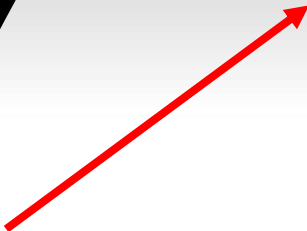




# STEAM CLOWN™ PRODUCTIONS

# ARDUINO STEAM ACADEMY



Art without Engineering is dreaming. Engineering without Art is calculating.

- Steven K. Roberts



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# STEAM CLOWN™ PRODUCTIONS

# BITS & BYTES



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# SOME VARIABLE TYPES

- [char](#) text like A,B,C...
- [byte](#) 8-bit unsigned number, from 0 to 255
- [int](#) : 16-bit (2-byte) value. This yields a range of -32,768 to 32,767 (minimum value of  $-2^{15}$  and a maximum value of  $(2^{15}) - 1$ )
- [unsigned int](#) 2 byte value. Instead of storing negative numbers, they only store positive values, yielding a useful range of 0 to 65,535 ( $2^{16} - 1$ ).
- [long](#) 32 bits (4 bytes), from -2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
- [unsigned long](#) Unsigned longs won't store negative numbers, making their range from 0 to 4,294,967,295 ( $2^{32} - 1$ )
- [float](#) Floating-point numbers can be as large as  $3.4028235E+38$  and as low as  $-3.4028235E+38$ . They are stored as 32 bits (4 bytes) of information



# BITS AND BYTES?

- How does a computer count?
- What is Base 2 number system?

You See the Number 3, The Computer Sees 0011

- Bits, Bytes, Words

$41_{10} = 0010\ 1001$   
 $254_{10} = 1111\ 1110$   
 $255_{10} = 1111\ 1111$   
 $256_{10} = 0001\ 0000\ 0000$   
└──────────┘  
2 BYTES

BIT  
↓

0000 0000 0010 1001

└──────────┘  
 BYTE = 4 Bits

└──────────────────┘  
 WORD = 2 BYTES

↙ Int (Integer) = 2 BYTES

Decimal (Base 10)	Binary (Base 2)	Hex (Base 8)
0	0000 0000	0
1	0000 0001	1
2	0000 0010	2
3	0000 0011	3
4	0000 0100	4
5	0000 0101	5
6	0000 0110	6
7	0000 0111	7
8	0000 1000	8
9	0000 1001	9
10	0000 1010	A
11	0000 1011	B
12	0000 1100	C
13	0000 1101	D
14	0000 1110	E
15	0000 1111	F
16	0001 0000	10



# ROLLOVER...

- [GitHub steamClown Arduino](#)
- First look at [steamClass IntRollover 1](#)
- Then look at [steamClass IntRollover 2](#)
- Then look at [steamClass IntRollover 3](#)
- What Is This Code Doing?

```
void setup()
{
  int intRollOver = 32764;
}

void loop()
{
  while(intRollOver != -32764){
    Serial.print("Intiger = "); // this prints text
    Serial.println(intRollOver); // this prints integer
    intRollOver++;
  }
}
```

- Now Change it to be an Unsigned Integer
  - int : 16-bit (2-byte) value. This yields a range of -32,768 to 32,767 (minimum value of  $-2^{15}$  and a maximum value of  $(2^{15}) - 1$ )
  - unsigned int 2 byte value. Instead of storing negative numbers, they only store positive values, yielding a useful range of 0 to 65,535 ( $2^{16}) - 1$ ).



# LETS DO SOME MATH

- Open and Download Sketch “Math”
  - [steamClass Math](#)
- Now do some math in the Main Loop

`x = a + b;            a = a + b;`

`x = a - b;`

`x = x * b;`

`x = a / b;`

- Know that [integer constants](#) default to [int](#), so some constant calculations may overflow (e.g.  $60 * 1000$  will yield a negative result)
- Know at what point your variable will "roll over" and also what happens when it does

```
{  
  Serial.begin(9600);  
  int a = 1;  
  int b = 2;  
  int c = a + b;  
  Serial.print("a + b = ");  
  Serial.println(c);  
}
```





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# APPENDIX



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# APPENDIX B: ATTRIBUTION FOR SOURCES USED

- <http://www.arduino.cc/> ← Official Arduino Site





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# REFERENCE SLIDES



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# IS IT POSSIBLE TO GET HELP?

- Git Hub – See [Steam Clown's Files](#)
- <http://www.arduino.cc/> ← Official Arduino Site
- <http://www.arduinobook.com/>
- Google Is Your Friend...
  - Google [Arduino Getting Started](#)
  - Google [Arduino Tutorials](#)
  - Google [Arduino Sketches](#)
- PDF books
  - [Arduino Programmers Notebook](#)
  - [Arduino in a Nutshell](#)
  - [Introduction to Arduino - A piece of cake!](#)
- YouTube
  - [Arduino: Your First Arduino Sketch](#)
  - [Tutorial 01 for Arduino: Getting Acquainted with Arduino](#)

