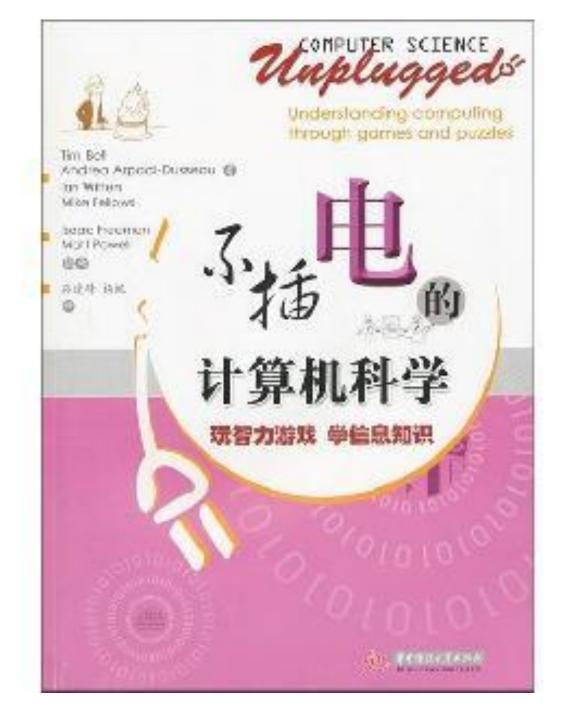
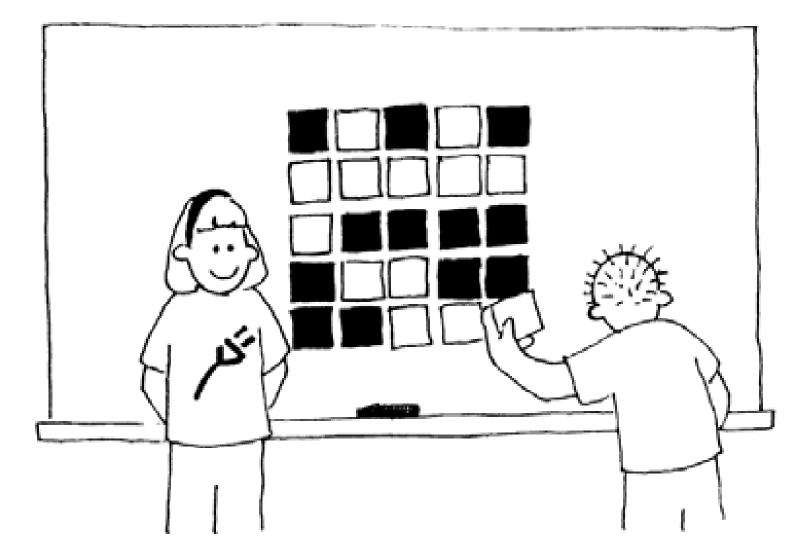
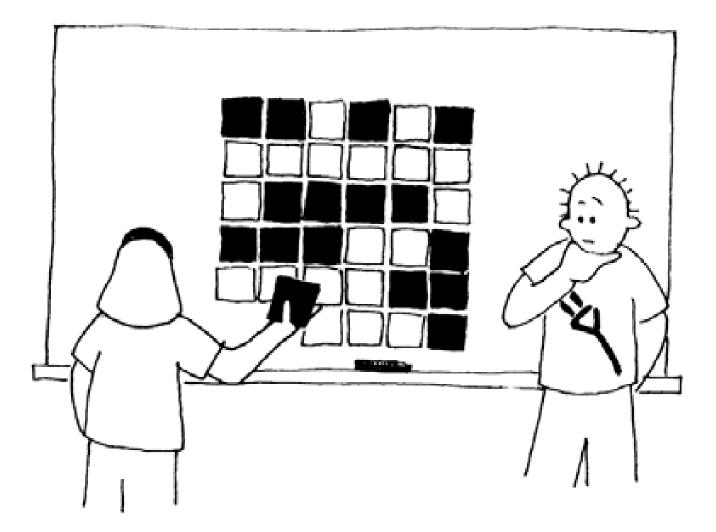
不插电的计算机科学

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- When data is stored on a disk or transmitted from one computer to another, we usually assume that it doesn't get changed in the process. But sometimes things go wrong and the data is changed accidentally.
- This activity uses a magic trick to show how to detect when data has been corrupted, and to correct it.

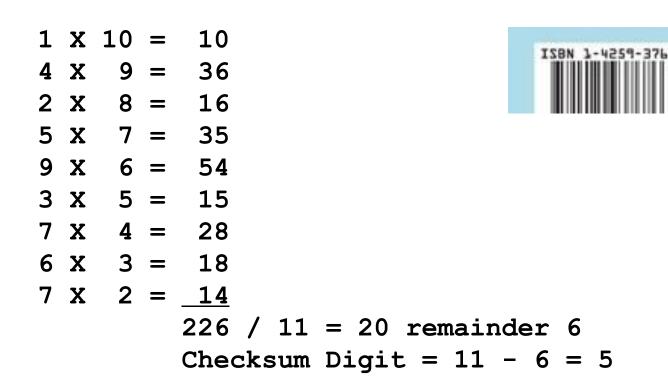






- This exercise illustrates even parity.
- When computer data is transmitted to another computer, extra bits are added so that the number of 1s is even.
- The receiving computer can detect if something gets messed up during the transmission and can correct it if there is one error.
- What happens if there are two errors?

• Here is an example of parity in real life:



• More parity:



第二代居民身份证号码的校验码计算模型

	和一门的人为你能了吗的优强吗?并快至																	
身份证号码前17位	ĩ /	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
乘以		×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×	×
	1		5											_		-		
2的n 次方	X.	2 ¹⁷	2 ¹⁶	2 ¹⁵	2 ¹⁴	2 ¹³	2 ¹²	2 ¹¹	2 ¹⁰	2 ⁹	2 ⁸	27	2 ⁶	2 ⁵	2 ⁴	2 ³	2 ²	2^1
2"的实际值	7	131072	65536	32768	16384	8192	4096	2048	1024	512	256	128	64	32	16	8	4	2
8	\mathbf{V}	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷
1		11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	\backslash	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余	余
2"÷11的余数		7	9	10	5	8	4	2	1	6	3	7	9	10	5	8	4	2
Λ																		
号码×2"的积①	×	131072	131072	98304	65536	40960	24576	14336	8192	4608	0	128	128	96	64	40	24	14
	Χ.																	
号码×余数的积②	×	7	18	30	20	40	24	14	8	54	0	7	18	30	20	40	24	14
							2											
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最后得到校验码		7											-sh	X	Das	2512	3	
												D	ai			1922	0	
余数列表		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	BIWER					
校验码对照表		1	0	X	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2						