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Código de barras países

Todos Nosotros en algún momento de nuestras vidas hemos adquirido algún producto.
Se han fijado las barritas que tiene dicho artículo con unos numeritos? Se llama código de barras. Y cada país se le asignado uno de éstos. Es decir que está dividido el código de barras por países. Cada producto que vemos en el mercado posee uno. En cada país existe uno diferente. Te explicaremos de que se trata el código de barras por países.
Que aparece en cada producto que logramos comprar. Con este artículo se hemos preparado para ti. Sabrás al detalle que es y como saber de cual país es dicho código de barras. El código de barras por países está prácticamente en todo lo que vemos a diario. Incluso hay hasta tatuajes con este emblema mundial. Podemos incluso llegar a decir que un símbolo de la Globalización.
Índice Es un código basado en la representación de un conjunto de líneas paralelas. De distinto grosor y espaciado. Que en su conjunto contienen una determinada información. Es decir las barras y espacios del código. Representan pequeñas cadenas de caracteres. De este modo el código de barras. Permite reconocer rápidamente un artículo. De forma única global y no ambigua en un punto de la cadena logística. Logrando así poder realizar el inventario o consultar sus características asociadas.
Relojes Antiguos Historia, Evolución Hasta Nuestros DíasLa necesidad de catalogar intercambiar e identificar. La inmensa cantidad de productos que nos rodean. Propició la aparición de algo muy común en estos días. Muy extraño tan solo hace 30 años atrás. El código de barras. Y aún más el código de barras por países.
Los códigos de barras fueron usados comercialmente por primera vez en 1966. Pero pronto se reconoció que tendría que ser un estándar común. En 1970 el Código Universal de Identificación de Productos Comestibles (UGPIC por sus siglas en inglés).Fue escrito por una compañía llamada Logicon Inc. La norma fue luego mejorada e identificada con el símbolo Código Universal de Producto (UPC). Actualmente esta norma se usa en los Estados Unidos y Canadá. En Junio de 1974. El primer escáner UPC fue instalado en un supermercado Marsh en Troy Ohio Estados Unidos. Y es el primer producto en tener código de barras Fue la goma de mascar Wrigley. ActualmenteEl Código Universal de Producto. Fue la primera simbología de código de barras ampliamente adoptada. Es decir el código de barra por países. Su nacimiento se lo ha señalado el 3 de Abril de 1973.
cambia la industria de comestibles formalmente estableció. Como nuevo símbolo de estándar de código de barras. Para nombrarlo y darle un estándar internacional UPC. Condujo la adopción del código Númeracion Europeo de Artículos (EAN por sus siglas en inglés). Similar a UPC en Diciembre de 1976. Quién Inventó El Teléfono – Historia, Función Y Evolución De La Telefonía. Parte 1
Te Invito A Leer: Sabes Hacer La Conversión de Kilos A Libras? Aquí Te Lo Explicamos!Actualmente los Estados Unidos y Canadá usan código de barras UPC. Como estándar para su etiquetado. Mientras que el resto del mundo usa EAN. A partir del 1 de Enero del 2005. Todos los sistemas de escaneo de las tiendas. Deben ser capaces de aceptar el símbolo EAN-3. Así como el estándar UPC-A. Este cambio eliminará la necesidad de los productores. Que exportan bienes a los Estados Unidos y Canadá. De etiquetar doblemente sus productos.
Código De Barras Por Países (País y Código)
CODIGOPAIS00-13Estados Unidos y Canadá20-29Reservado para uso local (tiendas/supermercados)30-37Francia380elBulgaria383Eslovenia385Croacia387Bosnia-Herzegovina400-440Alemania45Japón46Federación Rusa471Taiwán474Estonia475Latvia476Azerbaiyán477Lituania478Uzbekistán479Sri Lanka480Filipinas481Bielorrusia482Ucrania484Moldavia485Armenia486Georgia487Kazajistán489Hong Kong490Japón50Gran Bretaña520Grecia522Líbano523Chipre525Macedonia535Malta539Irelandia54Bélgica & Luxemburgo560Portugal569Islandia57Dinamarca590Polonia594Rumania599Hungría600-601Sudáfrica609Mauricio611Marruecos613Argelia619Túnez621Siria622Egipto624Libia625Jordania628Arabia Saudita629Emiratos Árabes Unidos64Finlandia690-692China70Noruega729Israel73Suécia740Guatemala741El Salvador742Honduras743Nicaragua744Costa Rica745Panamá746República

Dominicana750México759Venezuela765Suiza770Colombia773Uruguay775Perú777Bolivia779Argentina780Chile784Paraguay785Perú786Ecuador789Brasil80-83Italia84Espana85Cuba85Eslavaquia859República Checa860Serbia & Montenegro869Turquia87Holanda880Corea del Sur885Tailandia888Singapur890India893Vietnam899Indonesia90-91Austria93Australia95Nueva Zelanda955Malasia958MacaoEAN y UPCLos prefijos de los países no se ven alterados dependiendo de si se etiqueta mediante el estándar europeo (EAN) o el estadounidense (UPC). En ambos casos, los dos primeros dígitos, aunque en ocasiones pueden ser tres, corresponden a este código. Por eso se le llama 'prefijo'. Aunque actualmente en EE.UU., y Canadá se usa el UPC y en Europa y otros lugares del mundo el EAN, desde 2005 debe haber lectores láser y sistemas de escáner que puedan leer ambos códigos. Share – copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt – remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution – You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike– If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions – You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license terms for the material you are allowed to remix, transform, or build upon, as long as you acknowledge the creator, provide the same license to the recipient, and pay any copyright royalties that may apply due to the third party's legal actions or infringement claims. You may request, in writing, that we remove the attribution notice for your remix, transform, or build upon the material, provided you make all of the same requests to the other contributors you are building upon.
