| R (2) | C (3) | V (3) | T (02) | Dated <br> Sign |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Assignment Group-A_3

## Problem Definition:

Write a Program for Error Detection \& correction for 7 Bit Ascii using Hamming Codes.

### 3.1 Prerequisite:

1. Data Communication
2. Basic Logical Operations.

### 3.2 Learning Objectives:

1. Understand the concept Error Analysis.
2. Detection of Error at Reciever Side.

### 3.3 New Concepts:

1. Even Parity
2. Odd Parity

### 3.4 Theory

### 3.4.1 Introduction

- Hamming code is technique developed by R.W. Hamming for error correction. This method corrects the error by finding the state at which the error has occurred.


## Determining the positions of redundancy Bits

- Till now, we know the exact number of redundancy bits required to be embedded with the particular data unit. We know that to detect errors in a 7 bit code, 4 redundant bits are required. Now, the next task is to determine the positions at which these redundancy bits will be placed within the data unit.
- These redundancy bits are placed at the positions which correspond to the power of2.
- For example in case of 7 bit data, 4 redundancy bits are required, so making total number of bits as 11 . The redundancy bits are placed in position $1,2,4$ and 8 as shown in fig.



## Generating parity information

- In Hamming code, each $r$ bit is the VRC for one combination of data bits. $r_{1}$ is the VRC bit for one combination of data bits, $\mathrm{r}_{2}$ is the VRC for another combination of data bits and so on.
-Each data bit may be included in more than one VRC calculation.
- $r_{1}$ bit is calculated using all bits positions whose binary representation includes a 1 in the rightmost position.
- $r_{2}$ bit calculated using all the bit positions with a 1 in the second position and so on.
- Therefore the various $r$ bits are parity bits for different combination of bits.

The various combinations are:
$r_{1}$ : bits 1,3,5, 7, 9, 11
$r_{2}$ : bits $2,3,6,7,10,11$
$r_{4}$ : bits $4,5,6,7$
$r_{8}$ : bits $8,9,10,11$


## Example of Hamming Code Generation

Suppose a binary data 1001101 is to be transmitted. To implement hamming code for this, following steps are used:

1. Calculating the number of redundancy bits required. Since number of data bits is 7 , the value of $r$ is calculated as

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 2^{r} \geq m+r+1 \\
& 2^{4} \geq 7+4+1
\end{aligned}
$$

Therefore no. of redundancy bits $=4$
2. Determining the positions of various data bits and redundancy bits. The various $r$ bits are placed at the position that corresponds to the power of 2 i.e. 1, 2, 4, 8

4. Thus data 10011100101 with be transmitted.

Error Detection \& Correction

Considering a case of above discussed example, if bit number 7 has been changed from 1 to 0 .The data will be erroneous.


### 3.5 Assignment Questions:

1. What is importance of Hamming Code?.
2. What is the Difference between Even \& Odd parity?
3. Write Down Formula for Hammnig Code ?

## Conclusion:

Here we conclude that Message can be Detected \& corrected using Hamming Code.

