# 不插电的计算机科学 

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## CARD FLIP MAGIC

- 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.




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- This exercise illustrates even parity.
- When computer data is transmitted to another computer, extra bits are added so that the number of 1 s 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?


## CARD FLIP MAGIC

- Here is an example of parity in real life:
$1 \times 10=10$
$4 \times 9=36$
$2 \times 8=16$

$5 \times 7=35$
$9 \times 6=54$
$3 x 5=15$
$7 \times 4=28$
$6 \times 3=18$
$7 \times 2=\frac{14}{226}$
226 / 11 = 20 remainder 6
Checksum Digit $=11-6=5$


## CARD FLIP MAGIC

- More parity:


<br>Homer J. Simpson<br>742 Evergreen Terrace<br>Springfield, OR 97477-1357

第二代居民身份证号码的校验码计算模型


| （2）的和，$\div 11$ 得余数 -368 | $\div$ | 11 | 余 | 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

最后得到校验码

| 余数列表 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| 校验码对照表 | 1 | 0 | X | 9 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 |

