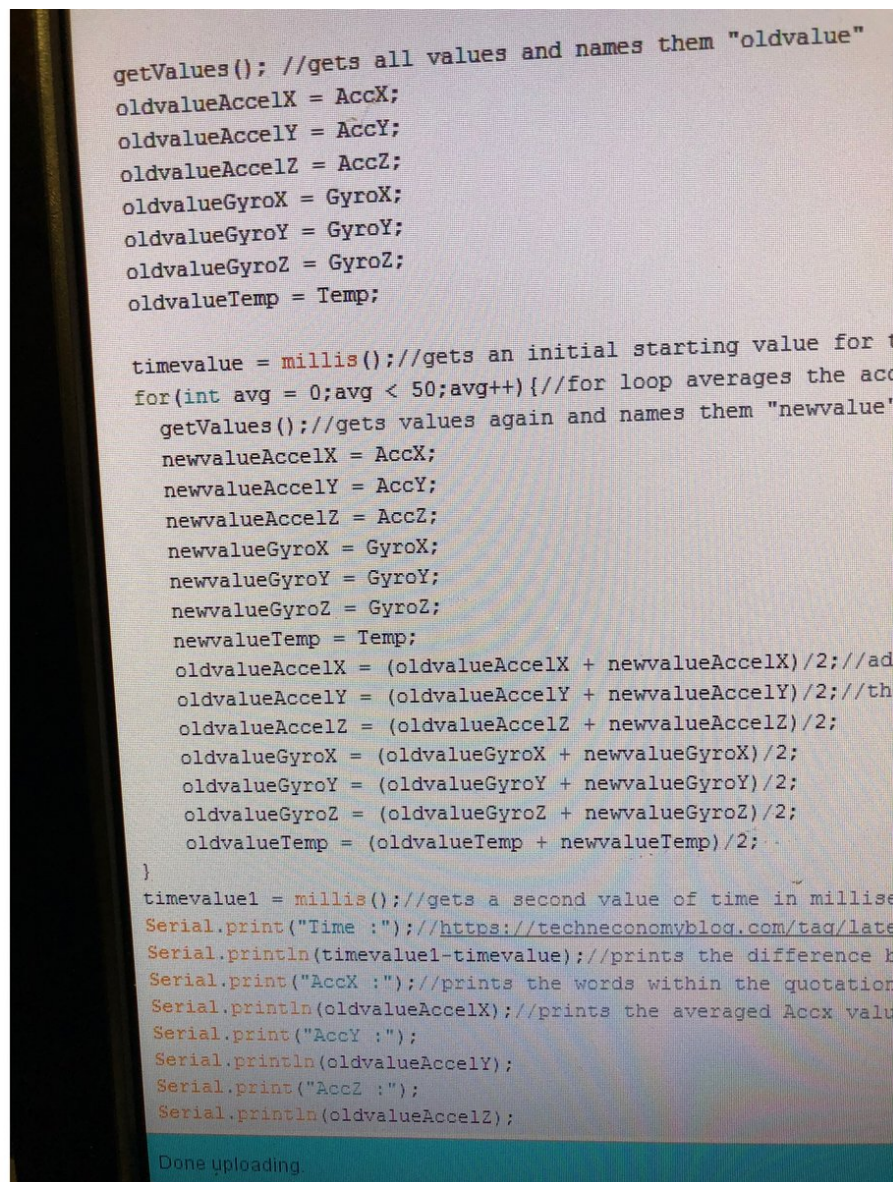


brandeismakerlab

How to Average Values Using For Loops (Tactile Necklace Guide)

This guide will aid you in the process of averaging values outputted by sensors as part of the tactile necklace guide.

