CODINDG DECODING

Types Of Coding-Decoding Reasoning

Candidates can check all the types of coding-decoding reasoning here.

1. Binary Coding-Decoding

In this type of coding-decoding decimal numbers are coded in the form of binary numbers such as 0 or 1. The number which has base 2 is known as binary number. Binary number is made by 0's and 1's complements. So, coded binary number consists of two processes. One is conversion of binary to decimal and another is decimal to binary.

2. Letters to Letters Coding-Decoding

In letter-letter coding, the candidate will need to get phrases from letters. Getting phrases from letters that we set up as according to a sure sample or code is the subject of this segment on Letter-letter coding. In general, we are saying that Getting phrases from letters is installation to choose the candidate's capacity to decipher the guideline of thumb that codes a specific word/message and break the code. In this type of coding-decoding, the alphabet of words is added with various operations like addition, subtraction, etc

3. Chinese Coding-Decoding

In these questions, all words consisting the same meaning but in different orders candidates have to find out the code of every word.

4. Conditional Coding-Decoding

In this type of coding-decoding question, a few conditions and operations need to apply, candidates have to understand these conditions and then answer the questions.

5. Numbers to Numbers Coding-Decoding

In this type of coding-decoding question in the reasoning ability section, only numbers are used in various forms.

6. Letters to Numbers Coding-Decoding

In these types of questions, letters and numbers are used like CAT12, ABE45, etc.

Coding Decoding Tips & Tricks

- Try to understand the pattern of codes that are given to you in question. You can use the hit and trial method and check for various rules.
- While solving the coding-decoding questions try to find out the relation between the two terms, the given word and its codes should be done first.
- The first thing while attempting coding-decoding questions o approach them to step by step. Check the code and deduce the pattern. It is important that the pattern will be clearly visible as soon as you see the code. Try and match the pattern/ logic by arranging and rearranging the letters of the codes.
- You can use the elimination method to simplify the quote and remove the unnecessary values.
- Solving a bunch of questions on daily basis quizzes will be helpful for you in your preparation.

CODING DECODING

Q 1. In a certain code, TERMINAL is written as SDQLJOBM. How is CREDIBLE written in that code?

(1) BQDCJCMF (2) DSFEJCMF (3) BQDCHAKD (4) DSFEIIAKD

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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CODING DECODING

Q 2. In a certain code language CONSUMER is written as ERUMNSCO. How will TRIANGLE be written in that code language?

(1) LENGIATR (2) EENGIATR (3) LEGNIATR (4) LEGNAJTR

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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CODING DECODING

Q 3. In a certain code, 'ROAMING' is written as 'APRNGOI'. How would 'PLATEAU' be written in the same code?

(1) AMPTUBE (2) PMAUEBU (3) ALPUUAE (4) AMPUUBE

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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(1) AMPTUBE (2) PMAUEBU (3) ALPUUAE (4) AMPUUBE

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 4. In a certain code ORBITAL is written as CSPHMBU. How is CHARGER written in that code?

(1) BIDQSFH (2) BIDSSFH (3) BIDQQDF (4) DIBQSFH

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 4. In a certain code ORBITAL is written as CSPHMBU. How is CHARGER written in that code?

(1) BIDQSFH (2) BIDSSFH (3) BIDQQDF (4) DIBQSFH

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 5. In a certain code SUBSTANCE is written as RATRUFDOB. How is TENTHOUSE written in that code?

(1) SMDSIFTVP (2) UOFUIDRTN (3) UOFUIFTVP

(4) SMDSIDRTN (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 5. In a certain code SUBSTANCE is written as RATRUFDOB. How is TENTHOUSE written in that code?

(1) SMDSIFTVP
(2) UOFUIDRTN
(3) UOFUIFTVP
(4) SMDSIDRTN
(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 6. In a certain code AUTOMATIC is written as PUVBMBUJD. How is BUILDINGS written in that code?

(1) MJVCDJOHT (2) CVJMDJOHT (3) MKVCDTHOJ (4) CVJMDTHOJ

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 6. In a certain code AUTOMATIC is written as PUVBMBUJD. How is BUILDINGS written in that code?

(1) MJVCDJOHT (2) CVJMDJOHT (3) MKVCDTHOJ (4) CVJMDTHOJ

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 7. In a certain code, ORGANISM is written as ROAGINMS. How is boarding written in that code?

(1) RAOBIDGN (2) OBRAGNID (3) OBRAIDGN (4) OBIDRAGN

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 7. In a certain code, ORGANISM is written as ROAGINMS. How is boarding written in that code?

