

The background is a solid dark blue. It is decorated with various hand-drawn, abstract elements in bright colors: yellow, red, green, and blue. These include squares, rectangles, circles, and lines, some of which are partially cut off by the edges of the frame. The overall style is playful and artistic.

Shift Registers and Memories

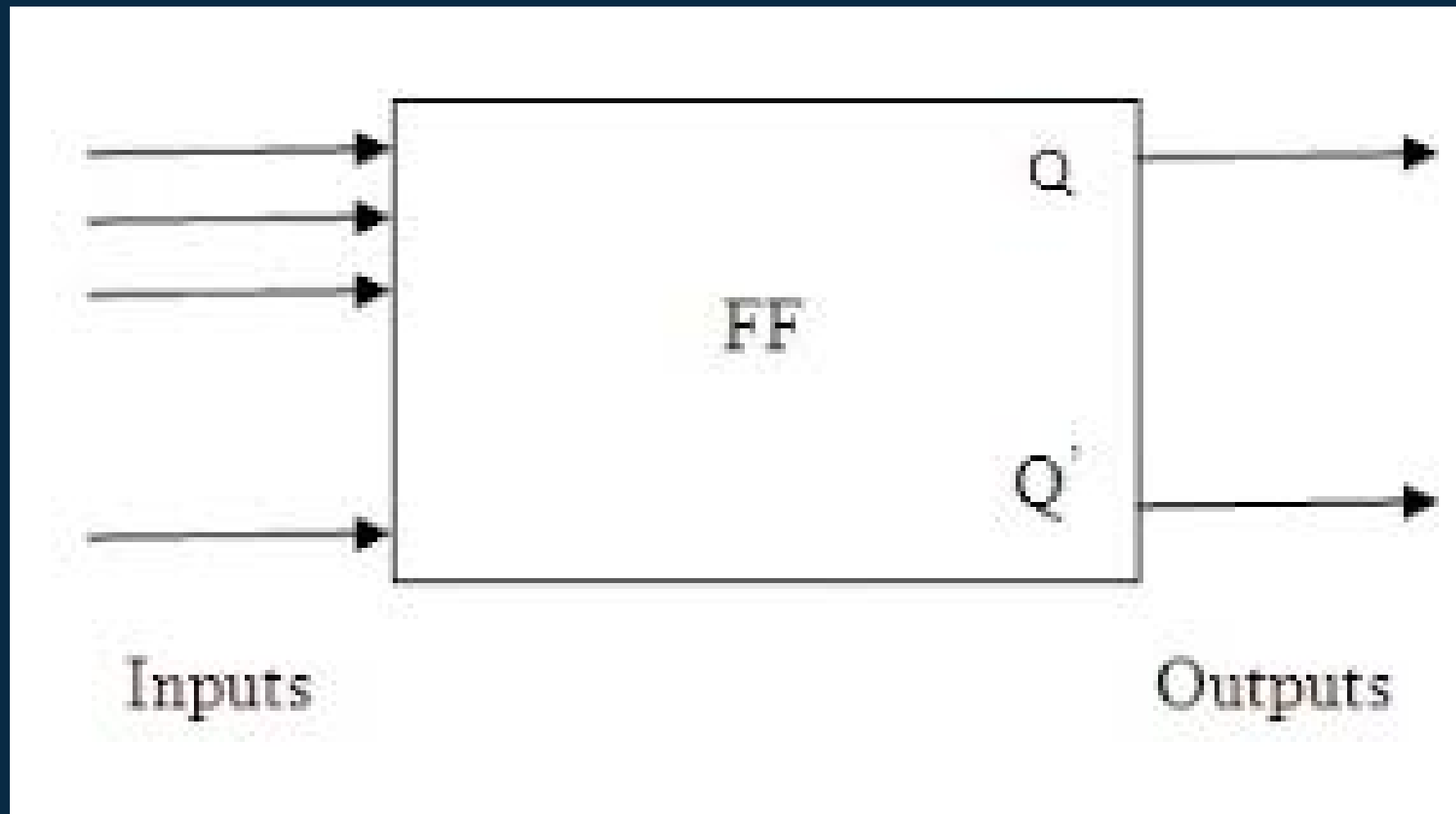
LAURINE OWINO (LAMOY)

Flip-Flops

Basic memory elements capable of storing one bit in a digital system.

