7 MappingSplitAxis

This mapping is the contrary than the previous one: it splits one real axis into 2 virtual ones, the first virtual one for the negative part and the second one for the positive part. Here is an example:

```
MapSplitAxis(tmwj, TMWJ::JOYY, AllLayers, vj1, VJOY::ROTX, vj1, VJOY::ROTY);
```

To go more into the details and better understand how it works exactly, here are the calculations that are made:

- if the real axis position (that we will call  $x$ ) is negative:
  - the first virtual axis position ( $y_1$ ) equals  $-2x-1$
  - the second virtual axis position ( $y_2$ ) is  $-1$ , i.e. the minimum
- if  $x$  is positive
  - $y_1 = -1$
  - $y_2 = 2x-1$

## 15 Pre-defined triggers for "standard mapping"

All trigger classes inherit from `AbstractTrigger`. The triggers does not know what button or axis they are watching, only the mapping has that information and give the trigger that info when calling the `isTriggered` function of the triggers. That is why we don't specify the real joystick and the axis / button number when creating a trigger.

### 15.1 Triggers about buttons

#### TriggerButtonChange

Such objects are triggered when the button is pressed or released. The constructor takes no argument. It reacts only to changes.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    newTriggerButtonChange{},  
    newActionButtonSetChangeOpposite{vj1,VJOY::DX128}  
);
```

#### TriggerButtonPress and TriggerButtonRelease

Such objects are triggered when the button is pressed / released. The constructor takes no argument. It reacts only to changes.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    newTriggerButtonPress{},  
    newActionButtonPulse{vj1, VJOY::DX127,ms2cycles(500)}  
);
```

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H2L, AllLayers,  
    newTriggerButtonRelease{},  
    newActionButtonPulse{vj1,VJOY::DX128,ms2cycles(500)}  
);
```

#### TriggerButtonState

Such objects are triggered when the button is down (if true is provided to the constructor) or up (if false is provided to the constructor). The condition is evaluated at each time step. The constructor takes one argument, a Boolean.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1L, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{},  new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z, 0.05f));  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1L, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonState{true}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z, 0.01f));  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1R, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonPress{},  new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z,-0.05f));  
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Button, TMWJ::H1R, AllLayers, new TriggerButtonState{true}, new ActionAxisIncrement(vj1,VJOY::Z,-0.01f));
```

## 15.2 Triggers about axes

### TriggerAxisChange

Such objects are activated every time a physical axis moves. A trigger of this type is created when the "simple axis mapping" function "MapAxis" is called. The constructor takes no argument.

```
Map(tmwj, ControlType::Axis, TMWJ::JOYX, AllLayers,  
    newTriggerAxisChange{},  
    newActionAxisSetChange{vj1,VJOY::X,AxisDirection::Normal}  
);
```

### TriggerAxisChangeComparison

Such objects are activated every time a physical axis moves and that the comparison test is passed. The constructor is the following:

```
TriggerAxisChangeComparison(bool bGreaterThan, float threshold)
```

If "bGreaterThan" is true the comparison test is "> threshold", otherwise it is "< threshold".

## 15.3 Triggers about pavs

### TriggerPovChange

This object is activated anytime the source pov value changes. It is analog to TriggerAxisChange. It is internally used by the MapPov function, but you can also use it yourself in a standard mapping.

## 16 Other features

### 16.1 Axis trim and curves

The provided utility program "AxesCurves.exe" allows you to tune your curves and trims.

The function `EnhancedJoystick::axisValue`, which implements the pure virtual function `AbstractRealJoystick::axisValue`, returns the position of the axis taking the curve and the trim into account. If you need to access to the raw position of the axis, you can use the function `EnhancedJoystick::rawAxisValue`.