Lista de códigos de país de código de barras
2024-07-09 Conocer la lista de códigos de país de código de barras es fundamental para las empresas, los consumidores y cualquier persona involucrada en la distribución de productos.Esta actualización de 2024 proporciona información actualizada sobre el Código de país del Código de barras para ayudarle a mantenerse al tanto de la situación e identificar eficientemente el origen del producto.El Código de país / región del Código de barras es los primeros números del Código de barras, que indica el país / región donde se registra el Código de barras. Estos códigos no reflejan necesariamente el país de producción del producto, sino el origen del Código de barras.Por ejemplo, los productos cuyo código de barras comienza con "890" están registrados en la India, independientemente de dónde se produzcan.Importancia del Código de país del Código de barrasConocer la lista de códigos de país / región del Código de barras puede beneficiar a las diversas partes interesadas:Consumidor: ayuda a verificar el origen del producto y garantizar la autenticidad.Negocio: ayudar en la gestión de inventario y la logística de la cadena de suministro. Reguladores: promover el seguimiento y mantenimiento de las regulaciones comerciales de las mercancías importadas.Cómo leer el Código de barras y el Código de paísEl Código de barras suele estar compuesto por una serie de números, cada uno de los cuales tiene un uso específico.● Código de país: los primeros 1 - 3 dígitos representan el país de registro del Código de barras.● Código del fabricante: la siguiente serie de números indica el fabricante.● Código del producto: después del Código del fabricante, esta secuencia específica el producto.● Dígito de verificación: un dígito adicional que sigue al código de barras que se usa como ejemplo de código de barras UPC.● Código de país: el primer dígito del código de país / región indica el país de origen del producto.● 35.000 - código del fabricante de identificación.● 2915: Código del producto - código específico.● 2: número de verificación - para la detección de errores.Esta estructura ayuda a identificar los diferentes elementos del Código de barras UPC, on que el sistema de numeración, el código del fabricante, el Código del producto y los números de verificación juegan un papel específico, respectivamente.Cómo usar la lista de códigos de país de código de barrasEs fácil usar una lista de códigos de país con código de barras. Cuando se encuentra con el Código de barras del producto, solo tiene que coincidir los primeros números con el Código de país correspondiente en la lista anterior.Este proceso le puede ayudar a identificar la ubicación de registro del Código de barras, profundizando así en el origen de distribución del producto.¿¿ cómo identificar el origen del Código de barras? La siguiente es una lista completa de códigos de país de código de barras en 2024 , que le proporciona la información necesaria para identificar el origen del Código de barras. Código de barras / código de país / regiónPaís00 - 019Estados Unidos020 - 029Restricción de la distribución (eo.ue.030 - 039Estados Unidos y Canadá400 - 049Japón050 - 059Cipru060 - 099Estados Unidos y Canadá100 - 139Estados Unidos200 - 299Distribución restringida300 - 379Francia380Bulgaria383Eslovenia385Croacia387Bosnia y Herzegovina400 - 440Alemania450 - 459, 490 - 499Japón460 - 469Federación de Rusia470Kirguistán471Taiwán, China474Estonia475Letonia476Azerbaiyán477Lituania478Uzbekistán479Sri Lanka480Filipinas481Bielorrusia482Ucrania484Moldavia485Armenia486Georgia487Kazajistán489Hong Kong, China500 - 509Reino Unido de Gran

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Lista de códigos de país de código de barras
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El uso de un generador de códigos de barras garantiza que su Código de barras cumpla con los estándares globales y refleje correctamente el Código de país.Ya sea fabricante, distribuidor o minorista, nuestras herramientas simplifican el proceso de creación de códigos de barras y le ayudan a mantener la eficiencia y precisión de sus operaciones. En resumen, para cualquier persona involucrada en la distribución y Logística de productos, es fundamental mantenerse al tanto de la lista de códigos de país de código de barras.AI conocer y aprovechar los últimos códigos de país / región de código de barras, puede mejorar el proceso de seguimiento y verificación de autenticidad del producto.Recuerde, utilice nuestro generador de códigos de barras para satisfacer todas sus necesidades de creación de códigos de barras, asegurando precisión y cumplimiento de las normas internacionales. Optical machine-readable representation of data For the taxonomic method, see DNA barcoding. For a code of conduct for barrristers, see Legal ethics. A UPC-A barcode A barcode or bar code is a method of representing data in a visual, machine-readable form. Initially, barcodes represented data by varying the widths, spacings and sizes of parallel lines. These barcodes, now commonly referred to as linear or one-dimensional (1D), can be scanned by special optical scanners, called barcode readers, that were at one time severely limited in their use. The first barcode was developed by Norman Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver and patented in 1948. The first