

RAPPRESENTAZIONI DI TESTO

FONDAMENTI DI INFORMATICA

PREVIOUSLY ON
"FONDAMENTI DI
INFORMATICA"

- Numeri in formato binario (e altre basi)
- Conversione di base
- Numeri razionali
- Numeri negativi

Ci sono solo 10 tipi di
persone: quelle che conoscono
la numerazione binaria e
quelle che non la capiscono

ASCII

7 bit di codifica



ASCII

ASCII Table

Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char	Dec	Hex	Oct	Char
0	0	0		32	20	40	[space]	64	40	100	@	96	60	140	`
1	1	1		33	21	41	!	65	41	101	A	97	61	141	a
2	2	2		34	22	42	"	66	42	102	B	98	62	142	b
3	3	3		35	23	43	#	67	43	103	C	99	63	143	c
4	4	4		36	24	44	\$	68	44	104	D	100	64	144	d
5	5	5		37	25	45	%	69	45	105	E	101	65	145	e
6	6	6		38	26	46	&	70	46	106	F	102	66	146	f
7	7	7		39	27	47	'	71	47	107	G	103	67	147	g
8	8	10		40	28	50	(	72	48	110	H	104	68	150	h
9	9	11		41	29	51	)	73	49	111	I	105	69	151	i
10	A	12		42	2A	52	*	74	4A	112	J	106	6A	152	j
11	B	13		43	2B	53	+	75	4B	113	K	107	6B	153	k
12	C	14		44	2C	54	,	76	4C	114	L	108	6C	154	l
13	D	15		45	2D	55	-	77	4D	115	M	109	6D	155	m
14	E	16		46	2E	56	.	78	4E	116	N	110	6E	156	n
15	F	17		47	2F	57	/	79	4F	117	O	111	6F	157	o
16	10	20		48	30	60	0	80	50	120	P	112	70	160	p
17	11	21		49	31	61	1	81	51	121	Q	113	71	161	q
18	12	22		50	32	62	2	82	52	122	R	114	72	162	r
19	13	23		51	33	63	3	83	53	123	S	115	73	163	s
20	14	24		52	34	64	4	84	54	124	T	116	74	164	t
21	15	25		53	35	65	5	85	55	125	U	117	75	165	u
22	16	26		54	36	66	6	86	56	126	V	118	76	166	v
23	17	27		55	37	67	7	87	57	127	W	119	77	167	w
24	18	30		56	38	70	8	88	58	130	X	120	78	170	x
25	19	31		57	39	71	9	89	59	131	Y	121	79	171	y
26	1A	32		58	3A	72	:	90	5A	132	Z	122	7A	172	z
27	1B	33		59	3B	73	;	91	5B	133	[	123	7B	173	{
28	1C	34		60	3C	74	<	92	5C	134	\	124	7C	174	|
29	1D	35		61	3D	75	=	93	5D	135	]	125	7D	175	}
30	1E	36		62	3E	76	>	94	5E	136	^	126	7E	176	~
31	1F	37		63	3F	77	?	95	5F	137	_	127	7F	177	

ASCII - LETTERE

1	0	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“A” → 65

1	1	0	0	0	0	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“a” → 97

1	0	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“B” → 66

1	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“b” → 98

1	0	0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“C” → 67

1	1	0	0	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“c” → 99

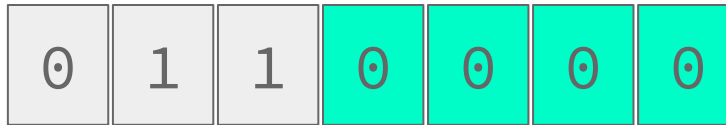
1	0	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“D” → 68

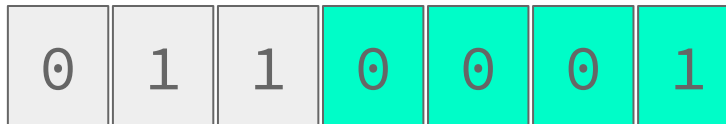
1	1	0	0	1	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“d” → 100

