

# Hands-on Games Design

Arduino console game competition

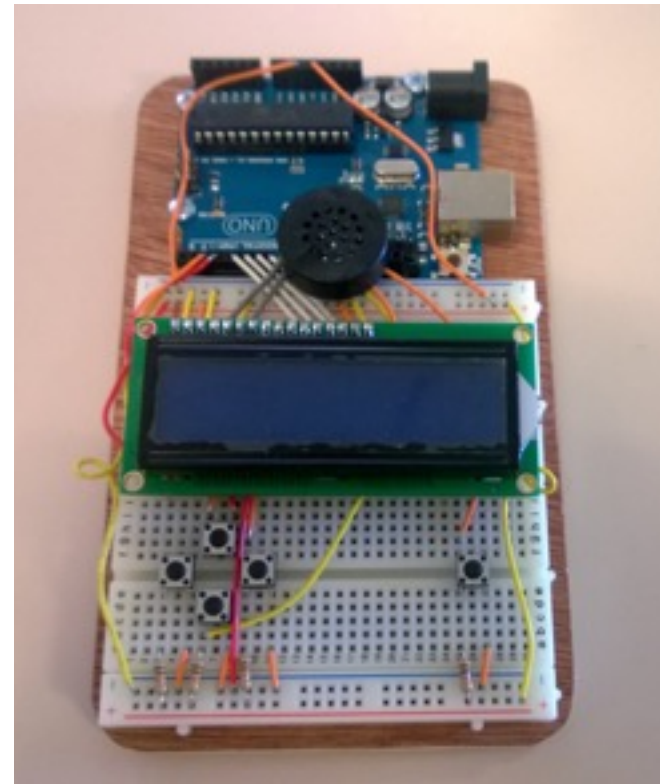
Cameron & Tim

TASK

TASK

# TASK

- Groups of 5 to 10
- Extend an Arduino games console prototype
  - Hardware & software



# BASICS

# Setting up the Arduino

- Arduino is an open-source electronics prototyping platform based on flexibility.



- Plug in USB to power and program

# IDE – ‘Arduino’



- Already installed (or on memory stick)

SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE

# Setup and Loop

**setup** used to initialize variables, pin modes etc. The setup method will run once after you have turned on or reset the Arduino board.

**loop** loops perpetually, allowing your program to change and respond.

```
const int buttonPin = 3;

// setup initializes serial and the button pin
void setup()
{
  Serial.begin(9600);
  pinMode(buttonPin, INPUT);
}

// loop checks the button pin each time,
// and will send serial if it is pressed
void loop()
{
  if (digitalRead(buttonPin) == HIGH)
    Serial.write('H');
  else
    Serial.write('L');

  delay(1000);
}
```



# Basic Program

- Arduino has its own language which is implemented in C/C++, however it is similar to Java.
- Example

- **Loops**

```
while(expression){  
    statement;  
}
```

```
for(initialization; condition; increment){  
    statement;  
}
```

- Conditional Statement**

```
if(someCondition){  
    do some stuff  
} else {  
    do some stuff  
}
```