Written By: Aiden Kunkler-Peck



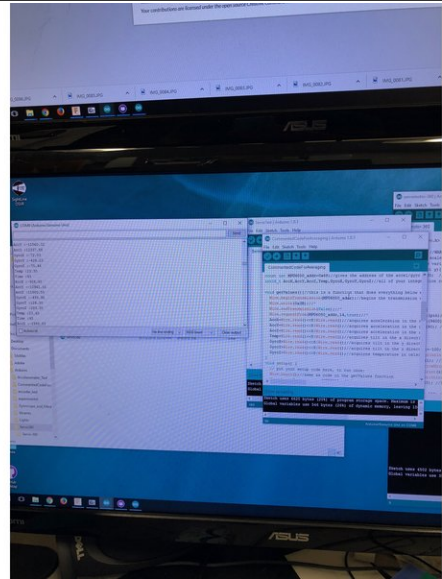
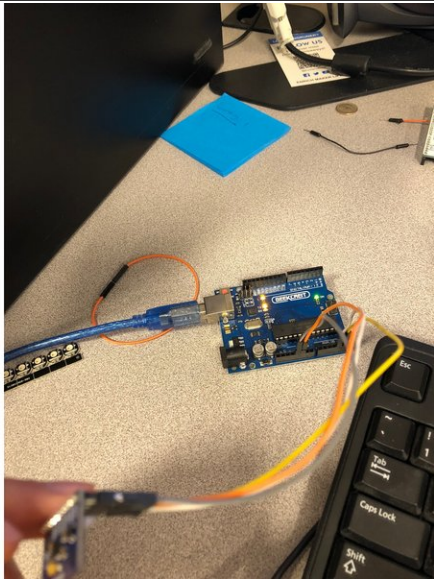
```
getValues(); //gets all values and names them "oldvalue"
oldvalueAccelX = AccX;
oldvalueAccelY = AccY;
oldvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
oldvalueGyroX = GyroX;
oldvalueGyroY = GyroY;
oldvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
oldvalueTemp = Temp;

timevalue = millis(); //gets an initial starting value for t
for(int avg = 0; avg < 50; avg++) { //for loop averages the acc
  getValues(); //gets values again and names them "newvalue"
  newvalueAccelX = AccX;
  newvalueAccelY = AccY;
  newvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
  newvalueGyroX = GyroX;
  newvalueGyroY = GyroY;
  newvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
  newvalueTemp = Temp;
  oldvalueAccelX = (oldvalueAccelX + newvalueAccelX)/2; //ad
  oldvalueAccelY = (oldvalueAccelY + newvalueAccelY)/2; //th
  oldvalueAccelZ = (oldvalueAccelZ + newvalueAccelZ)/2;
  oldvalueGyroX = (oldvalueGyroX + newvalueGyroX)/2;
  oldvalueGyroY = (oldvalueGyroY + newvalueGyroY)/2;
  oldvalueGyroZ = (oldvalueGyroZ + newvalueGyroZ)/2;
  oldvalueTemp = (oldvalueTemp + newvalueTemp)/2;
}

timevalue1 = millis(); //gets a second value of time in millis
Serial.print("Time :"); //https://technoeconomyblog.com/tag/late
Serial.println(timevalue1-timevalue); //prints the difference b
Serial.print("AccX :"); //prints the words within the quotation
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelX); //prints the averaged Accx valu
Serial.print("AccY :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelY);
Serial.print("AccZ :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelZ);

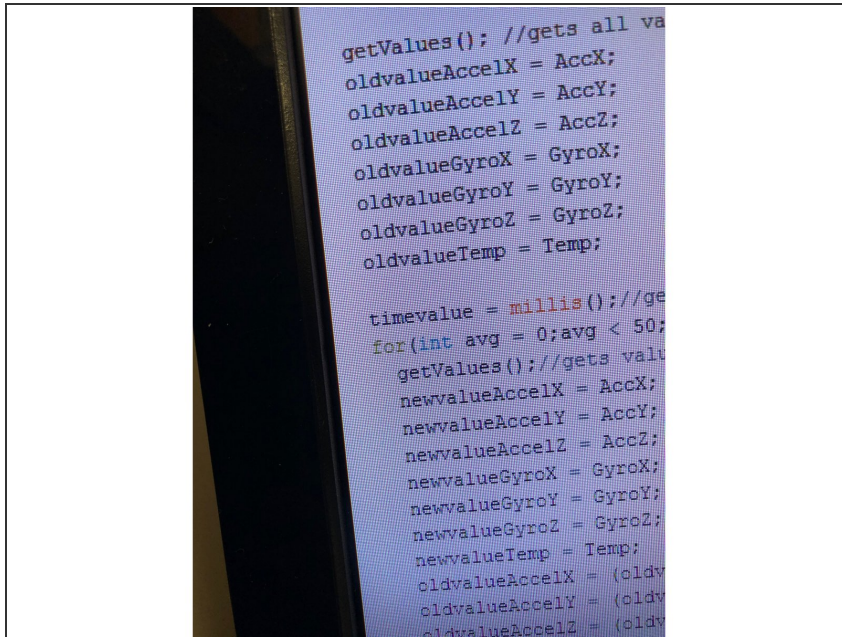
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Step 1 — Open Arduino and setup your sensor



- Open the Arduino application and begin running your sensor so that you are getting data values.
- Open your serial monitor to view the data.

Step 2 — Begin a for loop



- Begin a for loop by typing "for(".
- The for loop is divided into 3 sections by semi colons. In the first section the variable being altered is established. The second is, the conditions for which the loop will be used under. The third section is what will be done when the conditions of the loop are met.
- A for loop works by repeating an action continuously until the conditions of the loop are no longer applicable.
- For example, if you want to get 20 different numbers from your sensors to be averaged you would set it up like this: `for(int avg = 0; avg < 20; avg++)`.
- ++ is the same as add one to the previous number.
- So `for(int avg = 0; avg < 20; avg++)`, essentially means the integer avg starts at 0 and for each round of the for loop 1 is added to the previous integer value of avg until it reaches 20.
- So it will run, in this case, 20 times.

Step 3 — What to put in your loop

