ASCII

American Standard Code for Information Interchange



A binary is a two-headed canary.

Luckily, counting in binary is as easy as 1, 10, 11, ...

There are only 10 types of people in the world. Those that understand binary and those that don't.

Q: What happened in the binary race?

A: 01

(which is to say: Zero won)

A 65

64	32	16	8	4	2	1

A 65

64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1

A 65

64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	0	1

A in binary is 100001

H 72

64	32	16	8	4	2	1

H 72

64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0

H 72

64	32	16	8	4	2	1
1	0	0	1	0	0	0

H in binary is 1001000

Binary	Oct	Dec	Hex	Glyph
011 0000	060	48	30	0
011 0001	061	49	31	1
011 0010	062	50	32	2
011 0011	063	51	33	3
011 0100	064	52	34	4
011 0101	065	53	35	5
011 0110	066	54	36	6
011 0111	067	55	37	7
011 1000	070	56	38	8
011 1001	071	57	39	9

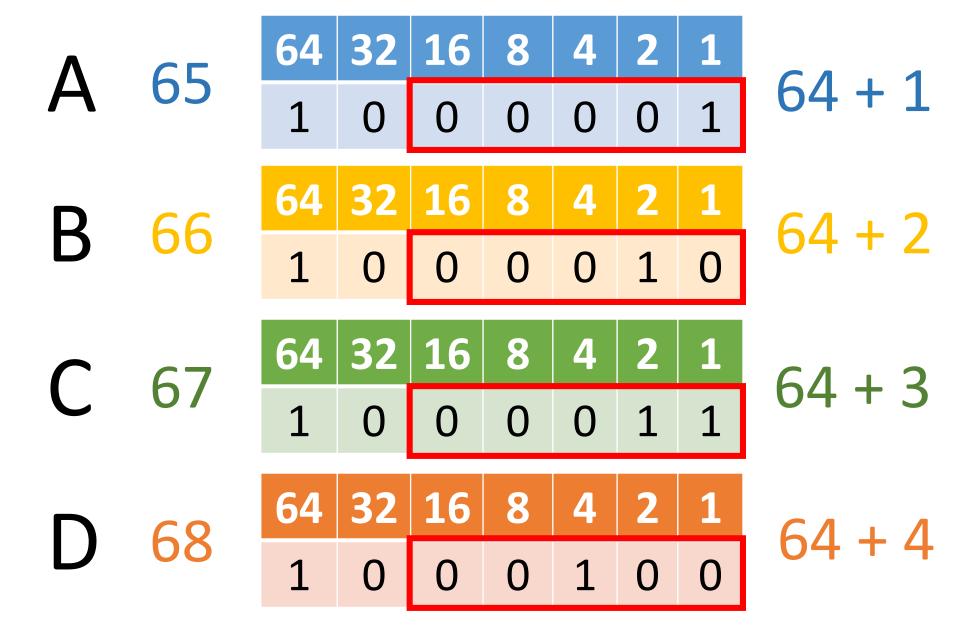
Binary	Oct	Dec	Hex	Glyph		Binary	Oct	Dec	Hex	Glyph
100 0000	100	64	40	@		110 0000	140	96	60	*
100 0001	101	65	41	Α		110 0001	141	97	61	а
100 0010	102	66	42	В		110 0010	142	98	62	b
100 0011	103	67	43	С		110 0011	143	99	63	С
100 0100	104	68	44	D		110 0100	144	100	64	d
100 0101	105	69	45	Е		110 0101	145	101	65	е
100 0110	106	70	46	F		110 0110	146	102	66	f
100 0111	107	71	47	G		110 0111	147	103	67	g
100 1000	110	72	48	Н		110 1000	150	104	68	h
					1					