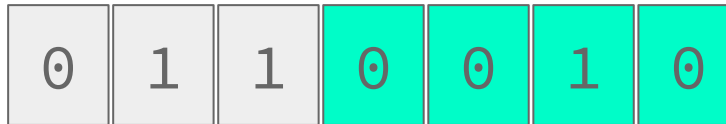
ASCII - NUMERI



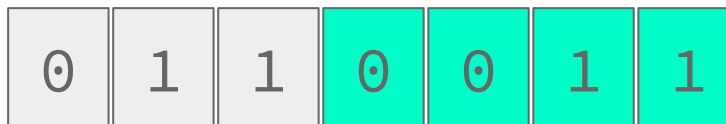
“0” → 48



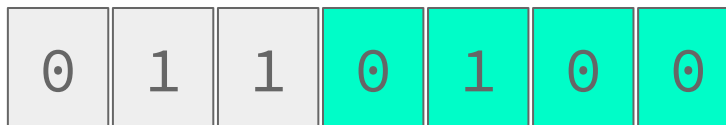
“1” → 49



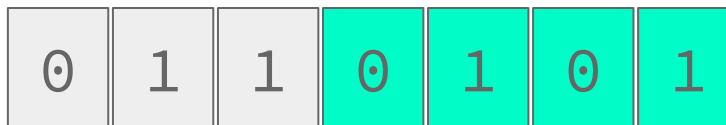
“2” → 50



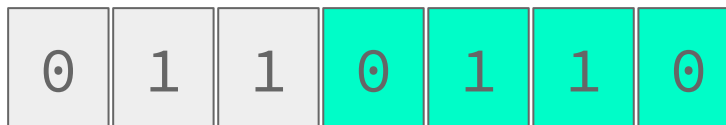
“3” → 51



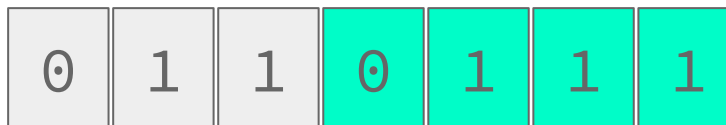
“4” → 52



“5” → 53



“6” → 54



“7” → 55

ASCII - COMANDI

0	1	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	1	0	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	1	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	1	0	0	0	1	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

1	1	1	1	1	1	1
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

0	0	0	0	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---

“ ” → 20_{16}

“\t” → $0B_{16}$

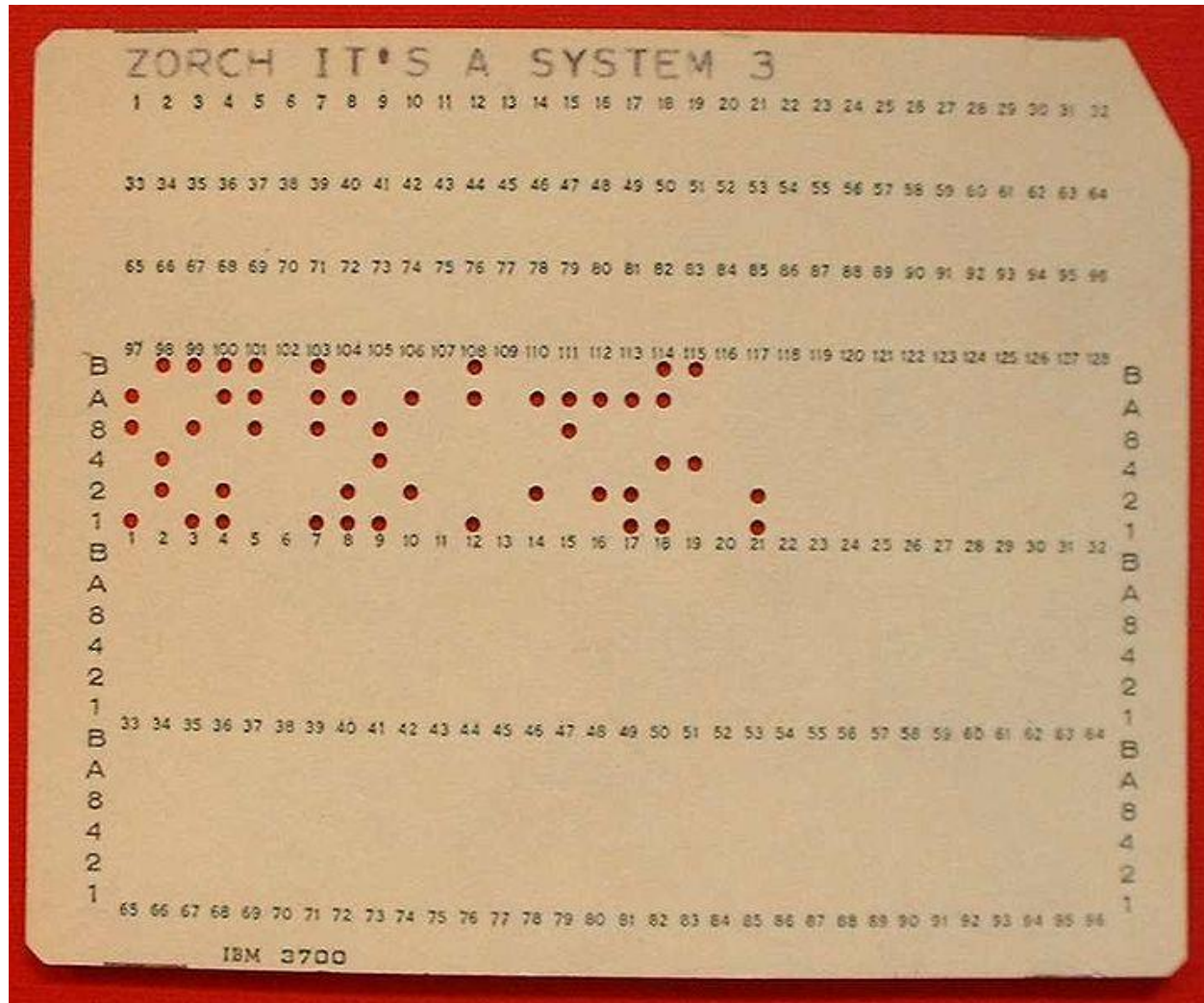
“LF” → $0A_{16}$

“CR” → $0D_{16}$

“DEL” → $7f_{16}$

“NUL” → 0

ASCII



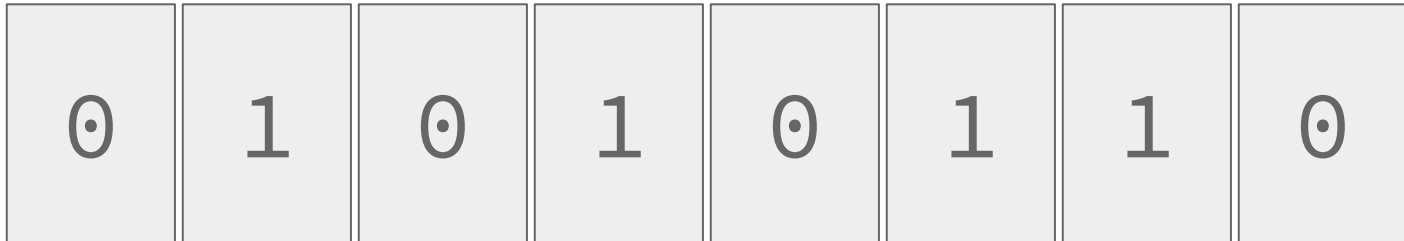
È LA LETTERA "È"?

ASCII ESTESO

Nell'ASCII mancano molti caratteri latini!

