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Assignment 3: CSCI 4171

1. CRC Warm-up:

a) The message M(x) = 110100111101 and generator polynomial G(x) = 1011.

Compute the transmitted bit string

Answer:

- **Given**: $M = 110100111101$, $G = 1011$(degree $r = 3$).
- **Method**:
  1. Append $r$zeros to M: $M \cdot x^r = 110100111101\ \underline{000}$
  2. Do modulo-2 long division by G(XOR whenever the current bit is 1).
  3. The **remainder** (3 bits) is the CRC; append it to original $M$to get P.
- **Result (I computed it)**:
  - Remainder = **000**
  - Transmitted frame P= **110100111101000**

b) The data string received is 10110011101 with G(x) = 1001.
Determine if an error occurred.

Answer:

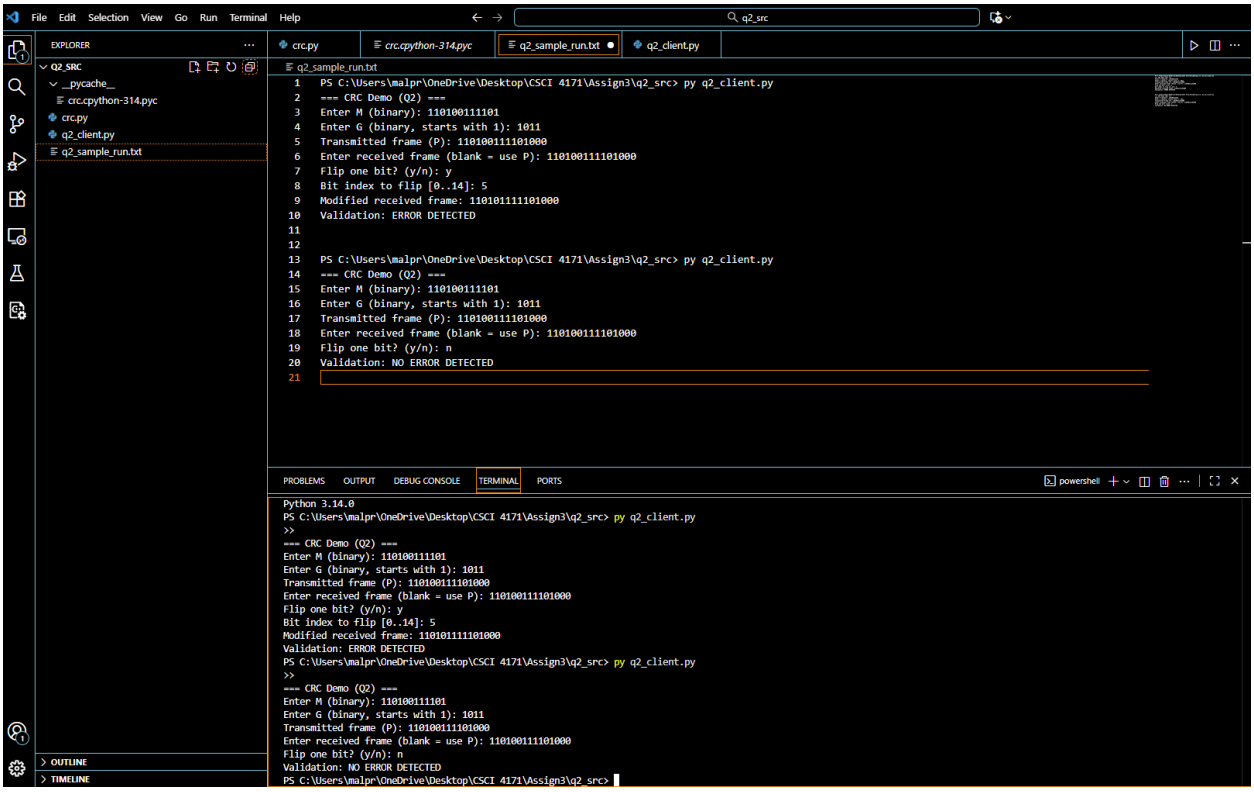
- **Given**: Received frame $R = 10110011101$, $G = 1001$.
- **Method**: Divide $R$by G. If the remainder is **all zeros**, assume "no error"; otherwise "error detected."
- **Result (I computed it)**: remainder = **010 → Error occurred**.

2. CRC Simulation

For this part, I implemented a Python program that simulates both the sender and receiver sides of a CRC system.
The sender takes a message $M(x)$and a generator polynomial $G(x)$represented as binary strings. It appends $r = \text{len}(G) - 1$zeros, performs modulo-2 division to find the remainder, and transmits the concatenated frame $P(x) = M(x) \parallel R(x)$.
The receiver divides the received frame by the same generator and checks if the remainder is all zeros — indicating no detected errors.

Results:

- When no bit was flipped, the validation output was “NO ERROR DETECTED.”
- When a single bit was flipped, the receiver detected the corruption and printed “ERROR DETECTED.”



3. CRC in Action: Error Detection Capability

I used the canonical, non-reflected CRC-32 polynomial (0x04C11DB7). For burst lengths $L = 1..64$, I ran 50 trials each by choosing a random start index and forcing that span to all 0s or all 1s, then checked the receiver remainder.

Results: Detection was **100%** across all lengths. This aligns with theory: a degree-32 CRC **guarantees detection** of **all bursts with** $L \leq 32$. For $L > 32$, undetected errors are possible but occur with probability $\approx 2^{-32}$ per random pattern, so with only 50 trials it’s common to still observe **100%** detection empirically.
Conclusion: CRC-32 provides complete coverage for burst errors up to 32 bits and extremely high practical coverage beyond 32 bits in typical scenarios.


File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help
q3_src
EXPLORER
q3_results.txt
q3_results.txt > data
Q3_SRC
__pycache__
crc32_bits.py
q3_experiment.py
q3_results.txt
Burst Length (bits) Trials Errors Detected Detection Rate (%)
1 50 50 100.0
2 50 50 100.0
3 50 50 100.0
4 50 50 100.0
5 50 50 100.0
6 50 50 100.0
7 50 50 100.0
8 50 50 100.0
9 50 50 100.0
10 50 50 100.0
11 50 50 100.0
12 50 50 100.0
13 50 50 100.0
14 50 50 100.0
15 50 50 100.0
16 50 50 100.0
17 50 50 100.0
18 50 50 100.0
19 50 50 100.0
20 50 50 100.0
21 50 50 100.0
22 50 50 100.0
23 50 50 100.0
24 50 50 100.0
25 50 50 100.0
26 50 50 100.0
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
powershell
PS C:\Users\malpr\OneDrive\Desktop\CSCI 4171\Assign3\q3_src> py .\q3_experiment.py
Wrote q3_results.txt
PS C:\Users\malpr\OneDrive\Desktop\CSCI 4171\Assign3\q3_src> ^C
PS C:\Users\malpr\OneDrive\Desktop\CSCI 4171\Assign3\q3_src>
OUTLINE
TIMELINE
0 0 CSVLint Query Align
Col 4: Detection Rate (%) Ln 17, Col 18 Spaces: 4 UTF-8