# Compile and Upload

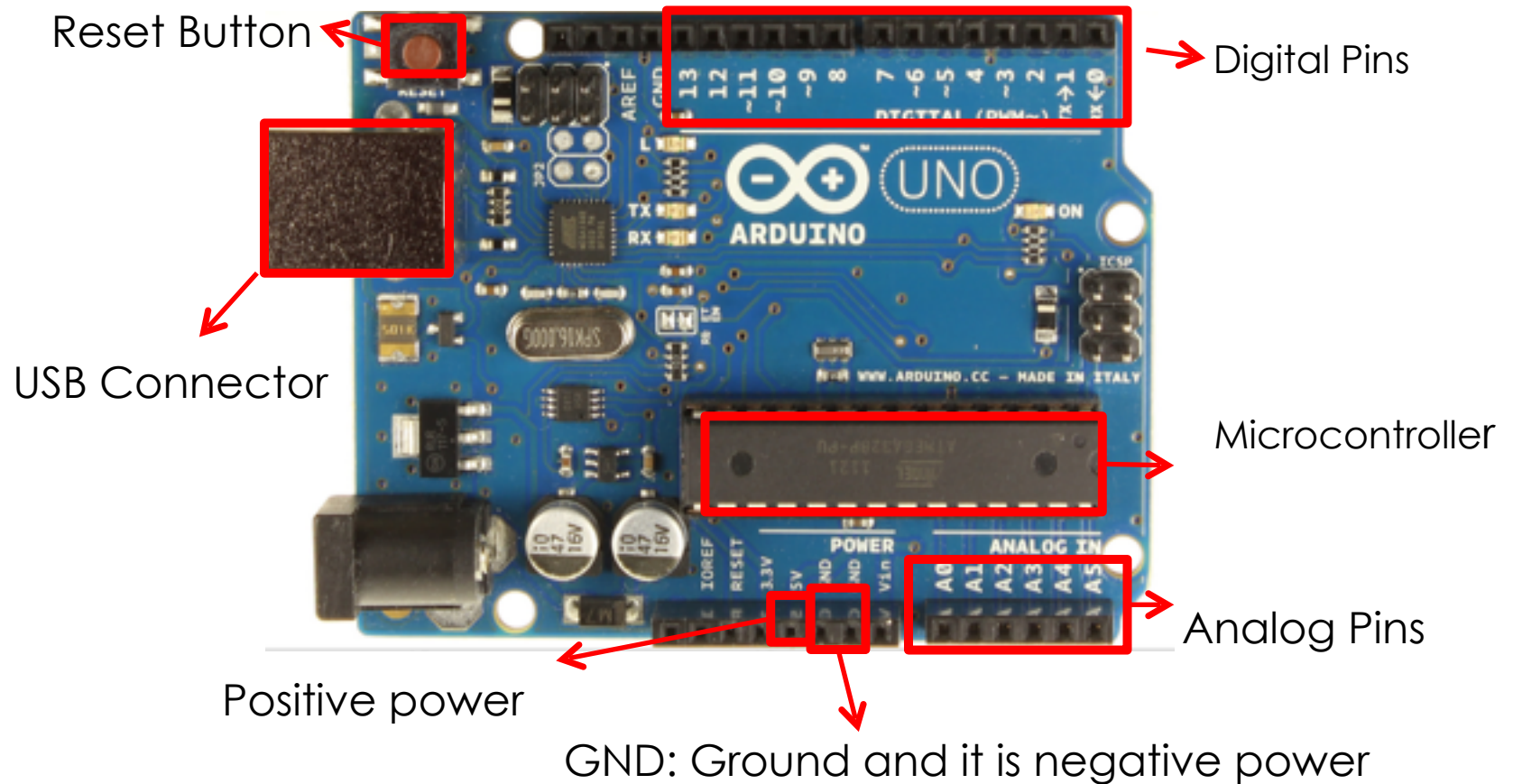
It compiles and then uploads the program to the Arduino



HARDWARE

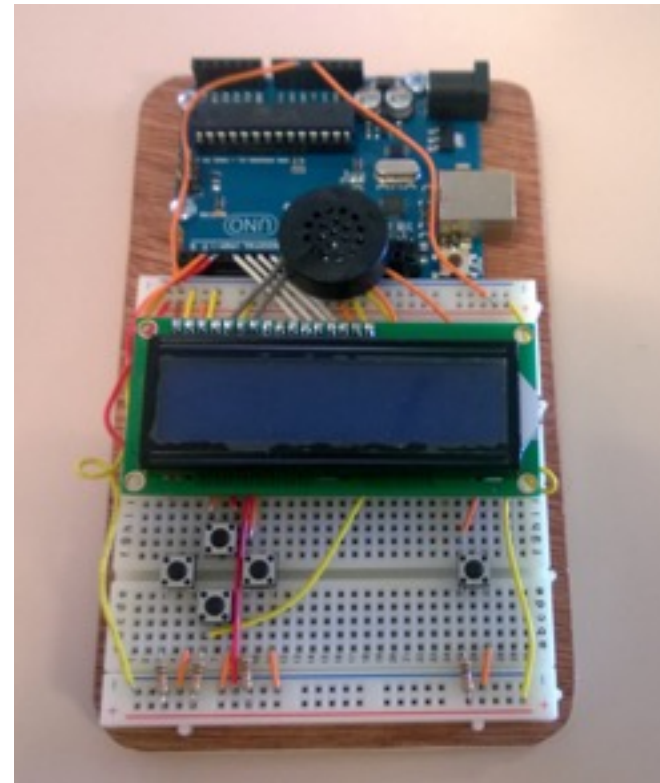
# HARDWARE

# Arduino Board



# Breadboard & Circuits

- Positive and ground
- Wires and components clip in
- Power runs vertically, not horizontally



# Resistors

- **Resistors** are electronic components which control the amount of current in a circuit.

$$I \text{ (current)} = V \text{ (voltage)} / R \text{ (resistor)}$$

- **Resistors** values are marked using colored band.

560Ω    1KΩ    **10KΩ**    1KΩ

- **Resistors** are important because they deliver the right amount of energy to the electronic components.

