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Bit-per-word: one parity bit per data word	Detects all single- bit errors	Certain errors undetected, e.g., a word, including parity bit becomes all 1s, due to a failure of a bus or a set of data buffers
Bit-per-byte: each data portion (e.g., a byte) is protected by a separate parity bit; the parity of one group should be even and the parity of the other group should be odd	Detects all-1s and all-0s conditions	Ineffective for multiple errors, e.g., the whole-chip failure
Bit-per-multiple-chips: one bit from each chip is associated with a single parity bit	Detects failure of entire chip	Cannot locate failure of complete chip
Bit-per-chip: each parity bit is associated with one chip of the memory	Detects single-bit errors and identifies chip with erroneous bit	Susceptible to whole-chip failure, i.e., a single chip error can result in multiple bits to be corrupted and this may go undetected.
Interlaced: similar to the bit-per- multiple-chips; must ensure that no two adjacent bits are from the same parity group	Detects errors in adjacent bits	Parity groups are not based on physical organization of the memory





















































