

6 Lecture - CS401

Important Subjective

1. What is ASCII code and what is its purpose?

Answer: ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a standardized code used to represent characters in the English language, using 7-bit binary numbers. It is used to represent text-based data in computing and telecommunications, allowing computers to communicate and interpret text data.

How many characters can be represented using ASCII code?

Answer: ASCII code can represent up to 128 characters, including uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and other symbols.

What is the difference between printable and non-printable ASCII characters?

Answer: Printable ASCII characters are those that can be displayed on a screen or printed on paper, such as letters, numbers, and punctuation marks. Non-printable ASCII characters, on the other hand, are codes that cannot be displayed, such as the backspace, tab, and carriage return characters.

What is the decimal value for the uppercase letter 'D' in ASCII code?

Answer: The decimal value for the uppercase letter 'D' in ASCII code is 68.

What is the ASCII code for the exclamation mark symbol (!)?

Answer: The ASCII code for the exclamation mark symbol is 33.

What is the binary representation of the ASCII code for the letter 'B'?

Answer: The binary representation of the ASCII code for the letter 'B' is 01000010.

What is the ASCII code for the dollar symbol (\$)?

Answer: The ASCII code for the dollar symbol is 36.

How is ASCII code related to Unicode?

Answer: Unicode is an extension of ASCII code that can represent a much larger range of characters from different languages and scripts. ASCII code is the basis of the first 128 characters in Unicode.

What is the hexadecimal representation of the ASCII code for the lowercase letter 's'?

Answer: The hexadecimal representation of the ASCII code for the lowercase letter 's' is 73.

How has the use of ASCII code evolved over time?

Answer: While ASCII code is still widely used today, it has been largely replaced by Unicode in modern computing systems. However, it remains an important part of computing history and continues to be used in some legacy systems and applications.