

Aim - Implementation of CRC (Cyclic Redundancy Check)

Theory: - CRC is method of detecting error in communication channel. Given K bit frame or message, the transmitter generates a n bit sequence known, as frame check sequence (FCS), so that resulting frame, consisting of $(K+n)$ bits.

Bits sequences can be written as polynomials with coefficient 0 and 1.

Frame with K bits is considered as polynomial of degree $K-1$.

The most significant bit is coefficient of x^{K-1} . The next bit is coefficient of x^{K-2} . Example: The bit sequence 10011010 corresponds to this polynomial:

Sending and receiving message can be imagined as exchange of polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} M(x) &= 1 * x^7 + 0 * x^6 + 0 * x^5 + 1 * x^4 + 1 * x^3 + 0 * x^2 + 1 * x^1 + 0 * x^0 \\ &= x^7 + x^4 + x^3 + x^1 \end{aligned}$$

The Data Link Layer Protocol specifies a generator polynomial $C(x)$. Generator polynomial is available for both sender and receiver side.

- $C(x)$ is a polynomial of degree k

- if eg

$$C(x) = x^3 + x^2 + x^0$$

$$= 1101, \text{ then } k = 3$$

- Therefore, generator polynomial is degree 3.

- The degree of generator polynomial is equal to, of bits minus one.

- If for a frame, the CRC need to be calculated, are appended to the frame.

- n corresponds to degree of generator polynomial

generator polynomial	100110
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- The generator polynomial has 6 digits

- Therefore, five 0 bits are appended.

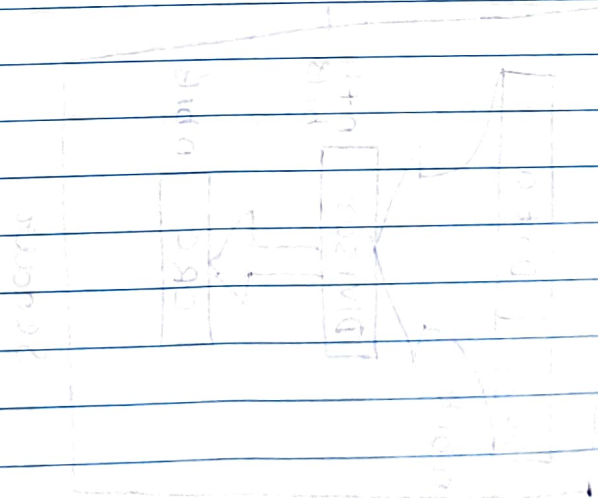
Frame (payload)	10101
Frame with appended 0 bit	101010000

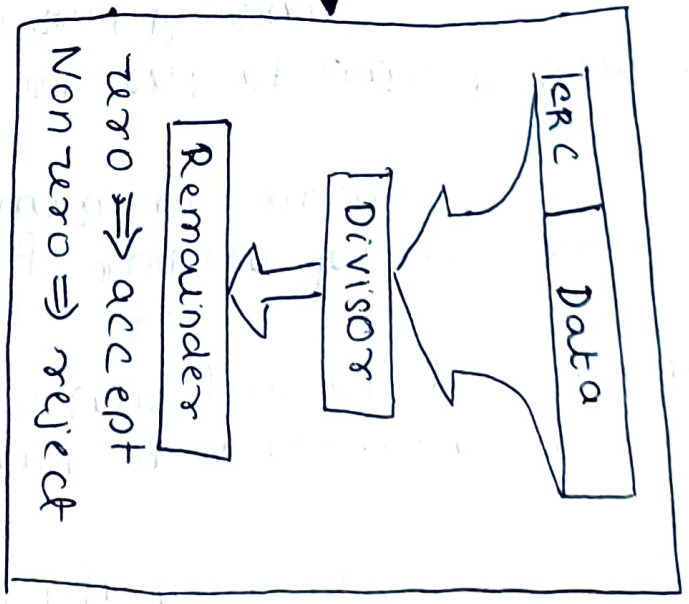
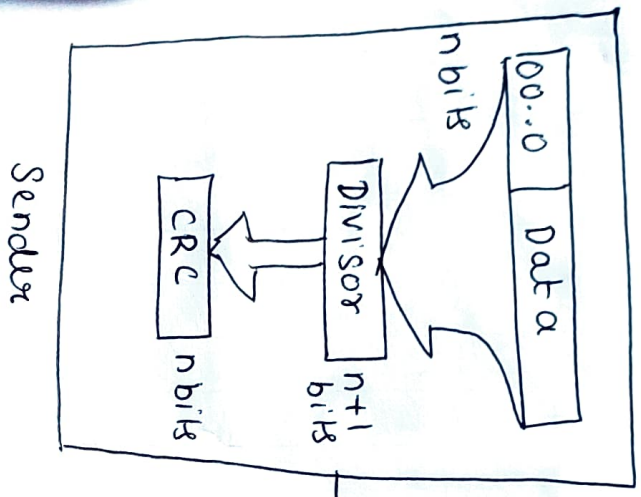
Sender Side (Generation of encoded Data from Data and Generator Polynomial (or Key)):

- binary data is first augmented by adding n zeros in end of the data (n degree of generator polynomial)
- use modulo-2 binary division to divide binary data by Key and store remainder of division.
- Append remainder at end of data to form the encoded data and send the same.

