



Arduino Game Controller



Get the slides

tinyurl.com/ears-pong



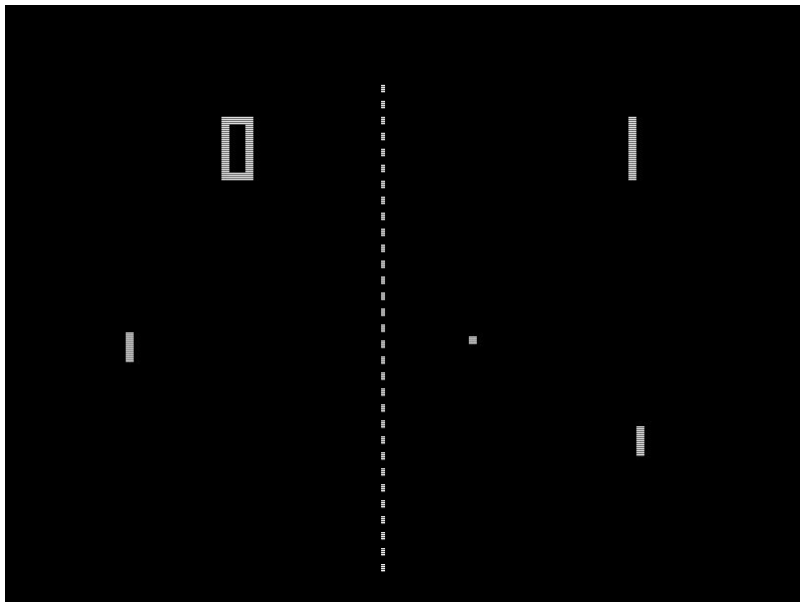
Get the software

tinyurl.com/ears-arduino

tinyurl.com/ears-processing

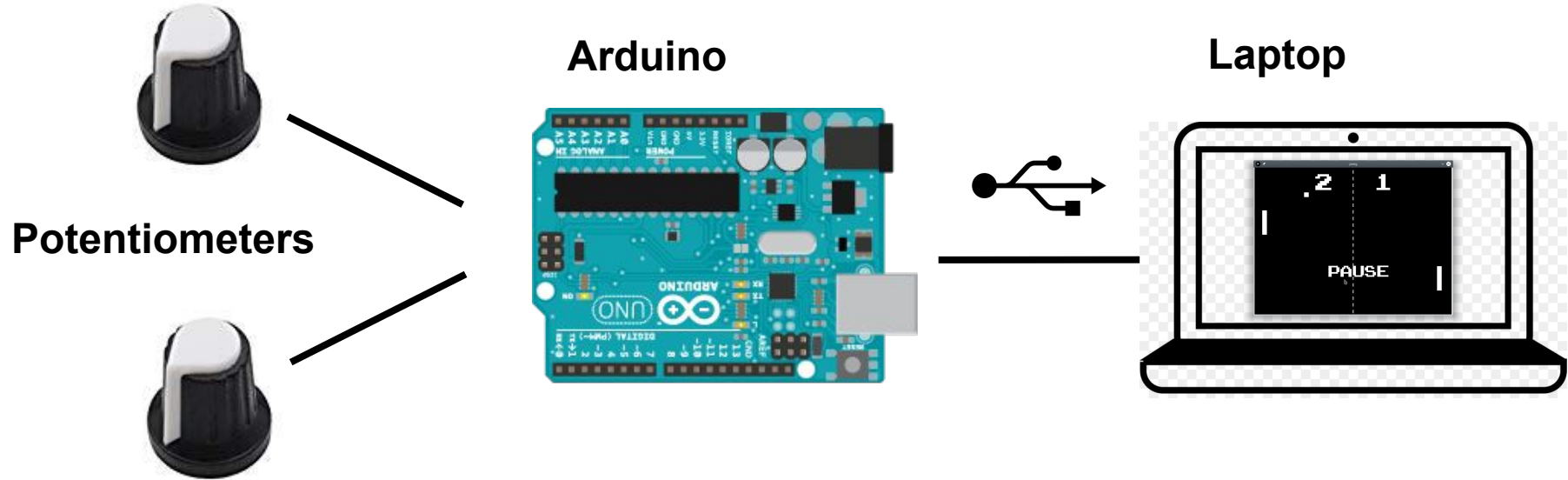