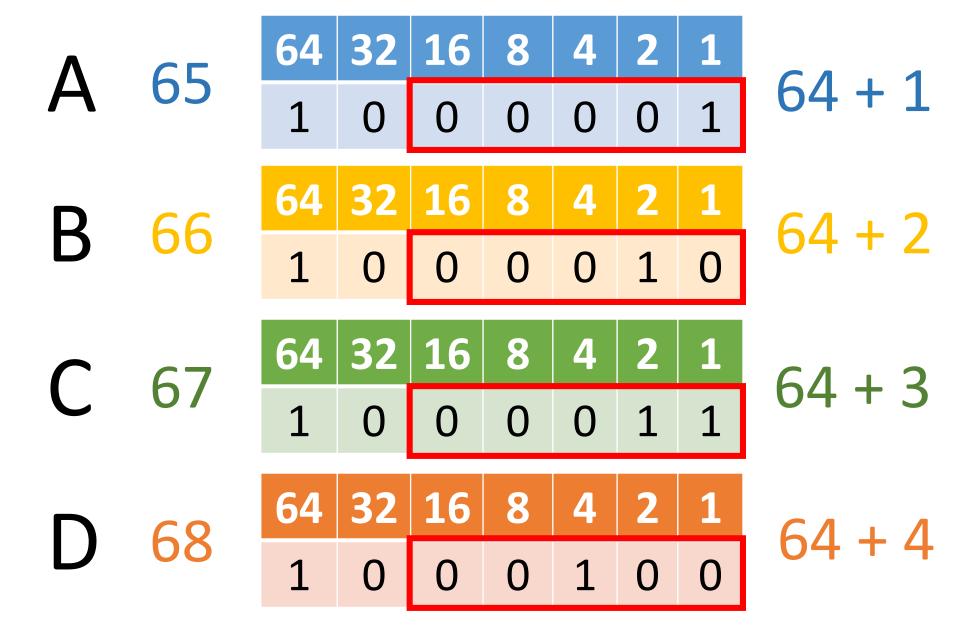
Binary	Oct	Dec	Hex	Glyph
110 0000	140	96	60	•
110 0001	141	97	61	a
110 0010	142	98	62	b
110 0011	143	99	63	С
110 0100	144	100	64	d
110 0101	145	101	65	е
110 0110	146	102	66	f
110 0111	147	103	67	g
110 1000	150	104	68	h

Some patterns

Found in ASCII

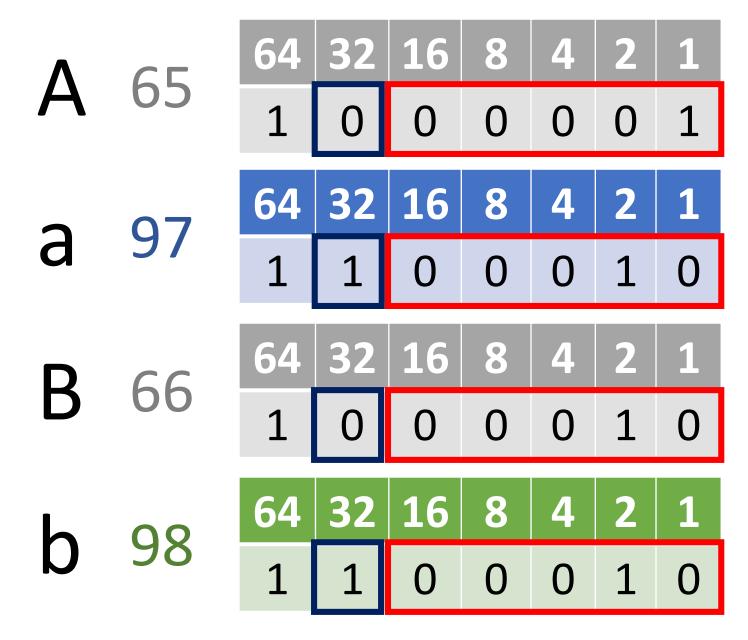
Λ	65	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
A	03	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
В	66	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
D	00	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
	67	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
C	67			16 0			1	
C	6768	1	0		0	0	1	1

