

CN LAB RECORD (CYCLE 2)

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1BM19CS112

5-C

LAB-1

1. Write a program for error detecting code using CRC-CCITT (16 BITS).

i) Program

```
#include <iostream>
#include <string.h>

using namespace std;

int crc(char *ip, char *op, char *poly, int mode)
{
    strcpy(op, ip);
    if (mode) {
        for (int i = 1; i < strlen(poly); i++)
            strcat(op, "0");
    }
    /* Perform XOR on the msg with the selected polynomial */
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(ip); i++) {
        if (op[i] == '1') {
            for (int j = 0; j < strlen(poly); j++) {
                if (op[i + j] == poly[j])
                    op[i + j] = '0';
                else
                    op[i + j] = '1';
            }
        }
    }
    /* check for errors. return 0 if error detected */
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen(op); i++)
        if (op[i] == '1')
            return 0;
    return 1;
}

int main()
{
    char ip[50], op[50], recv[50];
    char poly[] = "10001000000100001";

    cout << "Enter the input message in binary"<< endl;
```

```

cin >> ip;
crc(ip, op, poly, 1);
cout << "The transmitted message is: " << ip << op + strlen(ip) << endl;
cout << "Enter the received message in binary" << endl;
cin >> recv;
if (crc(recv, op, poly, 0))
    cout << "No error in data" << endl;
else
    cout << "Error in data transmission has occurred" << endl;

return 0;
}

```

ii) Output

```

> clang++-7 -pthread -std=c++17 -o main main.cpp
> ./main
Enter the input message in binary
11111
The transmitted message is: 111111110001111011110
Enter the received message in binary
11111
No error in data
> 

```

```

> clang++-7 -pthread -std=c++17 -o main main.cpp
> ./main
Enter the input message in binary
11111
The transmitted message is: 111111110001111011110
Enter the received message in binary
1111
Error in data transmission has occurred
> 

```

LAB-2

2. Write a program for distance vector algorithm to find suitable path for transmission.

i. Program

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;
#define MAX 10
int n;
class router {
char adj_new[MAX], adj_old[MAX];
int table_new[MAX], table_old[MAX];
public:
router( ){
for(int i=0;i<MAX;i++) table_old[i]=table_new[i]=99;
}
void copy( ){
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
adj_old[i] =adj_new[i];
table_old[i]=table_new[i];
}
}
int equal( ) {
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
if(table_old[i]!=table_new[i]||adj_new[i]!=adj_old[i])return 0;
return 1;
}
void input(int j) {
cout<<"Enter 1 if the corresponding router is adjacent to router"
<<(char)('A'+j)<<" else enter 99: "<<endl<<" ";
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
if(i!=j) cout<<(char)('A'+i)<<" ";
cout<<"\nEnter matrix:";
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
if(i==j)
table_new[i]=0;
else
cin>>table_new[i];
adj_new[i]= (char)('A'+i);
}
cout<<endl;
}
void display(){
cout<<"\nDestination Router: ";
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) cout<<(char)('A'+i)<<" ";
cout<<"\nOutgoing Line: ";
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) cout<<adj_new[i]<<" ";
cout<<"\nHop Count: ";
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) cout<<table_new[i]<<" ";
}
}
```

```

void build(int j) {
for(int i=0;i<n;i++)
for(int k=0;(i!=j)&&(k<n);k++)
if(table_old[i]!=99)
if((table_new[i]+table_new[k])<table_new[k]) {
    table_new[k]=table_new[i]+table_new[k];
    adj_new[k]=(char)('A'+i);
}
}
} r[MAX];
void build_table( ) {
int i=0, j=0;
while(i!=n) {
for(i=j;i<n;i++) {
    r[i].copy();
    r[i].build(i);
}
for(i=0;i<n;i++)
if(!r[i].equal()) {
    j=i;
break;
}
}
}
int main() {
    cout<<"Enter the number the routers(<<MAX<<"): "; cin>>n;
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) r[i].input(i);
    build_table();
for(int i=0;i<n;i++) {
    cout<<"Router Table entries for router "<<(char)('A'+i)<<":-";
    r[i].display();
    cout<<endl<<endl;
}
}

```

ii. Output

