

CODING TELEPHONE NUMBERS TO AVOID "WRONG NUMBERS"

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ABSTRACT

"Wrong numbers" are an annoyance for owners of telephones. These incidents are due to several causes, of which the following two may be the most common: (a) pressing the wrong button on a telephone keypad, or (b) misreading a printed or handwritten telephone number.

This paper presents two methods for developing numbering plans that will reduce the incidence of accidental wrong numbers when using push-button telephone sets by utilizing an error-detecting code on telephone numbers. It is demonstrated that small telephone numbering plans for 2 digits to 4 digits can be quickly generated by using a weighted code or by exhaustive search. Rotary dial phones are not considered in the paper.

INTRODUCTION

"Wrong numbers" are incidents in which an unintended telephone number is dialed and caused to ring. Except for technical problems with the telephone set or switch, wrong numbers are the result of the caller dialing an incorrect telephone number. The most probable causes of such incidents are: (a) pressing the wrong button on a telephone keypad by mistake, or (b) misreading a printed or handwritten telephone number.

In typical telephone numbering plans for PABX systems, digits (or ranges of digits) are assigned for different purposes. For example, "0" is commonly assigned to the operator (attendant), and "9" is assigned for outside lines. In large organizations, the remaining digits are commonly assigned by physical location or by organizational unit. For example, a multistory building, telephones on the first floor can begin "1", telephones on the second floor can begin with "2", and so on. Within each floor, telephone numbers will be assigned sequentially, such as "100," "101," "102," etc. This kind of numbering plan is susceptible to wrong numbers because every number within a given range can be assigned to a telephone line.

In old electromechanical and stored program control (SPC) telephone switches, one telephone number was permanently assigned to each telephone-line, so it was necessary to use

telephone numbers in numeric sequence. However, modern computerized exchanges provide a logical (i.e., software) assignment of telephone numbers to physical lines. This allows telephone numbers to be assigned more creatively.

This paper presents two methods for developing numbering plans that will reduce the incidence of accidental wrong numbers when using push-button telephone sets by utilizing an error-detecting code on telephone numbers. Error codes make two telephone numbers sufficiently different that an unintentional change of one digit due to either cause mentioned above will not result in a valid but unintended telephone number (i.e., a "wrong number"). Instead, if an invalid telephone number is mistakenly dialed, the caller will get a busy tone or other indication that the number dialed is not in service.

The paper is organized as follows. First, the concepts of distance between digits and the distance matrix are introduced. Second, the application of weighted codes to telephone numbers is discussed. Third, several larger numbering plans obtained by exhaustive search are presented. Finally, the possibility of detecting all single-digit dialing errors is considered.

The conclusions in this paper are limited to telephone sets with push-button (or keypad) dial, whether they be of the DTMF or pulse dial kind, although the same concepts can be applied just as easily to rotary dial telephone sets.

THE TELEPHONE KEYPAD

The conventional telephone keypad for push-button telephones consists of digits "0" to "9" and the symbols "*" and "#" arranged in a 4 x 3 array as shown in Figure 1. In this keypad, a dialing error may occur when the button that is pressed is physically adjacent to the one intended.

We assume that it is more likely to misdial an adjacent digit than a digit positioned farther away from the intended one. The physical proximity or *distance* of digits can be quantified by the

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9
*	0	#

Figure 1. The telephone keypad

number of buttons separating the two digits. Thus digits "1" and "2" are separated by a distance of 1 because they are adjacent. The same is true for digits "1" and "5". On the other hand, digits "1" and "9" are separated by a distance of 2. The same is true for digits "1" and "7".

Verhoeff [4] mentions that a study of 12,000 keying errors found the following percentages for various kinds of keying errors:

single errors a → b	60% to 95% of all errors
adjacent transpositions ab → ba	10% to 20% of all errors
omitting or adding a digit	10% to 20% of all errors
twin errors aa → bb	0.5% to 1.5% of all errors

Other types of keying errors mentioned in this reference are found in at most 1.5% of all errors. Thus, the first two types of errors have the greatest contribution to wrong number incidents in telephone systems, and are considered in this paper. The third type does not usually result in a wrong number because telephone numbers have a fixed length.

	DIGIT									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
digit 1	0	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
digit 2	1	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3
digit 3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	3
digit 4	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	2
digit 5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
digit 6	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	2
digit 7	2	2	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
digit 8	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
digit 9	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
digit 0	3	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	0

Figure 2. A basic distance matrix showing physical distances in the telephone keypad.

