COL788 REPORT ASSIGNMENT1

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A Technique used for finding unintentional modifications or mistakes in the Communication channel is called cyclic redundancy check. Generator polynomial Which are available on both the sender and receiver sides , are used by CRC.

 I have used C++ code to compute the cyclic redundancy check (CRC) and given the input first with 8 ASCII Characters.

Below are steps to run my code:

• RUN:

g++ -o assign1 assign1.cpp ./assign

• Correspondingly in the Raspberry Pi os terminal ,the I have compiled using the command

```
arm-linux-gnueabihf-g++ -o 2018CS50408_arm 2018CS50408_assign1.cpp ./2018CS50408_arm
```

- Terminal Interface looks like:
 - -Firstly it asks the user to enter the message which has to be sent and it has to be of size 8 ASCII Characters(Accepting both the character and numbers)
 - -Once the message is entered it shows the remainder(CSC) of the message which is decoded
- It shows the dividend(message + Remainder(CRC)) and the user is asked to enter the received message from the above.
 - Below I have attached the required screenshots of terminals(both ubuntu & Raspberry)

TEST CASES FOR DETECTING ERRORS:

CRC detects all the bursty fault errors which are not longer than n bits like single bit error and odd number of bits.

SINGLE BIT ERROR:

Each and every time a single bit is toggled/changed ,error is thrown from the receiver side as it is using modulo 2 binary division

From the above we can see that if the dividend part result is toggled with an change of 1 (original is 0).then the receiver is throwing error

BURST(ODD BIT) ERROR:

CRC can detect burst errors of fewer than r+1 bits.where r is the degree of the polynomial.

These errors may be a due to physical damage such as scratch on a disc or a stroke of lightning In case of wireless channels.



In both of these errors the receiver will give a non zero remainder, which shows that there is an presence of error, i.e. The message has not been communicated correctly or got corrupted.

TEST CASES FOR NOT DETECTING ERRORS:

- A P(x) of degree N will be able to identify bit mistakes and bursts up to N bits long. The probability that a
 completely incorrect bit pattern will still result in a zero residual is one in 2^N for random bit defects longer than
 N-bits.
- any bit error term E(x) which is an exact multiple of P(x) will not be detected.here E(x) is an error bit and P(x) is polynomial degree.
- OUTPUT:





