

# How do digital systems represent data?

The story of binary

# Outcome

explain how digital systems represent all data using numbers AC9TDI6K03

explore how data can be represented by off and on states (zeros and ones in binary) AC9TDI6K04

I can explain how digital systems use numbers as a way to represent a variety of data types.

# What data are stored on a computer?

## What are data?

Data can be represented as **text**, **images** and **sound**.

To understand how computers represent these data, we need to understand how computers work.

1. What makes a computer a computer?
2. Binary and data
3. How big are data?

# 1. What makes a computer a computer?

*Brainstorm: Think, puzzle, explore*

<i>What do you <b>think</b> you know about a computer?</i>	<i>What questions or <b>puzzles</b> do you have about a computer?</i>	<i>How can you <b>explore</b> this topic and find out more about computers?</i>

# 1. What makes a computer a computer?

*Scaffold:* Video explaining the core elements of a computer: [youtu.be/xfKn5OjHLqQ](https://youtu.be/xfKn5OjHLqQ)

- Input
- Storage
- Processing
- Output

*What are some examples of computer output?*

*Investigate how the computer represents these data.*

## 2. Binary and data

*Brainstorm: Think, puzzle, explore*

<i>What do you <b>think</b> you know about binary and data?</i>	<i>What questions or <b>puzzles</b> do you have about how binary works?</i>	<i>How can you <b>explore</b> this topic and find out how computers store data?</i>

## 2. Binary and data

*Scaffold:* Video explaining how data are stored using binary:

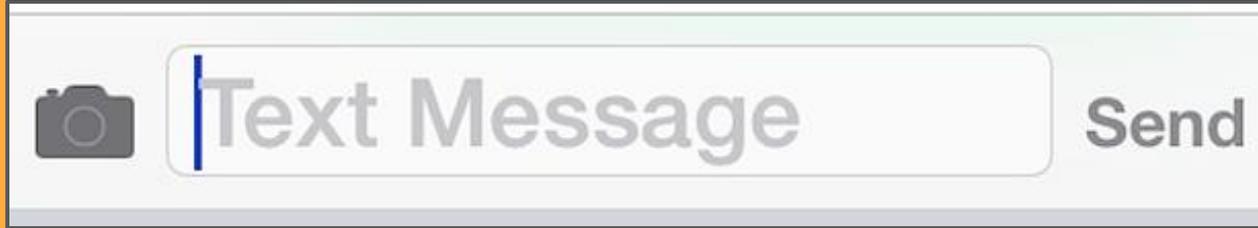
[youtu.be/ewokFOSxabs](https://youtu.be/ewokFOSxabs)

- Text
- Images
- Sound

### **Binary and data (text)**

*Task: Create a simple text message and send it to a friend in binary.*

# Sending text using binary



## ASCII codes

40	(
41	)
42	*
43	+
44	,
45	-
46	.
47	/
48	0
49	1
50	2
51	3
52	4
53	5
54	6
55	7
56	8
57	9
58	:
59	;

60	<
61	=
62	>
63	?
64	@
65	A
66	B
67	C
68	D
69	E
70	F
71	G
72	H
73	I
74	J
75	K
76	L
77	M
78	N
79	O

80	P
81	Q
82	R
83	S
84	T
85	U
86	V
87	W
88	X
89	Y
90	Z
91	[
92	\
93	]
94	^
95	_
96	`
97	a
98	b
99	c

100	d
101	e
102	f
103	g
104	h
105	i
106	j
107	k
108	l
109	m
110	n
111	o
112	p
113	q
114	r
115	s
116	t
117	u
118	v
119	w

120	x
121	y
122	z
123	{
124	
125	}
126	~
127	del

## 2. Binary and data (images)

Task:



The screenshot shows an image editor interface. On the left, there is a control panel titled "Image File Format" with the following settings:

- Width: 1 byte
- Height: 1 byte
- Bits per Pixel: 1 byte
- n bits of pixel data
- n = Width \* Height \* Bits per Pixel

On the right, there are sliders for "Image width" (set to 4), "Image height" (set to 2), and "Bits per pixel" (set to 3). Below these is a radio button for "Binary" (selected) and "Hexadecimal".

The main area displays a 4x2 grid of pixels. The top row contains black, white, red, and green pixels. The bottom row contains blue, magenta, light pink, and light pink pixels.