```
> clang++-7 -pthread -std=c++17 -o main main.cpp
> ./main
Enter the number the routers(<10): 3
Enter 1 if the corresponding router is adjacent to routerA else enter 99:
  B C
Enter matrix:1 99

Enter 1 if the corresponding router is adjacent to routerB else enter 99:
  A C
Enter matrix:1 1

Enter 1 if the corresponding router is adjacent to routerC else enter 99:
  A B
Enter matrix:99 1

Router Table entries for router A:-
Destination Router: A B C
Outgoing Line: A B C
Hop Count: 0 1 99

Router Table entries for router B:-
Destination Router: A B C
Outgoing Line: A B C
Hop Count: 1 0 1

Router Table entries for router C:-
Destination Router: A B C
Outgoing Line: A B C
Hop Count: 99 1 0
```

LAB-3

3. Implement Dijkstra's algorithm to compute the shortest path for a given topology.

i. Program

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

#define V 3

int minDistance(int dist[], bool sptSet[])
{
    int min = 9999, min_index;

    for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)
        if (sptSet[v] == false && dist[v] <= min)
            min = dist[v], min_index = v;

    return min_index;
}

void printPath(int parent[], int j)
{
    if (parent[j] == - 1)
        return;

    printPath(parent, parent[j]);

    cout<<j<<" ";
}

void printSolution(int dist[], int n, int parent[])
{
    int src = 0;
    cout<<"Vertex\t Distance\tPath"<<endl;
    for (int i = 1; i < V; i++)
    {
        cout<<"\n"<<src<<" -> "<<i<<" \t \t"<<dist[i]<<"\t\t"<<src<<" ";
        printPath(parent, i);
    }
}

void dijkstra(int graph[V][V], int src)
{
    int dist[V];

    bool sptSet[V];
```

```

int parent[V];

for (int i = 0; i < V; i++)
{
    parent[0] = -1;
    dist[i] = 9999;
    sptSet[i] = false;
}

dist[src] = 0;

for (int count = 0; count < V - 1; count++)
{
    int u = minDistance(dist, sptSet);

    sptSet[u] = true;

    for (int v = 0; v < V; v++)

        if (!sptSet[v] && graph[u][v] &&
            dist[u] + graph[u][v] < dist[v])
        {
            parent[v] = u;
            dist[v] = dist[u] + graph[u][v];
        }
}

printSolution(dist, V, parent);
}

int main()
{
    int graph[V][V];
    cout<<"Please Enter The Graph (!!! Use 99 for infinity): "<<endl;
    for(int i = 0; i<V; i++)
    {
        for(int j = 0; j<V; j++)
            cin>>graph[i][j];
    }
    cout<<"Enter the source vertex: "<<endl;
    int src;
    cin>>src;

    dijkstra(graph, src);
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}

```

ii. Output

```
> clang++-7 -pthread -std=c++17 -o main main.cpp
> ./main
Please Enter The Graph (!!! Use 99 for infinity):
0 3 4
3 0 99
4 99 0
Enter the source vertex:
0
Vertex    Distance    Path
0 -> 1      3          0 1
0 -> 2      4          0 2
>
```


LAB-4

4. Write a program for congestion control using leaky bucket algorithm.
 - i. Program

```
#include<bits/stdc++.h>
#include<unistd.h>
using namespace std;
#define bucketSize 500

void bucketInput(int a,int b)
{
    if(a > bucketSize)
        cout<<"\n\t\tBucket overflow";
    else{
        sleep(5);
        while(a > b){
            cout<<"\n\t\t"<<b<<" bytes outputted.";
            a-=b;
            sleep(5);
        }
        if(a > 0)
            cout<<"\n\t\tLast "<<a<<" bytes sent\t";
        cout<<"\n\t\tBucket output successful";
    }
}

int main()
{
    int op,pktSize;
    cout<<"Enter output rate : ";
    cin>>op;
    for(int i=1;i<=5;i++)
    {
        sleep(rand()%10);
        pktSize=rand()%700;
        cout<<"\nPacket no "<<i<<"\tPacket size = "<<pktSize;
        bucketInput(pktSize,op);
    }
    cout<<endl;
    return 0;
}
```

