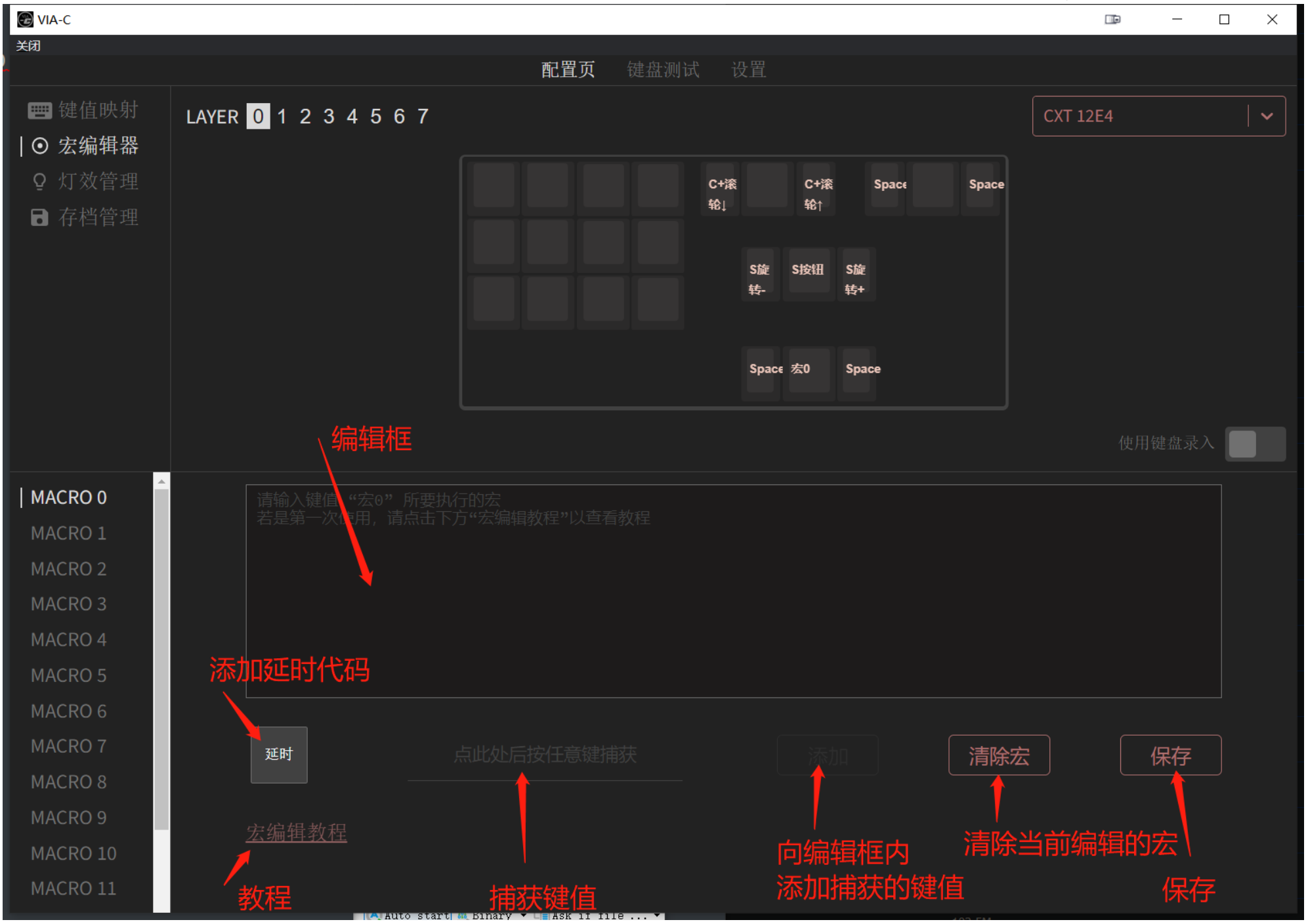
Macro Editing Tutorial

macro description

At present, the latest version of VIA-C is 0.3.0, and the version number of the official version will start from 1.0. The operation of the official version will be completely different, so this tutorial is time-sensitive

