# Unit 1 CodeBot Python Code By Mission

| **Mission 2 – Introducing CodeBot** | |
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| Import from botcore only leds functions | `from botcore import leds` |
| Turn on one user LED | `leds.user_num(0, True)` – parameters are (LED number 0-7, True=on or False=off) |
| Line sensor LED | `leds.ls_num(0, True)` – parameters are (LED number 0-4, True=on or False=off) |
| **Mission 3 – Time and Motion (Objectives 1-6)** | |
| CodeSpace Debugger | **DEBUG** then use the **STEP IN** button to *step* through your code. |
| Import a delay | `from time import sleep` |
| Use sleep() | `sleep(1.0)` – will sleep (amount of time in seconds) |
| Define a variable | `delay = 1.0` (define variables at the top of the code, just under import statements) |
| Use a variable with sleep() | `sleep(delay)` |
| Turn off an LED | `leds.user_num(2, False)` |
| Turn on three types of LEDs | `leds.user_num(0, True)`<br>`leds.ls_num(0, True)`<br>`leds.prox_num(0, True)`<br>User LEDs (middle of the bot)<br>Line sensor LEDs (across the front)<br>Proximity sensor LEDs (one on each side) |
| Use binary designation for turning on LEDs | `leds.user(0b10101010)` - 0b for binary, then 0=off, 1=on for each LED<br>`leds.ls(0b11111)` |
| **Mission 3 – Time and Motion (Objectives 7-9)** | |
| Import entire library | `from botcore import *` – * is a wildcard, which means everything |
| Turn on motors | `motors.enable(True)` – must be done before motors will turn and wheels move |

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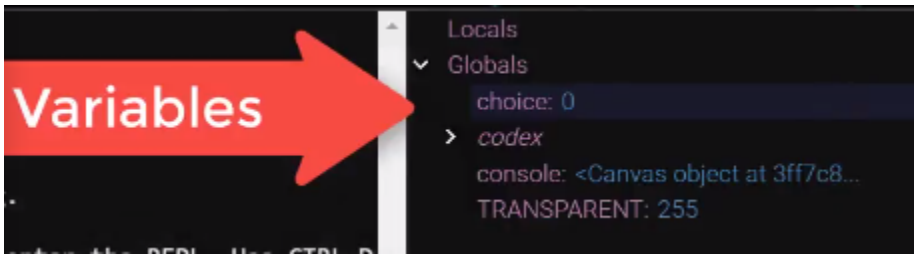
| Power a motor | `motors.run(LEFT, 50)` – will turn left wheel forward at 50% power<br>`motors.run(RIGHT, -50)` – will turn right wheel backward at 50% power |
| Turn off motors | `motors.enable(False)` |
| **Mission 3 – Time and Motion (Objectives 10-11)** | |
| Returns Boolean value button was pressed | `buttons.was_pressed(0)` – checks button 0, returns True (pressed) or False (not pressed) |
| Use button press in branching | `if buttons.was_pressed(0):`<br>`elif buttons.was_pressed(1):` |
| **Mission 4 – Animatronics (Objectives 1-5)** | |
| Infinite loop | `while True:` |
| Updating a variable | `n_led = n_led + 1` |
| Use debugger to view variables |  Open the console panel while debugging |
| Reset a variable to stay within a range | `n_led = n_led + 1`<br>`if n_led == 8:`<br>`    n_led = 0` |
| Break out of a loop | `break` |
| Increment | `n_guests = n_guests + 1` `count = count + 1` |
| Turn on LED using a variable | `leds.ls_num(n_guests, True)` |
| **Mission 4 – Animatronics (Objectives 6-12)** | |
| Play a tone on the speaker | `spkr.pitch(440)`<br>`sleep(0.1)` the (argument) is the pitch frequency |

