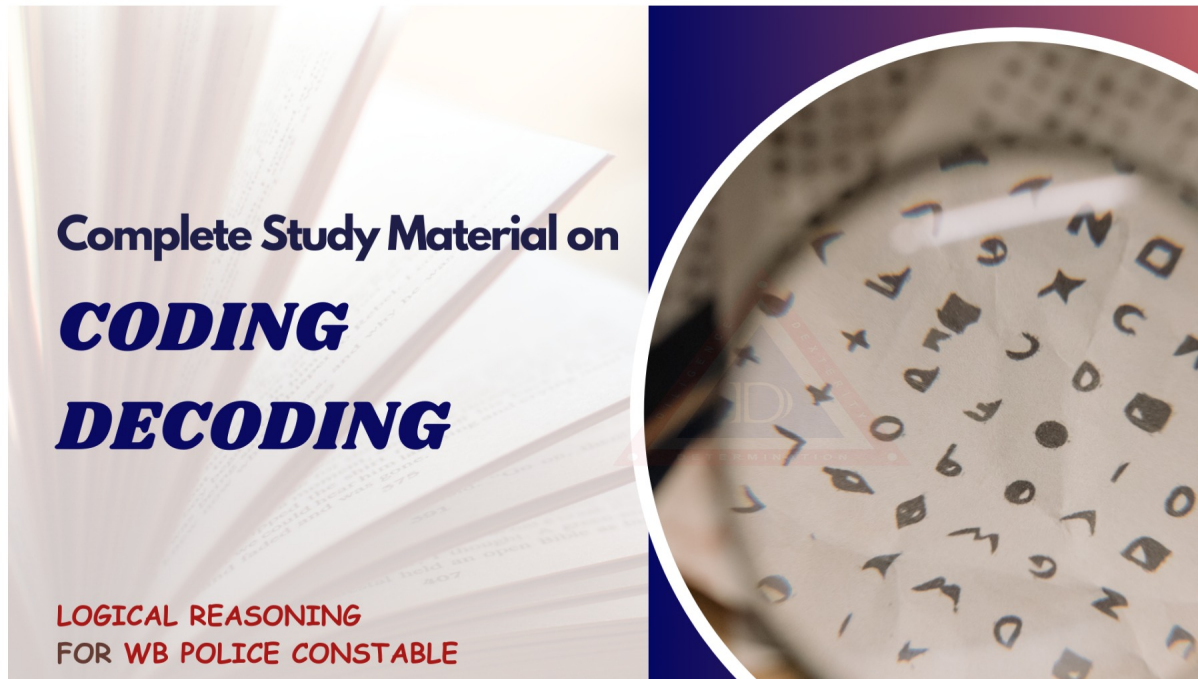




In the expansive landscape of competitive exams, the West Bengal Police Constable Exam stands out as a pivotal juncture for individuals aspiring to serve in law enforcement. If you are also an aspirant, you're exactly at the right place. Amidst the array of subjects that you must navigate through to prepare for WB Police Constable exam, the Coding Decoding topic within the Reasoning section emerges as a cornerstone of evaluation. The weightage accorded to Coding Decoding in the WB Police Constable Exam underscores its significance, making it imperative for you to delve into its concepts with precision and thoroughness.



[Source: The Dhronas]

This blog embarks on a journey to unravel the significance of Coding Decoding Reasoning, emphasizing its direct impact on your performance in the WB Police Constable Exam. As you navigate through this concise yet comprehensive blog, you'll find yourself equipped with the proficiency needed to tackle Coding-Decoding Questions with ease during the West Bengal Police Constable Exam. We have included detailed explanation of every concept accompanied by solved examples for you to develop a stronger understanding.

So, let's dive into the world of Coding Decoding and boost your exam preparation.

What is Coding Decoding?



Coding Decoding is used to encode words, numbers, letters, or a combination of the three in specified patterns or codes, using set rules and guidelines.

Coding: Coding is the process of encoding a word, letter, number, or combination of the three in a specific code or pattern that follows a set of rules.

Decoding: Decoding is the procedure used to restore patterns to their original forms once they have been coded.

