

# Hamming(7,4)-Code

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# Table of Contents

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Let's Play a Game
- 3 Hamming(7,4) Codes
- 4 Digital Communication Channel
- 5 Generator Matrix and Parity-check Matrix
- 6 Example

# Introduction

# Introduction

## Question

Could you please raise your hand if you never heard about Hamming Code?

## 質問

ハミングコードについて聞いたことがない場合は、手を挙げていただけますか？

## Let's Play a Game

# Let's Play a Game (Rules)

- 1 Please Pick a positive integer from 1 to 15

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- 1 Please Pick a positive integer from 1 to 15
- 2 I will give you 7 questions. You can answer either YES or NO each question.
- 3 Here is the fun thing. You may **lie at most one time** when answering all questions in total.



Question 1: : Do you see your chosen number?

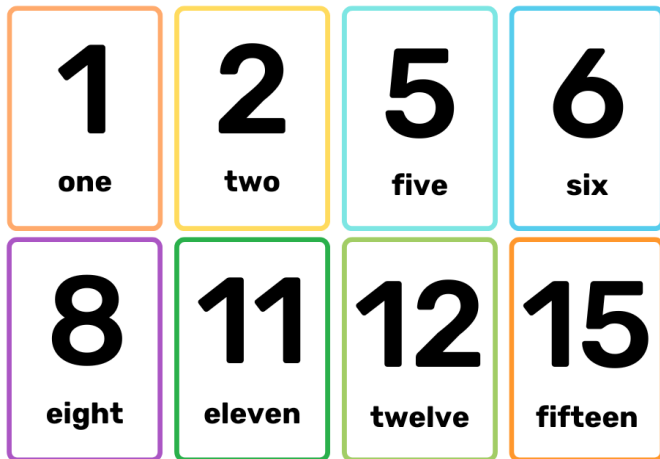


Figure: List 1

Question 2: : Do you see your chosen number?

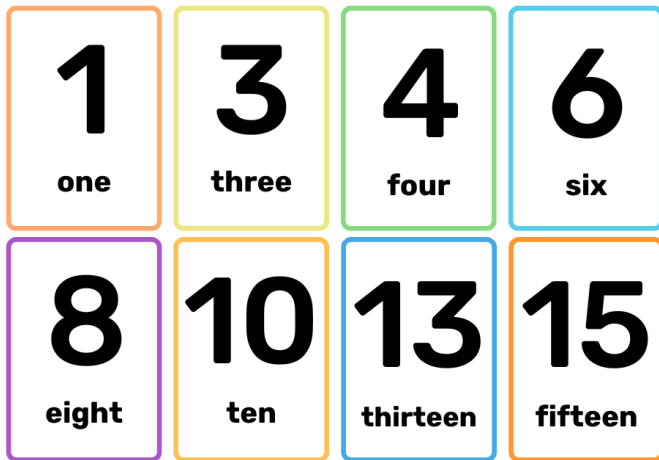


Figure: List 2

Question 3: : Do you see your chosen number?



Figure: List 3

Question 4: : Do you see your chosen number?



Figure: List 4

Question 5: : Do you see your chosen number?

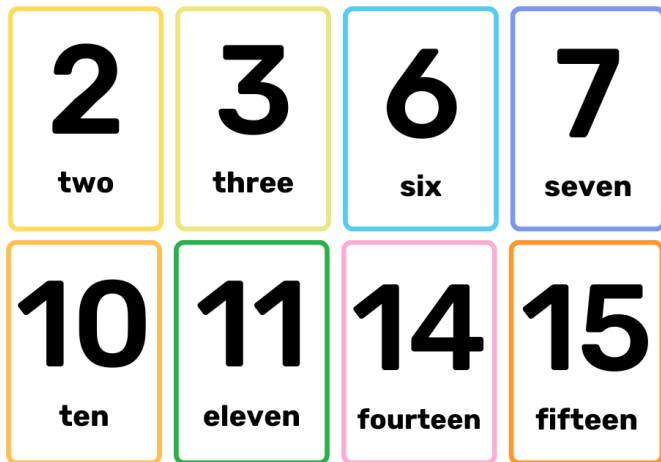


Figure: List 5

Question 6: : Do you see your chosen number?



Figure: List 6

## Question 7: : Do you see your chosen number?



Figure: List 7

# Result

# Moment of Truth!



## Try by Yourself by adding this **Line Account**



Figure: **Mathemagics** Line ID: @025rlikw

## Hamming(7,4) Codes

# Hamming(7,4) Codes

What is Hamming(7,4) Codes?

# Hamming(7,4) Codes

What is Hamming(7,4) Codes?

In coding theory, **Hamming(7,4)** is a linear error-correcting code that encodes four bits of data into seven bits by adding three parity bits.

# Digital Communication Channel

# Digital Communication Channel

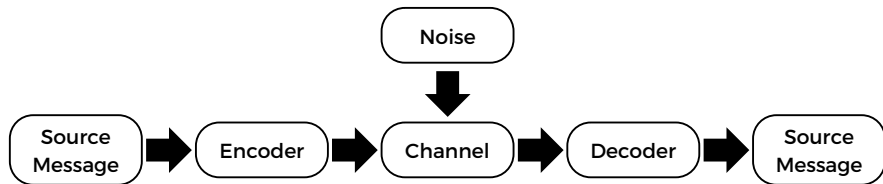


Figure: Flow of Digital Communication Channel

# Digital Communication Channel with Example

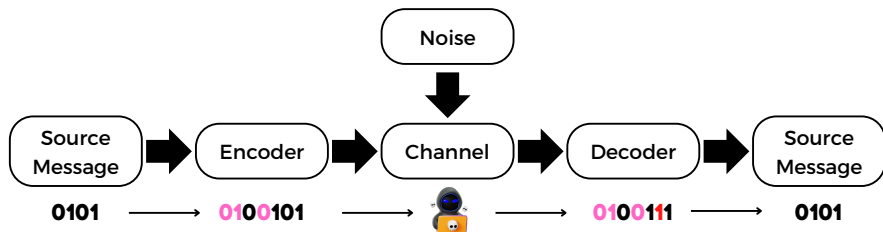


Figure: Flow of Digital Communication Channel with Example

# Generator Matrix and Parity-check Matrix



# Generator Matrix and Parity-check Matrix

$$G^T := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

the code generator matrix G

$$H := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

the parity-check matrix H

## Example

## Example

Suppose we want to transmit this data (0111) over a noisy communications channel (specifically, a binary symmetric channel). Let's call it as vector  $p$ . Then,

$$x = G^T p = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \\ 0 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

This means that (0001111) would be transmitted instead of transmitting (0111). For example, suppose a bit error occurs on bit 6 while transmitted, it turns to be (00011101) as vector  $r$ .

## Example (cont.)

Let's do the parity-check,

$$z = Hr = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \\ 3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

This means that error occurred on bit  $(110)_2$ , which is bit 6.

# Thank You!