ii. Output

```
> clang++-7 -pthread -std=c++17 -o main main.cpp
> ./main
Enter output rate : 100

Packet no 1 Packet size = 186
    100 bytes outputted.
    Last 86 bytes sent
    Bucket output successful
Packet no 2 Packet size = 215
    100 bytes outputted.
    100 bytes outputted.
    Last 15 bytes sent
    Bucket output successful
Packet no 3 Packet size = 535
    Bucket overflow
Packet no 4 Packet size = 492
    100 bytes outputted.
    100 bytes outputted.
    100 bytes outputted.
    100 bytes outputted.
    Last 92 bytes sent
    Bucket output successful
Packet no 5 Packet size = 521
    Bucket overflow
```

LAB-5

5. Using TCP/IP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

i. Program

ServerTCP.ipynb

```
from socket import *
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort=12000
serverSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName,serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
while 1:
    print("the server is ready to recieve")
    connectionSocket,addr=serverSocket.accept()
    sentence=connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()

    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(1024)

    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
    print('\nsent contents of '+sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()
```

clientTCP.ipynb

```
from socket import *
serverName='127.0.0.1'
serverPort=12000
clientSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))
sentence=input("\nenter file name: ")
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
filecontents=clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
print('\nfrom server:\n')
print(filecontents)
clientSocket.close()
```

ii. Output

serverTCP.ipynb

the server is ready to recieve

sent contents of serverTCP.ipynb

the server is ready to recieve

clientTCP.ipynb

jupyter clientTCP Last Checkpoint: an hour ago (autosaved)

File Edit View Insert Cell Kernel Widgets Help

enter file name: serverTCP.ipynb

from server:

```
{
  "cells": [
    {
      "cell_type": "code",
      "execution_count": null,
      "metadata": {},
      "outputs": [],
      "source": [
        "from socket import *\n",
        "serverName=\"127.0.0.1\"\n",
        "serverPort=12000\n",
        "serverSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)\n",
        "serverSocket.bind((serverName,serverPort))\n",
        "serverSocket.listen(1)\n",
        "while 1:\n",
        "    print(\"the server is ready to recieve\")\n",
        "    connectionSocket,addr=serverSocket.accept()\n",
        "    sentence=connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()\n",
        "    \n",
        "    file=open(sentence,\"r\")\n",
        "    l=file.read(1024)\n",
        "    \n",
        "    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())\n",
        "    print('\\nsent contents of'+sentence)"
      ]
    }
  ],
  "metadata": {
    "kernelspec": {
      "display_name": "Python 3",
      "language": "python",
      "name": "python3"
    },
    "language_info": {
      "codemirror_mode": {
        "name": "ipython",
        "version": 3
      },
      "file_extension": ".py",
      "mimetype": "text/x-python",
      "name": "pytho
```