barcode was developed by Norman Joseph Woodland and Bernard Silver and patented in 1948. The invention was based on Morse code[2] that was extended to thin and thick bars. However, it took over twenty years before this invention became commercially successful. UK magazine Modern Railways December 1962 pages 387–389 record how British Railways had already perfected a barcode-reading system capable of correctly reading rolling stock travelling at 100 mph (160 km/h) with no mistakes. An early use of one type of barcode in an industrial context was sponsored by the Association of American Railroads in the late 1960s. Developed by General Telephone and Electronics (GTE) and called KarTrak ACI (Automatic Car Identification), this scheme involved placing colored stripes in various combinations on steel plates that were affixed to the sides of railroad rolling stock. Two plates were used per car, one on each side, with the arrangement of the colored stripes encoding information such as ownership, type of equipment, and identification number.[3] The plates were read by a trackside scanner located, for instance, at the entrance to a classification yard, while the car was moving past.[4] The project was abandoned after about ten years because the system proved unreliable after long-term use.[3] Barcodes became commercially successful when they were used to automate supermarket checkout systems, a task for which they have become almost universal. The Uniform Grocery Product Code Council had chosen, in 1973, the barcode design developed by George Laurer, Laure's partner in the company that developed the barcode with vertical bars, printed rather than etched, for use in the grocery industry. In the spring of 1971, RCA demonstrated their bulls-eye code at an earlier industry meeting. IBM executives at the meeting noticed the crowds at the RCA booth and immediately developed their own system. IBM marketing specialist Alec Jablonover remembered that the company still employed Woodland, and he established a new facility in Research Triangle Park to lead development. In July 1972 RCA began an 18-month test in a Kroger store in Cincinnati. Barcodes were printed on small pieces of adhesive paper, and attached by hand system employees when they were adding price tags. The code proved to have a serious problem, the printers would sometimes smear ink, rendering the code unreadable in most orientations. However, a linear code, like the one being developed by Woodland at IBM, was printed in the direction of the stripes, so extra ink would simply make the code "taller" while remaining readable. So on 3 April 1973 the IBM UPC was selected as the NAFC standard. IBM had designed five versions of UPC symbology for future industry requirements: UPC A, B, C, D, and E.[15] NCR installed a technology system at Marsh's Supermarket in Troy, Ohio, near the factory that was producing the equipment. On 26 June 1974, a 10-pack of Wrigley's Juicy Fruit gum was scanned, registering the first commercial use of the UPC.[16] In 1971 an IBM team was assembled for an intensive planning session, throwing out 12, 10 to 18 hours a day, how the technology would be deployed and operate cohesively across the system, and scheduling a roll-out plan. By 1972, the team were meeting with grocery manufacturers to introduce the symbol that would need to be printed on the packaging or labels of all of their products. There were no cost savings for a grocery to use it, unless at least 70% of the grocery's products had the barcode printed on the label by the manufacturer. IBM projected that the cost of the barcode would be less than the cost of the equipment. The equipment was expensive scanners by a critical mass of retailers while manufacturers simultaneously adopted barcode labels. Neither wanted to move first and results were not promising for the first couple of years, with Business Week proclaiming "The Supermarket Scanner That Failed" in a 1976 article.[16][17] Sims Supermarkets were the first location in Australia to use barcodes, starting in 1979.[18] A barcode system is a network of hardware and software, consisting primarily of mobile computers, printers, handheld scanners, infrastructure, and supporting software. Barcode systems are used to automate data collection where hand recording is neither timely nor cost effective. Despite often being provided by the same company, Barcoding systems are not radio-frequency identification (RFID) systems. Many companies use both technologies as part of larger resource management systems. A typical barcode system consist of some infrastructure, either wired or wireless that connects some number of mobile computers, handheld scanners, and printers to one or many databases that store and analyze the data collected by the system. At some level there must be some software to manage the system. The software may be as simple as code that manages the connection between the hardware and the database or as complex as an ERP, MRP, or some other inventory management software. A wide range of hardware is manufactured for use in barcode systems by such manufacturers as Datalogic, Intermec, HHP (Hand Held Products), Microscan Systems, Unitech, Metrologic, PSC, and PANMOBIL, but the best known brand of handheld scanners and mobile computers being produced by Symbol.[citation needed] a division of Motorola.

