

Set-B

Q1 What is purpose of CRC in Error Detection?
Explain with Ex.

Q2 Write a program to calculate CRC for the Bitstream 100100 with poly 1011

Q1 \Rightarrow CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check) is a method designed to transmit data over the Internet. It does so by making the BitStream exactly divisible by the generator polynomial by padding the remainder of the division to the BitStream.

\Rightarrow The layout is BitStream CRC

\Rightarrow The length of the CRC is equal to the Degree of the polynomial.

\Rightarrow It can only detect single bit errors.

for Ex. the CRC of 100100 with generator poly 1011 is

$$\text{Generator Poly} = x^3 + x + 1$$

\therefore Length of CRC = 3

Padded Message = 100100000

Binary Division

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1011 \overline{) 100100.000} \\
 \underline{1011} \\
 001000 \\
 \underline{1011} \\
 001100 \\
 \underline{1011} \\
 01110 \\
 \underline{1011} \\
 0101
 \end{array}$$

Remainder is 101
 \therefore CRC is 101

Transmitted Message = 100100 101

Consider this Message is Received with an Error (Single Bit)

Let Received Message = 100101 101

To check if Error is present

↑
 Erroneous B.F

We do XOR Division with the Generator Polynomial
 If the Remainder is Non-Zero then the Data is Erroneous.

XOR Division :-

$$\begin{array}{r} 1011 \mid 10010\phi : 101 \\ \underline{101} \\ 00100\phi \\ \underline{101} \\ 001010 \\ \underline{1011} \\ 00011 \end{array} \leftarrow \text{Non-zero Remainder}$$

\therefore The Received B.T is Errored.

Code

```
def xor(a, b):  
    result = []  
    for i in range(len(a)):  
        if a[i] == b[i]:  
            result.append("0")  
        else:  
            result.append("1")  
    return "".join(result)
```

```
def div(divd, divs):  
    c = len(divs)  
    tmp = divd[0:c]  
  
    while (c < len(divd)):  
        if tmp[0] == '1':  
            tmp = xor(tmp, divs) + divd[c]
```

Else:

$temp = xor('0' * c, temp) + divd[c:]$
 $c += 1$

if $temp[0] == '1'$: $temp = xor(temp, divs)$

Else

$temp = xor('0' * c, divs)$

return temp

def Encoding (data, Poly):

Padded - Data = data + '0' * (len(Poly) - 1)

Remainder = div (data, Poly)

Encoded = data + Remainder

Print ("Data is ", Data)

Print ("CRC is ", Remainder)

Print ("Encoded is", Encoded)

data = "100100"

Poly = "1011"

Encoding (data, Poly)