

### ContextActionService basics

Used for binding to inputs gracefully. If an input is bound to one action and another action is to use the **same** button, the **BindAction** and **UnbindAction** functions will handle the collision properly. Example:(**A**) could make the player jump OR open a door but only when close enough.

Each input type bound to a function using BindAction works like **astack**: whichever function was the **most recent** to be bound will be called when that input type is activated by the player.

### ContextActionService binding

```
:BindAction(name, func, touchButton, inputTypes...)
```

Calls **func** with **name**, **InputState**, and **InputObject** when **inputTypes** are used.

```
:UnbindAction(name)
```

Unbinds a function from **actionname**.

Input types for **:BindAction()**:

**UserInputType**, **KeyCode**, and/or **PlayerActions**

As soon as a player can use an input (like A/B, triggers, or thumbstick), use **:BindAction(...)**. This will override the given input types current actions with the new one. When the player can no longer use the input for the action, use **:UnbindAction(name)**.

### ContextActionService example

```
local cas = game.GetService("ContextActionService")
function handleAction(actionName, inputState,
inputObject)
    if actionName == "Swing sword" and inputState ==
Enum.UserInputState.Begin then
        print("Swinging sword")
    end
end
-- When the sword is equipped:
cas.BindAction("Swing sword", handleAction, false,
Enum.KeyCode.ButtonA)
-- When the sword is unequipped:
cas.UnbindAction("Swing sword")
```

When the given input type is activated/changed, the function passed to **:BindAction(...)** is called with the action name, the **input state (Begin, Change, End or Cancel)** and the **InputObject**. It's good practice to have just one action-handling function per script.

### Wiki References

#### Guides and Tutorials

[Gamepad input](#)

#### Game Services

[ContextActionService](#)

[UserInputService](#)

#### Enum Types

[KeyCode](#)

[UserInputType](#)

[UserInputState](#)

[PlayerActions](#)

### Gamepad KeyCodes and UserInputTypes



Buttons use the **UserInputStates Began/End**. Triggers and thumbsticks use **Change**.

### UserInputService querying

Property (**boolean**): **GamepadEnabled**

Returns **true** if at least one gamepad is connected.

Event: **GamepadConnected**

Fired when a gamepad is available.

Event: **GamepadDisconnected**

Fired when a gamepad is no longer available.

### ⚠ Avoid using **UserInputService.InputBegan** for actions involving button presses! Use

**ContextActionService.BindAction(...)** because this "overrides" existing actions using the given input types, and properly returns control to existing actions when yours are unbound.

### Tips and Good Practices

#### A Button - Enum.KeyCode.ButtonA

Bound to **jump** by default. Should be used as **accept** button for prompts.

#### B Button - Enum.KeyCode.ButtonB

Should be used as **back** or **cancel** button for menus/prompts.

#### Right Trigger - Enum.KeyCode.ButtonR2

Use for **primary** character actions.

#### Left Trigger - Enum.KeyCode.ButtonL2

Use for **secondary** character actions.

#### Right Thumbstick - Enum.KeyCode.Thumbstick1

Use for **camera** movement.

#### Left Thumbstick - Enum.KeyCode.Thumbstick2

Use for **character** movement.

#### Right/Left Bumpers - Enum.KeyCode.ButtonR1/ButtonL1

Bound to **switch tools** by default.

A good way to know what kinds of control schemes work is by playing other gamepad/controller enabled games.



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Published 28th January, 2016.  
Last updated 24th January, 2017.  
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