Soluzione: **ASCII esteso**

8 bit di codifica



ASCII ESTESO

0	<NUL>	32	<SPC>	64	@	96	`	128	Ä	160	†	192	¿	224	‡
1	<SOH>	33	!	65	A	97	a	129	Å	161	°	193	¡	225	·
2	<STX>	34	"	66	B	98	b	130	Ç	162	¢	194	¬	226	,
3	<ETX>	35	#	67	C	99	c	131	É	163	£	195	√	227	„
4	<EOT>	36	\$	68	D	100	d	132	Ñ	164	§	196	f	228	‰
5	<ENQ>	37	%	69	E	101	e	133	Ö	165	•	197	≈	229	Â
6	<ACK>	38	&	70	F	102	f	134	Ü	166	¶	198	Δ	230	Ê
7	<BEL>	39	'	71	G	103	g	135	á	167	β	199	«	231	Á
8	<BS>	40	(	72	H	104	h	136	à	168	®	200	»	232	È
9	<TAB>	41	)	73	I	105	i	137	â	169	©	201	...	233	È
10	<LF>	42	*	74	J	106	j	138	ä	170	™	202		234	Í
11	<VT>	43	+	75	K	107	k	139	å	171	'	203	À	235	Î
12	<FF>	44	,	76	L	108	l	140	ã	172	..	204	Ã	236	Ï
13	<CR>	45	-	77	M	109	m	141	ç	173	≠	205	Ö	237	Ì
14	<SO>	46	.	78	N	110	n	142	é	174	Æ	206	Œ	238	Ó
15	<SI>	47	/	79	O	111	o	143	è	175	∅	207	œ	239	Ô
16	<DLE>	48	0	80	P	112	p	144	ê	176	∞	208	-	240	Ⓜ
17	<DC1>	49	1	81	Q	113	q	145	ë	177	±	209	—	241	Ò
18	<DC2>	50	2	82	R	114	r	146	í	178	≤	210	"	242	Ú
19	<DC3>	51	3	83	S	115	s	147	ì	179	≥	211	"	243	Û
20	<DC4>	52	4	84	T	116	t	148	î	180	¥	212	`	244	Ü
21	<NAK>	53	5	85	U	117	u	149	ï	181	μ	213	'	245	ı
22	<SYN>	54	6	86	V	118	v	150	ñ	182	∂	214	÷	246	ˆ
23	<ETB>	55	7	87	W	119	w	151	ó	183	Σ	215	◊	247	˜
24	<CAN>	56	8	88	X	120	x	152	ò	184	Π	216	ÿ	248	˘
25		57	9	89	Y	121	y	153	ô	185	π	217	ÿ	249	˙
26	<SUB>	58	:	90	Z	122	z	154	ö	186	∫	218	/	250	˚
27	<ESC>	59	;	91	[	123	{	155	õ	187	∫	219	€	251	◦
28	<FS>	60	<	92	\	124	|	156	ú	188	∫	220	<	252	◌
29	<GS>	61	=	93	]	125	}	157	ù	189	Ω	221	>	253	◌
30	<RS>	62	>	94	^	126	~	158	û	190	æ	222	fi	254	◌
31	<US>	63	?	95	_	127		159	ü	191	∅	223	fl	255	◌

ASCII ESTESO

- Tante varianti diverse, una per area geografica
- “CP-1252” è il codice usato in europa
- Molte varianti per soddisfare i segni diacritici
- **Problema:** il simbolo dell'euro

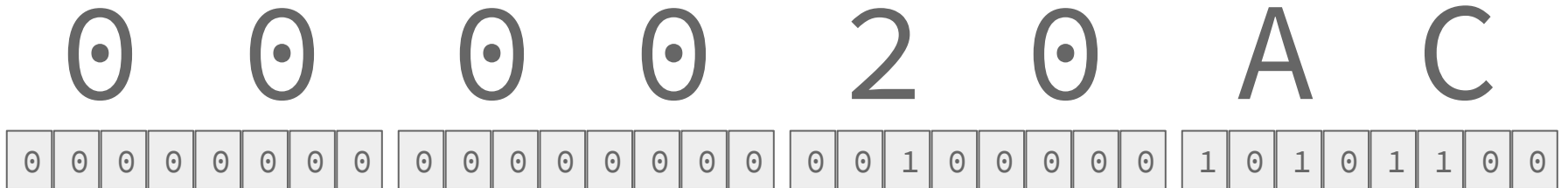
UNICODE

	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	130A	130B	130C	130D	130E	130F	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314
0																					
1																					
2																					
3																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
7																					
8																					

UNICODE

Standard che associa ad ogni carattere di ogni lingua nota un numero

€ = U+20AC



UTF-8

Unicode occupa occupa molto spazio per scrivere banali lettere

UTF-8 è una rappresentazione più compatta:

- I caratteri più usati si scrivono con meno byte
- I caratteri meno usati si scrivono con più byte

UTF-8

Se il primo bit è **0**, allora uso un solo byte

0XXXXXXXX (7 bit utili)

Se il primo bit è **1**, i bit successivi mi dicono quanti ulteriori byte vanno letti

