

Cognex Designer Scripting/Expression Examples:

```
if (Count>0 && Score > .85)
return true;
else
return false;
```

If the variable COUNT > 0 and the variable SCORE > .85, then the expression = true (otherwise false)

```
if (StringRead == "ABCDE")
return true;
else
return false;
```

If the string variable STRINGREAD = ABCDE, then the expression = true else false

```
$Components.Filmstrip.Add(Image);
```

Used in a ScriptBlock to add an image to the Image Shift Register called FILMSTRIP

```
$Components.ShiftColor.Add(Result);
```

Used in a ScriptBlock to add a Boolean result to the Boolean Shift Register called SHIFTCOLOR

```
($System.Users.CurrentAccessLevel > 1)
```

Used to make a button visible (or any other parameter) only when the current logged in user has Access Level > 1

```
$HMI.ShowPage("Login");
```

Display the HMI page called Login.

```
Query Text: SELECT * FROM [PMScoreTime] ORDER
BY Time DESC LIMIT 4
```

Used in Query Builder to show latest 4 records of the table definition called PMScoreTime

```
if (Selector == 1)
return Chocolate;
else if (Selector == 2)
return Pyramid;
else if (Selector == 3)
return Tire;
else if (Selector == 4)
return Bottle;
```

Used in ScriptBlock to check the value of an Integer variable and pass one of 4 script I/O parameters out of the Script Block.

```
((($Result.Tilt / 3.14159) * 180 ) FORMAT "#0.00")
```

Allows you to display a Radians value (\$Result.Tilt) in degrees

Use the FORMAT option to display a floating value as needed:

Example: \$FloatVar = 1543.456321

To only three decimal places: (F = Fixed Decimal)
\$FloatVar FORMAT "F3" = 1543.456

To display in Percentage: (P = Percentage)
\$FloatVar FORMAT "P2" = 154,345.632 %

To display in specific digits:
\$FloatVar FORMAT "#00.0" = 1543.5

To display rounded to whole number: (P = Percentage)
\$FloatVar FORMAT "F0" = 1543

Cognex C# Reference

		Example
Data Types	byte[], char, int, long, double, string	
Variable Declaration	<type> <name>;	double result; // creates floating point variable 'result' int count = 0; // creates integer variable count and initializes with 0
Array Declaration	<type>[] <name>	string[] day = { "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri"}; int[] counts = new int[5]; // integer array with 5 elements, 0-4
Comment	//	// this is a comment
Multi-Line Comment	/* */	/* this is commented */
Arithmetic Operators	+ (Addition), - (Subtraction), * (Multiplication), / (Division), % (Modulus)	a = b + c; minutes = hours * 60;
Increment operator	++ +=	i++; // same as i = i + 1 i += 5; // same as i = i + 5
String Concatenation	+	string msg; msg = "hello" + " " + "world!"; // output: "hello world!"
Relational Operators	< (Less Than), <= (Less Than or Equal To), > (Greater Than), >= (Greater Than or Equal To), == (Equal To), != (Not Equal To)	if (result <= 5) return true;
Logical Operators	&& (And), (Or)	if ((a < 5) (a > 10)) return false;
String Manipulation	.Substring(<start>,[<length>]) .Trim() <removes all leading and trailing blanks> .ToLower() <to lower case> .ToUpper() <to upper case> .Replace(<find>,<replace>) .Equals(<str>) <compares two strings> .Contains(<str>) <check if it contains str> .Compare(<string1>,<string2>) <for sorting>	string s; string txt = "One line of text"; s = txt.Substring(0,2); -> "One" s = txt.ToUpper(); -> "ONE LINE OF TEXT" if (txt.Contains("line")) return true;
If Else Statement	if (expression) { <statements>; } else { <statements>; }	if (a == b) { return true; } else { return false; }
For Loop	for (statement) { <statements>; }	string[] day = { "Mon", "Tue", "Wed", "Thu", "Fri"}; for(int i = 0; i<=4; i++) { \$System.Log.Write(day[i]); } // outputs: Mon, Tue, Wed, Thu, Fri
For Each Loop	foreach(<variable> In <object>) { <statements>; }	string txt = "One line of text"; foreach(char c in txt) { \$System.Log.Write(c); } // outputs: o,n,e, ,l,i,n,e, ,o,f, ,t,e,x,t
While Loop	while(<expression>) { <statements>; }	int sum = 0; int i = 1; while(i < 5) { sum = sum + i; \$System.Log.Write(sum); i++; } // outputs: 1, 3, 6, 10