What is Pong





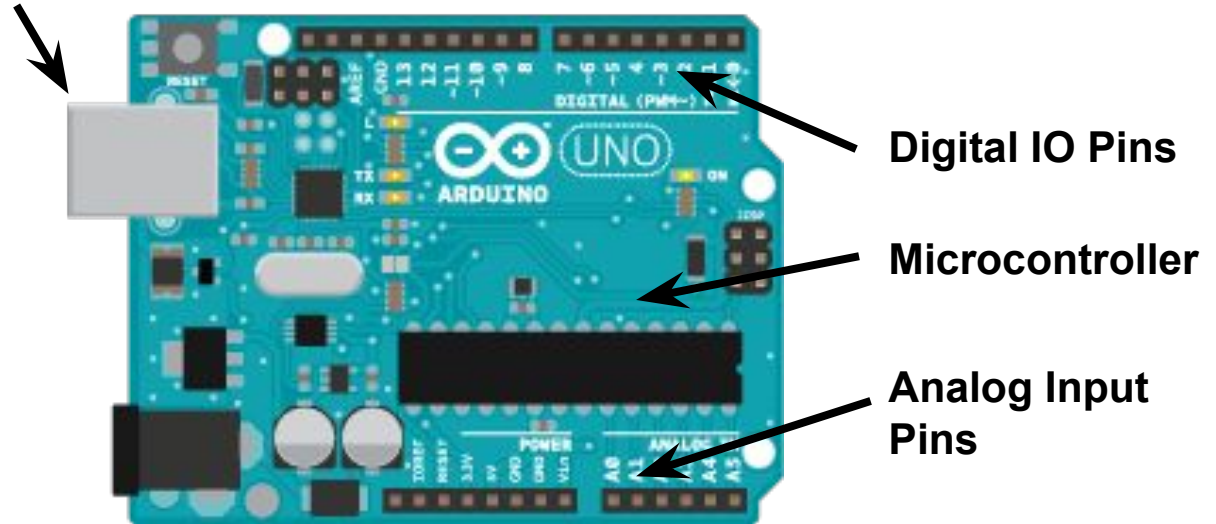
Concept Map





What is an Arduino

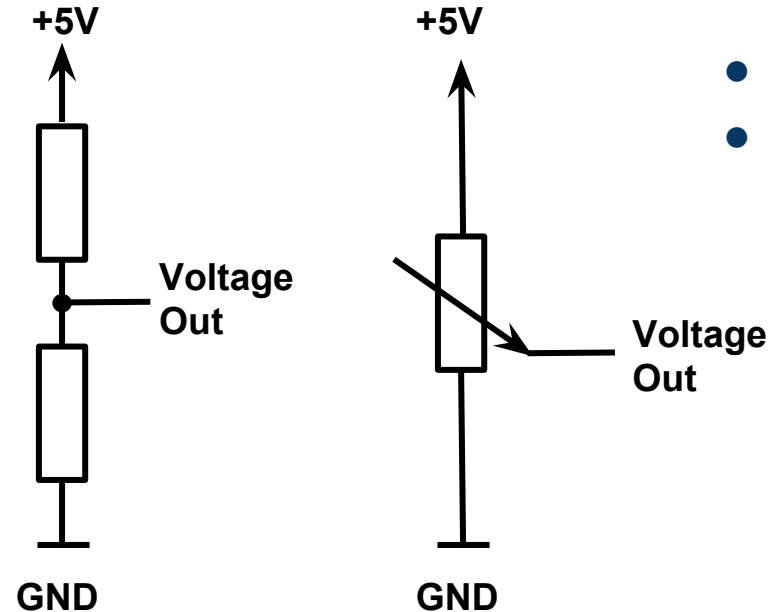
USB Connection to PC



- Programmed in a C++ dialect
-



What is a potentiometer

