



<p>What's 48 in binary?</p>	<p>How many bits are required to store a single digit of Hex? Explain your answer.</p>	<p><i>"Software, which monitors the activities of a computer user and sends back as much information about them as possible (e.g: passwords, usernames, websites they visit, purchases they have made)".</i></p> <p>Which threat is being described here?</p>
<p>Consider the following array: <code>names = ["Dave", "Mary", "Sam", "Billie", "Julie"]</code>. What would be the value of <code>names[3]</code>?</p>	<p>What is the name of this Logic Gate?</p>	<p>In an 8-bit machine, what is the problem with obtaining a 9 bit answer from the addition of two bytes?</p>

What's 48 in binary?

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0

$$48 = 32 + 16$$

How many bits are required to store a single digit of Hex? Explain your answer.

4 Bits

The largest number that can be stored in a single digit of hex is 15 (which is F).

15 in hexadecimal is 1111 in binary. Therefore 4 digits are required to store a single hex digit.

"Software, which monitors the activities of a computer user and sends back as much information about them as possible (e.g: passwords, usernames, websites they visit, purchases they have made)".

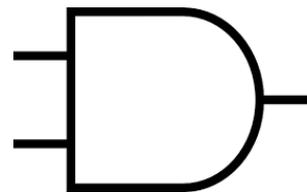
Which threat is being described here?

Spyware

Consider the following array:
`names = ["Dave", "Mary", "Sam", "Billie", "Julie"]`.
 What would be the value of `names[3]`?

Billie

What is the name of this Logic Gate?



AND Gate

In an 8-bit machine, what is the problem with obtaining a 9 bit answer from the addition of two bytes?

The addition results in an overflow error.