Distance between pairs of digits are conveniently displayed in the form of a symmetrical *distance matrix* in which the *i*-jth element represents the distance between digit "i" and digit "j". For indexing purposes in the distance matrix, button "0" is represented by index 10. The buttons "*" and "#" may be ignored because they are not used in telephone numbers. (However, they may be used in feature codes that initiate special telephone operations.) Figure 2 shows the basic distance matrix for the telephone keypad.

Rotary dial telephones have a different arrangement of the digits 0 to 9. Hence the distance matrix for rotary dial telephones is different, and will not be considered in this paper.

TRANSCRIPTION ERRORS

Besides the mechanical error of pressing the wrong button, another cause of wrong numbers is misreading or miscopying of a written telephone number. This is due to the similarity of certain pairs of digits when they are typed or handwritten, such as the following: (Henceforth, for brevity, these will be called "similar digits.")

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

	DIGIT									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
digit 1	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
digit 2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
digit 3	2	1	0	2	1	1	2	1	2	3
digit 4	1	1	2	0	1	2	1	1	2	2
digit 5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
digit 6	2	1	1	2	1	0	2	1	1	1
digit 7	1	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	2	1
digit 8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
digit 9	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	1
digit 0	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	0

Figure 3. A modified distance matrix for the telephone keypad representing similar digits.

These pairs of digits may be thought of as being adjacent in an abstract space of digits. Adjacent digits, whether due to physical proximity or similarity, are susceptible to misdialing errors. This condition is represented by placing a distance of 1 for these digit pairs in the distance matrix. The resulting modified distance matrix appears in Figure 3.

Wrong numbers can also result from phonetic errors in dictating a telephone number. For example, the English words "thirty" and "thirteen" sound alike, Verhoeff [4] reports that phonetic errors accounted for 0.5% to 1.5% of a sample of 12,000 errors. This kind of error is not studied in this paper.

THE DISTANCE OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS

The *distance* between two telephone numbers is defined as the sum of distances of pairs of digits, according to some distance matrix. For example, given two 3-digit telephone numbers $a_1a_2a_3$ and $b_1b_2b_3$, the distance D is computed as

$$D = \sum_i d(a_i, b_i)$$

where $d(a_i, b_i)$ is the i - j th element of the distance matrix.

The *distance* D expresses the similarity of two telephone numbers, and thus their susceptibility to be mistakenly exchanged. We consider that two telephone numbers with a distance of one are more likely to be mistaken for each other than two numbers with a distance of two between them. This measure is similar to the concept of *Hamming distance* applied to binary codes [2,3].

The basic idea to avoid wrong numbers is that no two telephone numbers in use should have a distance of one, because this will allow a mistake in one digit to result in another valid telephone number (a "wrong number"). When a distance greater than 1 is involved, a more serious type of error is required in order to reach another valid number. An example is pressing digit "3" instead of digit "1", another is misreading "1" as "7". Thus, the minimum distance between valid telephone numbers in a numbering plan should be at least two in order to reduce incidences of wrong numbers.

The succeeding sections discuss two different ways to generate numbering plans that conform with this condition.

WEIGHTED CODES

A weighted code adds one *check digit* or check symbol to the basic telephone number. The check digit is computed using decimal or modular arithmetic operations. These kinds of codes are commonly found in the literature [2,5].

As an example, for a 3-digit telephone number with a modulus 5 check digit, the defining equation for an acceptable telephone number $a_1 a_2 a_3$ is

$$4a_1 + 2a_2 + a_3 = 0 \pmod{5}$$

Here the check digit is a_3 , the *digit weights* are 1, 2, and 4 and the *modulus* is 5. Digits 0 to 9 carry their respective numerical values for purposes of the above computation. Basically, the equation requires the left hand side to be exactly divisible by the modulus. This check method yields 200 acceptable telephone numbers listed in Table 1, or 20% of the 1,000 possible 3-digit combinations. The distance between any two numbers in this table (computed according to the basic distance matrix of Figure 2) is greater than one, which means that replacement of any digit by a physically adjacent digit can be detected. However, an exchange of two digits (transposition) may not always be detected. Specifically, if two digits differing by 5 are exchanged, the resulting telephone number is also found in Table 1.

One drawback of the numbering plan in Table 1 is that similar digits can cause wrong numbers. For example, telephone number "122" can be misread as "127" due to similarity of the rightmost digits.

A different choice of modulus and digit weights yields the numbering plan in Table 2 in which misdialing an adjacent or similar digit will not result in a wrong number. Here the modulus is 7 and the digit weights are 1, 3 and 5. For purposes of computation, digit "0" is assigned a numerical value of 10. The other digits carry their ordinary numerical values. This check method yields 143 acceptable telephone numbers listed in Table 2, or 1/7 of all the possible 3-digit combinations. The distance between any two numbers in this table (computed according to the modified distance matrix of Figure 3) is greater than one, which means that replacement of any digit by an adjacent or a similar digit can be detected. For this check, only 6.2% of digit exchange errors (transpositions) will result in wrong numbers.