Some ERP, MRP, and other inventory management software have built in support for barcode reading. Alternatively, custom interfaces can be created using a language such as C++, C#, Java, Visual Basic.NET, and many others. In addition, software development kits are produced to aid the process. In 1981 the United States Department of Defense Council had chosen, in 1973, the barcode design developed by George Laurer, Laure's partner in the company that developed the barcode with vertical bars, printed rather than etched, for use in the grocery industry. In the spring of 1971, RCA demonstrated their bulls-eye code at an earlier industry meeting. IBM executives at the meeting noticed the crowds at the RCA booth and immediately developed their own system. IBM marketing specialist Alec Jablonover remembered that the company still employed Woodland, and he established a new facility in Research Triangle Park to lead development. In July 1972 RCA began an 18-month test in a Kroger store in Cincinnati. Barcodes were printed on small pieces of adhesive paper, and attached by hand system employees when they were adding price tags. The code proved to have a serious problem, the printers would sometimes smear ink, rendering the code unreadable in most orientations. However, a linear code, like the one being developed by Woodland at IBM, was printed in the direction of the stripes, so extra ink would simply make the code "taller" while remaining readable. So on 3 April 1973 the IBM UPC was selected as the NAFC standard. IBM had designed five versions of UPC symbology for future industry requirements: UPC A, B, C, D, and E.[15] NCR installed a technology system at Marsh's Supermarket in Troy, Ohio, near the factory that was producing the equipment. On 26 June 1974, a 10-pack of Wrigley's Juicy Fruit gum was scanned, registering the first commercial use of the UPC.[16] In 1971 an IBM team was assembled for an intensive planning session, throwing out 12, 10 to 18 hours a day, how the technology would be deployed and operate cohesively across the system, and scheduling a roll-out plan. By 1972, the team were meeting with grocery manufacturers to introduce the symbol that would need to be printed on the packaging or labels of all of their products. There were no cost savings for a grocery to use it, unless at least 70% of the grocery's products had the barcode printed on the label by the manufacturer. IBM projected that the cost of the barcode would be less than the cost of the equipment. The equipment was expensive scanners by a critical mass of retailers while manufacturers simultaneously adopted barcode labels. Neither wanted to move first and results were not promising for the first couple of years, with Business Week proclaiming "The Supermarket Scanner That Failed" in a 1976 article.[16][17] Sims Supermarkets were the first location in Australia to use barcodes, starting in 1979.[18] A barcode system is a network of hardware and software, consisting primarily of mobile computers, printers, handheld scanners, infrastructure, and supporting software. Barcode systems are used to automate data collection where hand recording is neither timely nor cost effective. Despite often being provided by the same company, Barcoding systems are not radio-frequency identification (RFID) systems. Many companies use both technologies as part of larger resource management systems. A typical barcode system consist of some infrastructure, either wired or wireless that connects some number of mobile computers, handheld scanners, and printers to one or many databases that store and analyze the data collected by the system. At some level there must be some software to manage the system. The software may be as simple as code that manages the connection between the hardware and the database or as complex as an ERP, MRP, or some other inventory management software. A wide range of hardware is manufactured for use in barcode systems by such manufacturers as Datalogic, Intermec, HHP (Hand Held Products), Microscan Systems, Unitech, Metrologic, PSC, and PANMOBIL, but the best known brand of handheld scanners and mobile computers being produced by Symbol.[citation needed] a division of Motorola.

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Barcode systems, mainly used in Korea.[52] Color Construct Code Color Construct Code is one of the few code symbologies designed to take advantage of multiple colors.[53][54] Cronto Visual Cryptogram The Cronto Visual Cryptogram (also called photoTAN) is a specialized color barcode, spun out from research at the University of Cambridge by Iren Drekonj, Stevan Milošević and Elena Prizakaya.[55] It is the first transaction signing in e-banking, and the first color encryption. It is used as a challenge to compute a transaction authentication number using a secret token.[56] CyberCam From Sony, it is a touchless digital whiteboard, printed on performance gloves and stretched and distorted.[57][58] DataGlyphs From Palo Alto Research Center (also termed Xerox PARC).[59] Patented.[60] DataGlyphs can be embedded into a half-tone image or background shading pattern in a way that is almost perceptually invisible, similar to steganography.[61][62] Data Matrix From Microscan Systems, formerly RVSI Acuity CIMatrix/Siemens. Public domain. Increasingly used throughout the United States. Single segment Data Matrix is also termed Semacode. - International Standard: ISO/IEC 16022. Datastrip Code From Datastrip, Inc. Digimarc code The Digimarc Code is a unique identifier, or code, based on imperceptible patterns that can be applied to marketing materials, including packaging, displays, ads in magazines, circulars, radio and television.