



BRICK BUTTONS AS SENSORS

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EV3 CLASSROOM LESSON
BY EV3LESSONS.COM

Lesson Objectives

Learn how to use your brick buttons as sensors

Prerequisites: Display Blocks

What are the Brick Buttons?

The Brick Buttons are the five buttons on the EV3 Brick (all buttons except the Back button)

They can be used as sensors to detect if a button has been pressed or released in order to control your program

Unlike in the EV3-G software, there is no option for bumped. (Same is true for the Touch Sensor)

Note: You cannot detect if two buttons are pressed at the same time with a single command. However, this can still be done.

The Brick Button blocks are found in the Sensors section of the programming blocks.



Challenge 1: Button Press & Debugging

CHALLENGE: Program your robot to move forward until a button is pressed. Just like in the beginner lessons that used sensors, you will use a Wait For block to complete this challenge.

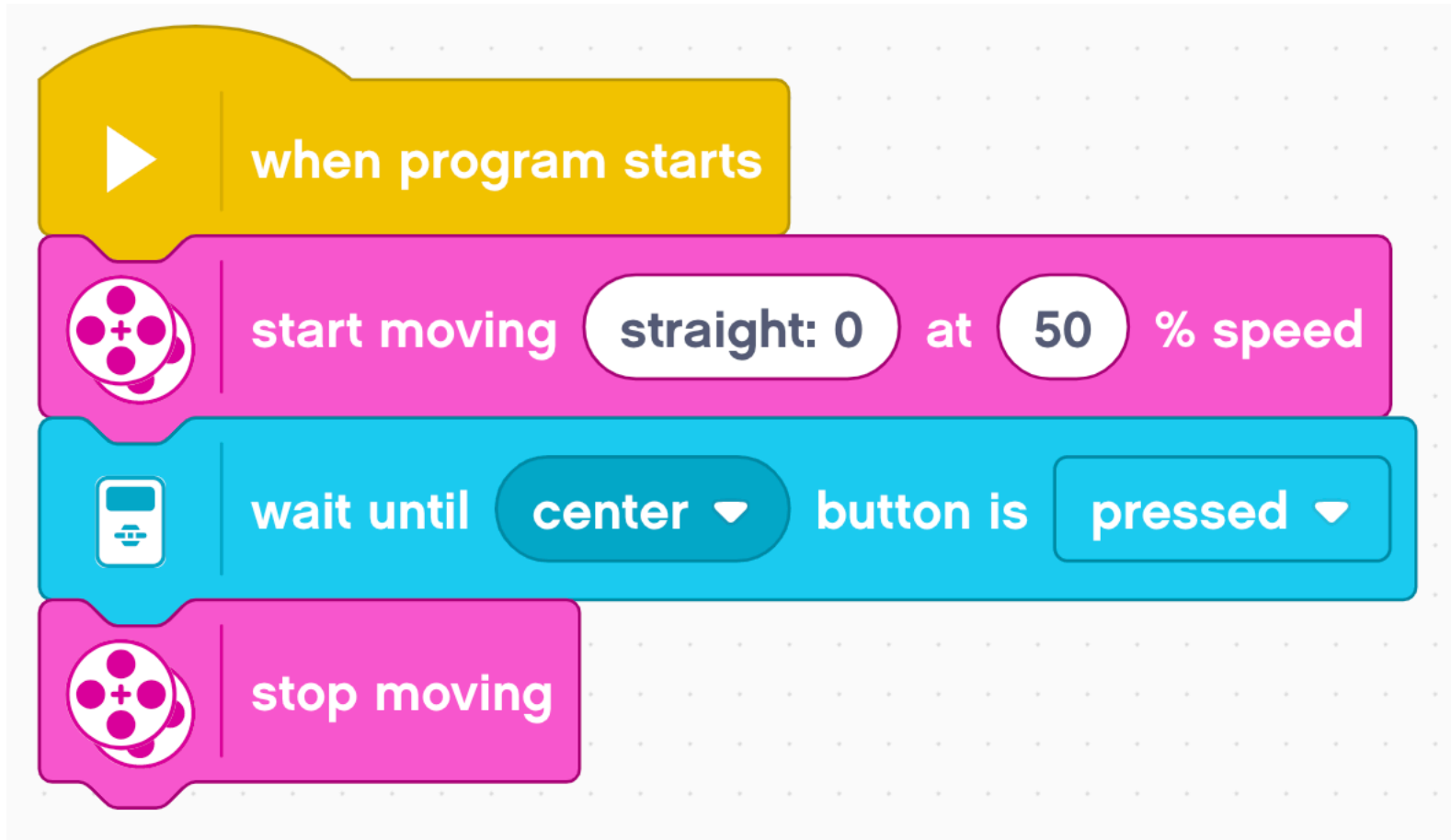
A good use for such a program might be to help you debug. Adding a Wait For Button Press in your code helps you run parts of your code and check for errors.

STEP 1: Turn on motor in your Move Steering Block

STEP 2: Add a Wait For Button Press (Middle Button)

STEP 3: Stop Motors after the button is pressed.

Challenge 1 Solution



Challenge 2: Menu With Buttons

Create an onscreen menu using the brick buttons that does a different action based on which button is pressed. The actions to program are – go forward, backward, left and right

STEP 1: Use four Display Blocks to display the 4 actions on the screen so it will look like the image on the right

STEP 2: Wait for any of the four buttons to be pressed

STEP 3: Add four If Then Blocks and based on which button is pressed, run the code for the four actions – left, right, forward, backward

STEP 4: Place steps 2 and 3 in a loop that runs forever



Note for Step 2: In the EV3-G software, the wait for brick buttons block allowed for the user to select multiple brick buttons. This is not true in EV3 Classroom. The Or block in the Operators tab must be used.

Challenge 2 Solution

The image shows a Scratch script on a grid background. It starts with a yellow 'when program starts' block. Below it are four purple 'write' blocks: 'Forward' at (60, 0) with font 'normal black', 'Left' at (0, 50) with font 'normal black', 'Right' at (120, 50) with font 'normal black', and 'Backward' at (60, 100) with font 'normal black'. A large orange 'forever' loop block contains a green 'wait until' block with four conditions: 'is left button pressed?', 'is right button pressed?', 'is up button pressed?', and 'is down button pressed?' connected by 'or' operators. Inside the loop are four 'if' blocks. The first 'if' block is 'if is left button pressed? then' followed by a pink 'move left: -100 for 1 rotations at 50 % speed' block. The second 'if' block is 'if is right button pressed? then' followed by a pink 'move right: 100 for 1 rotations at 50 % speed' block. The third 'if' block is 'if is up button pressed? then' followed by a pink 'move straight: 0 for 1 rotations at 50 % speed' block. The fourth 'if' block is 'if is down button pressed? then' followed by a pink 'move straight: 0 for 1 rotations at -50 % speed' block. A small arrow icon is at the bottom of the loop block.

Note that if the action in the If Then block is very quick (like adding to a variable or displaying a sensor value), the above loop and selected action will run multiple times

CREDITS

This tutorial was created by Sanjay Seshan and Arvind Seshan

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