In actual use, some of the telephone numbers listed in Table 1 and 2 will be excluded by the numbering plan. (For example, "0" for operator and "9" for outside line excludes telephone numbers beginning with those digits.) Thus, the actual count of available telephone numbers will be somewhat less. Nevertheless, the remaining numbers are sufficient when the number of lines in a telephone system do not exceed about 160 for Table 1 or 114 for Table 2.

In a 4-digit numbering plan, a modulus of 7 and digit weights of 1,3 and 5 as above generate less than 1,430 telephone numbers using the basic distance matrix of Figure 3 (including numbers beginning with "9" and "0"), which is adequate for many installations. However, in a 2-digit numbering plan, only 14 numbers can be generated, which do not constitute a practical telephone numbering plan.

A weighted code with well-chosen digit weights and a prime modulus larger than 9 will theoretically detect all changes in one digit position, as well as all exchanges (or transpositions) of two digit positions [1,2]. Both of these are common errors in dialing a telephone number. However, we want the check digit to be one of the digits 0 to 9, so the choices of modulus are narrowed to 3,5,7 or 10 (not prime).

For the basic distance matrix of Figure 2, the combinations given in Figure 4 produce workable 3-digit numbering plans that will detect replacement of any digit by an adjacent digit on the telephone keypad.

Modulus	Digit Weights	Usable Telephone Numbers
5	1,2,4	200
5	1,3,7	200
10	1,2,4	100
10	1,3,7	100

Figure 4. Modulus and digit weight assignments for weighted codes that detect replacement of a digit by an adjacent digit on the telephone keypad.

However, for the modified distance matrix of Figure 3, a smaller number of combinations are found to be acceptable. The two listed in Figure 5, will detect replacement of any digit by an adjacent or similar digit. The second combinations can produce a mere 100 usable telephone numbers.

Reference [5] reviews other check digit schemes based on more complex calculations, including table lookup.

Modulus	Digit Weights	Usable Telephone Numbers	Comment
7	1,3,5	143	Value of digit "0" = 10
10	1,3,7	100	Value of Digit "0" = 0

Figure 5. Modulus and digit weight assignments for weighted codes that detect replacement of a digit by an adjacent or similar digit.

LARGER NUMBERING PLANS

To be able to detect single digit errors and some digit exchange errors, weighted codes eliminate the majority of possible telephone numbers (i.e. the combinations of the digits 0 to 9). This is consistent with the idea that an error detecting code should use only a small fraction of available symbol combinations as codewords so that a random error is unlikely to result in a valid codeword. For example, it was observed earlier that the various numbering plans using 3-digit weighted codes contain anywhere from 10% to 20% of all 3-digit combinations. This may not leave enough valid telephone numbers in the numbering plan for installations with a large number of telephone lines.

In order to generate more telephone numbers, we have to give up something. For example, we can trade off the ability to detect digit exchange errors for additional telephone numbers. In a few minutes or less on a personal computer, a brute force exhaustive search over the space of telephone numbers can generate a maximal subset in which telephone numbers are spaced by a distance of two or more. For example, a 3-digit numbering plan is generated by starting with all 1,000 numbers from "000" to "999," and deleting those numbers that have a Hamming distance of 1 from already selected numbers. What is left forms a numbering plan with the ability to detect single-digit dialing errors.

The subsequent tables (Tables 3 to 6) present several different numbering plans with this property, for lengths ranging from 2 digits to 4 digits, obtained by exhaustive search.

Table 3 lists two different sets of 2-digit telephone numbers that can be used in small organizations. The numbering plan in Table 3a is capable of detecting a change in one digit by an adjacent digit. In addition to this capability, the numbering plan in Table 3b can detect substitution by a similar digit, according to the distance matrix of Figure 3.

Tables 4 and 5 present the 3-digit numbering plans. With the basic distance matrix of Figure 2, between 25% to 30% of all the digit combinations are available to be used. The listing in Table 4 contains 268 acceptable numbers versus the 200 generated by the weighted code in Table 1. This can detect a change in one digit by an adjacent digit. The second numbering plan in Table 5 contains 192 numbers versus the 143 generated by the weighted code in Table 2. This plan can detect a substitution of one digit by a similar digit. Exhaustive search has found about 34% more acceptable combinations compared to more systematic weighted code.