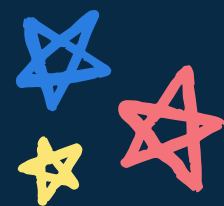
Types:

1. D flip-flop
2. R-s flip-flop
3. J-K flip-flop
4. T flip-flop





Shift Registers



Digital device for data storage and and transfer – data is entered then shifted out



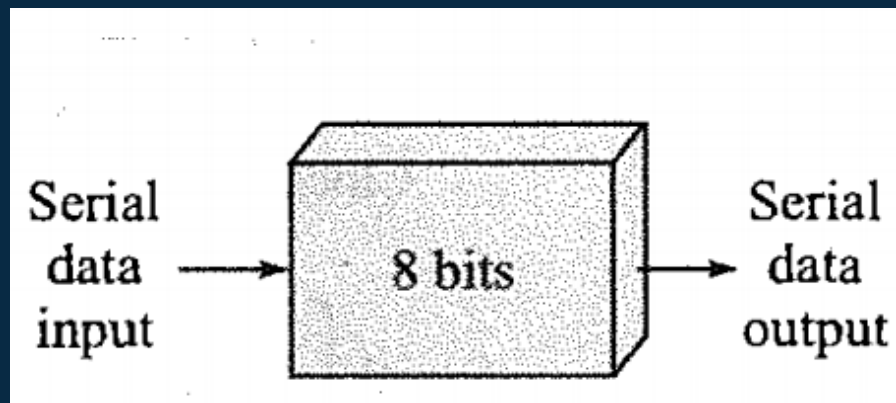
Links between main digital system and I/O channels



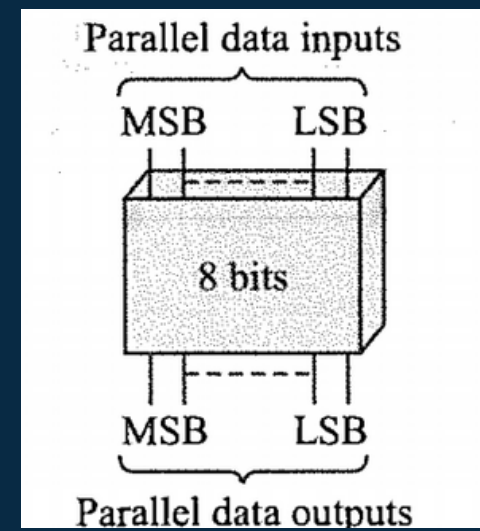
Constructed by flip-flops.
Number of flip-flops defines the size of the register