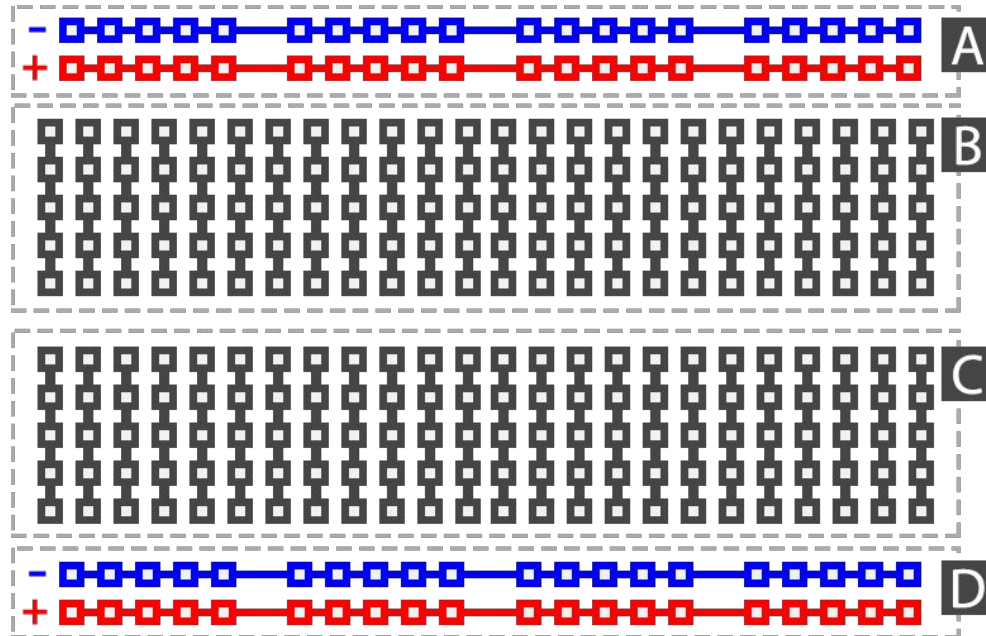


- Variable Resistor
- Output voltage corresponds to turn of potentiometer



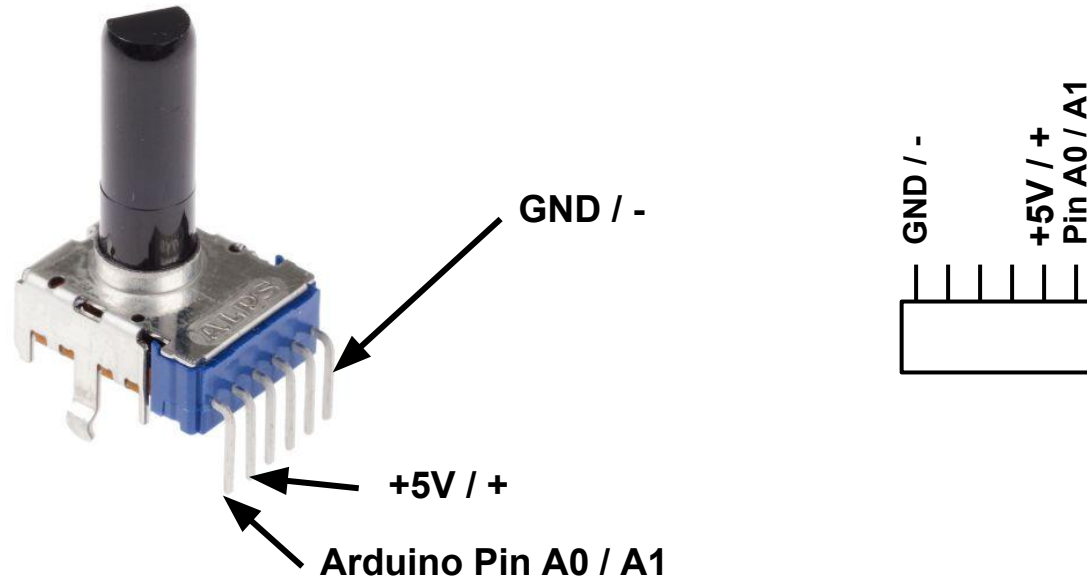
Breadboard

Connect Arduino 5V to Breadboard '+'
Connect Arduino GND to Breadboard '-'