Table 6 presents a 4-digit telephone numbering plan that avoids adjacent and similar digits. The modified distance matrix of Figure 3 is used here. Less than 18% of all 4-digit combinations are eligible to be used. This is still more than the 1,430 telephone numbers generated by the weighted code. If the basic distance matrix of Figure 2 is used instead, there are 2,568 telephone numbers available.

DETECTING SINGLE-DIGIT ERRORS

We might wish to require a numbering plan that avoids all instances of wrong numbers due to incorrect dialing of one digit only (i.e. not just adjacent digits or similar digits). For example, instead of dialing "111," the number "110" might be incorrectly dialed. This requirement can be accommodated by modeling all of the digits to be logically adjacent to each other in the abstract number space. Then the distance matrix contains zeros along the diagonal and unity for all non-diagonal elements.

A brute force exhaustive search yields the following sizes for the resulting numbering plans:

- 2-digit numbering plan -- 10 telephone numbers
- 3-digit numbering plan -- 76 telephone numbers
- 4-digit numbering plan -- 712 telephone numbers

It appears that the requirement to detect all single-digit dialing errors is too restrictive and results in a very small numbering plan that is not practical to use. For example, 76 telephones can be accommodated by a 2-digit telephone number, albeit without any protection against wrong numbers. Thus, the 3-digit error-detecting numbering plan is longer by one extra digit.

CONCLUSIONS

This paper has presented two methods for developing numbering plans that will reduce the incidence of accidental wrong numbers when using push-button telephone sets. One set of numbering plans is generated by treating a telephone number as a weighted code with a check digit. These are relatively easy to generate by using the defining equation for a valid digit combination (i.e. "codeword"). However, for 2 to 4 digit telephone numbers, the weighted code only generates small numbering plans.

The second set of numbering plans is generated by an exhaustive search of the telephone number spaces for 2 digits to 4 digits. These contain significantly more usable numbers. For 3 digits, there are 34% more telephone numbers found by exhaustive search than are generated by a weighted code.

One drawback of these numbering plans is that telephone numbers are not sequential. This gives difficulties to system administrators in generating and assigning telephone numbers, and to users in remembering them.

Finally, the possibility of detecting all single-digit dialing errors does not seem to be practical because the telephone number would have to be increased by one extra digit.

Rotary dials commonly found on pulse dial telephone sets have a different physical layout of the digits 0 to 9. Numbering plans that avoids adjacent digit or similar digit dialing errors can be similarly generated by modifying the distance matrices in Figures 2 and 3. However, this is not considered in this paper.

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Table 1.
 Modulus 5 weighted code
 with digit weights of 1, 2 and
 4 using the basic distance
 matrix of Fig. 2.

1	000	40	198	84	417
2	005	41	202	85	420
3	013	42	207	86	425
4	018	43	210	87	433
5	021	44	215	88	438
6	026	45	223	89	441
7	034	46	228		
8	039	47	231	90	446
9	042	48	236	91	454
		49	244	92	459
				93	462
10	047	50	249	94	467
11	050	51	252	95	470
12	055	52	257	96	475
13	063	53	260	97	483
14	068	54	265	98	488
15	071	55	273	99	491
16	076	56	278		
17	084	57	281	100	496
18	089	58	286	101	500
19	092	59	294	102	505
				103	513
20	097	60	299	104	518
21	101	61	303	105	521
22	106	62	308	106	526
23	114	63	311	107	534
24	119	64	316	108	539
25	122	65	324	109	542
26	127	66	329		
27	130	67	332	110	547
28	135	68	337	111	550
29	143	69	340	112	555
				113	563
30	148	70	345	114	568
31	151	71	353	115	571
32	156	72	358	116	576
33	164	73	361	117	584
34	169	74	366	118	589
35	172	75	374	119	592
36	177	76	379		
37	180	77	382	120	597
38	185	78	387	121	601
39	193	79	390	122	606
				123	614
		80	395	124	619
		81	404	125	622
		82	409	126	627
		83	412	127	630

128	635				
129	643				
130	648				
131	651				
132	656				
133	664				
134	669				
135	672				
136	677				
137	680				
138	685				
139	693				
140	698				
141	702				
142	707				
143	710				
144	715				
145	723				
146	728				
147	731				
148	736				
149	744				
150	749				
151	752				
152	757				
153	760				
		154	765		
		155	773		
		156	778		
		157	781		
		158	786		
		159	794		
		160	799		
		161	803		
		162	808		
		163	811		
		164	816		
		165	824		
		166	829		
		167	832		
		168	837		
		169	840		
		170	845		
		171	853		
		172	858		
		173	861		
		174	866		
		175	874		
		176	879		
		177	882		
		178	887		
		179	890		
				180	895
				181	904
				182	909
				183	912
				184	917
				185	920
				186	925
				187	933
				188	938
				189	941
				190	946
				191	954
				192	959
				193	962
				194	967
				195	970
				196	975
				197	983
				198	988
				199	991
				200	996
					--o0o--

Table 2.