【2022-04-06 update operating instructions- 延时 】

- Macro, which combines a series of actions and executes them when needed, to realize functions such as: button connecter, one-key password, etc.



macro action

Reserved characters: " { "," } "," 回车 " are reserved characters, these characters will be recognized as specific meanings, and will not be output as regular characters

- 字符
  - Entering characters other than non-reserved characters in the edit box will be output as key values, such as: 123ab After saving and executing, the keys 123ab will be triggered in turn, and this function can be used to realize one-key passwords, etc. Additionally, spaces are also logged and output
- 延时
  - Stay in the two key values for the specified time, in milliseconds ms. cannot appear inside {}
- 键盘键值
  - Regular keyboard key-value, the key-value is included in {} and starts with KC_. When Chinese or key-value is entered in {}, it will match the included key-value

- 键盘键值组合键
  - The key values inside {} will be triggered together, and the key values are separated by commas, such as {KC_LCTL,KC_A}, which means pressing Ctrl and A at the same time
- 鼠标键
  - Mouse key, enter the mouse in {}, and the relevant key value will appear

Examples of macro actions

- 1. 直接输出字符 , for example: AB CD
  - After saving, you can output A space B space CD in sequence
  - The edit box will record and output spaces, so don't enter irrelevant spaces.
  - When playing the macro, it will be output according to the uppercase and lowercase when editing, so you need to pay attention to uppercase and lowercase. Because this function will be automatically implemented with Shift, sometimes you only want to output the specified key value, you need the following method.
- 2. 输出指定键值，比如退格键
  - To output the key code, the key code needs to be written in {}, such as the backspace key
  - Insert the cursor into {} and enter "backspace", and the corresponding key value can be automatically matched, so you don't need to remember the key value deliberately, and the same is true for characters. Enter A in English in {} to match the key value of A KC_A , if it cannot be matched once, such as K, just enter KK twice in a row to match.
  - The mouse button corresponds to MS or mouse, input Chinese "mouse" or English "MS" in curly brackets, it can match the mouse button value
  - If you don't know the key-value code, and you can't think of the key-value name for a while, you can use any key capture function
    - Click "click here and press any key to capture" below, then press the key you want to be recorded on the keyboard, it will be captured, and the add button will light up at this time, click the edit box with the mouse, select the position you want to add, Click Add to join.
- 3. 同时输出多个键值
  - Different from the above two functions, sometimes you need to output a combination of keys, you need to output multiple keys at the same time, such as: Ctrl+C
  - Enter two key values in {} and separate them with English commas, such as:
  - A comma is not required after the last key-value. All key values written in the same {} will be output at the same time, which is equivalent to pressing Ctrl and V at the same time. Because of this feature, delay is not supported.
- 4. 延时
  - Sometimes you want to have a time interval when outputting key values to prevent the operation from being too fast, so you need to use a delay
  - Click the delay button on the interface, and a delay code, "DELAY(100)", will be added in the edit box. The (100) in brackets is 100 milliseconds, which can be manually changed to the desired value, such as "DELAY(1000)" for 1 second, or "DELAY(60)" for 60 milliseconds.
  - The delay threshold is 1-30000 milliseconds, [the key interval is generally between 50-80 during normal typing]

script example

Since the carriage return will not be recorded, I use the carriage return to segment, which is clearer.

```
C{DELAY(1000)}
X{DELAY(1000)}
T{DELAY(1000)}
```

The above code will output an uppercase C, an uppercase X after a delay of 1 second, and an uppercase T after a second delay

```
{KC_C}{DELAY(1000)}
{KC_X}{DELAY(1000)}
{KC_T}{DELAY(1000)}
```

This code will output the C key, output the X key after a second delay, and output the T key after a second delay. At this time, Shift will not be automatically added, just press the key value

```
help.cxt-studio.com
{DELAY(100)}
{KC_ENT}
```

This code will output lowercase first `help.cxt-studio.com` , and enter Enter after a delay of 100 milliseconds

```
{KC_LCTL,DELAY(1000),KC_A}
```

The above code will first press Ctrl, delay for 1 second (1000 milliseconds), and then press A