Chapter 16: Identification Numbers



Section 16.1 Check Digits (Universal Product Code - UPC)

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Check Digits

■ Check Digit

- ☐ A digit included in an identification number for the purpose of error detection.
 - Mathematical calculations or schemes are used on the digits of the identification number to assign the check digit.
 - Computers use the check digit to help detect typing errors during data entry to prevent and detect fraud and to find other errors.

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■ Universal Product Code (UPC)

- ☐ A bar code and identification number that are used on most retail items.
- ☐ By using weighted schemes in the calculation of the check digit, the UPC code can achieve greater error detection—up to 100% of all single -digit errors and most other types of errors.



- ☐ Example: Consider the number 0 38000 00127 7 found on the bottom of a box of cornflakes.
 - The first digit identifies a broad category of goods.
 - The next five digits identify the manufacturer.
 - The next five digits identify the product.
 - The last is a check digit.

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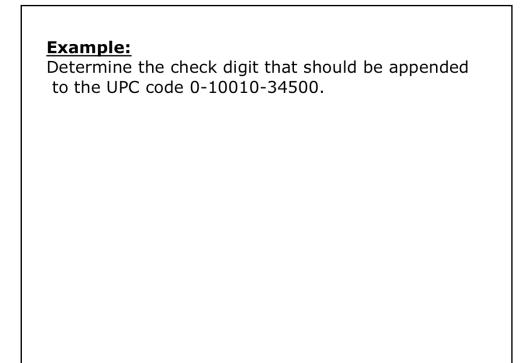
Example Universal Product Code (UPC)

The scheme used on grocery products is the so-called *Universal Product Code*.

The UPC adds a check digit at the end by adding the digits and multiplying by their weight (alternately 1 for even positions, 3 for odd positions). The sum must be a number ending in 0.

Example: an UPC number 0 38000 00127 7 Check digit

Category of goods Manufacturer product



Example:

Determine the check digit that should be appended to the UPC code 0-10010-34500.

Solution:

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Add the digits in the odd-numbered positions (0+0+1+3+5+0=9) and multiply by 3 (9 \times 3=27).
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Now add the remaining digits (1+0+0+4+0=5) and add this total to the 27 calculated earlier (5+27=32). Since this number must end in zero, we add 8 because 32+8=40. The check digit is then 8.

Try the example without reading the answer first.