Modulus 7 weighted code
with digit weights of 1, 3 and
5 using the modified distance
matrix of Fig. 3.

		10	179	24	274
		11	186	25	281
		12	193	26	288
		13	190	27	295
		14	107	28	202
		15	211	29	209
		16	218		
		17	225	30	313
		18	232	31	310
		19	239	32	327
				33	334
1	116	20	246	34	341
2	123	21	253	35	348
3	120	22	250	36	355
4	137	23	267	37	362
5	144				
6	151				
7	158				
8	165				
9	172				

38 369
39 376

40 383
41 380
42 397
43 304
44 415
45 422
46 429
47 436
48 443
49 440

50 457
51 464
52 471
53 478
54 485
55 492
56 499
57 406
58 517
59 524

60 531
61 538
62 545
63 552
64 559
65 566
66 573
67 570
68 587
69 594

70 501
71 508
72 612
73 619
74 626
75 633
76 630
77 647
78 654
79 661

80 668
81 675
82 682
83 689
84 696
85 603
86 600
87 714
88 721
89 728

90 735
91 742
92 749
93 756
94 763
95 760
96 777
97 784
98 791
99 798

100 705
101 816
102 823
103 820
104 837
105 844
106 851
107 858
108 865
109 872

110 879
111 886
112 893
113 890
114 807
115 911
116 918
117 925
118 932
119 939

120 946
121 953

122 950
123 967
124 974
125 981
126 988
127 995
128 902
129 909

130 013
131 010
132 027
133 034
134 041
135 048
136 055
137 062
138 069
139 076

140 083
141 080
142 097
143 004

--000--

Table 3a.

2-digit telephone numbers with minimum distance of 2 using the basic distance matrix of Fig. 2.

1	11
2	13
3	17
4	19
5	22
6	28
7	31
8	33
9	37
10	39
11	44
12	46
13	40
14	55
15	64
16	66
17	60
18	71
19	73
20	77
21	79
22	82
23	88
24	91
25	93
26	97
27	99
28	04
29	06
30	00

--00o--

Table 3b.

2-digit telephone numbers with minimum distance of 2 using the modified distance matrix of Fig. 3.

1	11
2	13
3	18
4	22
5	29
6	31
7	33
8	38
9	44
10	46
11	40
12	55
13	64
14	66
15	60
16	77
17	81
18	83
19	88
20	92
21	99
22	04
23	06
24	00

--00o--

Table 4.
3-digit telephone numbers
with minimum distance of 2
using the basic distance
matrix of Fig. 2.

1	111	40	254	84	416
2	113	41	256	85	410
3	117	42	250	86	425
4	119	43	265	87	434
5	122	44	272	88	436
6	128	45	278	89	430
7	131	46	281		
8	133	47	283	90	441
9	137	48	287	91	443
		49	289	92	447
10	139			93	449
11	144	50	292	94	452
12	146	51	298	95	458
13	140	52	205	96	461
14	155	53	311	97	463
15	164	54	313	98	467
16	166	55	317	99	469
17	160	56	319		
18	171	57	322	100	474
19	173	58	328	101	476
		59	331	102	470
20	177			103	485
21	179	60	333	104	494
22	182	61	337	105	496
23	188	62	339	106	490
24	191	63	344	107	401
25	193	64	346	108	403
26	197	65	340	109	407
27	199	66	355		
28	104	67	364	110	409
29	106	68	366	111	515
		69	360	112	524
30	100			113	526
31	212	70	371	114	520
32	218	71	373	115	535
33	221	72	377	116	542
34	223	73	379	117	548
35	227	74	382	118	551
36	229	75	388	119	553
37	232	76	391		
38	238	77	393	120	557
39	245	78	397	121	559
		79	399	122	562
				123	568
		80	304	124	575
		81	306	125	584
		82	300	126	586
		83	414	127	580

