```
In [141]: from time import sleep
import serial
```

Connects to the right serial port

Tries every serial port until it connects to the right one.

The following code blow is important for connecting the python script to the arduino.

```
In [94]: ser = None
    connected = False
    for port in range(8):
        try:
            ser = serial.Serial('/dev/ttyACM%d' % port, 9600) # Establis
    h the connection on a specific port
            connected = True
            print("Connected to device at /dev/ttyACM%d" % port)
            break
        except:
            continue
    if not connected:
        print("Failed to connect")
```

Connected to device at /dev/ttyACM4

Begin communication

Run the following code to initialize the serial connection key and ensure that it's connected.

Encoding Scheme

What the arduino reads is a string "C100050C200050C300050D000"

(written below with underscores so that it's easier to read)

C100050_C200050_C300050_D000

- The three "c1", "c2", "c3" describe the pressure from a scale of 0-15000 for each of the three channels
- The D figure describes the delay. This should not be lower than 15 or else the device may risk damage.

The MAX and MIN variables denote the pressure range.

```
In [97]: MAX = 15000
MIN = 0
```

moveDildoPos

Moves the Dildo to a position

```
In [98]:
         This function takes a vector tuple argument and optional delay argum
         ent and moves the dildo to that location.
         Example input:
         moveDildoPos((MAX, 0, 0), 25)
         def moveDildoPos(vector, delay=20):
             ch1, ch2, ch3 = vector
             channels string = "C1%05d" % ch1
             channels_string += "C2%05d" % ch2
             channels string += "C3%05d" % ch3
             delay_string = "D%03d" % delay
             code = channels_string + delay_string
             code += "\r\n"
             ser.write(str.encode(code))
             instr = b""
              result = ""
             while instr != KEY:
                  instr = ser.readline()
                  result += instr.decode("utf-8")
             return result
```

```
In [127]: def resetDildo():
    moveDildoPos((0, 0, 0), 30)
```

Test cases for move DildoPos

```
In [138]: # change your command here to see what happens
moveDildoPos((0, 0, MAX), 30)

Out[138]: '$\r\n'
In [139]: resetDildo()
```

moveDildoDegree

For a set number of degrees, this will move the dildo to that degree location.

```
In [101]: POS_DICTIONARY = {
    "soft-center": (0, 0, 0),
    "hard-center": (MAX, MAX),
    0: (0, MAX, 0),
    30: (MAX, MAX, 0),
    60: (MAX, 0, 0),
    90: (MAX, 0, MAX),
    120: (0, 0, MAX),
    150: (0, MAX, MAX)
}
```

```
In [102]:
          pos is an angle that's a multiple of 30 degrees.
          frequency is the number of taps that you want.
          delay is the delay in microseconds
          def moveDildoDegree(degree, delay=20):
              ch1, ch2, ch3 = POS DICTIONARY[degree]
              channels_string = "C1%05d" % ch1
              channels_string += "C2%05d" % ch2
              channels string += "C3%05d" % ch3
              delay_string = "D%03d" % delay
              code = channels_string + delay_string
              code += "\r\n"
              ser.write(str.encode(code))
              instr = b""
               result = ""
              while instr != KEY:
                   instr = ser.readline()
                   result += instr.decode("utf-8")
               return result
In [133]: def swingDildo():
              for i in {0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 0}:
                  moveDildoDegree(i)
               resetDildo()
In [134]: moveDildoDegree(30)
Out[134]: '\$\r\n'
In [135]: swingDildo()
```

Pulse

This will pulse the dildo, getting it hard and then soft for a number of times.

```
In [136]: def pulseDildo(pulseNumber):
    for i in range(pulseNumber):
        moveDildoPos((0, 0, 0))
        moveDildoPos((MAX, MAX, MAX))
    moveDildoPos((0, 0, 0))
```

```
In [137]: pulseDildo(5)
```