To the right of the grid, the binary data for the image is displayed as follows:

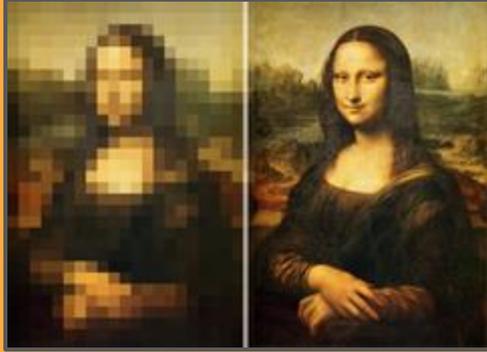
```
0000 0100
0000 0010
0000 0011
000 111 100 010
001 101
```

[studio.code.org/s/pixelation/stage/3/puzzle/1](https://studio.code.org/s/pixelation/stage/3/puzzle/1)

Binary and data (images)

*Questions: Students answer the following questions on the next slide.*

# How are data linked to the quality of images?



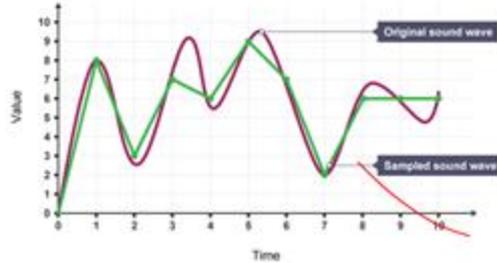
Why does video content take longer to download than images?

What makes a good-quality image?

## 2. Binary and data (sound)

### Resource:

If the time samples are then plotted back onto the same graph, it can be seen that the sound wave now looks different. This is because sampling does not take into account what the sound wave is doing in between each time sample.

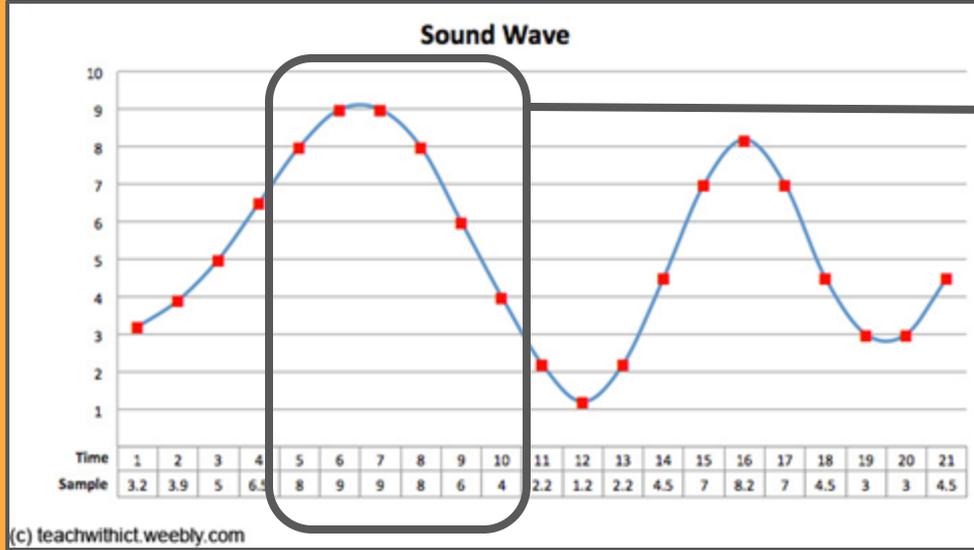


[www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zpfdwmn/revision/3](http://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zpfdwmn/revision/3)

### Binary and data (sound)

*Task: Students answer the following questions on the next slide.*

# Binary conversion of sound wave



Time	5	6	7	8	9	10
Sample						
Binary						

### 3. How big are data?

*Tasks:*

**Infographic:** Represent the different measurements of data.

**Inquiry question:** Do data have weight?

# Years 5–6 assessment task: How do digital systems represent data?

Using the knowledge developed through these activities, you need to create a digital or analog portfolio and a video/oral presentation that illustrates your understanding of data and binary.

*Complete the following:*

- slide presentation or document of no more than five slides/pages
- aligned video/audio presentation of no more than two minutes
  - use desktop or tablet applications to support the presentation **or** use paper-based options and oral presentation methods

This task will be completed over five to six 50-minute lessons over five to six weeks.

# Marking guide

Please refer to the draft assessment rubric.

<b>Digital Technologies</b>	<b>Above standard Students:</b>	<b>At standard Students:</b>	<b>Below standard Students:</b>
<b>Digital systems</b>	explain comprehensively the components of digital systems: hardware and software components (internal and external) that are used to process and transmit data	securely access and use multiple digital systems and describe their components and how they interact to process and transmit data.	state some facts about the hardware and software components (internal and or external) of a digital system
<b>Data representation</b>	explain comprehensively how digital systems use binary numbers as a basis for representing a variety of data types	process data and show how digital systems represent data.	state some facts about digital systems, numbers, binary and/or data representation

This document will guide the final rubric to ensure a task-specific criteria.