128 595
129 502

130 508
131 614
132 616
133 610
134 625
135 634
136 636
137 630
138 641
139 643

140 647
141 649
142 652
143 658
144 661
145 663
146 667
147 669
148 674
149 676

150 670
151 685
152 694
153 696
154 690
155 601
156 603
157 607
158 609
159 711

160 713
161 717
162 719
163 722
164 728
165 731
166 733
167 737
168 739
169 744

170 746

171 740
172 755
173 764
174 766
175 760
176 771
177 773
178 777
179 779

180 782
181 788
182 791
183 793
184 797
185 799
186 704
187 706
188 700
189 812

190 818
191 821
192 823
193 827
194 829
195 832
196 838
197 845
198 854
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200 850
201 865
202 872
203 878
204 881
205 883
206 887
207 889
208 892
209 898

210 805
211 911
212 913
213 917
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215 922
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223 940
224 955
225 964
226 966
227 960
228 971
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230 977
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232 982
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236 997
237 999
238 904
239 906

240 900
241 014
242 016
243 010
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252 052
253 058
254 061
255 063
256 067
257 069
258 074

259 076

260 070

261 085

262 094

263 096

264 090

265 001

266 003

267 007

268 009

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Table 5.
3-digit telephone numbers
with minimum distance of 2
using the modified distance
matrix of Fig. 3.

1 111
2 113
3 119
4 122
5 128
6 131
7 133
8 139
9 144

10 146
11 155
12 150
13 164
14 166
15 177
16 182
17 188
18 191
19 193

20 199
21 105
22 100
23 212

24 218
25 221
26 223
27 229
28 232
29 238

30 245
31 240
32 254
33 256
34 265
35 260
36 281
37 283
38 289
39 292

40 298
41 204
42 206
43 311
44 313
45 319
46 322
47 328
48 331
49 333

50 339
51 344

52 346
53 355
54 350
55 364
56 366
57 377
58 382
59 388

60 391
61 393
62 399
63 305
64 300
65 414
66 416
67 425
68 420
69 434

70 436
71 441
72 443
73 449
74 452
75 458
76 461
77 463
78 469
79 485

80 480
81 494
82 496
83 402
84 408
85 515
86 510
87 524
88 526
89 535

90 530
91 542
92 548
93 551
94 553
95 559
96 562
97 568
98 584
99 586

100 595
101 590
102 501
103 503
104 509
105 614
106 616
107 625
108 620
109 634

110 636
111 641
112 643
113 649
114 652
115 658
116 661
117 663
118 669
119 685

120 680
121 694
122 696
123 602

124 608
125 717
126 737
127 771
128 773
129 779

130 797
131 812
132 818
133 821
134 823
135 829
136 832
137 838
138 845
139 840

140 854
141 856
142 865
143 860
144 881
145 883
146 889
147 892
148 898
149 804

150 806
151 911
152 913
153 919
154 922
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156 931
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161 955
162 950
163 964
164 966
165 977
166 982
167 988

168 991
169 993

170 999
171 905
172 900
173 015
174 010
175 024
176 026
177 035
178 030
179 042

180 048
181 051
182 053
183 059
184 062
185 068
186 084
187 086
188 095
189 090

190 001
191 003
192 009

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Table 6.
4-digit telephone
numbers using the
modified distance
matrix of Fig. 3.

1	1111	40	1298	84	1409	128	1773
2	1113	41	1204	85	1515	129	1778
3	1118	42	1206	86	1510		
4	1122	43	1311	87	1524	130	1787
5	1129	44	1313	88	1526	131	1811
6	1131	45	1318	89	1535	132	1813
7	1133	46	1322			133	1818
8	1138	47	1329	90	1530	134	1822
9	1144	48	1331	91	1542	135	1829
		49	1333	92	1549	136	1831
10	1146			93	1551	137	1833
11	1155	50	1338	94	1553	138	1838
12	1150	51	1344	95	1558	139	1844
13	1164	52	1346	96	1562		
14	1166	53	1355	97	1569	140	1846
15	1177	54	1350	98	1585	141	1855
16	1181	55	1364	99	1580	142	1850
17	1183	56	1366			143	1864
18	1188	57	1377	100	1594	144	1866
19	1192	58	1381	101	1596	145	1877
		59	1383	102	1501	146	1881
20	1199			103	1503	147	1883
21	1105	60	1388	104	1508	148	1888
22	1100	61	1392	105	1614	149	1892
23	1212	62	1399	106	1616		
24	1219	63	1305	107	1625	150	1899
25	1221	64	1300	108	1620	151	1805
26	1223	65	1414	109	1634	152	1800
27	1228	66	1416			153	1912
28	1232	67	1425	110	1636	154	1919
29	1239	68	1420	111	1641	155	1921
		69	1434	112	1643	156	1923
30	1245			113	1648	157	1928
31	1240	70	1436	114	1652	158	1932
32	1254	71	1441	115	1659	159	1939
33	1256	72	1443	116	1661		
34	1265	73	1448	117	1663	160	1945
35	1260	74	1452	118	1668	161	1940
36	1282	75	1459	119	1684	162	1954
37	1289	76	1461			163	1956
38	1291	77	1463	120	1686	164	1965
39	1293	78	1468	121	1695	165	1960
		79	1484	122	1690	166	1982
				123	1602	167	1989
		80	1486	124	1609	168	1991
		81	1495	125	1717	169	1993
		82	1490	126	1737		
		83	1402	127	1771	170	1998

