## KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER : : FLOW CHARTS

Anything can be represented in Binary Code - words, numbers, images, sound

## REPRESENTING CHARACTERS

Alphabetical characters are used to make up words
A single letter, number or punctuation is called a character
Characters can be joined together to form a string
Computers cannot process characters directly
They can only process binary
So each character on the keyboard needs to be converted into binary called a Character Set

## CHARACTER SETS

A Character Set is a collection of characters that a computer can recognise from their binary values
There are three character sets - ASCIII, Extended ASCII and Unicode

## ASCII

ASCII is the most common character set for English
Any English language character, single digit number, punctuation space or return can be represented using 7 bits
The eighth bit - a 0 - is added at the start of the binary string ASCII can represent 128 characters

## Extended ASCII

Extended ASCII is a character set that uses the final eighth bit from ASCII - giving 256 characters
The first 128 characters are the same as ASCII
Extended ASCII covers most European Languages

MODEL ANSWER
In ASCII the letter A is represented as 01000001, the letter B as
01000010 and the letter C as 01000011
How would the letter D be represented?
01000100

## UNICODE

Unicode is a character set that covers every language in the world t uses 16 bits for each character
Extended Unicode uses 32 bits for each character

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