Hexadecimal number systems.

Exercises

A. Tick [✓] the correct answer.

1. Computers recognize only two discrete states, i.e., ...
   a. Yes and No ☐ b. Right and Wrong ☐ c. On and Off ☐
2. The On and Off states are represented by ..... .
   a. 0 and 1 ☐ b. 1 and 2 ☐ c. 2 and 1 ☐
3. The digit 'zero' represents the electronic state ..... .
   a. On ☐ b. Off ☐ c. None ☐
4. The base 8 number system is ..... .
   a. Hexadecimal ☐ b. Binary ☐ c. Octal ☐
5. The number system used internally by all modern computers is ..... .
   a. Hexadecimal ☐ b. Binary ☐ c. Octal ☐
6. The digits used in Octal number system are from ..... .
   a. 0 to 9 ☐ b. 0 and 1 ☐ c. 0 to 7 ☐

B. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.

1. Every character in a computer has an assigned numeric code, called its ASCII code. ☐
2. The decimal number system has just two unique digits, 0 and 1. ☐
3. A byte is used to represent a single character in the computer. ☐
4. A group of 8 bits is called kilobyte. ☐
5. A nibble is a collection of 5 bits. ☐

C. Fill in the blanks.

1. In computers, characters have to be represented in the form of ..... .
2. In a Positional Number System, there are only a few symbols called ..... .
3. The ..... Number System represents numeric values using two symbols, i.e., 0 and 1.
4. The Decimal Number System has ..... as its base.
5. The Octal Number System has ..... as its base.
6. The Hexadecimal Number System includes the symbols ..... and ..... .