#### Axis trimming

The curve is applied to the `EnhancedJoystick` objects. Their axes can also be trimmed but the virtual joysticks axes too. To better understand how it works, the final virtual joystick axis value is:

$$v2 = k * f(v1 + trim1) + trim2$$

Where:

- `v1` is the raw (no curve no trim) position of the real axis
- `trim1` is the trim of the real axis
- `trim2` the trim of the virtual axis
- `f` the curve
- `k` is 1 or -1 function of the axes mapping direction (1 if Normal, -1 if Reversed).

So real axis trimming and virtual axis trimming are not the same thing. If you visualize the curve in a plot with the raw value `v1` in abscissa and `v2` in ordinate:

- real axis trimming moves the curve left/right
- virtual axis trimming moves the curve up/down

Real axis trimming is for example useful to compensate for a stick non perfectly centered. The function takes 3 arguments:

```
tmwj->setAxisTrim(TMWJ::JOYX,0.01f,AbsoluteOrRelative::Absolute); // set the trim at 0.01
vj1->setAxisTrim(VJOY::X,-0.2f,AbsoluteOrRelative::Relative); // subtract 0.2 to the trim
```

For example, to compensate for Warthog joystick centering inaccuracy you can use the 2 following code lines in a callback (see §13.6). This way, the current position of the joystick becomes the new zero position:

```
tmwj->setAxisTrim(TMWJ::JOYX,-tmwj->axisRawValue(TMWJ::JOYX));
tmwj->setAxisTrim(TMWJ::JOYY,-tmwj->axisRawValue(TMWJ::JOYY));
```

#### Curves

The curves are applied to the real joystick objects axes (whose class is `EnhancedJoystick`). You can add your own curves by sub-classing "AbstractCurve". To set a curve to the axis, you just have to:

```
tmwj->setCurve(TMWJ::JOYX,pointerToTheCurve);
```

And you can remove the curve by doing one of the 2 following:

```
tmwj->removeCurve();  
tmwj->setCurve(nullptr);
```

If you set a curve, the previous one (if any) will be deleted.

### Pre-defined curves

6 curves are pre-defined:

- Custom curves defined by breakpoints
- 2<sup>nd</sup> degree polynomial curve (equivalent to Thrustmaster J curve)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> degree polynomial curve in 2 versions: centered and not centered
- Exponential curve in 2 versions: centered (equivalent to TM S curve) and not centered

You can use the provided program "AxesCurves.exe" to tune the parameters of your curves. You can also add new curves to the program (C++ and Qt code for the GUI).

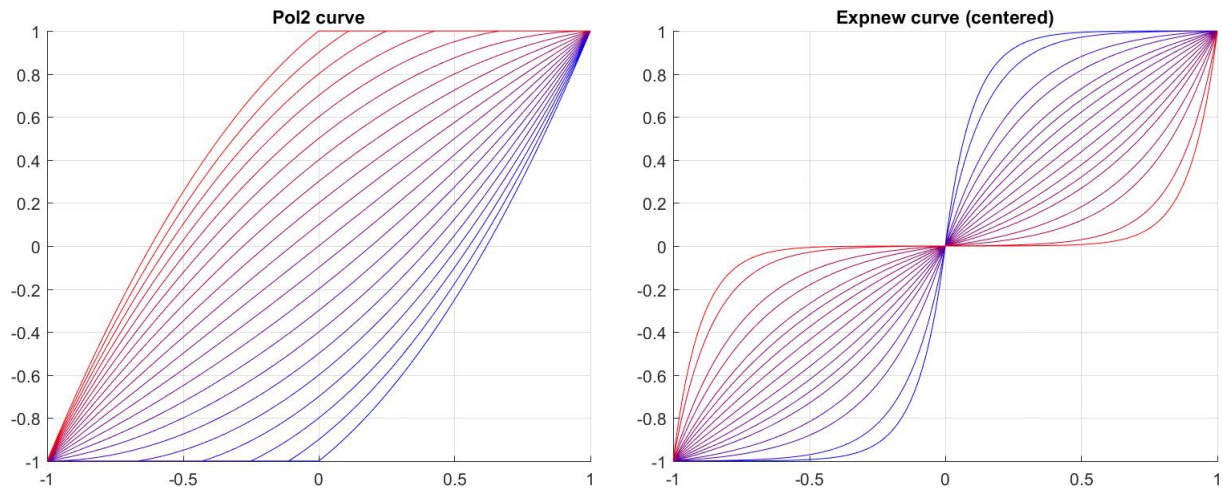


Figure 11: Thrustmaster J curves (left) and S curves (right) with different parameters

