

0	1
---	---

The subroutine `CODE_TO_CHAR` can be used to convert a character code into the corresponding Unicode character. For example:

`CODE_TO_CHAR(97)` will return the character 'a'

`CODE_TO_CHAR(65)` will return the character 'A'

The subroutine `CHAR_TO_CODE` can be used to convert a Unicode character into the corresponding character code. For example:

`CHAR_TO_CODE('a')` will return the integer 97

`CHAR_TO_CODE('A')` will return the integer 65

0	1
---	---

1

Shade **one** lozenge to show what value would be returned from the subroutine call `CODE_TO_CHAR(100)`

[1 mark]

A 'c'

☐

B 'd'

☐

C 'e'

☐

D 'f'

☐

0	1
---	---

2

State the value that will be returned from the subroutine call:

`CODE_TO_CHAR(CHAR_TO_CODE('E') + 2)`

[1 mark]

Value returned _____

Write a subroutine `TO_LOWER`, using either pseudo-code **or** a flowchart, that takes an upper case character as a parameter and returns the corresponding lower case character.

[5 marks]

[illegible]

0	2
---	---

State **one** advantage of using Unicode instead of using ASCII.

[1 mark]

0	3
---	---

The ASCII value for the character x is the decimal number 120

Complete **Table 1** with the missing ASCII and Unicode values.

[2 marks]

Table 1

Character	ASCII value	Unicode value
w		
x	120	
y		
z		

Turn over for the next question

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a coding system that can be used to represent characters. In ASCII the character A is represented by the numeric code 65.

0 4 . 5

Shade **one** lozenge to indicate which character is represented by the numeric code 70.

[1 mark]

A	E	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	F	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	f	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	6	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	e	<input type="checkbox"/>

0	4	6
---	---	---

Unicode is an alternative to the ASCII coding system.

State **two** advantages of using Unicode to represent characters instead of using ASCII.

[2 marks]
