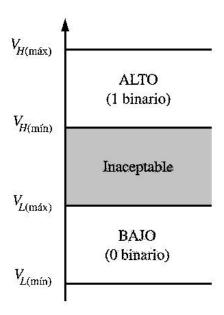
Open Hardware

Sesión 2



Niveles Lógicos y bits



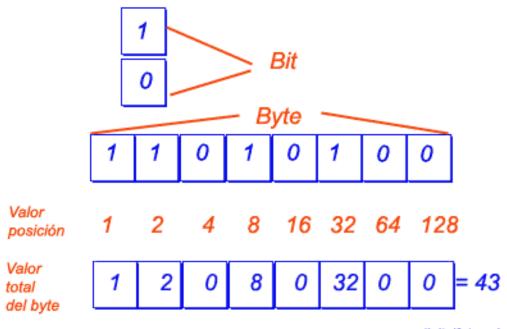
Contar con bits (1/2)

Decimal	Binario	Hexadecimal
0	0 (1 bit)	0x0
1	1 (1 bit)	0x1
2	1 0 (2 bits)	0x2
3	1 1 (2 bits)	0x3
4	1 0 0 (3 bits)	0x4
5	1 0 1 (3 bits)	0x5
6	1 1 0 (3 bits)	0x6
7	1 1 1 (3 bits)	0x7
8	1 0 0 0 (4 bits)	0x8
9	1 0 0 1 (4 bits)	0x9
10	1 0 1 0 (4 bits)	0xA
11	1 0 1 1 (4 bits)	0xB

Contar con bits (2/2)

Decimal	Binario	Hexadecimal
12	1 1 0 0 (4 bits)	0xC
13	1 1 0 1 (4 bits)	0xD
14	1 1 1 0 (4 bits)	0xE
15	1 1 1 1 (4 bits)	0xF
16	1 0 0 0 0 (5 bits)	0x10
17	1 0 0 0 1 (5 bits)	0x11
18	1 0 0 1 0 (5 bits)	0x12
19	1 0 0 1 1 (5 bits)	0x13
20	1 0 1 0 0 (5 bits)	0x14
21	1 0 1 0 1 (5 bits)	0x15
22	1 0 1 1 0 (5 bits)	0x16
23	1 0 1 1 1 (5 bits)	0x17

Qué es un bit, byte



digitalfotored

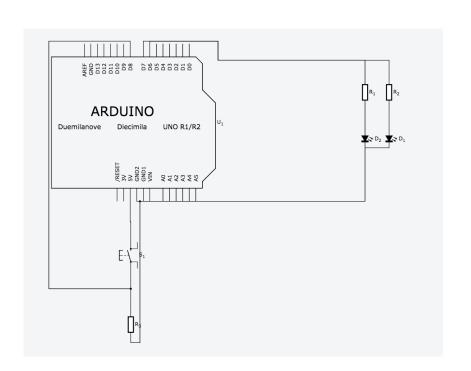
Práctica

Contar del 0 al 3

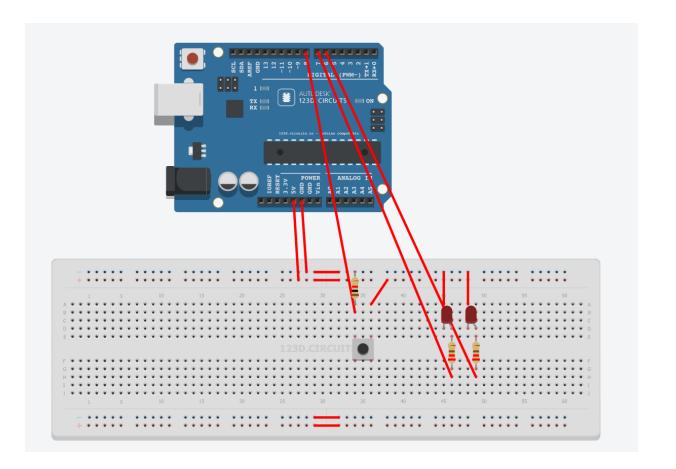
¿Cuántos bits necesito?

¿Cómo se representan los bits?

Práctica



Práctica



```
Práctica
```

```
void setup() {
 pinMode(bit0, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(bit1, OUTPUT);
 pinMode(pushButton, INPUT);
void loop() {
 pushButtonValue = digitalRead(pushButton);
 if (pushButtonValue == HIGH) {
  delay(1000);
  if (countValue == 3)
   countValue =-1;
  countValue = countValue + 1;
     digitalWrite(bit0, countValue & 1);
  digitalWrite(bit1, countValue & 2);
```

int bit0 = 7; int bit1 = 6;

int pushButton = 8; int countValue = 0; int pushButtonValue;