ARM PROJECT REPORT

IMPLEMENTATION OF HAMMING CODE

Objective: Implementation of (31, 26) Hamming code with even parity. Encoding 26-bit message into 31-bit code-word and decoding it back at the receiver. Single-bit error detection and correction is performed.

Hamming code

Encoding:

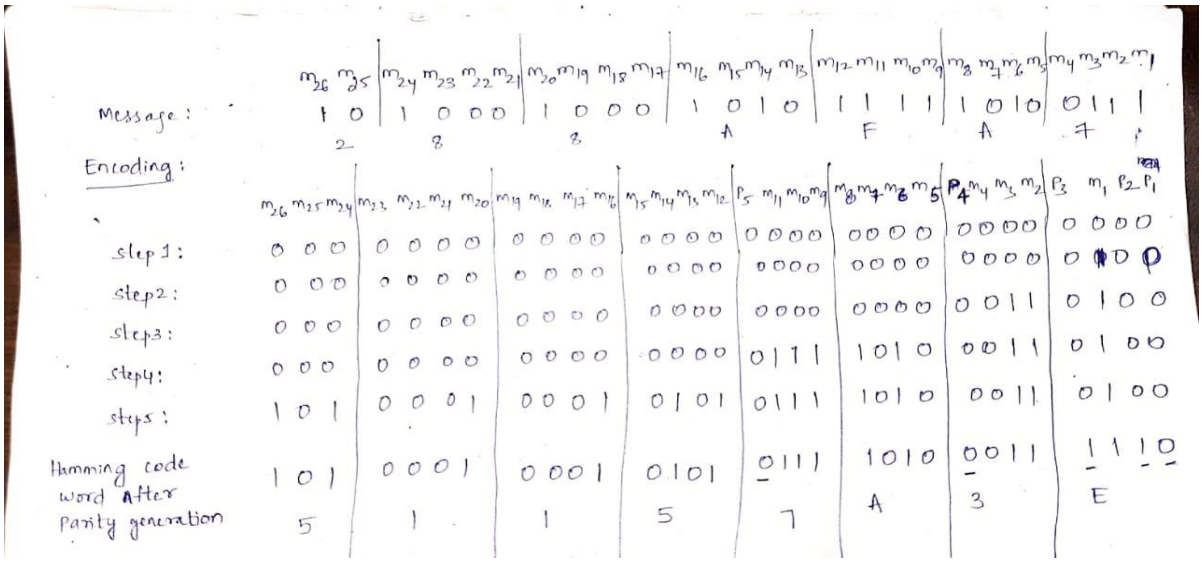


Fig1. Encoding

Message: 26-bit message (m26-m1) 0x288AFA7 is taken as test input.

Step1: Initialize the 31-bit code-word register to 0.

Step2: Mask the message bit m1 with #0x1 value and shift it left by #2 to position m1 in codeword.

Step3: Mask the message bits m2-m4 with #0xE value and shift it left by #3 to position m2-m4 in codeword.

Step4: Mask the message bits m5-m11 with #0x7F0 value and shift it left by #4 to position m5-m11 in codeword.

Step5: Mask the message bits m12-m26with #0x3FFF800 value and shift it left by #5 to position m12-m26 in codeword.

Parity-bits generation:

Number of parity-bits= 31-26=5 (p1-p5)

The following bits of codeword are considered for parity-bits generation

P1-->1,3,5,7,9,11,13,15,17,19,21,23,25,27,29,31
P2-->2,3,6,7,10,11,14,15,18,19,22,23,26,27,30,31
P3-->4,5,6,7,12,13,14,15,20,21,22,23,28,29,30,31
P4-->8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31
P5-->16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31

Depending on the number of 1's in bit positions considering even parity, five parity bits are generated.