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| Turn off the speaker | `spkr.off()` |
| Debounce a button press | `buttons.was_pressed(0)` |
| While loop | `while count < 10:` (will iterate, or repeat, 10 times if count starts at 0) |
| Import random library | `from random import randrange` |
| Get a random number within a range | `f = randrange(100, 1000)` |
| Define a function | `def flashLEDs():`<br>`  leds.user(0b11111111)`<br>`  sleep(0.5)`<br>`  leds.user(0b00000000)`<br>`  sleep(0.5)`<br><br>`# Function to play a note`<br>`def note(freq, duration):`<br>`  spkr.pitch(freq)`<br>`  sleep(duration)`<br>`  spkr.off()`<br>`  sleep(0.05)` |
| Call a function | `flashLEDs()` `note(F4, 0.4)` |
| **Mission 5 - Fence Patrol** | |
| Read a line sensor | `ls.read(num)  # Sensor 'num' can be 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4`<br>`val = ls.read(n)` (returns a value between 0 and 4095) |
| Display the value of a variable in the console | `print(val)` `print("Line sensor value = ", val)` |
| Assign a Boolean result of a comparison to a variable<br><br>Use the Boolean variable in code | `threshold = 2500`<br>`is_detected = val < threshold`<br>`leds.ls_num(0, is_detected)` |
| Detection | Dark line on light surface – use val > threshold<br>Light line on dark surface – use val < threshold |
| Use a comparison with a while loop and use the control variable as an argument in a function call | `n = 0`<br>`while n < 5:`<br>`  detect_line(n)`<br>`  n = n + 1` |

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| Wait loop<br>(safe driving) | `while True:`<br>`  if buttons.was_pressed(0):`<br>`  break` |
| Return statement | `return is_detected` `return got_line` |
| Call to a function that has a return | `hit = scan_lines()` `if detect_line(count):` |
| Use a variable to turn on LEDs | `leds.user(line_count)` line_count will be from 0 to 255 |
| Wrap-around the line_count variable for binary numbers | `line_count = line_count + 1`<br>`if line_count == 256:`<br>`  line_count = 0` |
| **Mission 6 - Line Follower** | |
| Create a list | `detected = [False, False, False, False, False]` |
| Update a specific value in a list | `detected[count] = val > thresh` |
| Use a list with LEDs | `leds.ls([False, True, True, True, False])` `vals = check_lines(threshold)`<br>`leds.ls(vals)` |
| Botcore line sensors function (similar to check_lines) but faster | `vals = ls.check(thresh, is_reflective)`<br>`leds.ls(vals)` ls.check() takes 2 parameters<br>It has a second parameter `is_reflective` that controls whether **"detected"** means the **sensor is** `> thresh` or `< thresh`.<br>It returns a tuple rather than a list. |
| Using or (logical operator) | `elif vals[1] or vals[2] or vals[3]:` can have two or more conditions; if any of the conditions are true, the statement will evaluate to true |
| Comparing with a tuple | `elif vals == (0,1,1,0,0):` |
| Code needed to change a global variable inside a function | `global count`<br>`global thresh, is_reflective` |
| Built-in math operations | `abs(x)` `round(x, ndigits)` |

| **Mission 7 - Hot Pursuit** | |
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| Read the proximity sensors | `prox.detect()` returns a tuple (left, right) with values True or False<br>`vals = prox.detect()`<br>`left_detected = vals[0]`<br>`right_detected = vals[1]` Index values: 0 = left 1 = right |
| Proximity LEDs | `# Check proximity sensors`<br>`p = prox.detect()`<br><br>`# Show (left, right) on the PROX LEDs`<br>`leds.prox(p)` |
| Use parameters | **P = prox.detect(power, threshold)**<br>Power is the “‘bot flashlight” with settings from 1 to 8 (high power)<br>Threshold is the sensitivity level, with settings from 1 to 100 (how much light is needed to detect) |
| Another built-in function that finds the ideal thresh for a given environment | `prox.range()` `prox.range(num_samples, power, range_low, range_high)`<br>All parameters are optional |
| Toggle the motors on and off – can be used with a button press to turn on/off the motors | `# Toggle a variable`<br>`go_motors = False`<br><br>`go_motors = not go_motors # (not False) == True`<br><br>`go_motors = not go_motors # (not True) == False` |
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