[63] digital paper patterned paper used in conjunction with a digital pen to create handwritten digital documents. The printed dot pattern uniquely identifies the position coordinates on the paper. [64] Digital Digital sound code for printing on cinematic film between the threading holes DotCode Standardized as ISS DotCode Symbology Specification 4.0. Public domain. Extended 2D replacement of Code 128 barcode. At this time is used to track individual cigarette and pharmaceutical packages. Dot Code A Also known as Philips Dot Code.[65] Patented in 1988.[65] DWCode Introduced by GSI US and GSI Germany, the DWCode is a unique, imperceptible data carrier that is repeated across the entire graphics design of a package[66] EZCode Designed for decoding by cameraphones:[67] from IScanLab.[68] Han Xin Code Code designed to encode Chinese characters, invented in 2007 by Chinese company The Article Numbering Center of China, introduced by Association for Automatic Identification and Mobility in 2011 and published as ISO/IEC 20830:2021 in 2021. High Capacity Color Barcode HCCB was developed by Microsoft; licensed by ISAN-IA. HueCode From Robot Design Associates. Uses greyscale or colour:[69] InterCode From Icomlab, Inc. The standard 2D Code in South Korea. All 3 South Korean mobile carriers put the scanner program in its code into their handsets to access mobile internet, as a default embedded program. [AR Code Just Another Bar Code] A color barcode, square or rectangle. Licensee from MaxiCode by United Parcel Service. Now public domain. mCode Designed by NextCode Corporation, specifically to work with mobile phones and mobile services.[70] It is implementing an independent error detection technique preventing false decoding, it uses a variable-size error correction polynomial, which depends on the exact size of the code.[71] Messenger Code Proprietary ring-shaped code for Facebook Messenger. Defunct as of 2019, replaced by standard QR codes. Micro QR code Micro QR code is a smaller version of the QR code standard for applications where symbol size is limited. Micro PDF417 MicroPDF417 is a restricted size barcode, similar to PDF417, which is used to add additional data to linear barcodes. MIMCC Designed to disseminate high capacity mobile phone content via existing color print and electronic media, without the need for network connectivity NexCode NexCode is developed and patented by S5 Systems. Nintendo Dot Code Developed by Olympus Corporation to store songs, images, and mini-games for Denso Boy Advance on Pokémon trading cards. PDF417 Originated by Symbol Technologies. Public domain. - International standard: ISO/IEC 15438 Code A proprietary matrix code in hexagonal shape.[72] Qode American proprietary and patented 2D Code from NeoMedia Technologies, Inc.[68] QR code Initially developed, patented and owned by Denso Wave for automotive components management; they have chosen not to exercise their patent rights. Can encode Latin and Japanese Kanji and Kana characters, music, images, URLs, emails. De facto standard for most modern smartphones. Used with BlackBerry Messenger to pick up contacts rather than using a PIN code. The most frequently used type of code to scan with smartphones, and one of the most widely used 2D Codes.[73] Public domain. - International standard: ISO/IEC 18004 Rectangular Micro QR Code (mQR Code) Rectangular extension of QR Code Originated by Denso Wave. Public domain. - International standard: ISO/IEC 23941 Screencode Developed and patented[74][75] by Hewlett-Packard Labs. A time-varying 2D pattern using to encode data via brightness fluctuations in an image, for the purpose of high bandwidth data transfer from computer displays to smartphones via smartphone cameras and other cameras. Invented by Timothy Kindberg and John Ostromo, publicly disclosed at ACM HotMobile 2008.[76] ShotCode Circular pattern codes for camera phones. Originally from Harbergary Magic Ltd in name Spotcode. Before that most likely termed TRIPCode. Snapcode, also called Ro-R code Used by Snapchat, Spectacles, etc. US9111164B1[77][78][79] Snowflake Code A proprietary code developed by Electronic Automation Ltd. in 1981. It is possible to encode more than 100 numeric digits in a space of only 5mm x 5mm. User-selectable error correction allows up to 40% of the code to be destroyed and still remain readable. The code is used in the pharmaceutical industry and has an advantage that it can be applied to products and materials in a wide variety of ways, including printed labels, ink-jet printing, laser-etching, indenting or hole punching.[41][80][81] SPARQCode QR code encoding standard from MSKYNET, Inc. T1C39 This is a combination of the two barcodes Code 39 and MicroPDF417, forming a 2D pattern. It is also known as Telecommunications Industry Forum (TCIF) Code 39 or TCIF Linked Code 39.[82] Trillcode Designed for mobile phone scanning.[83] Developed by Lark Computer, a Romanian company.[71] VOICEYE Developed and patented by VOICEYE, Inc. in South Korea, it aims to allow blind and visually impaired people to access printed information. It also claims to be the 2D Code that has the world's largest storage capacity. WeChat Mini Program code A circular code with outward-projecting lines.