Coding

The coded language can be decoded by:

1. Moving the letters one or more steps forward or backward. (Example: COMMON-DPNNPO)
2. Substituting numbers for letters and vice-versa. (Example: COMMON- 31513131514)
3. Writing the letters of the given word in reverse order in part or in whole. (Example: COMMON-XLNNLM) (refer table number 1)
4. Replacing the letters in their natural series by the same positioned letters in their reverse series. (Example: COMMON-241214141213) (refer table number 1)
5. Replacing the letters by symbols. (Example: COMMON- @>>&)
6. Doing some mathematical operations with the positional values of letters in English alphabetical series or with the number of letters present in a word or both.
7. Representing the word by any fictitious word / letter / number / symbol. (Example: any how mental – tb gf bf, mental my you – gf jk lo; Therefore mental = gf)

The above mentioned are the ways that can be used in coding questions. Basically, in this, we deal with the alphabet (26 letters) and everyone knows it very well. Still, you won't remember the exact position of any random letter. Like you won't remember the position of M starting from A and then starting from Z, and coding is a game of the same. Here you will have to learn each letter position without writing the systematic alphabet every time and only practice will help you out.

Tricks to learn Positional Values of the Alphabets

Alphabet in natural series is:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
26	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14

There are a few tricks to learn the positional value of each letter. The positional values of A, B, C, D are 1, 2, 3, 4 respectively while the positional values of X, Y, & Z are 24, 25 & 26 respectively.



The positional values of EJOTY are based on the multiples of 5.

E	J	O	T	Y
5	10	15	20	25

Now, it's time to learn the positional/place value of other letters:

All the letters tell their positional values themselves.

F (6): Read me by inverting my shape, I look like the digital form of 6

G (7): I carry my place value in my tail which is 7

H (8): Read me by putting straight horizontal lines up and down.

I (9): If you write me in cursive form, I will look similar to a number that is 9.

K (11): I am a team that is Kings XI Punjab

L (12): I look like a 2.

M (13): M and W look like numerical value 3 but M comes first, its place value is, 13, and W's place value is 23.

N (14): Read me by putting horizontal lines up and down, I will look like 4 of numbers, put X before me and I will become XIV which is 14.

P (16): Read me by inverting me horizontally and putting 1 before me I will become 6 so, my place value is 16.

Q (17): I also carry my place value in my tail but put 1 before it, which becomes 17.

R (18): Read me by putting an arc and put 1 before me which becomes 18.

S (19): Stretch my upper curve downwards, it looks like 9, and put 1 before me which becomes 19.

U (21): Uth (Youth) comes at the age of 21.

V (22): V is formed by 2 slating lines similarly its place value has 2 twos which is 22.

W (23): Mentioned above at M (13).

Tricks to learn Opposite Letters



- A (1) – Z (26): **AbuzZ**
- B (2) – Y (25): **BoY**
- C (3) – X (24): **CraX**
- D (4) – W (23): **DeW**
- E (5) – V (22): **Eve**
- F (6) – U (21): **Full**
- G (7) – T (20): **GoT**
- H (8) – S (19): **HiS**
- I (9) – R (18): **IReland**
- J (10) – Q (17): **Jungle Queen**
- K (11) – P (16): **Kacha Papad**
- L (12) – O (15): **Love**
- M (13) – N (14): **MaN**

Also, sum of the opposite letters of all the opposite letters is 27.

Decoding

It is the reverse of coding. Here the code needs to be deciphered with the help of given words. We use the reverse series of the alphabet in deciding.

Alphabets in reverse series are:

Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
M	L	K	J	I	H	G	F	E	D	C	B	A
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Similarly, in reverse the series of few letters be:

Z	V	Q	L	G	B
1	5	10	15	20	25

Note: On reaching Z, the series restarts from A and on reaching A, it restarts from Z.

Types of Coding Decoding

1. Letter Coding
2. Number Coding
3. Symbol Coding
4. Substitution Coding

Letter Coding Decoding

In this type, the alphabets of a word are coded with the help of different operations e.g. addition, subtraction, interchanging etc. and need to find the code of another word using the same operation.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: If in a certain code, 'GLAMOUR' is written as 'IJCNMWP' and 'MISRULE' is written 'OGUSSNC', then how will 'TOPICAL' be written in that code?