To create and affect a curve to an axis, you have to proceed this way:

```
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CustomCurve{-1,-1, 0,0.2, 1,1});  
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CurvePolynomial2{zoom});  
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CurvePolynomial3Centered{lowerDZ, centerDZ, upperDZ, c});  
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CurvePolynomial3NotCentered{lowerDZ, upperDZ, c});  
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CurveExpCentered{lowerDZ, centerDZ, upperDZ, c, zoom});  
tmwj->setCurve(TMwj::JOYX, new CurveExpNotCentered{lowerDZ, upperDZ, c, zoom});
```

Also for practical reasons, to create the custom curve, you have to specify a `std::vector` of floats. If the number of values is odd, an exception is thrown (it will be caught by the main window that will display an error message and of course no curve will be applied).

## The "AxesCurves" additional program

This program allows you to finely tune the parameters of your curves using a GUI. Using the current position of your joystick (the purple point) and the "real joystick trim", you can also re-center your controllers that need it. Only the J and S Thrustmaster curves are implemented for now.

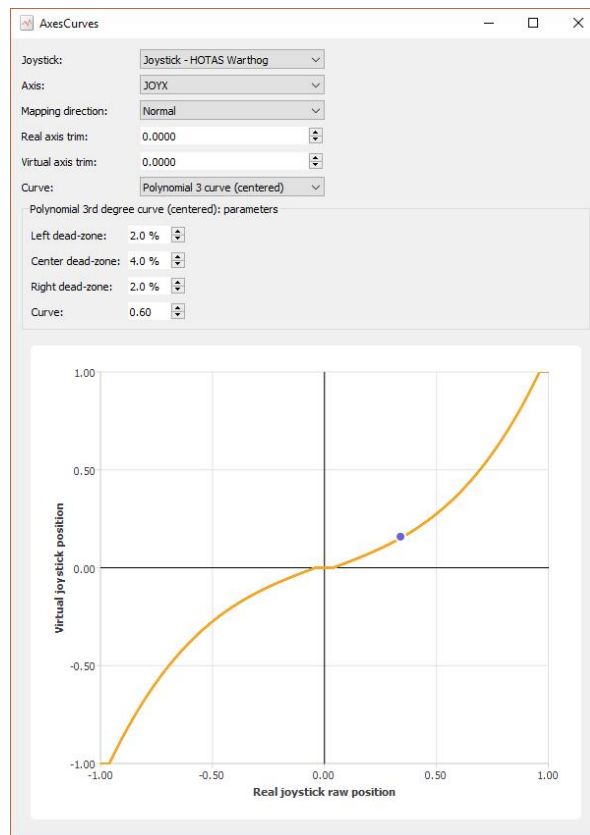


Figure 12: AxesCurves main window

## 16.2 Button, axis and pov locking

Both real and virtual joysticks can have their buttons, axes or poves locked. In many cases it will not make any difference to lock the real or virtual button / axis / pov, but in other cases it can be really useful. So not to limit the possibilities of the software, both are possible.