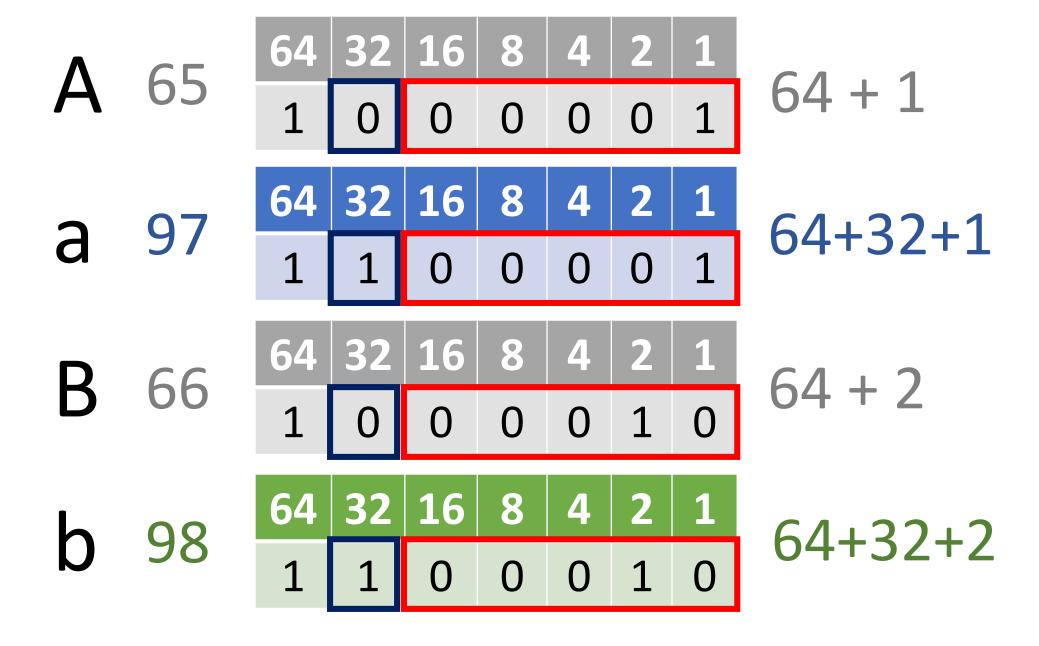


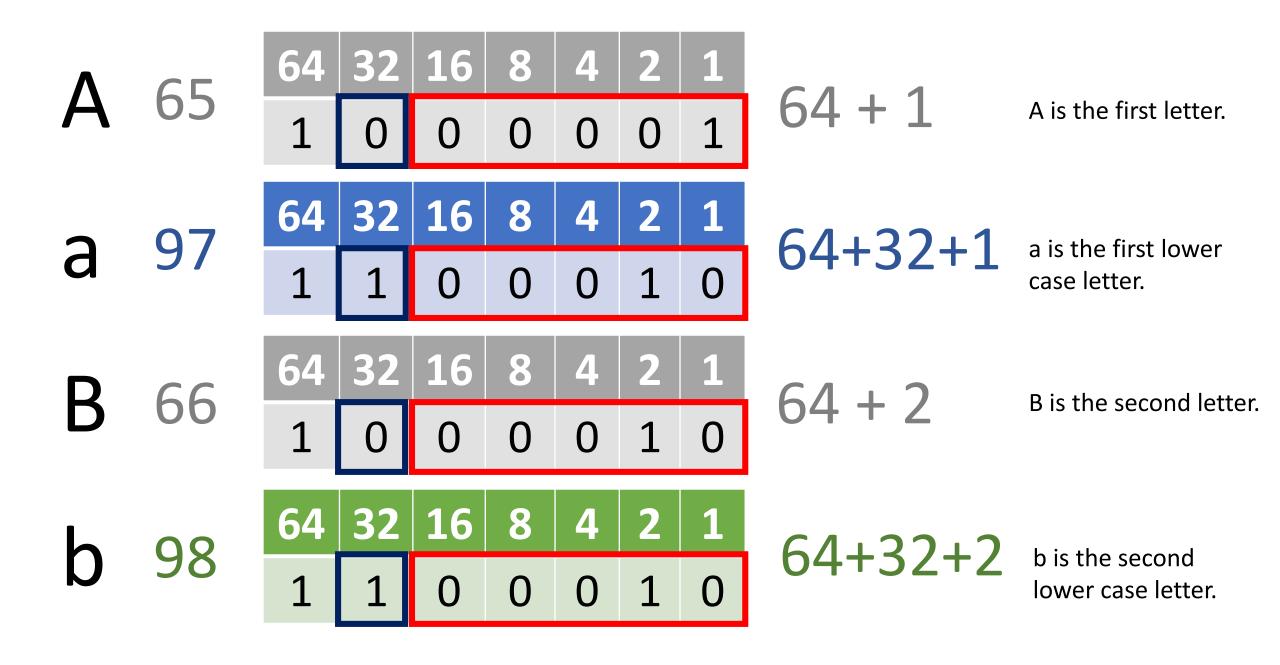


Λ	6 E	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	C 1 . 1	
H	65	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	64 + 1	A is the first letter.
D	66	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	6/12	B is the second letter.
D	66	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	64 + 2	b is the second letter.
	67	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	6112	C is the third letter.
	6/	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	64 + 3	c is the third letter.
D	C O	64	32	16	8	4	2	1	CA + A	
U	bb	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	64 + 4	D is the fourth letter.

Λ	65	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
H	03	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	97	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
a	97	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
D		64	32	16	8	4	2	1
В	66	641	32 0	16 0		4 0		
B	6698			0	0	0	1	0







Patterns in ASCII



The designers of ASCII were quite clever.

