

An ASCII Chart

ASCII is the name of a standard for representing western keyboard characters as integers. It is important to understand that characters are made to correspond to integers, and it is a separate question what “base” is used to represent those integers. The codes from 0 to 31 are used to represent non-printable characters. Such codes will not be needed for this course. Thus, the relevant values for this course begin with 32 (for a blank space) and end with 126 (for the character ‘~’).

In this course integers are normally represented in base 10.

Nonetheless it may be instructive to present a simple chart for the values from 32 to 126 in base 16. For this a character is represented by two hexadecimal (base 16) digits. The row index is the first hex digit, the column index the second.

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F
2																
3																
4																
5																
6																
7																

In the foregoing chart the spot at hex location 20 represents a blank space, while the spot at hex location 7F should be ignored for the purposes of this course.

A table using standard base 10 integer notation follows:

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										

In the foregoing chart the spot at location 32 represents a blank space, while the spots at locations 30, 31, 127, 128, and 129 should be ignored.