

# Unit 3: Data Representation

Definitions	Key knowledge	Skills
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• binary - all data and instructions</li><li>• decimal</li><li>• hexadecimal - why used</li><li>• binary shifts - why</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• convert between bin, dec and hex</li><li>• write numbers up to 255 in each</li><li>• binary addition (3 numbers)</li><li>• do binary shifts</li></ul>
Bit [1] Byte [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• kilo, mega, giga, terrabytes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• convert between these</li></ul>
Character set [1] Character code [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ASCII code</li><li>• Unicode - advantages</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• work out a character code based on a known code</li></ul>
Bitmap [1] Pixel [1] Colour depth [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• how bitmaps are represented using pixels</li><li>• how colour depth works</li><li>• image file sizes (w x h x CD)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• calculate bitmap sizes in bits and Bytes</li><li>• convert binary data to bitmap and vice versa</li></ul>
Analogue sound [1] Sampling [1/2] Sampling rate [1] Sample resolution [1]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• how sound can be sampled to create a digital representation</li><li>• sound file sizes</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• calculate sound file sizes</li></ul>