Types of Shift Registers

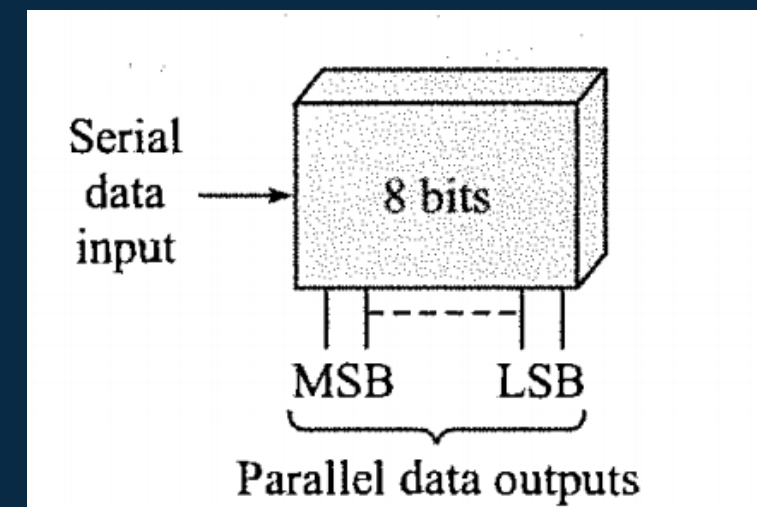
SERIAL IN SERIAL OUT



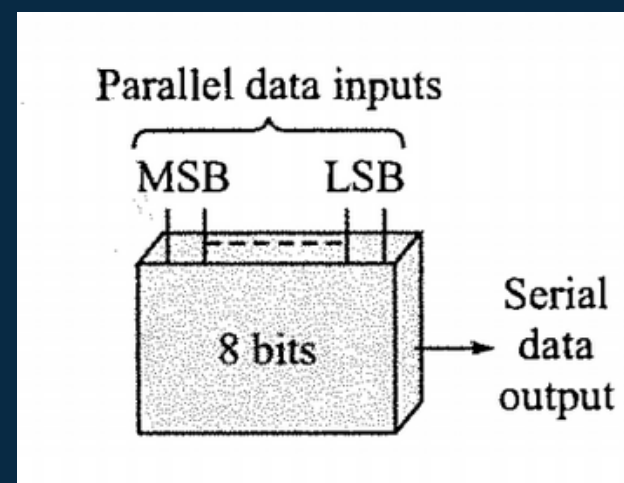
PARALLEL IN PARALLEL OUT



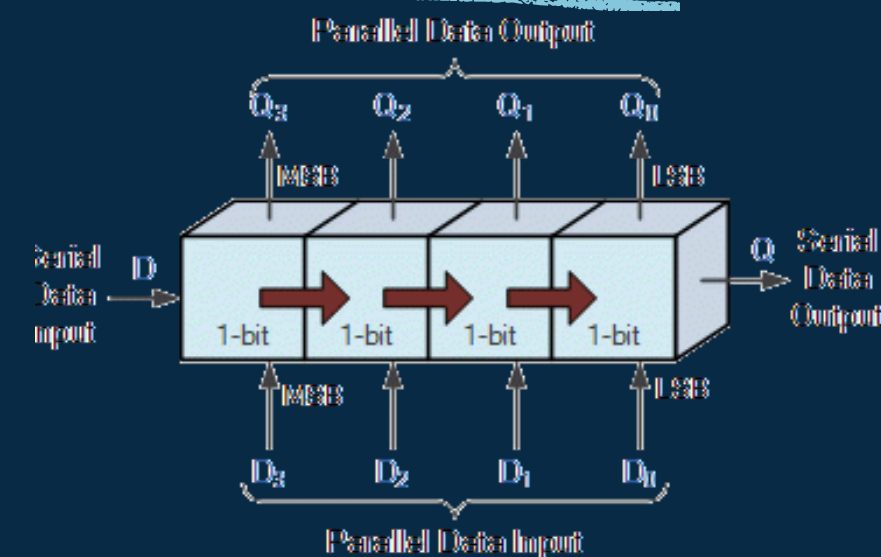
SERIAL IN PARALLEL OUT



PARALLEL IN SERIAL OUT




UNIVERSAL





Semi-conductor Memories

- Larger systems use SC chips which are made of an array of memory cells.
 - Made of flip-flops which are Bipolar, MOS, CMOS.
 - Two types:
 1. RAM
 2. ROM
 - Can be used to store programmed instructions and data.
- 

RAM

- Volatile
- Temporary storage of programs
- Types:
 1. SRAM
 2. DRAM


ROM

- Not volatile
- Used to store data that is not to change e.g startup programs
- Types:
 1. Mask Programmed RO
 2. PROM
 3. EPROM
 4. EEPROM



Memory in Arduino

FLASH MEMORY



Stores arduino sketch;
program image and
any initialized data.

ATMega 128-32k

ATMega 2560-256k

SRAM

Where sketch creates and
manipulates variables.

Is made of 3 parts: static
data, heap, stack.

ATMega 128-2k

ATMega 2560-8k

EEPROM

Where you can store
long-term data.

ATMega 128-1k

ATMega 2560-4k



Optimizing Memory



SHIFT DATA OR CALCULATIONS TO COMPUTER

If sketch talks to program on computer.



STORE DATA THAT YOU WON'T MODIFY IN FLASH

Use PROGMEM



F() STRINGS

Arduino will store them in PROGMEM



USE SMALLER DATA SETS

If you are using arrays, large data sets.



REMOVE UNUSED VARIABLES

Variables occupy space



RESERVE() STRINGS

Avoid realloc().

Optimizing Memory (continued)



VARIABLE ALLOCATION

Go local.

Avoid dynamic allocation



REMOVE DEAD CODE

Unused libraries, functions and variables.



REMOVE BOOTLOADER

Last option!

You'll require ISP programmer.



CONSOLIDATE REPEATED CODE

Make it a function!!

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Student, 5th year.

Cyber-security and
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