171	1904	215	2218	259	2435	303	2651
172	1906	216	2222			304	2653
173	1015	217	2229	260	2430	305	2658
174	1010	218	2231	261	2442	306	2662
175	1024	219	2233	262	2449	307	2669
176	1026			263	2451	308	2685
177	1035	220	2238	264	2453	309	2680
178	1030	221	2244	265	2458		
179	1042	222	2246	266	2462	310	2694
		223	2255	267	2469	311	2696
180	1049	224	2250	268	2485	312	2601
181	1051	225	2264	269	2480	313	2603
182	1053	226	2266			314	2608
183	1058	227	2277	270	2494	315	2727
184	1062	228	2281	271	2496	316	2772
185	1069	229	2283	272	2401	317	2779
186	1085			273	2403	318	2797
187	1080	230	2288	274	2408	319	2812
188	1094	231	2292	275	2514		
189	1096	232	2299	276	2516	320	2819
		233	2205	277	2525	321	2821
190	1001	234	2200	278	2520	322	2823
191	1003	235	2312	279	2534	323	2828
192	1008	236	2319			324	2832
193	2112	237	2321	280	2536	325	2839
194	2119	238	2323	281	2541	326	2845
195	2121	239	2328	282	2543	327	2840
196	2123			283	2548	328	2854
197	2128	240	2332	284	2552	329	2856
198	2132	241	2339	285	2559		
199	2139	242	2345	286	2561	330	2865
		243	2340	287	2563	331	2860
200	2145	244	2354	288	2568	332	2882
201	2140	245	2356	289	2584	333	2889
202	2154	246	2365			334	2891
203	2156	247	2360	290	2586	335	2893
204	2165	248	2382	291	2595	336	2898
205	2160	249	2389	292	2590	337	2804
206	2182			293	2502	338	2806
207	2189	250	2391	294	2509	339	2911
208	2191	251	2393	295	2615		
209	2193	252	2398	296	2610	340	2913
		253	2304	297	2624	341	2918
210	2198	254	2306	298	2626	342	2922
211	2104	255	2415	299	2635	343	2929
212	2106	256	2410			344	2931
213	2211	257	2424	300	2630	345	2933
214	2213	258	2426	301	2642	346	2938
				302	2649	347	2944

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349 2955

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361 2014
362 2016
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364 2020
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370 2052
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372 2061
373 2063
374 2068
375 2084
376 2086
377 2095
378 2090
379 2002

380 2009
381 3111
382 3113
383 3118
384 3122
385 3129
386 3131
387 3133
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476 3562
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494 3652
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497 3663
498 3668
499 3684

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501 3695
502 3690
503 3602
504 3609
505 3717
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507 3771
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509 3778

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520 3846
521 3855

522	3850	566	3085	610	4201	654	4400
523	3864	567	3080	611	4203	655	4512
524	3866	568	3094	612	4208	656	4519
525	3877	569	3096	613	4314	657	4521
526	3881			614	4316	658	4523
527	3883	570	3001	615	4325	659	4528
528	3888	571	3003	616	4320		
529	3892	572	3008	617	4334	660	4532
		573	4114	618	4336	661	4539
530	3899	574	4116	619	4341	662	4545
531	3805	575	4125			663	4540
532	3800	576	4120	620	4343	664	4554
533	3912	577	4134	621	4348	665	4556
534	3919	578	4136	622	4352	666	4565
535	3921	579	4141	623	4359	667	4560
536	3923			624	4361	668	4582
537	3928	580	4143	625	4363	669	4589
538	3932	581	4148	626	4368		
539	3939	582	4152	627	4384	670	4591
		583	4159	628	4386	671	4593
540	3945	584	4161	629	4395	672	4598
541	3940	585	4163			673	4504
542	3954	586	4168	630	4390	674	4506
543	3956	587	4184	631	4302	675	4611
544	3965	588	4186	632	4309	676	4613
545	3960	589	4195	633	4411	677	4618
546	3982			634	4413	678	4622
547	3989	590	4190	635	4418	679	4629
548	3991	591	4102	636	4422		
549	3993	592	4109	637	4429	680	4631
		593	4215	638	4431	681	4633
550	3998	594	4210	639	4433	682	4638
551	3904	595	4224			683	4644
552	3906	596	4226	640	4438	684	4646
553	3015	597	4235	641	4444	685	4655
554	3010	598	4230	642	4446	686	4650
555	3024	599	4242	643	4455	687	4664
556	3026			644	4450	688	4666
557	3035	600	4249	645	4464	689	4677
558	3030	601	4251	646	4466		
559	3042	602	4253	647	4477	690	4681
		603	4258	648	4481	691	4683
560	3049	604	4262	649	4483	692	4688
561	3051	605	4269			693	4692
562	3053	606	4285	650	4488	694	4699
563	3058	607	4280	651	4492	695	4605
564	3062	608	4294	652	4499	696	4600
565	3069	609	4296	653	4405	697	4747

