

# Classification of Codes

Group of Symbols ← Codes (Number or letters in specific Symbols)

Weighted Codes

- 1) Binary Code
- 2) 8421
- 3) 2421

Non-weighted Codes

Ex: Excess-3 code  
Gray Code

Reflective Code

(Self Complementing)  
Ex: -2421  
Excess-3

Sequential Codes

Ex: 8421  
Excess-3

Alpha numeric

ASCII

Error Correcting & detecting

For noise or error

correcting & detecting

Ex: - Hamming Code.

Each position specific weight

$a_3 a_2 a_1 a_0$

$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
8 4 2 1 → weight of position

$b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0$

$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$   
2 4 2 1

No positional weight

9 → Complement of 0

8 → Complement of 1

7 → Complement of 2

~~Deer~~

ASCII :- American Standard Code

for Information Interchange

2421 Code

Decimal

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9

2421 Code

0000  
0001  
0010  
0011  
0100  
~~0101~~  
~~1100~~  
~~0110~~  
~~0111~~  
1110  
1111

9 is Complement of 0.

8 is 1110  
0001

7 1101 → 0010

## BCD Code

### Binary Coded Decimal

→ In this code each decimal digit is represented by a 4-bit binary number.

→  $r = 10$

$(0, 1, \dots, r-1) = (0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)$

↳ decimal digit.

→ 143 → decimal number  
   143  
   decimal digit.

→ positional weights are 8-4-2-1.

→ BCD code is ~~also~~ called 8-4-2-1

Decimal digits

BCD Code.

0  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9

0000

0001

0010

0011

0100

0101

0110

0111

1000

1001

→  $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$   
→  $\begin{matrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 8 & 4 & 2 & 1 \end{matrix}$

BCD code for  
decimal  
digits.

Valid BCD  
codes

$2^4 = 16$

only 10 are dealt

## Invalid BCD codes

10  $\longrightarrow$  15 (decimal numbers)

10  $\longrightarrow$  1 2 0 (decimal digits)

10	x x x x	} do not come.
11	x x x x	
12	x x x x	
13	x x x x	
14	x x x x	
15	x x x x	

2) Conversion of Decimal Nos to BCD

$$1) (17)_{10} \rightarrow (\underline{0001} \underline{0111})$$

1      7

$$2) (10)_{10} \rightarrow (\underline{0001} \underline{0000})$$

1      0

Complete BCD representation till 15

$$3) (156)_{10} \rightarrow (\underline{0001} \underline{0101} \underline{0110})$$

1      5      6

4)

### 3) BCD to decimal

i)  $(10100)_{BCD}$

$$\begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline 000 & 10 & 100 \\ \hline \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ (1 & & 4)_{10} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

ii)  $(\underbrace{0100}_{\downarrow} \underbrace{1001}_{\downarrow})_{BCD}$   
 $(4 \quad 9)_{10}$

### Packed BCD nos.

~~BCD~~ BCD nos greater than 9 are packed BCD.

Ex:-  $(138)$  ,  $(156)$

Binary Compared with BCD

	binary	BCD
$(10)_{10} \rightarrow$	1010	0001 0000
$(12)_{10} \rightarrow$	1100	0001 0010

Binary has 4 bits & BCD uses more bits

BCD is less efficient than binary.

Difficult to operate Arithmetic & Opns.

H.W

- i) 37  
2) 186  
3) 3489
- } Convert to BCD

- 4) 100110  
5) 00110011000  
6) 11101100
- } Convert to decimal