When you lock a real joystick button or axis, the software will not see any modification of the button state or the axis value even if the real one has changed and if you call the function "buttonPressed", "axisValue", or "povValue", you will get the last value before locking.

```
tmwj->setButtonLocked(TMWJ::TG1,true);  
tmwj->setAxisLocked(TMWJ::JOYX,true);  
tmwj->setPovLocked(TMWJ::HAT1,true);
```

If you lock a button or an axis of a virtual joystick, it will be frozen. Once unlock, if nothing is sent to this button / axis, its state remains the same.

```
vj1->setButtonLocked(VJOY::DX1,true);  
vj1->setAxisLocked(VJOY::X,true);  
vj1->setPovLocked(VJOY::POV1,true);
```

### 16.3 Axes rotation

UJPS also allows virtual axes rotation. It is for example useful if you place your stick in a center position and that you don't want to rotate it physically. This feature is similar to the Thrustmaster "RotatedDXAxis" function. The angle must be expressed in degrees and it is positive if you are right-handed:

```
tmwj->rotateAxes(TMWJ::JOYX, TMWJ::JOYY, 30);
```

### 16.4 DoAction

The function "DoAction" of the class AbstractProfile is useful to perform an action, from a callback from example. It is quite equivalent to the "ActKey" function of Thrustmaster TARGET but really more powerful as it can perform any action. But for some actions, there is no need to use DoAction. Here is an example:

```
DoAction(new ActionButtonPress(vj1, VJOY::DX1));  
vj1->setButton(VJOY::DX1, true);
```

By default the action is deleted after performed. If you don't want to delete it, provide false as a second argument.

Using a chain action and a delay, it can replace the "DeferCall" function of Thrustmaster TARGET. In the following example, the function "myCallback" will be executed 1 second after this call to DoAction.

```
DoAction(new ActionChain{  
    Delay{ms2cycles(1000)},  
    ActionCallback{&myCallback}  
});
```



## 17 Limitations and possible improvements

- Tool only works on Windows, mostly because vJoy is only available on Windows. Moreover ViGEm will only work on Windows too.
- Full integration of ViGEm into the UJPS main app. I will wait for the next version of it before doing anything. In the meantime WhiteKnight works really fine.
- Add new settings in the settings menu to ease the use of the main program.
- Add the "mapping repeat" feature as in Joystick Gremlin
- Add new features, new mappings, triggers, actions... but don't forget that you can define your own ones!
- For now the creation of new profiles is done manually. It would be possible to automate it more in future versions.
- Currently the possible layers are fixed (2 dimensions with I/O and U/M/D). Even if I see no need to add give the choice for more dimensions, it may be possible to need more than 3 possibilities for a given sub-layer... even if too much complexity on this ground should harm ergonomics of the profile.

## 18 Dependencies, credits, useful links

vJoy, the tool that makes all this possible, from ShaulEizikovich.

<http://vjoystick.sourceforge.net/site/index.php/download-a-install>

<https://github.com/shauleiz/vJoy>

Qt 5, a C++ general library. It was really helpful for GUIs, network (for remote controllers), static libs and plugins creation.

<https://download.qt.io/archive/qt/5.7/5.7.1/>

QtGameController, a non-official Qt module from Matthew Wellings:

<https://github.com/openforeveryone/QGameController>

Devreorder from Brian Kendall, for hiding joysticks (DirectInput8 only):

<https://github.com/briankendall/devreorder>

WhiteKnight from evilC, an integration of the current version of ViGEm:

<https://autohotkey.com/boards/viewtopic.php?t=34890>

ViGEm from Benjamin Höglinger:

<https://github.com/nefarius/ViGEm> (current version)

<https://github.com/ViGEm/HidGuardian> (next version in progress)

UCR (Universal Control Remapper) from Snooty and evilC:

<https://github.com/Snooty/UCR>

<https://autohotkey.com/boards/viewtopic.php?t=12249>

Joystick Gremlin from WhiteMagic:

<https://github.com/WhiteMagic/JoystickGremlin>

<https://whitemagic.github.io/JoystickGremlin/>

FreePIE from Anders Malmgren:

<https://github.com/AndersMalmgren/FreePIE>

<http://andersmalmgren.github.io/FreePIE/>

Damien, my tester for TWCS throttle and Logitech Extreme 3D plugins.