- If the 64-bit is a 1, you have a letter.
- If the 32-bit is a 1, you have a lower-case letter. If it is a 0, you have an upper-case letter.
- The remaining bits tell you which letter it is in the alphabet, starting at A as 1.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
а	b	С	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

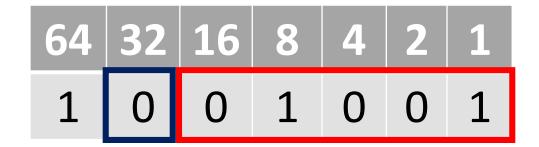


Lowercase 5th letter e

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	С	d	e	f	g	h	i	j

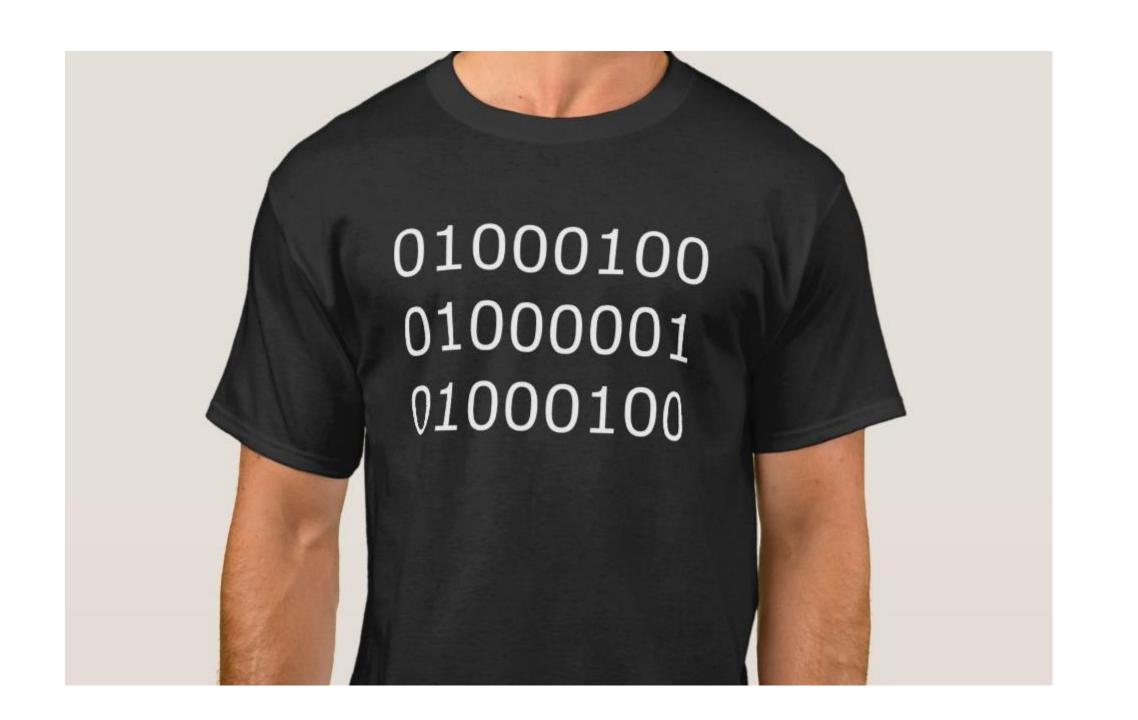


1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
а	b	С	d	e	f	g	h	i	j



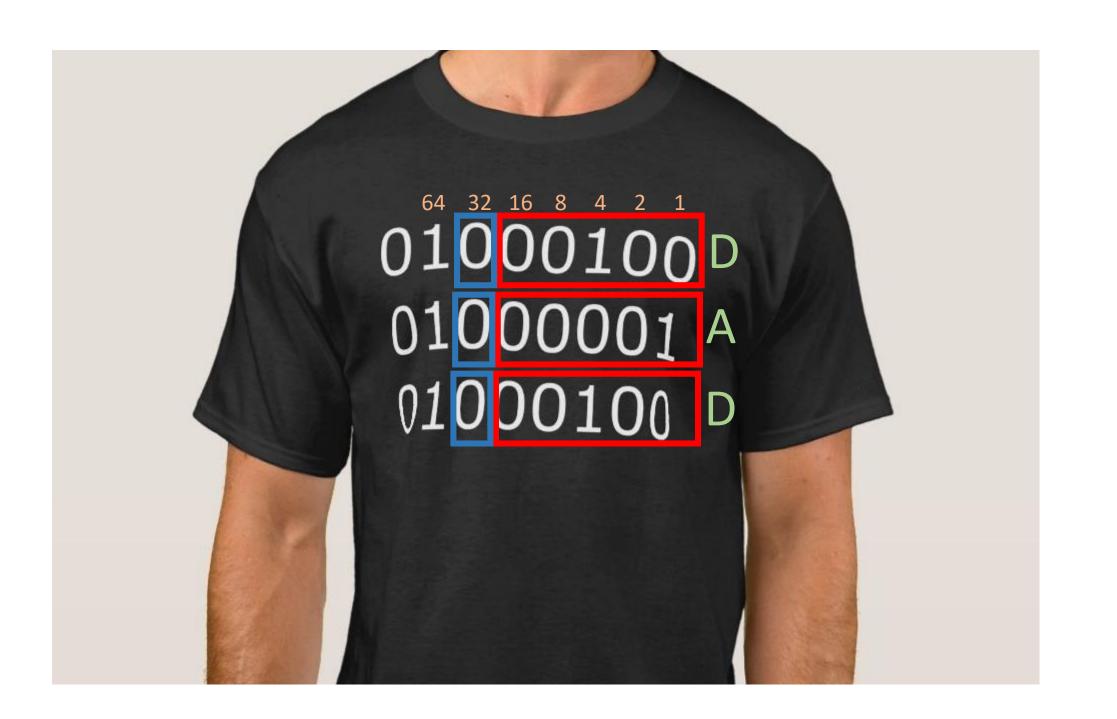
Uppercase 9th letter I

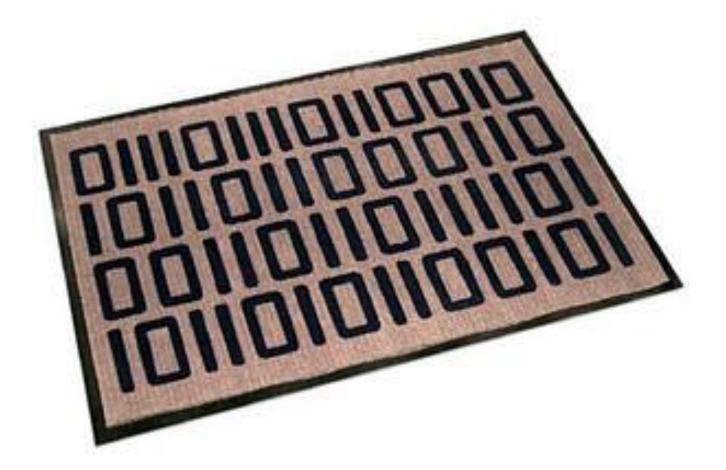
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	b	С	d	e	f	g	h	i	j











Welcome

Pillow and Blanket





A non-binary shirt, written in binary.

ASCII

- Stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange (you don't have to know that)