698 4767
699 4774

700 4776
701 4814
702 4816
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706 4836
707 4841
708 4843
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732 4962
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750 4054
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758 4098
759 4004

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761 5115
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763 5124
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779 5103

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797 5295
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801 5315
802 5310
803 5324
804 5326
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806 5330
807 5342
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809 5351

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811 5358
812 5362
813 5369
814 5385
815 5380
816 5394
817 5396
818 5301
819 5303

820 5308
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825 5428
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830 5454
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832 5465
833 5460
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835 5489
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838 5498
839 5404

840 5406
841 5511
842 5513
843 5518
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850 5546
851 5555
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872 5654
873 5656
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876 5682
877 5689
878 5691
879 5693

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882 5606
883 5757
884 5775
885 5770
886 5707
887 5815
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893 5842
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895 5851
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898 5862
899 5869

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947 5005
948 5000
949 6114

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980 6262
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986 6201
987 6203
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1002 6368
1003 6384

1004 6386
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1007 6302
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1016 6438
1017 6444
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1040 6554
1041 6556
1042 6565
1043 6560
1044 6582
1045 6589
1046 6591
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1048	6598	1091	6884	1135	6004	1179	7777
1049	6504	1092	6886	1136	6006	1180	7781
1050	6506	1093	6895	1137	7117	1181	7783
1051	6611	1094	6890	1138	7137	1182	7788
1052	6613	1095	6802	1139	7171	1183	7792
1053	6618	1096	6809	1140	7173	1184	7799
1054	6622	1097	6915	1141	7178	1185	7705
1055	6629	1098	6910	1142	7187	1186	7700
1056	6631	1099	6924	1143	7227	1187	7817
1057	6633	1100	6926	1144	7272	1188	7837
1058	6638	1101	6935	1145	7279	1189	7871
1059	6644	1102	6930	1146	7297	1190	7873
1060	6646	1103	6942	1147	7317	1191	7878
1061	6655	1104	6949	1148	7337	1192	7887
1062	6650	1105	6951	1149	7371	1193	7927
1063	6664	1106	6953	1150	7373	1194	7972
1064	6666	1107	6958	1151	7378	1195	7979
1065	6677	1108	6962	1152	7387	1196	7997
1066	6681	1109	6969	1153	7447	1197	7057
1067	6683	1110	6985	1154	7467	1198	7075
1068	6688	1111	6980	1155	7474	1199	7070
1069	6692	1112	6994	1156	7476	1200	7007
1070	6699	1113	6996	1157	7557	1201	8111
1071	6605	1114	6901	1158	7575	1202	8113
1072	6600	1115	6903	1159	7570	1203	8118
1073	6747	1116	6908	1160	7507	1204	8122
1074	6767	1117	6012	1161	7647	1205	8129
1075	6774	1118	6019	1162	7667	1206	8131
1076	6776	1119	6021	1163	7674	1207	8133
1077	6814	1120	6023	1164	7676	1208	8138
1078	6816	1121	6028	1165	7711	1209	8144
1079	6825	1122	6032	1166	7713	1210	8146
1080	6820	1123	6039	1167	7718	1211	8155
1081	6834	1124	6045	1168	7722	1212	8150
1082	6836	1125	6040	1169	7729	1213	8164
1083	6841	1126	6054	1170	7731	1214	8166
1084	6843	1127	6056	1171	7733	1215	8177
1085	6848	1128	6065	1172	7738	1216	8181
1086	6852	1129	6060	1173	7744	1217	8183
1087	6859	1130	6082	1174	7746	1218	8188
1088	6861	1131	6089	1175	7755	1219	8192
1089	6863	1132	6091	1176	7750	1220	8199
1090	6868	1133	6093	1177	7764	1221	8105
		1134	6098	1178	7766		

1222 8100
1223 8212
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