## 19 Changes notes

### **V1.1.0**

- renaming of the tool for "UJPS C++"
- addition of the "AxesCurves" program to tune axes curves
- change of icons to use only free icons
- S curve computation correction
- addition of the "unload profile" feature in the main program
- few minor code changes

### **V1.2.0** (17th March 2018)

- addition of "devreorder" release files (tool from Brian Kendall to hide real joysticks)
- addition of a compilation tool in the main program (only if QtMinGw compiler installed)
- now you have to provide the path to the .pro file when opening a profile, instead of to the dll file. This way you can open a profile before it has been compiled for the first time
- addition of a settings menu in the main program
- specifying the path to vJoyConfig.exe in the main program (instead of in profiles)
- solved a bug where the profile did not want to load again after unloading
- addition of the "Merge Axes" mapping
- a few minor code changes

### **V2.0.0** (22th April 2018)

- centralize the repeated code for real joystick into the "realJoysticks.dll" lib and the "Controllers plugins"
- split "Monitoring" into "Monitoring1" and "Monitoring2"
- first iteration of the "remote controllers"
- possibility not to use "vJoyConfig.exe" in the main program (recommended)
- another correction in the loading / unloading process for profiles. Now you choose the profile by providing the path to the .pro, not the .dll
- addition of the "relative axis" mapping
- automatic creation of shortcuts in the deployment bat file

### **V2.0.1** (23th April 2018)

- Important correction of curves and trim in AxesCurves

### **V2.1.0** (2nd May 2018)

- Modification of QtGameController to directly transform a POV into 4 buttons. The controllers plugins have been modified accordingly
- Added release files of WhiteKnight.exe, a little program from evilC that integrates HidCerberus and HidGuardian. It was added in the "HidingJoysticks" directory where was also moved the "devreorder" release files
- Improvement in deployment file

### **V2.1.1** (4th May 2018)

- Modification of QtGameController to fully support POV (see this in the new Monitoring0). Now this is the class RealJoystick that transform a POV into 4 additional buttons. The controllers plugins have been modified accordingly

### **V2.1.6 (skipping the intermediate versions)** (9th May 2018)

- Addition of LED support for Warthog throttle using the setData member function. It uses the Windows HID library. Windows setupapi.lib and hid.lib have been added so that you can build the Warthog throttle plugin without needing to install the Windows SDK
- Move Warthog throttle LED support to another thread to avoid slowing down the main loop
- Modification of RealJoysticksManager to be able to use several joysticks with the same name
- Important modification in the profile initialization to solve initialization issues. Before that a call to "buttonPressed" or "axisValue" on a RealJoystick in Profile::init could send false results. Moreover incorrect joysticks changes were sent between at the second time step only because the joystick state at the first step was not correct. This modification includes a modification of the interface of AbstractProfile

### **V2.2.0** (26th May 2018)

- elevation of programming level (so it involves modifications in the profile interface) for real and virtual joysticks setup

### **V2.2.1** (28th May 2018)

- deployment fixes and documentation update (Qt 5.11 instead of Qt 5.7): more details about the needed components of the Qt installation

### **V2.3.0** (2nd June 2018)

- improvements in build bat files
- minor modifications in code to remove compilation warnings
- addition of tooltips for buttons names in Monitoring apps
- removal of code repetition in controllers plugins (you will to make a few modifications in your profiles if you coded some before this modification. Look at provided examples)
- addition of T16000M and Xbox 360 controller plugins
- addition of the Description variable in "controllers plugins namespaces" to avoid to make an error in joystick description name when calling AbstractProfile::registerRealJoystick
- VirtualJoystick construction modification: only 1 argument needed (the vJoy device index) if you configure your vJoy devices outside of UJPS using vJoyConfig (recommended). Default values of 128 and 8 are provided for numbers of buttons and axes (only if "use vJoyConfig.exe" is checked in the settings menu, not recommended)

