

Block Codes

INVOLVES A GENERATOR MATRIX (G)

Block is called the MESSAGE (m)

ENCODER OUTPUT IS CALLED THE
CODEWORD (c)

$$\underline{c} = \underline{m} \underline{G}$$

DEFINITIONS

A SYSTEMATIC BLOCK CODE MEANS
 THAT THE MESSAGE IS IN THE CODEWORD
 MESSAGE 1011010 → CODEWORD 1011010.....

IF IT IS NOT A SYSTEMATIC CODE + MORE BITS
 THEN EVEN THOUGH THE MESSAGE IS STILL
 IN THE CODEWORD IT IS SCRAMBLED AND
 WOULD NEED "SPECIAL DECODING"

FOR SYSTEMATIC ENCODERS THE GENERATOR
 MATRIX MUST CONTAIN AN IDENTITY SUB-MATRIX

BLOCK CODES ARE LINEAR BECAUSE
THE GENERATOR MATRIX IS MADE
UP OF CODEWORDS

HAMMING DISTANCE IS THE NUMBER OF
BINARY DIGITS THAT DIFFER BETWEEN
ANY TWO CODEWORDS

HAMMING WEIGHT IS THE NUMBER OF
ONES (1'S) IN A CODEWORD

HAMMING DISTANCE BETWEEN ANY TWO CODEWORDS IS EQUAL TO THE WEIGHT OF THEIR SUM (XOR)

$$\underline{G} = [I_k \ P]$$

$$\underline{H} = [P^T \ I_{n-k}]$$

$$\underline{G} \underline{H}^T = 0$$

↑
MODULO-2
ADDITION

$$\underline{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{\leftarrow 7} & \rightarrow \\ & \underbrace{\downarrow 4} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n=7 \\ k=4 \end{matrix}$$

7, 4 CODE
↑ MESSAGE LENGTH
CODWORD LENGTH

$\underline{C} \longrightarrow \underline{Y}$ NOISY WORD
 TRANSMITTED RECEIVED CODEWORD WITH ERRORS
 $\underline{Y} = \underline{C} + \underline{e}$ WHERE \underline{e} IS THE ERROR VECTOR
 $\underline{C} = \underline{m} \underline{S}$
 $\underline{C} \underline{H}^T = \underline{m} \underline{S} \underline{H}^T = \underline{m} \underline{0} = \underline{0}$ ← ONLY OCCURS FOR \underline{C} THE CORRECT CODEWORD WITH NO ERRORS

$\underline{Y} \underline{H}^T = \underline{S}$ (SYNDROME) ZERO SYNDROME
 MEANS
 NO ERRORS
 LOWER CASE
 R NON-ZERO SYNDROME
 WOULD BE OF THE FORM [..... 0100]

WE CAN RECOGNIZE IF OUR BLOCK CODE
 IS A HAMMING CODE BY THE FOLLOWING BEING TRUE

$$n = 2^m - 1 \quad (\text{WHERE } m \text{ IS AN INTEGER})$$

$$k = 2^m - 1 - m$$

7, 4 CODE }
 15, 11 CODE } HAMMING CODES

$$t(\text{error}) \leq \left\lfloor \frac{d_{\text{min}} - 1}{2} \right\rfloor \rightarrow \text{LOWEST INTEGER}$$

LOWEST HAMMING DISTANCE IS d_{min}
i. IF YOUR LOWEST HAMMING DISTANCE WITHIN
THE CODE UNDER CONSIDERATION IS 3

ACCORDING TO OUR FORMULA YOU
CAN ONLY CORRECT ONE ERROR

<p><u>4 BITS</u> <u>MESSAGE</u></p> <p>0000 0001 0010 0011 0100 0101 0110 0111 1000 1001 1010 1011 1100 1101 1110 1111</p>	<p>16 POSSIBLE COMBINATIONS OF BITS GOING INTO OUR ENCODER</p> <p>$2^4 = 16$</p>	<p><u>CODEWORD</u> <u>7 BITS</u></p> <p>WE ARE ONLY USING 16 CODEWORDS OUT OF A TOTAL OF <u>128 POSSIBLE</u> <u>CHOICES</u></p> <p>$2^7 = 128$</p> <p>↑ IS WHAT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE "ERROR CORRECTING CAPABILITY"</p>
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MESSAGE $[1010]$

GENERATOR P

1	0	0	0	1	1	0
0	1	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	1	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	1	1

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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CODEWORD $[1010101]$

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

$$\begin{array}{r} 1000 \\ \times 1010 \\ \hline 1000 \end{array}$$

$$1 \oplus 0 \oplus 0 \oplus 0$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \\ \times 1010 \\ \hline 10110 \\ 10110 \\ \hline 1 \oplus 0 \oplus 1 \oplus 0 \\ 1 \oplus 1 = 0 \oplus 0 = 0 \end{array}$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} P^T & I_{n-k} \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{matrix} n=7 \\ k=4 \\ 7-4 \end{matrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = P$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} P^T & I_3 \end{bmatrix} \quad P^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = I_3$$

$$\underline{H} = \begin{bmatrix} \begin{matrix} P^T & I_3 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix} \quad \underline{H}^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

IDENTITY MATRIX HAS A DIAGONAL OF ALL '1's' AND THE REST ARE ZEROS SO THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION IS "HOW BIG IS IT?"

$$I_2 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad I_4 = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

WHAT IS IT'S PURPOSE?

$$[7 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2] \times \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = [7 \ 4 \ 3 \ 2]$$

THIS IS HOW WE GET THE MESSAGE BACK INTO THE CODEWORD