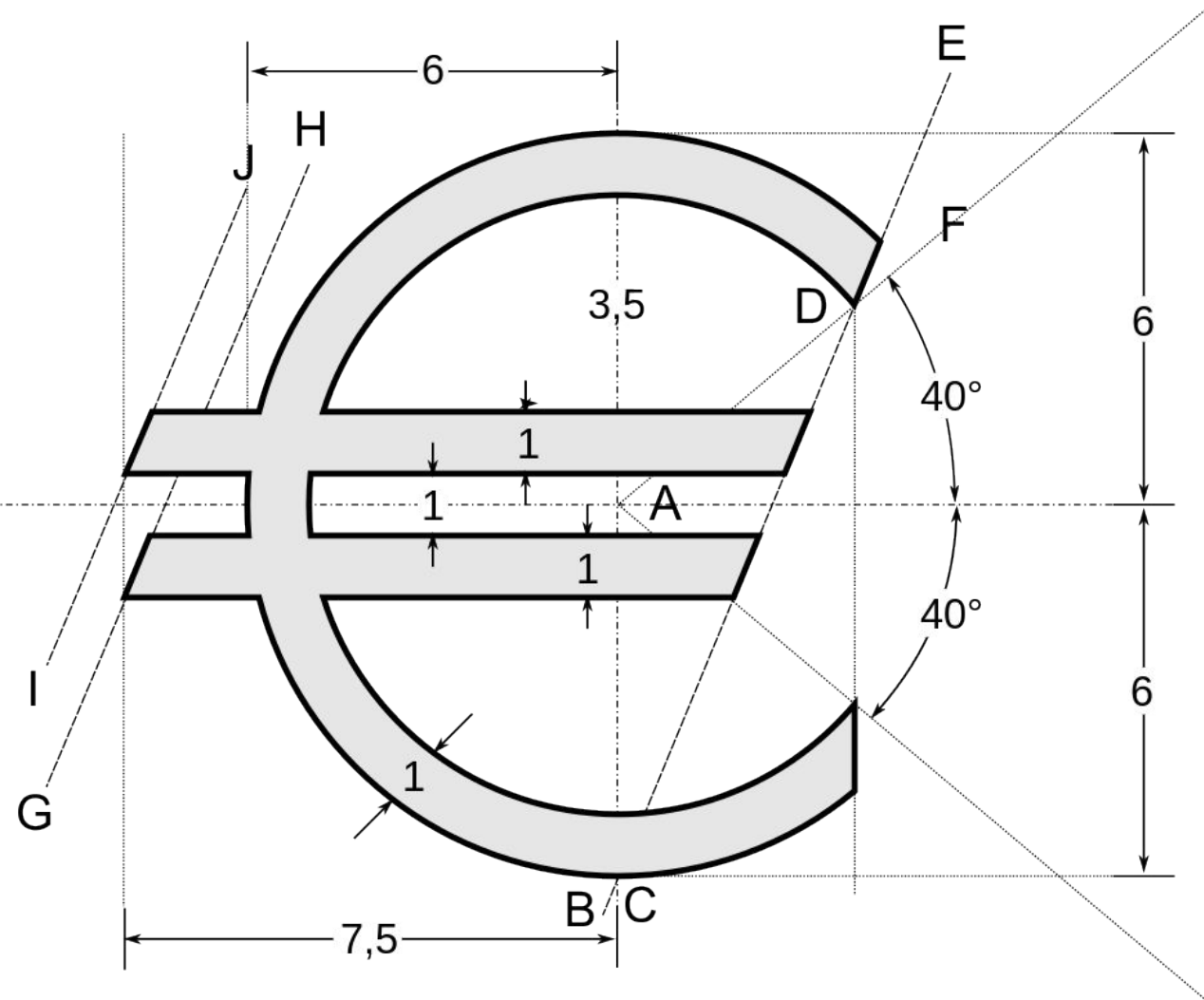
110XXXXX **10**XXXXXXXX (11 bit utili)

1110XXXX **10**XXXXXXXX **10**XXXXXXXX (16 bit utili)

11110XXX **10**XXXXXXXX **10**XXXXXXXX **10**XXXXXXXX (21 bit)

COMPATIBILE CON ASCII

FONT TTF



"GRAZIE"

serif



sans serif



MONOSPACED

Proportional
Monospace

$$\begin{array}{r} 78.76 \\ + 69.31 \\ \hline \mathbf{148.07} \end{array}$$