### **V2.3.1** (3rd June 2018)

- addition of 2 new actions that allow to link a real button to a keyboard key: ActionKeySetChange and ActionKeySetChangeOpposite

### **V2.3.2** (7th June 2018)

- correction of a bug in RealJoystick::buttonPressed for "virtual buttons" of real joysticks, i.e. generated from a real pov
- modification in vJoy device controller plugins to ignore poves (and only see the 4 virtual buttons)
- virtual joysticks poves now initialized at center position instead of north position

### **V2.4.0** (10th June 2018)

- support of POV (except with discrete pov in vJoy device config). It includes a lot of modifications: addition of poves in real and virtual joysticks classes (locking included), addition of the MapPov function and the related trigger and actions

### **V2.5.0** (12th June 2018)

- add the possibility to generate a real joystick virtual pov from 4 buttons
- add such "4 buttons to pov" transformation in controller plugins and names for poves

### **V2.6.0** (13th June 2018)

- also support vJoy devices configured with discrete poves. In fact, the user don't need to care whether the vJoy device is using discrete or continuous poves, UJPS automatically adapts to it
- addition of names for predefined pov values: Center, North, NorthEast, ...
- addition of actions ActionAxisSetValue and ActionPovSetValue

### **V2.6.1** (14th June 2018)

- correction (and renaming) of VirtualJoystick priorities. Before the second call by the user (i.e. high priority, compared to low priority for mappings) to setButton, setAxis or setPov on a virtual joystick at the same time step was ignored
- correction in monitoring apps about axes widgets alignment

### **V2.6.2** (17th June 2018)

- first iteration of console version of UJPS for running a profile with no GUI

### **V2.6.3** (18th June 2018)

- correction in TWCS controller plugin (about pov orders)
- add a second optional argument (time step) in the UJPS console version

### **V2.6.4** (20th June 2018)

- the UJPS GUI version can be run from command line with several arguments in order to pre-select a profile, pre-select a time step, and / or run the pre-selected profile
- console version improvements so that all the messages are received in the console
- correct the issue with some profile relative paths

#### **V2.6.5** (8th July 2018)

- Addition of plugins for Logitech X56 stick and throttle
- Addition of "split axis" mapping
- Addition of "axes rotation" feature

#### **V2.7.0** (14th July 2018)

- Full support for Xbox 360 controllers (use of XInput lib in addition of DirectInput)
- Addition of vibration feature for Xbox 360 gamepad
- Code simplification in remote controller client app

#### **V2.7.1** (19th July 2018)

- Renaming of existing axes curves and addition of new curves
- Removing of setSCurve and setJCurve functions. Now use the generic setCurve function
- For the "merge axes" mapping, addition of an optional curve to apply to the resulting axis
- Changes in the formula of exponential axes curves (differences only if non-null dead zones)

#### **V2.7.2** (22th July 2018)

- Correction in key strokes generation (but less keys available)

#### **V2.8.0** (6th August 2018)

- Addition of ControllersInfo app
- Addition of "starting profile" and "default time step" settings in UJPS main app
- GUI modifications in UJPS main app + can start other apps
- Merge of the 3 monitoring apps in 1

#### **V2.8.1** (8th August 2018)

- Addition of "update" feature in monitoring app (no need to change mode 2 times)
- Addition of temporal curves in monitoring app

#### **V2.8.2** (8th August 2018)

- Temporal curves: solved an issue with temporal curves colors + reduction of CPU usage
- Update of example profile "Star\_Citizen\_3.1.4\_v5" according to available keys for keystrokes
- Addition of dates in these changes notes

## 20 Annexes

### 20.1 List of pre-defined triggers

- TriggerAxisChange
- TriggerAxisChangeComparison
- TriggerButtonChange
- TriggerButtonPress
- TriggerButtonRelease
- TriggerButtonState
- TriggerPovChange

