Coding-Decoding

What is coding and decoding?

What are the different types?

Reading is the key skill for the learning process of, ability to letter-sound relationships to pronounce the written words. In reality, the children will usually express their frustration and difficulties in a general way, with statements like “I hate reading”.

Coding-Decoding is essential to reading, it allows kids to figure out most words and Coding-Decoding is the foundation of reading instructions like fluency, vocabulary, reading comprehension, phonics, and phonemic to words.

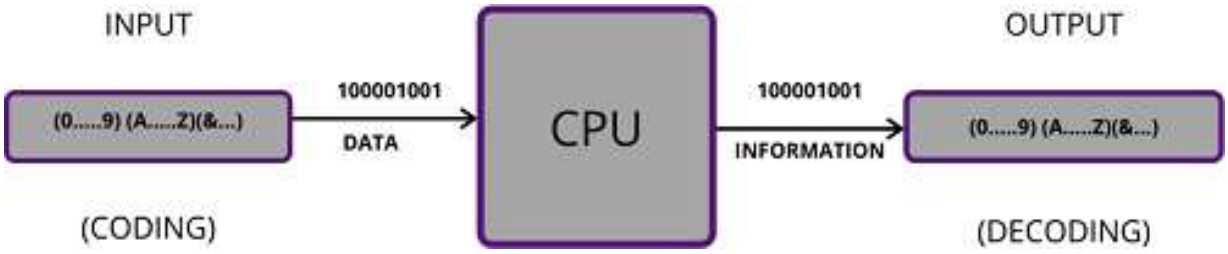
Coding-Decoding helps the children to give knowledge of letter-sound relationships, and successfully recognize familiar words quickly and figure out words.

What is Coding and Decoding?

- Coding is a process used to encrypt a word, a number in a particular code or pattern based on some set of rules. Hence Coding is the process of sending data from one person to another person in such a way that only the sender and receiver can understand the meaning without letting anyone else know the meaning of it.

- Decoding is a process to decrypt the pattern into its original form from the given codes.

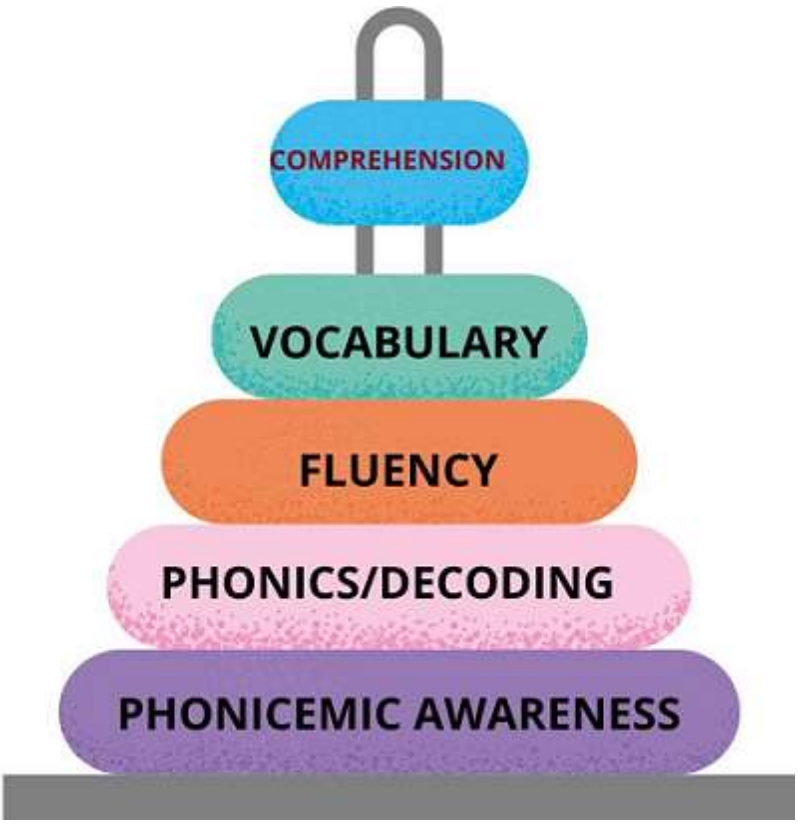
- Coding-Decoding is a system of signals to transmit the information in the form of signals or code without it being known to a third party.



- Coding decoding concepts can work in our real life.

For example, if you notice that your kid can learn their letter sounds in kindergarten it means what sound to make when the letter is written on the board. The kid progresses to identify the constant vowel words, which helps to read loudly such as cat, dog, sun.