[84] First, second and third generation barcodes GTIN-12 number encoded in UPC-A barcode symbol. First and last digit are always placed outside the symbol to indicate Quiet Zones that are necessary for barcode scanners to work properly EAN-13 (GTIN-13) number encoded in EAN-13 barcode symbol. First digit is always placed outside the symbol, additionally quiet zone indicator (>) is used to indicate Quiet Zones that are necessary for barcode scanners to work properly "Wikipedia" encoded in Code 93 "WIKI39ms" encoded in Code 39 "Wikipedia" encoded in Code 128 An example of a stacked barcode. Specifically a "Codablock" barcode. PDF417 samples Lorem ipsum boilerplate text as four segment Data Matrix 2D "This is an example Aztec symbol for Wikipedia" encoded Aztec Code Text EZCode High Capacity Color Barcode of the URL for Wikipedia's article on High Capacity Color Barcode "Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia" The Free Encyclopedia in several languages encoded in DataGlyphs Two different 2D barcodes used in film: Dolby Digital between the sprocket holes with the "Double D" logo in the middle, and Sony Dynamic Digital Sound in the blue area to the left of the sprocket holes QR code for the Wikipedia URL. "Quick Response", the most popular 2D barcode. It is open in that the specification is disclosed and the patent is not exercised.[85] MaxiCode New City. This encodes the string "Wikipedia, The Free Encyclopedia" ShotCode sample detail of Twilight Optar scan from laser printed paper, carrying 32 kbits/QV Vorbis digital music (48 seconds per A4 page) A KarTrak railroad Automatic Equipment Identification label on a caboose in Florida In architecture, a building in Lingang New City by German architects Gerkan, Marg and Partners incorporates a barcode design.[86] as does a shopping mall called Shtrikhd-ko (Russian for barcode) in Narodnaya ulitsa ("People's Street") in the Nevskiy district of St. Petersburg, Russia.[87] In media, in 2011, the National Film Board of Canada and ARTE France launched a web documentary entitled Barcode.tv, which allows users to view films about everyday objects by scanning the product's barcode with their iPhone camera.[88][89] In professional wrestling, the WWE stable D-Generation X incorporated a barcode into their entrance video, as well as on a T-shirt.[90][91] In video games, the protagonist of the Hitman video game series has a barcode tattoo on the back of his head; QR codes can also be scanned in a side mission in Watch Dogs. The 2018 videogame Judgment features QR Codes that protagonist Takayuki Yagami can photograph with his phone camera. These are mostly to unlock parts for Yagami's Drone.[92] Interactive Textbooks were first published by Harcourt College Publishers to Expand Education Technology with interactive Textbooks.[93] Some companies integrate custom designs into barcodes on their consumer products without impairing their readability. Some have regarded barcodes to be an intrusive surveillance technology. Some Christians, pioneered by a 1992 book The New Money System 666 by Mary Stewart Reife, believe the codes hide the number 666, representing the "Number of the beast" [94] Old Believers, a separation of the Russian Orthodox Church, believe barcodes are the stamp of the Antichrist.[95] Television host Phil Donahue described barcodes as a "corporate plot against consumers" [96] Automated identification and data capture (AIDC) Barcode printer Campus card Automatic Identification and Data Capture Technologies (AIM). 2002. Archived from the original (PDF) on 10 September 2016. Retrieved 23 November 2017. ^ Ziegler, Anne (October 2003). "Retailer chargebacks: is there an upside? Retailer compliance initiatives can lead to efficiency". Frontline Solutions. Archived from the original on 8 July 2012. ^ a b c d e f g h i j k l Corp. Express. "Barcode Glossary | Express". Express Corp. Archived from the original on 11 December 2019. 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Harmon, Helmers Publishing, ISBN 0-911261-00-1, 425 pages Punched Cards to Bar Codes - Benjamin Nelson, Helmers Publishing, ISBN 0-911261-12-5, 434 pages Revolution at the Checkout Counter: The Explosion of the Bar Code - Stephen A. Brown, Harvard University Press, ISBN 0-674-76720-9 Reading Between The Lines - Craig K. Harmon and Russ Adams, Helmers Publishing, ISBN 0-911261-00-1, 297 pages The Black and White Solution: Bar Code and the IBM PC - Russ Adams and Joyce Lane, Helmers Publishing, ISBN 0-911261-01-X, 169 pages Sourcebook of Automatic Identification and Data Collection - Russ Adams, Van Nostrand Reinhold, ISBN 0-442-31850-2, 298 pages Inside Out: The Wonders of Modern Technology - Carol J. Amato, Smithsonian Institution, ISBN 0931746572, 1992 Retrieved from "26-pin mini-DIN connector for connecting keyboards and mice to a PC compatible computer "PS/2 keyboard" and "PS/2 mouse" redirect here. For the keyboards normally supplied with IBM PS/2 computers, see Model M keyboard. For peripherals and game conversions for the video game console, see PlayStation 2. PS/2 port The color-coded PS/2 connection ports (purple for keyboard and green for mouse)Type keyboard and computer mouse data connectorProduction historyDesigner IBMDesigned 1987, 38 years ago (1987)Superseded DIN connector, DE-9 connector and Mini-DIN 9InPortSuperseded by USB (USB human interface device class)General specificationsHot pluggableNoExternal YesCable 4 wires plus shieldPins 6Connector Mini-DINElectricalSignal 5 V DCArth Dedicated pin and shieldMax. voltage 5.0±0.5 VMax. current 275 mADataData signal Serial data at 10.0–16.7 kHz with 1 start bit, 8 data bits (LSB first), 1 parity bit (odd), 1 stop bit, [1 