Generating the (16, 256, 5) sequential code.

Length [code]

Out[11]= **256**

```
ln[1]:= n = 16;
     d = 5;
     code = {ConstantArray[0, n]};
     For [i = 0, i \le 2^n - 1, i++,
      v = IntegerDigits[i, 2, n];
      If [Apply [And, Table [HammingDistance [code [k]], v] \geq d, {k, Length [code]}]],
        code = Append[code, v]]
     Length[code]
Out[5]=\ 256
     Calculating all pairwise Hamming distances between codewords for the code above.
 ln[6]:= d1 = {};
     For [i = 2, i \le Length[code], i++,
      For [j = 1, j < i, j++,
        d1 = Append[d1, HammingDistance[code[i]], code[j]]]]
     Histogram[d1]
     6000 ⊦
     5000
     4000
Out[8]= 3000
     2000
     1000
        0
                                              10
                   6
                                                           12
     Generating the Nordstrom Robinson code (15, 256, 5).
ln[9]:= x = Tuples[{0, 1}, 8];
     code = Table[Join[x[n]],
          Table [Mod[x[n, 8]] + x[n, Mod[i + 6, 7] + 1]] + x[n, Mod[i, 7] + 1]] + x[n, Mod[i + 1, 7] + 1]] +
```

Calculating all pairwise Hamming distances between codewords for the Nordstrom Robinson code.

$$\begin{split} & \times \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{3}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \, + \, (\, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{2}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \\ & (\, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{3}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \, + \, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{3}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \, + \\ & \times \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{5}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \, + \, (\, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{1}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \, + \, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{2}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \\ & (\, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{3}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \, + \, \mathsf{x} \, \llbracket \mathsf{n}, \, \mathsf{Mod} \, [\, \mathbf{i} \, + \, \mathbf{5}, \, 7\,] \, + \, 1 \rrbracket \,) \, , \, 2 \,] \, , \, \{\, \mathsf{i}, \, \emptyset, \, 6 \, \} \,] \,] \, , \, \{\, \mathsf{n}, \, 256 \, \} \,] \, ; \, \end{split}$$

It is clear that the two codes above are not equivalent since in the Nordstrom Robinson code there are no codewords with Hamming distance of 11, but in the sequential code there are 3,072 pairs of codewords with Hamming distance of 11.

Calculating all pairwise Hamming distances between codewords for the sequential (17, 512, 5) code.

```
ln[21]:= d3 = { };
      For [i = 2, i \le Length[code], i++,
       For [j = 1, j < i, j++,
        d3 = Append[d3, HammingDistance[code[i]], code[j]]]]
      ]
      Histogram[d3]
      20 000
      15 000
Out[23]=
      10 000
       5000
                                 10
                                         12
                                                         16
```