Kids will move to learn decoding words with consonant clusters, such as st, tr, cr, sk kids will learn to identify the words easily and kids is to phonics the words and phoneme to the words easily.



Types of Coding and Decoding

Letter Coding

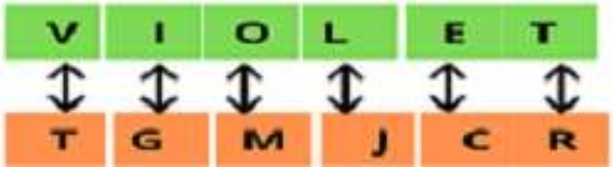
Letter coding-decoding in which the letter of words is replaced by certain other letters according to specific patterns/rules to form a code.

Example for Letter coding-decoding.
Detect the coding pattern /rule and answer the question below.

If BROWN is written as 'ZPMUL', then VIOLET is coded as

- TGMJCR
- SGMJCQ
- TGMJCQ
- TGWCQ

Answer: In this question, the alphabet is replaced with another alphabet with some directions. The first letter B is coded as Z means that it moves backward with 1 letter similarly R is coded as P, O is coded as M, W is coded as U, and N is coded as L. So VIOLET is coded as TGMJCR.



VIOLET is coded as TGMJCR

Number/Symbol coding

Number coding-decoding in which either the numerical code values are assigned to a word or alphabetical code letters are assigned to the numbers.

Example for Number/Symbol coding-decoding.

If CHAIR is written as '12345', RENT is written as '5678', and then REAR is written as.

- 5635
- 5356
- 5365
- 5653

Answer:

In this question each alphabet is coded as a number. So that CHAIR is coded as 12345 and RENT is coded as 5678 and the REAR is coded as 5635.

REAR is coded as 5635

Substitution coding

Substitution coding-decoding in which some particular words are assigned with certain substituted names.

Example for Substitution coding-decoding.

If a dog is called “cat”, cat is called “lion”, lion is called “rat”, then which of these lives in a forest?

- Rat
- Lion
- Dog
- Cat

Answer: In this question, lion lives in the forest, but lion is called a rat so rat lives in a forest is the answer.

Rat lives in a forest

Miscellaneous examples for coding-decoding

Question 1: If the desk is called "chair", chair is called "blackboard", blackboard is called "duster", duster is called "chalk", and then where do you sit in the classroom?

- Blackboard
- Chair
- Desk
- Duster

Answer: In this question, we clearly know that in the classroom we sit on a chair. And as the chair is called a blackboard, the answer is blackboard.

Well, according to this problem you sit on a blackboard!

Question 2: If cake is called “egg”, if egg is called “coffee”, coffee is called “tea”, then which is white in colour?

- Cake
- Egg
- Coffee
- Tea

Answer: Egg is of white colour. But egg is called coffee so coffee is the answer.

Coffee is white in colour from the above statement

Question 3: If January is called “March”, March is called “April” and April is called “May”, then which of the following months will have only 30 days?

- January
- March
- April
- May

Answer: January, March and May have 31days and April has 30 days. But April is called May so the answer is May.

May will have 30 days from the above problem statement

Question 4: If NECK is written as '123%', LUCK is written as '+@3%' and LIKE is written as '+÷%2', then NICE is written as

- 1%÷3
- 1÷32
- 1÷@2
- ÷13+

Answer: NECK is written as '123%', LUCK is written as '+@3%' and LIKE is written as '+÷%2', then NICE so N is coded as 1 and I is coded as ÷ and C is coded as 3 and E is coded as 2 so answer is 1÷32.

NICE is written as 1÷32

Question 5: If MEDICO is written as 'PBGFFL', then DOCTOR is coded as

- GLFQRO
- GLFQLR
- GLFQLS
- GRFWLQ

Answer: The letter MEDICO is coded as PBGFFL and the letter M is moved forward by two letters and is coded as P, E is moved backward by two letters and is coded as B, D is moved forward by two letters and is coded as G, I is moved backward by two letters and is coded as F, C is moved forward by two letters and is coded as F, O is moved backward by two letters and is coded as L. So, DOCTOR is coded as GLFQRO.

DOCTOR is coded GLFQRO

Question 6:

Then which has exactly infinite lines of symmetry.

- 
- 
- 
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Answer: The circle has infinite lines of symmetry but, circle means rectangle, so the answer is rectangle.

Answer: Rectangle