1. **Binary**

- Binary is a counting system that has only two values: 1 and 0. One value in the binary system = 1 bit and one byte = 8 bits.

1. **ASCII**

- ASCII consists of characters, each character corresponding to a natural number *(e.x: 72 in ASCII represents the character "H".)*

1. **Unicode**

- Unicode like an evolution of ASCII, supporting more characters, including characters from all the world's writing systems, emojis.

1. **Algorithm**

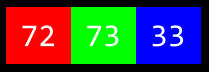
- An algorithm is a finite set of steps (each step must be unambiguous) to solve a problem in an optimal way in terms of time and memory complexity.

1. **Pseudocode**

- Pseudocode is used to describe algorithms in a simple way, making it easy to understand without having to worry about the syntax of a specific programming language.

1. **Representation**

- Computers can represent audio, video, and other data as strings of bits (1s and 0s).

- In the RGB color system, each color (Red, Green, Blue) is usually represented by a value from 0 to 255. *(e.x: light shade of yellow is (72, 73, 33) )*