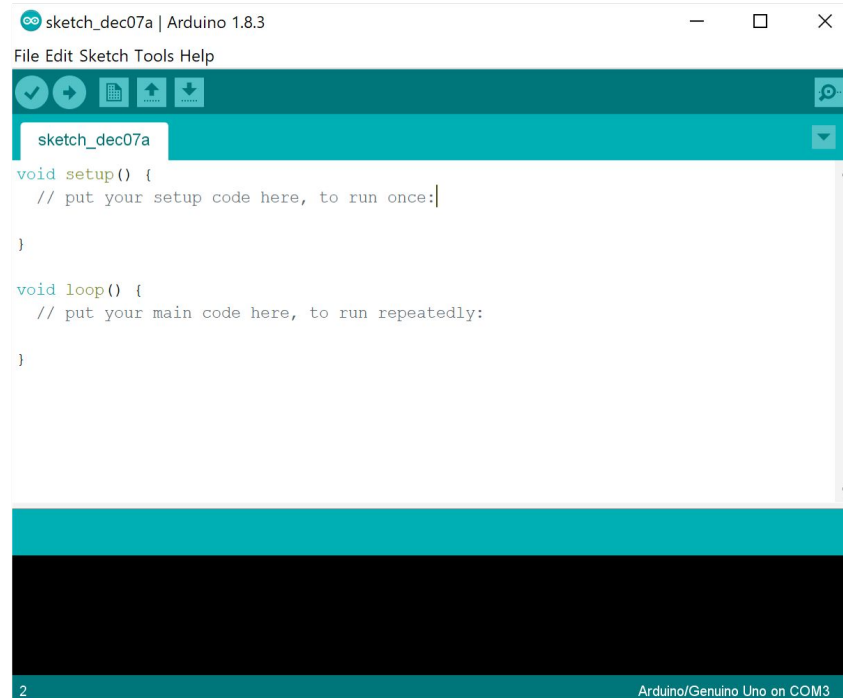


How to connect potentiometer





Start Arduino Environment





Reading the potentiometers

```
void setup() {  
    // code here will run at startup  
}  
  
void loop() {  
    // repeated forever and ever  
}
```



Reading the potentiometers

Configure a Pin as Input:

```
pinMode(A0, INPUT);
```

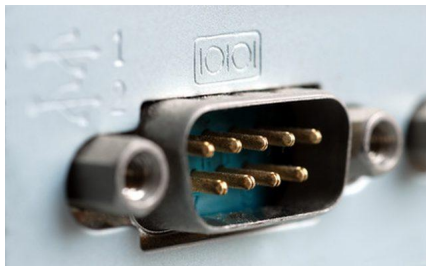
Read from voltage from an analog pin (0 to 1023)

```
int x = analogRead(A0);
```



Reading the potentiometers

What is a Serial Port



- Simple way to transmit text between computer and microcontroller
- Emulated via USB

Initialise Serial Port:

```
Serial.begin(9600);
```



Reading the potentiometers

Transmit text to PC:

```
Serial.println("Hello!"); // with newline  
Serial.print("Hello!"); // without newline
```

Sleep Function

```
delay(20); // sleep for 20ms
```



Reading the potentiometers

TODO:

- Initialise Serial Port
- Configure Pin A0 and A1 as input
- Read A0 and A1 and store into two variables
- Transmit to PC: value of A0, value of A1

e.g. 235, 780

- Delay for 20ms
-



Reading the potentiometers

```
void setup() {  
    pinMode(A0, INPUT);  
    pinMode(A1, INPUT);  
    Serial.begin(9600);  
}
```

```
void loop() {  
    int x = analogRead(A0);  
    int y = analogRead(A1);  
    Serial.print(x);  
    Serial.print(",");  
    Serial.println(y);  
    delay(20);  
}
```



What is Processing?

- Simple programming environment for graphics
 - Uses language Java
 - Software is precursor to Arduino environment
-



Processing Simple Test

```
void setup() {  
    // executed once at beginning  
    size(800, 600); // window of width 800 and height 600 pixels  
}  
  
void draw() {  
    // runs forever  
    clear(); // set background to black  
    fill(255); // set colour to white  
    rect(10, 20, 300, 500); // rectangle at x = 10, y = 20  
                                // width = 300, height= 500  
    ellipse(600, 300, 100, 100); // draw circle at x = 600, y = 300  
                                // radius = 100  
}
```



Get the template

tinyurl.com/pong-template



Install Font

For a retro style font double click on the **ARCADECLASSIC.TTF** file in template folder and install font on your computer



Draw Paddle

TODO:

- Write function `printPaddleA()` and `printPaddleB()` that draw white rectangles for the paddles

Use constants:

`PADDLE_A_POSX`, `PADDLE_B_POSX`,
`PADDLE_HEIGHT`, `PADDLE_WIDTH`

And variables:

`paddleAPos`, `paddleBPos` (as y coordinate)



Draw Paddle

```
void printPaddleA() {  
    /* draw rectangle for paddle in correct position */  
    fill(255);  
    rect(PADDLE_A_POSX, paddleAPos / 2, PADDLE_WIDTH,  
PADDLE_HEIGHT);  
}
```

```
void printPaddleB() {  
    /* draw rectangle for paddle in correct position */  
    fill(255);  
    rect(PADDLE_B_POSX, paddleBPos / 2, PADDLE_WIDTH,  
PADDLE_HEIGHT);  
}
```



