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NOTES[1] by far

" …… …… "

and [2] to make sure

that make

KEYWORDS Binary Coded Decimal BCD

- ASCII EBCDIC

- even-parity odd-parity

parity checking EXERCISES1 True False 1

_____ The possible symbols in the binary numbering system are 0 to 9 2 _____ The decimal value of 16 is represented in 4 bit BCD as 00010101 3 _____Alphanumeric versions of BCD commonly use 7 or 8 bits to represent characters 4 _____ A 6 bit alphanumeric code can represent 128 different characters 5 _____There are four 8 bit codes in current use 6 _____ Each 8 bit unit used to code data is called a byte 7 _____ Eight bit codes are limited to representing 128 different characters 8 _____ An extra check or parity bit is often added to each 7 or 8 bit character represented in storage so that it will be possible to detect coding errors that may occur 9 _____ The digits that can be found in the binary numbering system are only 0s and 1s 10_____ Using BCD we can convert the entire decimal value into a pure binary form 2 Fill in the

blanks with appropriate words or phrases found behind this exercise 1 Every computer stores numbers letters and characters in a _____ form 2 The abbreviation BCB is derived from its full name_____ 3 Using BCD we can convert each decimal number into its binary_____ 4 In addition to four numeric place positions in an 8-bit code there are another four _____positions 5 The most popular code used to represent data internally in personal computer is_____ 6 The main difference between EBCDIC and ASCII-8 is_____ positions 7 Parity checking has two types they are_____ 8 Any character can be represented by using just_____of 0 and 1 a equivalent b even-parity and odd-parity c ASCII d coded e two digits f patterns of zone g zone bit h binary coded decimal1 1 f 2 f 3 t 4 f 5 f 6 t 7 f 8 t 9 t 10 f2 1 d 2 h 3 a 4 g 5 c 6 f 7 b 8 e 100Test

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