Binary Codes :

- **Nibble** - 4 bits (half a byte)
- **Byte** - 8 bits
- **Kilobyte** (KB) - 1024 bytes
- **Megabyte** (MB) - 1024 kilobytes
- **Gigabyte** (GB) - 1024 megabytes
- **Terabyte** (TB) - 1024 gigabytes

Types of Numbering System :

- Binary (Base 2) (0 & 1)
- Octal (Base 8) (0 to 7)
- Decimal (Base 10) (0 to 9)
- Hexa-Decimal (Base 16) (0 to 9, A to F)

Types of Codes :

- ASCII
- BCD
- EBCDIC
- Unicode

ASCII

- ASCII stands for **American Standard Code For Information Interchange.**
- It is a code for representing 128 English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127. For example, the ASCII code for uppercase *M* is 77.
- Most computers use ASCII codes to represent text, which makes it possible to transfer data from one computer to another.

Cont..

- ASCII is a character encoding standard for electronic communication.
- ASCII code for a to z is from 97 to 122.
- That means, 97 for a, 98 for b, 99 for c, z for 122.
- ASCII code for A to Z is from 65 to 90.
- That means, 65 for A, 66 for B, and 90 for Z.
- ASCII codes are also available for special characters like space, enter key, shift, etc