Move Ball, Draw Ball

TODO:

- Write function `moveBall()` that changes `posX` and `posY` of the ball depending on `speedX` and `speedY`
- Write function `drawBall()` that draws a rectangle for the ball

Use constants: `BALL_WIDTH`, `BALL_HEIGHT`

And variables: `posX`, `posY`, `speedX`, `speedY`



Move Ball, Draw Ball

```
void moveBall() {  
    /* move ball depending on speedX and speedY */  
    posX += speedX;  
    posY += speedY;  
}  
  
void drawBall() {  
    /* draw rectangle for ball at right position */  
    fill(255);  
    rect(posX, posY, BALL_WIDTH, BALL_HEIGHT);  
}
```



Select Correct Serial Port

The screenshot shows the Arduino IDE interface. The 'Tools' menu is open, and the 'Serial Port' option is selected, which has opened a dropdown menu. In this dropdown, the port '/dev/ttyACM0 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)' is highlighted. A red arrow points from a text box to this highlighted port. The text box contains the instruction: 'Remember this string "/dev/ttyACM0" or "COMx"'. The background code in the editor shows a simple serial communication sketch with setup and loop functions.

pong_workshop | Arduino 1.8.5

File Edit Sketch Tools Help

Auto Format Ctrl+T

Archive Sketch

Fix Encoding & Reload

Serial Monitor Ctrl+Shift+M

Serial Plotter Ctrl+Shift+L

WiFi101 Firmware Updater

Board: "Arduino/Genuino Uno" >

Port: "/dev/ttyACM0 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)" >

Get Board Info

Programmer: "AVRISP mkII" >

Burn Bootloader

Serial ports

/dev/ttyACM0 (Arduino/Genuino Uno)

**Remember this string
"/dev/ttyACM0" or
"COMx"**

```
pong_workshop
void setup() {
  pinMode(A0, INPUT);
  pinMode(A1, INPUT);
  Serial.begin(9600);
}

void loop() {
  int x = analogRead(A0);
  int y = analogRead(A1);
  Serial.print(x);
  Serial.print(y);
  Serial.print("\n");
  delay(20);
}
```



Select Correct Serial Port

```
// find this line in setup()  
myPort = new Serial(this, Serial.list()[0],  
9600);
```

```
// replace with string remembered from  
Arduino  
myPort = new Serial(this, "COM3", 9600);
```



Receive Data from Serial Port

Get string from serial port:

```
String raw = myPort.readString();
```

Replace newlines:

```
str.replace("\n", ""); // remove newline  
str.replace("\r", ""); // remove newline
```



Receive Data from Serial Port

Split array in parts:

```
String[] parts = raw.split(","); // split array  
// parts[0] -> 1st value, parts[1] -> 2nd value
```

Convert String to Integer

```
int x = Integer.parseInt("123");
```



Receive Data from Serial Port

TODO:

- Write function `serialEvent()` and get string from serial port
- Remove newlines and split string
- Save first number (divided by 2) into variable `paddleAPos`
- Save second number (divided by 2) into variable `paddleBPos`

Needs to be in try/catch!



Receive Data from Serial Port

```
void serialEvent(Serial myPort) {  
    /* this function is called whenever a line is received */  
    try {  
        /* read string and parse into paddleAPos and paddleBPos */  
        String raw = myPort.readString();  
        raw = raw.replace("\n", "");  
        raw = raw.replace("\r", "");  
        String[] parts = raw.split(",");  
        paddleAPos = Integer.parseInt(parts[0]);  
        paddleBPos = Integer.parseInt(parts[1]);  
    } catch (Exception ex) {  
    }  
}
```



Set Paddle Speed

TODO (optional):

- Calculate difference in paddle position
 - Scale by a factor
 - Save to `paddleASpeed` and `paddleBSpeed`
-



Set Paddle Speed

```
...  
int prevPosA = paddleAPos;  
int prevPosB = paddleBPos;  
paddleAPos = Integer.parseInt(parts[0]);  
paddleBPos = Integer.parseInt(parts[1]);  
paddleASpeed = (paddleAPos - prevPosA) / 3;  
paddleBSpeed = (paddleBPos - prevPosB) / 3;  
...
```




Get the template

tinyurl.com/pong-solution



Challenge Task:

- Add in acceleration and deceleration for the ball
- Create Cheat Mode
 - Computer controls paddle at right times
 - Try to make it as invisible as possible



Challenge Your Partner :D