

## Ex - 09

### Connecting a Push Switch

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#### **Problem**

You want to connect a switch to your Raspberry Pi so that when you press it, some Python code is run.

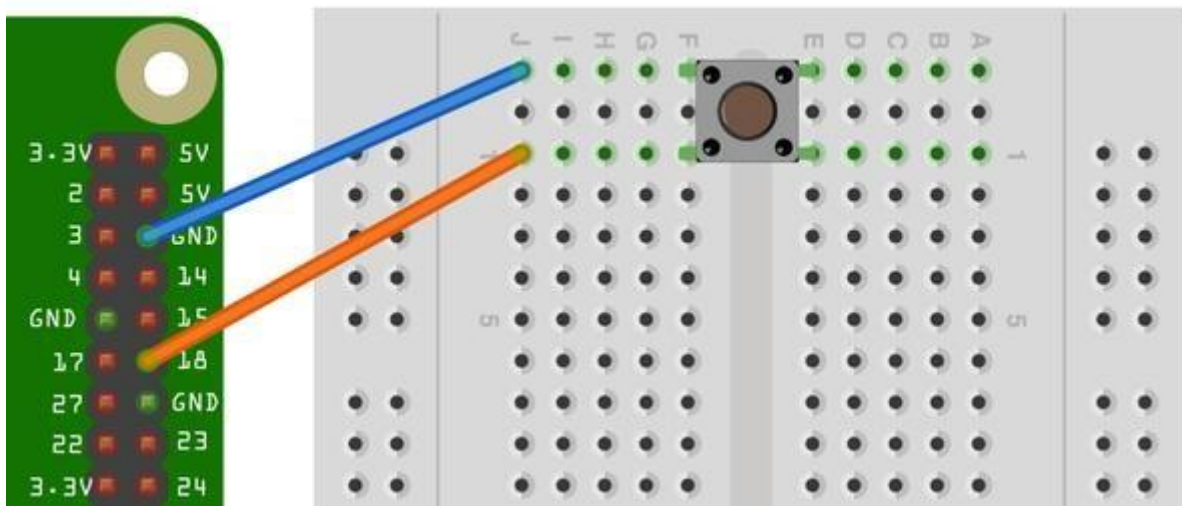
#### **Solution**

Connect a switch to a GPIO pin and use the RPi.GPIO library in your Python program to detect the button press.

To make this recipe, you will need:

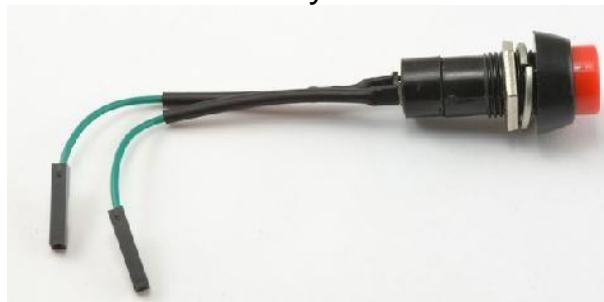
- Breadboard and jumper wires
- Tactile push switch

Figure shows how to connect a tactile push switch using a breadboard and jumper wires.



*Figure. Connecting a push switch to a Raspberry Pi*

An alternative to using a breadboard and tactile switch is to use a Squid Button (Figure). This is a push switch with female header leads soldered to the end, which can be connected directly to the GPIO connector.



*Figure. A Squid Button*

Open an editor (nano or IDLE) and type in the following code *switch.py*.

This example code displays a message when the button is pressed:

```
import RPi.GPIO as GPIO
import time

GPIO.setmode(GPIO.BCM)

GPIO.setup(18, GPIO.IN, pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_UP)

while True:
    input_state = GPIO.input(18)
    if input_state == False:
        print 'Button Pressed'
        time.sleep(0.2)
```

You will need to run the program as superuser:

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo python switch.py
Button Pressed
Button Pressed
Button Pressed
Button Pressed
```

## ***Discussion***

You will notice that the switch is wired so that when **it** is pressed, **it** will connect pin 18 configured as an input to GND. The input pin is normally pulled up to 3.3V by the optional argument `pull_up_down=GPIO.PUD_UP` in `GPIO.setup`. This means that when you read the input value using `GPIO.input`, **False** will be returned **if** the button is pressed. This is a **little** counterintuitive.

Each GPIO pin has software-configurable pull-up and pull-down resistors. When using a GPIO pin as an input, you can configure these resistors so that one, **either**, or neither of the resistors is enabled, using the optional `pull_up_down` parameter to `GPIO.setup`. **If** this parameter is omitted, then neither resistor will be enabled. This leaves the input *floating*, which means that its value cannot be relied upon and **it** will drift between high and low depending on what **it** picks up in the way of electrical noise.

**If it** is set to `GPIO.PUD_UP`, the pull-up resistor is enabled; **if it** is set to `GPIO.PUD_DOWN`, the pull-down resistor is enabled.

You might expect the push switch to have just two connections, which are either open or closed.