LAB-6

6. Using UDP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.
- i. Program

ServerUDP.ipynb

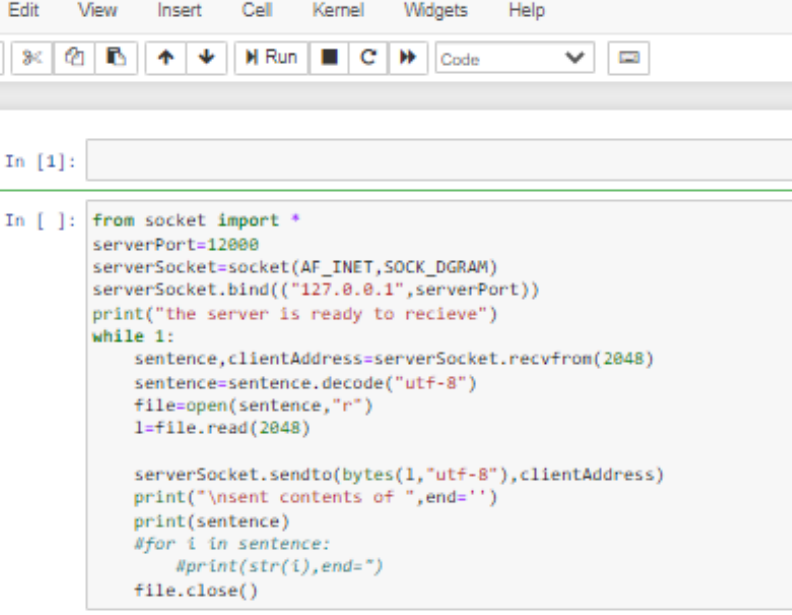
```
from socket import *
serverPort=12000
serverSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1",serverPort))
print("the server is ready to recieve")
while 1:
    sentence,clientAddress=serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
    sentence=sentence.decode("utf-8")
    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(2048)

    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l,"utf-8"),clientAddress)
    print("\nsent contents of ",end="")
    print(sentence)
    #for i in sentence:
        #print(str(i),end="")
    file.close()
```

ClientUDP.ipynb

```
from socket import *
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort=12000
clientSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM)
sentence=input("\nenter the file name: ")
clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence,"utf-8"),(serverName,serverPort))
filecontents,serverAddress=clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
print("\nreply from server:\n")
print(filecontents.decode("utf-8"))
#for i in filecontents:
    #print(str(i),end="")
clientSocket.close()
clientSocket.close()
```

serverUDP.ipynb



The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "serverUDP" with a subtitle "Last Checkpoint: 15 hours ago (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for saving, adding cells, undo, redo, running, and code completion. The notebook contains a single code cell with the following Python code:

```
In [ ]: from socket import *
serverPort=12000
serverSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1",serverPort))
print("the server is ready to recieve")
while 1:
    sentence,clientAddress=serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
    sentence=sentence.decode("utf-8")
    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(2048)

    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l,"utf-8"),clientAddress)
    print("\nsent contents of ",end='')
    print(sentence)
    #for i in sentence:
        #print(str(i),end="")
    file.close()
```

The output of the code cell shows the first two lines of execution:

```
the server is ready to recieve
sent contents of serverUDP.ipynb
```

clientUDP.ipynb

The screenshot shows a Jupyter Notebook window titled "ClientUDP" with a timestamp of "Last Checkpoint: 19 hours ago (autosaved)". The interface includes a menu bar (File, Edit, View, Insert, Cell, Kernel, Widgets, Help) and a toolbar with icons for saving, undo, redo, and running code. The code cell contains the following text:

```
enter the file name: serverUDP.ipynb

reply from server:

{
  "cells": [
    {
      "cell_type": "code",
      "execution_count": 1,
      "metadata": {},
      "outputs": [],
      "source": [
        "from socket import *"
      ]
    },
    {
      "cell_type": "code",
      "execution_count": 2,
      "metadata": {},
      "outputs": [
        {
          "name": "stdout",
          "output_type": "stream",
          "text": [
            "the server is ready to receive\n"
          ]
        }
      ],
      "ename": "NameError",
      "evalue": "name 'sentence' is not defined",
      "output_type": "error",
      "traceback": [
        "\u001b[1;31m-----\u001b"
      ]
    }
  ],
  "metadata": {
    "kernelspec": {
      "display_name": "Python 3"
    }
  }
}
```

The output of the code cell is a JSON object representing the execution state. The first cell (execution_count: 1) imports the socket module. The second cell (execution_count: 2) prints "the server is ready to receive\n". The output is displayed as a JSON object with a "text" field containing the printed message. The JSON object also includes an "ename" field with the value "NameError", an "evalue" field with the message "name 'sentence' is not defined", and a "traceback" field containing a partial traceback starting with "\u001b[1;31m-----\u001b".