- It is used to translate letters to a number. The number is then translated to binary.
- It is how simple text is stored in binary.
- It only works for English characters. It is too short to do other languages.
- With ASCII, you can't discard the leading zeros: 0000001 can not be written as 1.

USASCII code chart

b, —	B 6 6 5						°° ,	0 0	0 1 1	100	0	1 10	1 1
B	b 4	b 3	p 5	b +	Row	0	-	2	3	4	5	6	7
	0	0	0	0	0	NUL .	DLE	SP	0	@	Р	```	Р
	0	0	0	-		SOH	DC1	!	1	A	Q	0	q
	0	0		0	2	STX	DC2	01	2	В	R	. b	7
	0	0	1	I	3	ETX	DC3	#	3	С	S	C	\$
	0	1	0	0	4	EOT	DC4		4	D	T	đ	1
	0	I	0	1	5	ENQ	NAK	%	5	Ε	U	е	U
	0	1	-	0	6	ACK	SYN	8	6	F	>	1	¥
	0	1			7	BEL	ETB		7	G	W	g	W
	ı	0	0	0	8	BS	CAN		8	н	×	h	X
		0	0	1	9	нТ	EM)	9	1	Y	i	у
	1	0	1	0	10	LF	SUB	*	1.0 1.0	J	Z	j	Z
	1	0	1	1		VT	ESC	+		K		k.	(
	Ī		0	0	12	FF	FS		<	L	\		
j	1	1	0	1	13	CR	GS		E	М	3	m	}
	1	ł	1	0	14	so	RS	•	>	2	^	n	>
	11	1		1	15	SI	US	1	?	0		0	DEL