(1) RAOBIDGN (2) OBRAGNID (3) OBRAIDGN (4) OBIDRAGN

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 8. In a certain code language 'POETRY' is written as 'QONDSQX' and 'OVER' is written as 'PNUDQ'. How is 'MORE' written in that code language?

(1) NNNQD (2) NLPQD (3) NLNQD (4) LNNQD (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 8. In a certain code language 'POETRY' is written as 'QONDSQX' and 'OVER' is written as 'PNUDQ'. How is 'MORE' written in that code language?

(1) NNNQD (2) NLPQD (3) NLNQD (4) LNNQD (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 9. In a certain code language BREAK, is written as 51342 and KITE is written as 2796. How will RIB be written in that code language ?

(1) 175 (2) 176 (3) 185 (4) 135 (5) None of these language?

CODING DECODING

Q 9. In a certain code language BREAK, is written as 51342 and KITE is written as 2796. How will RIB be written in that code language ?

(1) 175 **(2) 176** **(3) 185** **(4) 135** **(5) None of these language?**

CODING DECODING

Q 10. If '6' is coded as 'T', '8' as 'I', '3' as 'N', '9' as 'Q', '2' as V, '5' as 'D' and '7' is coded as 'R', then how will DRINTQ is coded?

(1) 573869 (2) 578396 (3) 576839 (4) 578329

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 11. In a certain code MEAN is written as '8964' and NOBLE is written as '47529'. How is LOAM written in that code?

(1) 2768 (2) 2758 (3) 2968 (4) 2468 (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 11. In a certain code MEAN is written as '8964' and NOBLE is written as '47529'. How is LOAM written in that code?

(1) 2768 (2) 2758 (3) 2968 (4) 2468 (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 12. If REQUEST is written as S2R52TU, how will ACID be written?

(1) BDJE (2) 1394 (3) B3J4 (4) IC94 (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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(1) BDJE (2) 1394 (3) B3J4 (4) IC94 (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 13. If SCOTLAND is written as 12345678, LOAN is written as 1435, LOTS is written as 8124, DAN is written as 537 and SON is written as 458, then what will be the code for 'C'?

(1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 0 (4) 4 (5) 5

CODING DECODING

Q 13. If SCOTLAND is written as 12345678, LOAN is written as 1435, LOTS is written as 8124, DAN is written as 537 and SON is written as 458, then what will be the code for 'C'?

(1) 6 (2) 9 (3) 0 (4) 4 (5) 5

CODING DECODING

Q 14. In a certain code BROWN is written as 531 @% and MEAN is written as 26©%. How is ROBE written in that code?

(1) 3@16 (2) 3516 (3) 3156 (4) 3©16

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 14. In a certain code BROWN is written as 531 @% and MEAN is written as 26©%. How is ROBE written in that code?

(1) 3@16 (2) 3516 (3) 3156 (4) 3©16

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 15. In a certain code language 'FAIR' is coded as '*÷$ #' and 'READ' is coded as '# o÷ @'. How is 'DEAF' coded in that code language?

(1) @o $* (2) @ o÷* (3) ©#÷ (4) H@ ÷* (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 15. In a certain code language 'FAIR' is coded as '*÷$ #' and 'READ' is coded as '# o÷ @'. How is 'DEAF' coded in that code language?

(1) @o $* (2) @ o÷* (3) ©#÷ (4) H@ ÷* (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 16. In a certain code language ‘tree is very beautiful’ is written as ‘ka na da ta’ and ‘this is strong tree’ is written as ‘na pa sa ka’. How is ‘beautiful’ written in that code

(1) da (2) ta (3) sa (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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(1) da (2) ta (3) sa (4) Data inadequate (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 17. In a certain code language ‘si po re’ means ‘book is thick’, ‘ti na re’ means ‘bag is heavy’, ‘ka si’ means ‘interesting book’ and ‘de ti’ means that bag’. What should stand for ‘that is interesting’ in that code language?

(1) ka re na (2) de si re (3) ti po ka (4) ka de re

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 17. In a certain code language ‘si po re’ means ‘book is thick’, ‘ti na re’ means ‘bag is heavy’, ‘ka si’ means ‘interesting book’ and ‘de ti’ means that bag’. What should stand for ‘that is interesting’ in that code language?

(1) ka re na (2) de si re (3) ti po ka (4) ka de re

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q18. If 'green' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'blue', 'blue' is called 'pink' and 'pink' is called 'black', then what is the colour of milk?