ack bit (if host-to-host)][Bittare 7–12 kbit/sMax. devices 1 or 2a)Protocol SerialPinout Female connector from the frontPin 1 +DADATA DataSignal 2 Not connectedb)Pin 3 GND GroundPin 4 Vcc +5 V DC at 275 mA max +CLK Clock Pin 6 Not connectedc) ^ Keyboard and mouse ports may be combined into a single port which can be used to connect both by splitter cable. ^ Sometimes, mouse Data for splitter cable. ^ Sometimes, mouse Clock for splitter cable. The PS/2 port is a 6-pin mini-DIN connector used for connecting keyboards and mice to a PC compatible computer system. Its name comes from the IBM Personal System/2 series of personal computers, with which it was introduced in 1987. The PS/2 mouse connector generally replaced the older DE-9 RS-232 "serial mouse" connector, while the PS/2 keyboard connector replaced the larger 5-pin/180° DIN connector used in the IBM PC/AT system. The PS/2 keyboard port is electrically and logically identical to the IBM AT keyboard port, differing only in the type of electrical connector used. The PS/2 platform introduced a second port with the same design as the keyboard port for use to connect a mouse; thus the PS/2-style keyboard and mouse interfaces are electrically similar and employ the same communication protocol. However, unlike the otherwise similar Apple Desktop Bus connector used by Apple, a given system's keyboard and mouse port may not be interchangeable since the two devices use different sets of commands and the device drivers generally are hard-coded to communicate with each device at the address of the port that is conventionally assigned to that device. (That is, keyboard drivers are written to use the first port, and mouse drivers are written to use the second port.)(1) Each port implements a bidirectional synchronous serial channel.(2) The channel is slightly asymmetrical: it favors transmission from the input device to the computer, which is the majority case. The bidirectional IBM AT and PS/2 keyboard interface is a development of the unidirectional IBM PC keyboard interface, using the same signal lines but adding capability to send data back to the keyboard from the computer; this explains the asymmetry.(3) The interface has two main signal lines, Data and Clock. These are single-ended signals driven by open-collector drivers at each end. Normally, the transmission is from the device to the host. To transmit a byte, the device simply outputs a serial frame of data (including 8 bits of data and a parity bit) on the Data line serially as it toggles the Clock line once for each bit. The host controls the direction of communication using the Clock line; when the host pulls it low, communication from the attached device is inhibited. The host can interrupt the device by pulling Clock low while the device is transmitting; the device can detect this by Clock staying low when the device releases it to go high as the device-generated clock signal toggles. When the host pulls Clock low, the device must immediately stop transmitting and release Clock and Data to both float high. (So far, all of this is the same as the unidirectional communication protocol of the IBM PC keyboard port, though the serial frame formats differ.) The host can use this state of the interface simply to inhibit the device from transmitting when the host is not ready to receive. (For the IBM PC keyboard port, this was the only normal use of signalling from the computer to the keyboard. The keyboard could not be commanded to retransmit a keyboard scan code after the host sends a non-reverse data channel carry command to the keyboard, so the only way to avoid losing scan codes when the computer was too busy to receive them was to inhibit the keyboard from sending them until the computer was ready. This method of operation is still an option on the IBM AT and PS/2 keyboard port.)(4) To send a byte of data back to the device, the host pulls Clock low, waits briefly, pulls Data low and releases the Clock line again. The device then generates a Clock signal while the host outputs a frame of bits on the Data line, one bit per Clock pulse, similar to what the attached device would do to transmit in the other direction. However, while the device-to-host transmission reads bits on falling Clock edges, transmission in the other direction reads bits on rising edges. After the data byte, the host releases the Data line, and the device will pull the Data line low for one clock period to indicate successful reception. A keyboard normally interprets the received byte as a command or a parameter for a preceding command. The device will not attempt to transmit to the host until both Clock and Data have been high for a minimum period of time.[5] Transmission from the device to the host is favored because from the normal idle state, the device does not have to seize the channel before it can transmit—the device just begins transmitting immediately. In contrast, the host must seize the channel by pulling first the Clock line and then the Data line low and waiting for the device to have time to release the channel and prepare to receive; only then can the host begin to transmit data. PS/2 dualport, corresponding splitter (Y-cable) and pinout (female) Older laptops and some contemporary motherboards have a single port that supports either a keyboard or a mouse. Sometimes the port also allows one of the devices to be connected to the two normally unused pins in the connector to allow both to be connected at once through a special splitter cable.