**Presentation Notes**

1. What does the ASCII acronym stand for?

Stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange

1. What is the ASCII code used for?

Representing and storing text in computers. Also encodes text for electronic communication.

1. Encoding characters (i.e. letters on the keyboard) into ASCII code numbers  
   1. What is the ASCII code for the letter “A”  
      65
   2. What is the ASCII code for the letter “a”  
      97
   3. Why are they different?  
      Upper case and lower case are different symbols. The computer doesn’t really know what the alphabet is or how to read and write.
   4. What is the ASCII code for the space bar?

32. The ASCII code also includes some “un-printable” characters.

1. Decoding ASCII code numbers into characters and letters   
   1. What character corresponds to ASCII code 61 decimal  
      =
   2. What character corresponds to ASCII code 8 decimal  
      backspace
   3. Why is the character 8 not the same as ASCII code 8  
      character “8” is text symbol, code 8 is an number. Symbols and numbers are different things to a computer.
   4. What is the range of non-printable characters in ASCII

Codes 0 to 31

1. How would you code the string “Hello” in ASCII?  
     
   H e l l o

72 101 108 108 111

1. How would you code the string “127” in ASCII?  
   1 2 7  
   49 50 55
2. What is the difference between 127 and “127”?

127 is an integer number. Computers don’t need to use ASCII for numbers. “127” is a string of text symbols. A human might see this as the number 127. A computer doesn’t know it’s a number.

**Student Questions**

1. Why do computers have to convert characters (i.e. letters on the keyboard) into numbers? Why can’t computers just use the letters directly?  
   Computers do not understand human language or the alphabet. So instead it converts the characters into numbers and then the computer converts those numbers back into characters using the ASCII table.
2. How do computers communicate with people who speak different languages and use different alphabets? What is used instead of the ASCII code table?

It is because ASCII is only for the English and for other languages it is the extended ASCII using ALT. Unicode is also something that is used for different languages. It is a 16-bit character set where all the characters occupy the same space. In Unicode each meaning is given its own meaning. There is also the EBCDIC code

1. Research online-documentation for the Python **ord()** function. Provide some sample code that demonstrates the use of the **ord()** function.

The ord() function is used to classify what letter represents the integer. For example if I type print((ord(‘a’)), I will be displayed by the answer of 97 in decimal. Another example is if I type ord(J), I will be displayed with an answer of 74 in decimal

1. Research online-documentation for the Python **chr()** function. Provide some sample code that demonstrates the use of the **chr()** function.

 The chr() function does the opposite of ord(). If you enter this code: print((chr(99)), I will get displayed with the answer of c. Another example is print((chr(74)), I will displayed with the answer of 72 in decimal.

1. Write a Python program that uses the ord() and chr() functions to do the following:

Read a single character (i.e. single letter or keyboard symbol) from the console input.

Convert the character to an ASCII code number.

num = ord(input(""))

print(num)

Add 3 to the code number.

num = ord(input(""))

num = num + 3

print(num)

Convert the new code number back to a character (i.e. single letter or keyboard symbol)

num = ord(input(""))

num = num + 3

print(num)

print(chr(num))

Print the new character to the console output.

num = ord(input(""))

num = num + 3

print(num)

print(chr(num))

1. Enhance your program to add the following features:

After reading the single character from console input, check to make sure that the character is a letter (i.e. a to z or A to Z). Print a warning message if the character is not a letter.

1. num = ord(input(""))
2. print(num)
3. print(chr(num))
4. if (num < 57):
5. if (num > 47):
6. print ("Warning")

After converting the code number back to a character, print a “\*” if the character is not a letter.

num = ord(input(""))

print(num)

if (num < 57):

 if (num > 47):

  print ("\*")

**Extension (Optional)**

7.Extend your program to operate on a string read in from the console input.

* 1. Use a loop to process the string as a sequence of single characters
  2. Use your original code process the characters
  3. Append the characters to make a new output string
  4. Print the new string to console output