(1) green (2) blue (3) pink (4) yellow (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q18. If 'green' is called 'white', 'white' is called 'yellow', 'yellow' is called 'blue', 'blue' is called 'pink' and 'pink' is called 'black', then what is the colour of milk?

(1) green (2) blue (3) pink (4) yellow (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Q 19. If 'blue' means 'green', 'green' means 'white'; 'white' means 'yellow', 'yellow' means ‘black’, ‘black’ means 'red' and 'red' means 'brown', then what is the colour of milk?

(1) blue (2) yellow (3) green (4) brown (5) black

CODING DECODING

Q 19. If 'blue' means 'green', 'green' means 'white'; 'white' means 'yellow', 'yellow' means ‘black’, ‘black’ means 'red' and 'red' means 'brown', then what is the colour of milk?

(1) blue (2) yellow (3) green (4) brown (5) black

CODING DECODING

Directions: In each of the questions below, a group of numerals is given followed by four groups of symbol/letter combinations numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). Numerals are to be coded as per the codes and conditions given below. You have to find out which of the combinations (1), (2), (3) and 4) is correct and indicate your answer accordingly. If none of the four combinations represent the correct code, mark 5) as your answer.

Numerals	3	5	7	4	2	6	8	1	0	9
Letter/Symbol code	★	B	E	A	@	F	K	%	R	M

Following conditions apply:

(i) If the first digit as well as the last digit is odd, both are to be coded as 'X'. (ii) If the first digit as well as the last digit is even, both, both are to be coded as '$'. (iii) If the last digit is '0', it is to be coded as '#'

Q 20. 546839

(1) XAFK *X **(2) XAFK*M** **(3) BAFK *X** **(4) BAFK*M**

(5) None of these

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Q 21. 765082

(1) EFB#K@ (2) XFBRIK@ (3) EFBRK@ (4) EFBR#K

(5) None of these

CODING DECODING

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Numerals	3	5	7	4	2	6	8	1	0	9
Letter/Symbol code	★	B	E	A	@	F	K	%	R	M

Following conditions apply:

(i) If the first digit as well as the last digit is odd, both are to be coded as 'X'. (ii) If the first digit as well as the last digit is even, both, both are to be coded as '$'. (iii) If the last digit is '0', it is to be coded as '#'

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(1) EFB#K@ (2) XFBRIK@ (3) EFBRK@ (4) EFBR#K

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CODING DECODING

Directions: In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols, numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as the answer.

Letter :	A	R	P	M	D	E	I	Q	Z	F	H	K	U	W	J
Digit/Symbol Code :	©	7	8	3	9	2	1	4	#	$	5	%	@	6	d

Conditions: (i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel. (ii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter. (iii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as 'H'.

Q 22. IDUPRJ

(1) 19@87d (2) d9@87d (3) 19@871 (4) d9@871 (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Directions: In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols, numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as the answer.

Letter :	A	R	P	M	D	E	I	Q	Z	F	H	K	U	W	J
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Letter :	A	R	P	M	D	E	I	Q	Z	F	H	K	U	W	J
Digit/Symbol Code :	©	7	8	3	9	2	1	4	#	$	5	%	@	6	d

Conditions: (i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel. (ii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter. (iii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as 'H'.

Q 23. UKWJMA

(1) ©%6d3@ (2) @%683@ (3) @%6d©3 (4) @%6d3© (5) None of these

CODING DECODING

Directions: In each question below is given a group of letters followed by four combinations of digits/symbols, numbered (1), (2), (3) and (4). You have to find out which of the combinations correctly represents the group of letters based on the following coding system and the conditions that follow and mark the number of that combination as your answer. If none of the four combinations correctly represents the group of letters, mark (5) i.e. 'None of these' as the answer.

Letter :	A	R	P	M	D	E	I	Q	Z	F	H	K	U	W	J
Digit/Symbol Code :	©	7	8	3	9	2	1	4	#	$	5	%	@	6	d

Conditions: (i) If the first letter is a vowel and the last letter is a consonant, both are to be coded as the code for the vowel. (ii) If both the first and the last letters are consonants, both are to be coded as the code for the last letter. (iii) If the first letter is a consonant and the last letter is a vowel, both are to be coded as 'H'.

Q 23. UKWJMA

(1) ©%6d3@ (2) @%683@ (3) @%6d©3 (4) @%6d3© (5) None of these

THANK YOU