1. VMRJACF
2. VMRJACJ
3. VBRJACJ
4. YMRJACJ

Solution: (2) VMRJACJ

The letters of the words are coded as 1st letter of word +2, 2nd letter of word -2, 3rd letter of word +2, 4th letter of word +1, 5th letter of word -2, 6th letter of word +2, 7th letter of word -2

Following this process 'GLAMOUR' is written as 'IJCNMWP'. Similarly TOPICAL is coded as VMRJACJ.

Number Coding Decoding

In this type, either numerical code values are assigned to a word or alphabetical code letters are assigned to the numbers.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: If "DRINKING" is written as 5171013128156 then "SYMBOLISM" can be written as?

1. 20241411611101812
2. 20241411611101816
3. 21241411611101818
4. 20241411611101814

Solution: (4) 20241411611101814

Word D R I N K I N G

Positional value 4 18 9 14 11 9 14 7

Operation +1 - 1 +1 - 1 +1 - 1 +1 - 1

Code 5 17 10 13 12 8 15 6

Similarly,

Word S Y M B O L I S M

Positional value 19 25 13 2 15 12 9 19 13

Operation +1 - 1 +1 - 1 +1 - 1 +1 - 1 +1

Code 20 24 14 1 16 11 10 18 14

Symbol Coding Decoding

In this type, the alphabets of a word are replaced by some symbols.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: If PRINTER is \$#@*!&# , then INTERPRETER is:

1. @*!&#\$&#!&#
2. @*&!#\$##&!#

3. @*!&#\\$#&!&#

4. @*!&!\$#&!&#

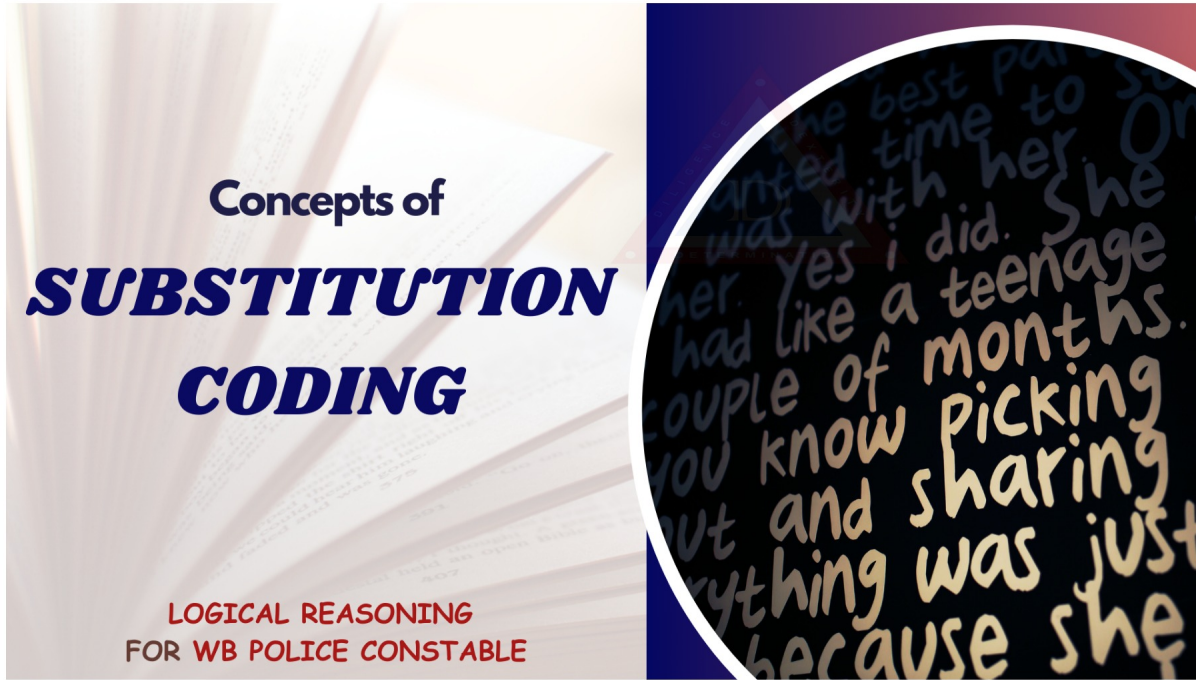
Solution: (3) @*!&# Given: PRINTER is # @ * ! & #

Here, each letter signifies a symbol.