```

getValues(); //gets all values and names them "oldvalue"
oldvalueAccelX = AccX;
oldvalueAccelY = AccY;
oldvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
oldvalueGyroX = GyroX;
oldvalueGyroY = GyroY;
oldvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
oldvalueTemp = Temp;

timevalue = millis(); //gets an initial starting value for time
for(int avg = 0; avg < 50; avg++) { //for loop averages the acc
  getValues(); //gets values again and names them "newvalue"
  newvalueAccelX = AccX;
  newvalueAccelY = AccY;
  newvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
  newvalueGyroX = GyroX;
  newvalueGyroY = GyroY;
  newvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
  newvalueTemp = Temp;
  oldvalueAccelX = (oldvalueAccelX + newvalueAccelX)/2; //ad
  oldvalueAccelY = (oldvalueAccelY + newvalueAccelY)/2; //th
  oldvalueAccelZ = (oldvalueAccelZ + newvalueAccelZ)/2;
  oldvalueGyroX = (oldvalueGyroX + newvalueGyroX)/2;
  oldvalueGyroY = (oldvalueGyroY + newvalueGyroY)/2;
  oldvalueGyroZ = (oldvalueGyroZ + newvalueGyroZ)/2;
  oldvalueTemp = (oldvalueTemp + newvalueTemp)/2;
}
timevalue2 = millis(); //gets a second value of time in millis
Serial.print("Time :"); //https://brandeismakerlab.com/2018/12/25/
Serial.println(timevalue2-timevalue); //prints the difference t
Serial.print("AccX :"); //prints the words within the quotation
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelX); //prints the averaged Accx valu
Serial.print("AccY :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelY);
Serial.print("AccZ :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelZ);

```

- Within your for loop you should first put the commands you use to acquire data from your sensor(s).
- In this case we want to average our values. One way to accomplish this is to first get data from your sensor(s) and set it to a "oldvaluex". Then begin a for loop and get values again within your for loop and name these new numbers "newvaluex".
- After getting new values set "oldvaluex" = (oldvaluex + newvaluex)/2. This resets your oldvaluex to a averaged number and re-inputs that value into the for loop.
- This averaging will continue until the for loop has finished running.
- The result will be an "oldvalue" number for your data that is averaged 20 times.

Step 4 — Check out this helpful code and try it yourself

```
getValues(); //gets all values and names them "oldvalue"
oldvalueAccelX = AccX;
oldvalueAccelY = AccY;
oldvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
oldvalueGyroX = GyroX;
oldvalueGyroY = GyroY;
oldvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
oldvalueTemp = Temp;

timevalue = millis(); //gets an initial starting value for time
for(int avg = 0; avg < 50; avg++){ //for loop averages the acc
  getValues(); //gets values again and names them "newvalue"
  newvalueAccelX = AccX;
  newvalueAccelY = AccY;
  newvalueAccelZ = AccZ;
  newvalueGyroX = GyroX;
  newvalueGyroY = GyroY;
  newvalueGyroZ = GyroZ;
  newvalueTemp = Temp;
  oldvalueAccelX = (oldvalueAccelX + newvalueAccelX)/2; //ad
  oldvalueAccelY = (oldvalueAccelY + newvalueAccelY)/2; //th
  oldvalueAccelZ = (oldvalueAccelZ + newvalueAccelZ)/2;
  oldvalueGyroX = (oldvalueGyroX + newvalueGyroX)/2;
  oldvalueGyroY = (oldvalueGyroY + newvalueGyroY)/2;
  oldvalueGyroZ = (oldvalueGyroZ + newvalueGyroZ)/2;
  oldvalueTemp = (oldvalueTemp + newvalueTemp)/2;
}
timevalue1 = millis(); //gets a second value of time in millis
Serial.print("Time :"); //https://techesconmblog.com/2020/12/01/
Serial.println(timevalue1-timevalue); //prints the difference t
Serial.print("AccX :"); //prints the words within the quotation
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelX); //prints the averaged Accx valu
Serial.print("AccY :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelY);
Serial.print("AccZ :");
Serial.println(oldvalueAccelZ);

//Done uploading
```

- Here is a link to code used to average values outputted by the Arduino MPU 6050, but the principles of the code can be extrapolated and replicated to function for a different sensor.
- Code:
<https://github.com/AidenKunkler-Peck/Com...>