### 20.2 List of pre-defined actions

- ActionAxisIncrement
- ActionAxisSetChange
- ActionAxisSetValue
- ActionButtonPulse
- ActionButtonPress
- ActionButtonRelease
- ActionButtonSetChange
- ActionButtonSetChangeOpposite
- ActionButtonToggle
- ActionKeyPress
- ActionKeyRelease
- ActionKeyPulse
- ActionKeySetChange
- ActionKeySetChangeOpposite
- ActionPovSetChange
- ActionPovSetChangeOpposite
- ActionCallback
- ActionChain
- ActionSequence
- Delay

### 20.3 List of pre-defined mappings

- |                       |   |                                 |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| • MappingStandard     | → | Map, MapButton, MapAxis, MapPov |
| • MappingTempo        | → | MapTempo                        |
| • MappingAxis1        | → | MapAxis1                        |
| • MappingAxis2        | → | MapAxis2                        |
| • MappingAxisRelative | → | MapAxisRelative                 |
| • MappingMergeAxes    | → | MapMergeAxes                    |
| • MappingSplitAxis    | → | MapSplitAxis                    |

## 20.4 Keyboards keys names (Windows)

This list has been established using the values available here:

[https://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/windows/desktop/dd375731\(v=vs.85\).aspx](https://msdn.microsoft.com/fr-fr/library/windows/desktop/dd375731(v=vs.85).aspx)

Then the list has been restricted to the keys that can be converted into hardware scan key codes with no issue. For example "Right Control" has been removed because when converted into an hardware scan key code, the result is the same as for "Left Control".

namespace Keys

{

    // modifiers

    const uint Key\_LShift = 0xA0;

    const uint Key\_RShift = 0xA1;

    const uint Key\_LCtrl = 0xA2;

    const uint Key\_LAlt = 0xA4;

    // special keys

    const uint Key\_Backspace = 0x08;

    const uint Key\_Tab = 0x09;

    const uint Key\_Return = 0x0D;

    const uint Key\_CapsLock = 0x14;

    const uint Key\_Escape = 0x1B;

    const uint Key\_Space = 0x20;

    // digits (the ones that are above letters)

    const uint Key\_0 = 0x30;

    const uint Key\_1 = 0x31;

    const uint Key\_2 = 0x32;

    const uint Key\_3 = 0x33;

    const uint Key\_4 = 0x34;

    const uint Key\_5 = 0x35;

    const uint Key\_6 = 0x36;

    const uint Key\_7 = 0x37;

    const uint Key\_8 = 0x38;

    const uint Key\_9 = 0x39;

    // letters

    const uint Key\_A = 0x41;

    const uint Key\_B = 0x42;

    const uint Key\_C = 0x43;



```
const uint Key_D = 0x44;
const uint Key_E = 0x45;
const uint Key_F = 0x46;
const uint Key_G = 0x47;
const uint Key_H = 0x48;
const uint Key_I = 0x49;
const uint Key_J = 0x4A;
const uint Key_K = 0x4B;
const uint Key_L = 0x4C;
const uint Key_M = 0x4D;
const uint Key_N = 0x4E;
const uint Key_O = 0x4F;
const uint Key_P = 0x50;
const uint Key_Q = 0x51;
const uint Key_R = 0x52;
const uint Key_S = 0x53;
const uint Key_T = 0x54;
const uint Key_U = 0x55;
const uint Key_V = 0x56;
const uint Key_W = 0x57;
const uint Key_X = 0x58;
const uint Key_Y = 0x59;
const uint Key_Z = 0x5A;
```

```
// F keys
```

```
const uint Key_F1 = 0x70;
const uint Key_F2 = 0x71;
const uint Key_F3 = 0x72;
const uint Key_F4 = 0x73;
const uint Key_F5 = 0x74;
const uint Key_F6 = 0x75;
const uint Key_F7 = 0x76;
const uint Key_F8 = 0x77;
const uint Key_F9 = 0x78;
const uint Key_F10 = 0x79;
const uint Key_F11 = 0x7A;
const uint Key_F12 = 0x7B;
```

```
}
```