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* 1. Yes, the Baudot code used enough bits to account for the English alphabet (5 bits equals 32 possible combinations of ones and zeroes)
  2. LTRS (letters) and FIGS (figures) were special characters used to shift between code sets; ENC (enquiry, “who are you?”) is also a special character, as are LF (“line feed”) and CR (“carriage return”).

1. The ASCII equivalent of the EBCDIC code for the letter “A” (193) would be 65.
   1. Extended ASCII can hold 256 characters (0-255)
   2. Standard 7-bit (it was really 8-bit, but the last bit was used for parity checks) ASCII could hold 128 characters, Extended 8-bit ASCII (which freed up that 8th bit used for parity checking due to improvements in other data transmission protocols) could hold twice as many (as bit depth increases, the number of combinations doubles).
   3. The added characters were generally accented characters found in European languages as well as special characters
2. “den”
3. “ME”