Hence, INTERPRETER: @ * ! & # \$ # & ! & #

Substitution Coding Decoding

In this type, words are encrypted or coded with the substitute word.



[Source: The Dhronas]

Example: If 'bed' is called 'table', 'table' is called 'kitchen', 'kitchen' is called 'oven', 'oven' is called 'mixer' and 'mixer' is called 'heater', in what will a lady bake?

1. Table
2. Oven
3. Mixer



4.Kitchen

Solution: (3) Mixer

The lady shall bake in an 'oven' but 'oven' is called 'mixer'.

So, the lady will bake in a 'mixer'.

Coding Decoding Practice Questions for WB Police Constable Exam

Q:1 If in a certain code language, NOTEBOOK is written as "EFBEBFFB", APPLE is written as "AGGCE", then how will POCKET be written in the same code language?

- 1.GHCBE
- 2.SFGBEB
- 3.GFCBEB
- 4.GFCBAB

Q:2 If GAME is written as AGEM and NATION is written as ANITNO, then what will be code for MOTHER?

- 1.OMTHER
- 2.OMHTRE
- 3.MOHTRE
- 4.MOHTER

Q:3 If REASON is coded as 5 and BELIEVED as 7, then what is the code for GOVERNMENT?

- 1.6
- 2.8
- 3.9
- 4.10

Q:4 If each of the letters in the English alphabet is assigned an even numerical value by giving A = 2, B = 4, and so on. What would be the total value of the letters for the word DAILY when similarly coded?

- 1.82
- 2.112



3.102

4.92

Q:5 If the word LEADER is coded as 20-13-09-12-13-26, then how can LIGHT be coded as?

1.20-16-15-17-22

2.20-16-17-15-27

3.20-16-18-15-27

4.20-17-15-16-28

Q:6 If "Patriot" is coded as (74 - 25) and "Soldier" is coded as (53 - 29), then how can "Chinese" be coded in the same code language?

1.(42 - 20)

2.(45 - 10)

3.(44 - 19)

4.(45 - 20)



Solutions of Coding Decoding Questions for WBP

Q:1 (3) Addition of the place value numbers of the letters and then the same letter is written whose position is obtained after adding the number



Similarly

Q:2 (2) A word is coded by shifting the letters in itself.

Similarly,

Therefore,



Q:3 (3) Here, each word is coded by the numeral which is 1 less than the number of letters in the word. Since there are 10 letters in the word GOVERNMENT, so the answer will be $10 - 1 = 9$.

Q:4 (3) Value of the letters coded for the word DAILY by assigning an even numerical value such as giving $A = 2$, $B = 4$, and so on: $D = 8$, $A = 2$, $I = 18$, $L = 24$, $Y = 50$
The total value will be 102.

Q:5 (4) The codes are

Similarly,



Q:6 (3) 1st - Sum of the place value of all the consonants in the word, 2nd - Sum of the place value of all the vowels in the word.

$$\text{CHIENESE: } C(3) + H(8) + N(14) + S(19) = 44I(9) + E(5) + E(5) = 19(44 - 19)$$

To wrap it up, this blog aimed to make Coding-Decoding a friend, not a puzzle, in your journey towards success in the West Bengal Police Constable Exam. As you close this page, remember that this blog is your ally, here to simplify the tricky parts and give you the confidence to crack Coding-Decoding Questions. The weightage of this topic in the WB Police Constable Exam highlights its importance, and we've strived to make sure you're well-prepared. So, go ahead, tackle those patterns and symbols with ease, and step into your exam with the assurance that you've got Coding-Decoding on your side.

Stay tuned, as **The Dhronas** promises to bring you more such informative blogs with comprehensive study material on all the topics of Logical Reasoning section. Best of luck with your exam preparations, and may you excel in your endeavors!