

```
// Explanation of functions

// Table of contents:

// OUTPUTS:
    dispNum(x,y, value);
    dispText(x,y,"example text" );
    PlayTone(frequency, duration);

// TIMING & RANDOMNESS
    startTimer1();
    readTimer1();
    wait(time);
    random(minimum, maximum);

// SENSORS
    reflectionDown();
    reflectionRedLeft();
    ultrasound();
    blink           // is an int variable

// MOVEMENT
    motor(speed_left_belt, speed_right_belt);
    turn(speed, degrees);

// EXAMPLE SYNTAX CODE
```

```
// Output for FEEDBACK
```

```
void dispNum(int x, int y, int value)
{
    // displays a numerical value on the screen of the robot at the
    // screen coordinates x (horizontal) and y (vertical).
    // In x the display is 90 pixels wide and in y it has 8 lines that can be addressed
    // with LCD_LINE1, LCD_LINE2, LCD_LINE3, ..., LCD_LINE8.
}
//example:
dispNum(0,LCD_LINE1, 42);
```

```
void dispText(int x, int y, "example text" )
{
    // displays text on the screen of the robot at the
    // screen coordinates x (horizontal) and y (vertical).
    // In x the display is 90 pixels wide and in y it has 8 lines that can be addressed
    // with LCD_LINE1, LCD_LINE2, LCD_LINE3, ..., LCD_LINE8.
}
//example:
dispText(0,LCD_LINE1, "Hello World" );
```

```
void PlayTone(int frequency, int duration)
{
    // plays a tone with the frequency specified in variable "frequency" in Hz
    // for the time specified in "duration" in ms.
}
//example:
PlayTone(440,200);
```

```
// TIMING and RANDOMNESS
```

```
void startTimer1()
{
    // starts or restarts a timer when this function is called.
    // start_timer2() and start_timer3() work analogously.
}
//example:
startTimer1();
```

```
unsigned long int readTimer1()
{
    // returns the time in milliseconds that has passed after starting the timer.
    // readTimer2() and readTimer3() work analogously.
}
//example:
int time = readTimer1();
```

```
void wait(int time)
{
    // pauses the execution of the program for the time specified
    // in the parameter "time" in milliseconds.
}
//example:
wait(1000);
```

```
int random(int minimum, int maximum)
{
    // returns a random number between minimum and maximum
    // if minimum is greater than maximum, it returns 0
}
//example:
int x = random(-20,20);
```

```
// SENSORS
```

```
int reflectionDown()
{
  // This sensor emits red light downwards and measures how much is reflected
  // It returns values between 0 and 100, where higher numbers mean higher reflectivity
  // of the surface below
}
//example:
int refl = reflectionDown();
```

```
int reflectionRedLeft()
{
  // The color reflection sensors send out red light and detect how much of
  // the emitted red light is reflected back into the sensor.
  // Red objects reflect more red light than green or blue objects.
  // Smaller values correspond to less reflectivity of red light.
  // This function return a reflection value for the left reflection sensor.
  // A similar function exists for the right reflection sensor and is called by
  // reflectionRedRight()
}
//example:
int reflRight = reflectionRedRight();
```

```
int ultrasound()
{
  // The ultrasound sensor measures the distance between the sensor and an object
  // that reflects ultrasound by detecting the time of flight of an ultrasound pulse.
  // It returns a number that correlates with the distance in cm.
}
//example:
int ultra = ultrasound();
```

```
int blink;
// The reflection sensors in the front can also sense a blinking light source.
// This process runs continuously in the background.
// The average value from the last one and a half seconds is stored in the
// global integer variable "blink" that can be used throughout the code.
// example:
if(blink > 2)
```

```
// MOVEMENT
```

```
void motor(int speed_left_wheel, int speed_right_wheel)
{
    // the speeds can be values between -100 (full backwards) and 100 (full forward).
    // Speed of 0 stops the motor.
}
// example:
motor(10,-10);
```

```
void turn(int speed, int degree)
{
    // Sets one belt to positive speed and the other to negative speed and thereby
    // turns the robot with the motor speed defined in the first parameter.
    // The turning direction and stopping angle is defined in degrees in the
    // variable degree. A positive degree value turns the robot clockwise.
}
// example:
turn(20,-90);
```

```

// EXAMPLE OF SYNTAX

int x = 7;
int y = 42;

// decleration of a function
int function(int parameter1, int parameter2)
{
    return parameter1 + parameter2;
}

while(true) // infinite loop
{
    if(x == y || x != 7) // "==" equal, "||" logical or, "!=" not equal
    {
        x = 42;
    }
    else
    {
        y = 7;
    }

    while(x >= y && x > 7) // "<=" less than, ">=" greater than, "&&" logical and
    {
        x = x - 1; // you could also write "x--;"
    }
}

/* this is
a multi-line
comment */

```