

A shift register takes a series of eight bits (1's or 0's) and transfers them into eight discreet outputs. It uses only three pins, "Data", "Clock", and "Latch".

"Data" is either a 1 or a 0 . (HIGH or LOW)

"Clock" pushes the data bit into the register. ("Klock" so we do not confuse the Arduino.)

"Latch" transfers the internal bits onto the outputs. (So we can see them, hence "Show")