[6] This configuration is common on IBM/Lenovo Thinkpad notebooks among many others. The PS/2 keyboard interface is electrically the same as the 5-pin DIN connector on earlier AT keyboards, and keyboards designed for one can be connected to the other with a simple wiring adapter. Such wiring adapters and adapter cables were once commonly available for sale. Note that IBM PC and PC XT keyboards use a different unidirectional protocol with the same DIN connector as AT keyboards, so though a PC or XT keyboard can be connected to PS/2 port using a wiring adapter, the earlier keyboard will not work with the PS/2 port. (At least, it cannot work with normal PS/2 keyboard driver software, including the system BIOS keyboard driver.) In contrast to this, the PS/2 mouse interface is substantially different from RS-232 (which was generally used for mice on PCs without PS/2 ports), but nonetheless many mice were made that could operate with both simple passive wiring adapters, where the mice would detect the presence of the adapter based on its wiring and then switch protocols accordingly. PS/2 mouse and keyboard connectors have also been used in non-IBM PC-compatible computer systems, such as the DEC AlphaStation line, early IBM RS/6000 CHRP machines and SGI Indy, Indigo 2, and newer (Octane, etc.) computers.[7] Macintosh clone computers based on the "LPX-40" logic board design featured PS/2 mouse and keyboard ports, including the Motorola StarMax and the Power Computing PowerBase.[8] PS/2 is now considered a legacy port, with USB ports now normally preferred for connecting keyboards and mice. This dates back at least as far as the Intel/Microsoft PC 2001 specification of 2000. However, as of 2023, although PS/2 ports are rarely included in off the shelf computer systems, they continue to be included on some computer motherboards and are favored by some users for various reasons including the following: PS/2 ports may be favored for security reasons in a corporate environment as they allow USB ports to be totally disabled, preventing the connection of any USB removable disks and malicious USB devices.[9] The PS/2 interface provides no restriction on key rollover, although USB keyboards have no such restriction either, unless operated in BOOT mode, which is the exception. To free USB ports for other uses like removable USB devices. Some USB keyboards may not be able to operate the BIOS on certain motherboards due to driver issues or lack of support. The PS/2 interface has near-universal compatibility with BIOS. The simplicity of PS/2 makes it useful for embedded systems and retro computers that may lack USB host peripheral. This also takes advantage of the wide availability of USB keyboard and mouse with PS/2 compatibility mode. [10] USB mice send data more quickly than PS/2 mice because serial data channels on USB mice are polled at a default rate of 125 Hz while PS/2 mice sense interrupts at a default rate of 100 Hz when they have data to send. USB mice do not require a USB controller to interrupt the system when they have no status change to report or polling to the USB HID specification's default profile for mice.[13] Both PS/2 and USB allow the sample rate to be overridden, with PS/2 supporting a sampling rate of up to 200 Hz[2] and USB supporting a polling rate up to 1 kHz[11] as long as the mouse runs at full-speed USB speeds or higher, while USB 2.0 capable devices can support up to 8 kHz polling rates. The USB HID keyboard interface requires that it explicitly handle key rollover, with the full HID keyboard class supporting n-key rollover. However, the USB host keyboard class (designed to allow the BIOS to send a keyboard in the absence of OS USB HID support) only allows 6-key rollover. Some keyboard peripherals support only the latter class, and some OSes may fail to switch to using the full HID keyboard class with a device after boot.[14] Passive PS/2 to USB adapters Active USB to PS/2 converter Many keyboards and mice were specifically designed to support both the USB and the PS/2 interfaces and protocols, selecting the appropriate connection type at power-on. Such devices are generally equipped with a USB connector and ship with a passive wiring adapter to allow connection to a PS/2 port. Such passive adapters may be specific to the devices they came with; however, the most common configuration involves sharing the GND and Vcc (+5 V) pins of both ports. 3 or more devices connecting the USB D+ pin to the PS/2 +CLK pin, and connecting the USB D- pin to the PS/2 +DATA pin. Using such adapters requires a dual-mode controller on the keyboard or mouse side.[15][16][17] USB to PS/2 passive adapter pinout[15] USB pin Number USB pin Name PS/2 pin Number PS/2 pin Name 1 VBUS A Vcc 2 + +DADATA 3 + +CLK 4 GND 5 3ND 6ND 7ND 8ND 9ND 10ND 11ND 12ND 13ND 14ND 15ND 16ND 17ND 18ND 19ND 20ND 21ND 22ND 23ND 24ND 25ND 26ND 27ND 28ND 29ND 30ND 31ND 32ND 33ND 34ND 35ND 36ND 37ND 38ND 39ND 40ND 41ND 42ND 43ND 44ND 45ND 46ND 47ND 48ND 49ND 50ND 51ND 52ND 53ND 54ND 55ND 56ND 57ND 58ND 59ND 60ND 61ND 62ND 63ND 64ND 65ND 66ND 67ND 68ND 69ND 70ND 71ND 72ND 73ND 74ND 75ND 76ND 77ND 78ND 79ND 80ND 81ND 82ND 83ND 84ND 85ND 86ND 87ND 88ND 89ND 90ND 91ND 92ND 93ND 94ND 95ND 96ND 97ND 98ND 99ND 100ND 101ND 102ND 103ND 104ND 105ND 106ND 107ND 108ND 109ND 110ND 111ND 112ND 113ND 114ND 115ND 116ND 117ND 118ND 119ND 120ND 121ND 122ND 123ND 124ND 125ND 126ND 127ND 128ND 129ND 130ND 131ND 132ND 133ND 134ND 135ND 136ND 137ND 138ND 139ND 140ND 141ND 142ND 143ND 144ND 145ND 146ND 147ND 148ND 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