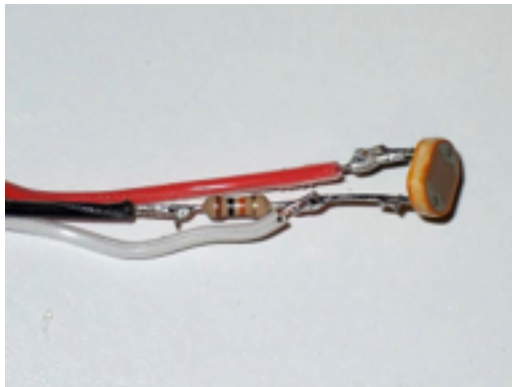
E.g LED requires 23mA current what resistor should I use?

$$R = 5v / (23/1000 )A = 220 \text{ ohm}$$

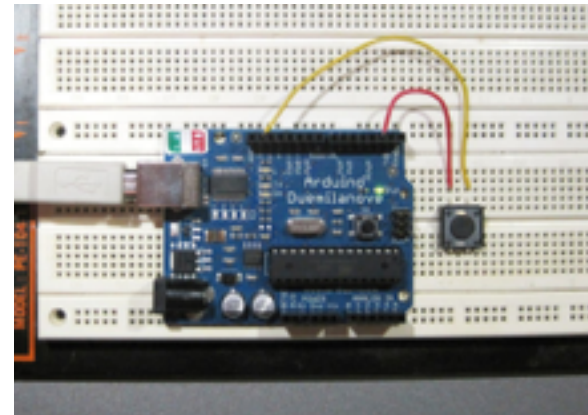
# Digital vs Analog

- The main difference between analog and digital signal is that an analog signal is continuous and digital signal is discrete.
- Example

Arduino  
Photoresistor



Arduino  
Button



# Digital - Inputs & Outputs

- Digital pins have two values, either High (positive voltage) or Low (ground). Digital pins on the Arduino can be configured as digital input or digital output.

- Example

```
int ledPin = 13; // LED connected to digital pin 13
int inPin = 7;   // pushbutton connected to digital pin 7
int val = 0;     // variable to store the read value

void setup()
{
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // sets the digital pin 13 as output
  pinMode(inPin, INPUT);   // sets the digital pin 7 as input
}

void loop()
{
  val = digitalRead(inPin); // read the input pin
  digitalWrite(ledPin, val); // sets the LED to the button's value
}
```



# Analog - Inputs & Outputs

- Analog pins will map input values between 0 and 5V into integers value between 0 and 1023.

- Example

```
int ledPin = 9;      // LED connected to digital pin 9
int analogPin = 3;   // potentiometer connected to analog pin 3
int val = 0;         // variable to store the read value

void setup()
{
    pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // sets the pin as output
}

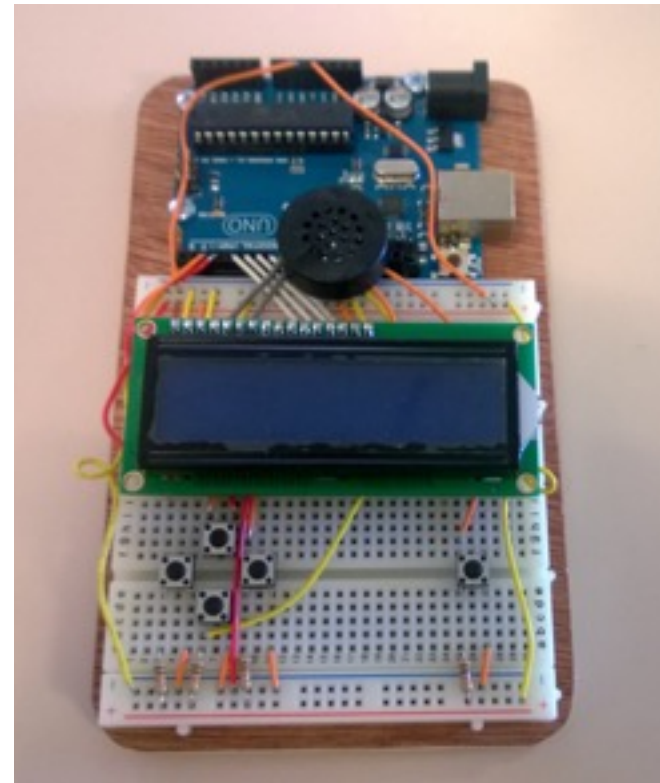
void loop()
{
    val = analogRead(analogPin); // read the input pin
    analogWrite(ledPin, val / 4); // analogRead values go from 0 to 1023, analogWrite values from 0 to 255
}
```

TASK

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# TASK

- Groups of 5 to 10
- Extend an Arduino games console prototype
  - Hardware
    - Digital
    - Analog
    - Design
  - Software
- Choice of 3 games



# Live Demonstration

- Showcase your creation
- Judge's favorite

## Prizes

- ???