The following algorithm is used for parity bit generation.
For P1:

```
R0=Reg with message bits in correct position.
Rin=1
i=0
count=1
while( Rin<31)
{
 Loop:  Y=R0>>Rin
          carry_check();
           i=i+1
           Rin=Rin+1
           If(i<count)
             Goto loop
           Else
             { Rin=Rin+count;
               i=0;
              }
}
If(count_ones=even)
P1=0
Else
P1=1;
End.
Carry_check()
{  if (carry=1)
          Count_ones+=1;}
```

Similarly, to calculate other parity bits, the following values are initialized

P2 ---> Rin=2, Count=2
P3---> Rin=4, Count=4
P4 ---> Rin=8, Count=8
P5 ---> Rin=16, Count=16

To position 5 parity bits in code-word ,left-shift each parity-bit by count-1and OR with R0 to form the 31-bit codeword.

INTRODUCING SINGLE-BIT ERROR IN M1 POSITION:

EOR R0,R0,#4

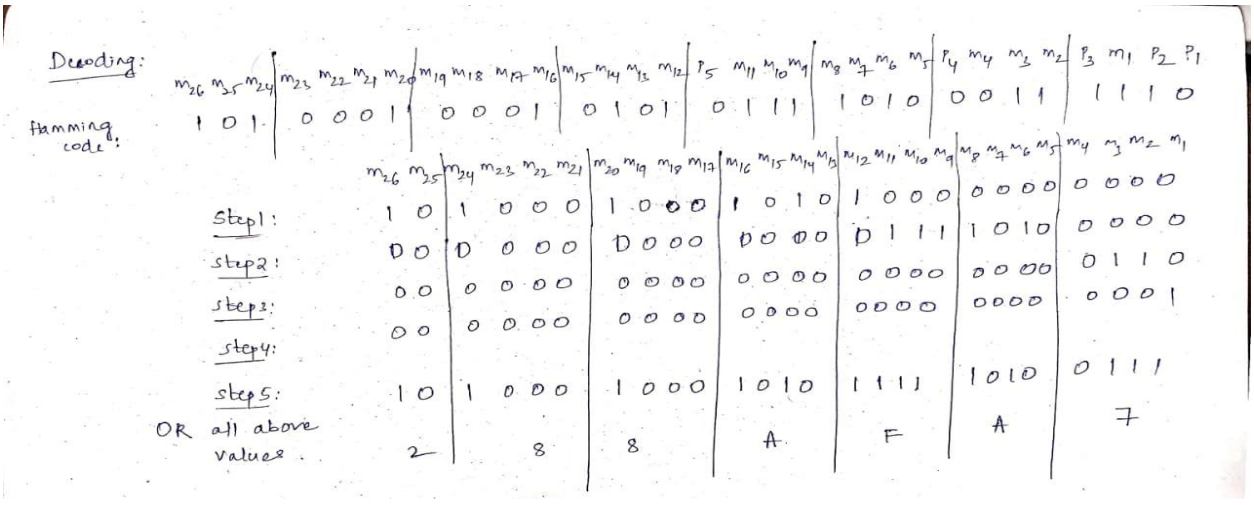
ERROR DETECTION:

Calculation of E5-E1 error parity bits similar to parity-bit generation algorithm.

Calculate the decimal equivalent. It gives the position of error bit in the received code word.

ERROR CORRECTION:
Update a register with #1. Shift it left by (decimal equivalent-1) .
To get the corrected codeword, perform logic EXOR between the above register and received codeword.

DECODING:



Message: 31-bit corrected codeword 0x51157A3E is taken as test input.

Step1: Mask the corrected codeword m26-m12 with #0x7FFF0000 and right shift by #5 and store it in a register R1.

Step2: Mask the corrected codeword m11-m5 with #0x00007F00 and right shift by #4 and store it in a register R2.

Step3: Mask the corrected codeword m4-m2 with #0x00000070 and right shift by #3 and store it in a register R3.

Step4 Mask the corrected codeword m1 with #0x00000004 and right shift by #2 and store it in a register R4 ..

Step5: Perform logical OR on the registers R1,R2,R3,R4 and store the result in R1.

R1 contain the decoded message.