Receiver Side (Check if there are error introduced in transmission)

- Perform modulo-2 division again if the remainder is 0, then there are no errors





CRC Cyclic Redundancy

Eg:-

→ CRC generator
 uses modular-2 division

↓ Quotient

1101

↑

Divisor

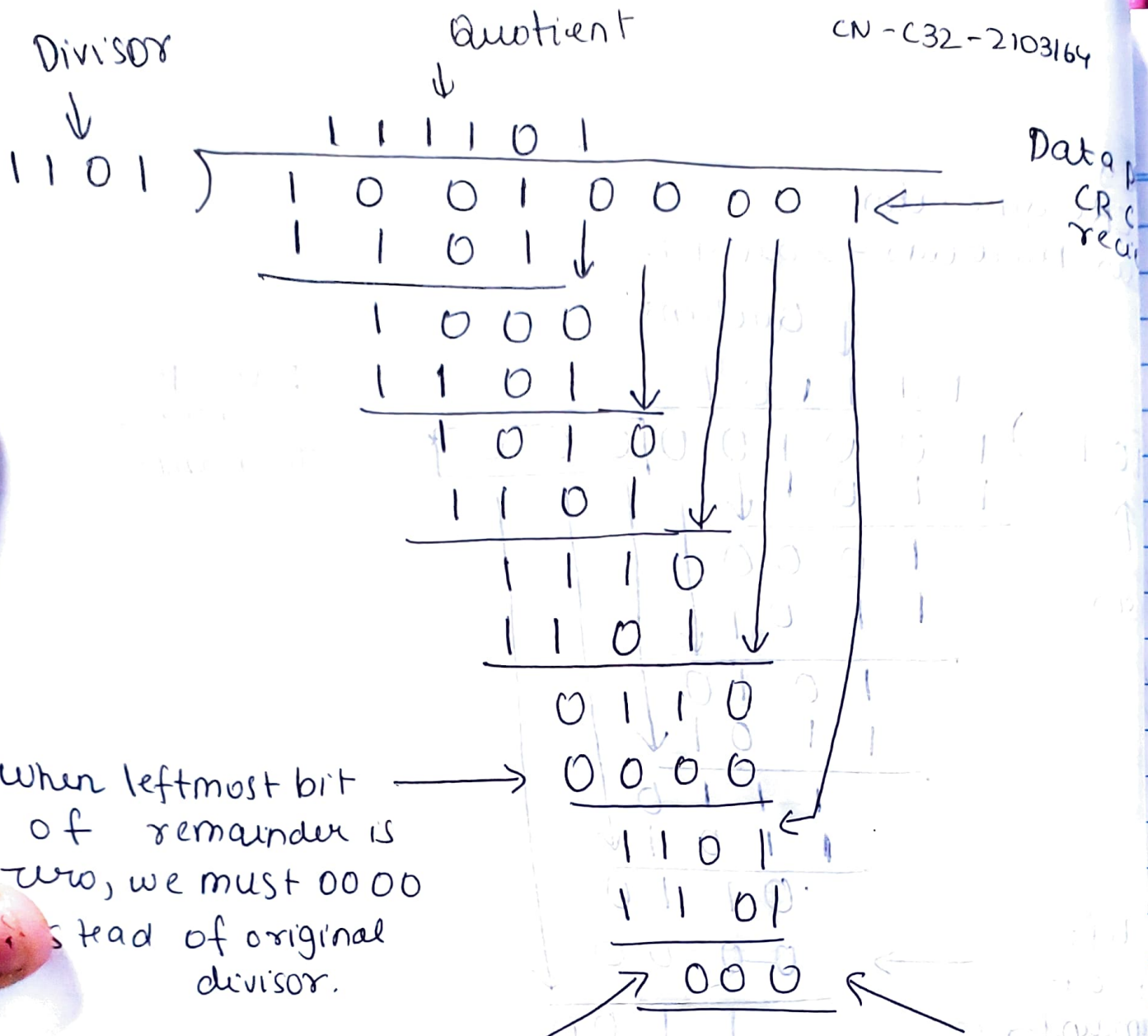
1	1	1	1	0	1					
1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1	1	0	1						
	1	0	0	0						
	1	1	0	1						
	1	1	1	0						
	1	1	0	1						
		0	1	1	0					
		0	0	0	0					
		1	1	0	0					
		1	1	0	1					
		0	0	1	0					
		1	1	0	0					
		1	1	0	1					
		0	0	1	0					
		0	0	0	0					
		1	1	0	0					
		1	1	0	1					
		0	0	1	0					
		0	0	0	0					
		0	0	0	0					
		0	0	0	0					

← Data plus extra zeros. The number

the left bit of remainder is zero, we must use 0000 instead of original divisor.

0	0	1	

→ Remainder



Result

Remainder
000
Hence acc

Signature

(X)

```
def XOR(x, y):
```

```
    if x == y:
```

```
        return 0
```

```
    return 1
```

```
def flip(x):
```

```
    if x == 0:
```

```
        return 1
```

```
    return 0
```

```
def moduloDivision(data, dividend, divisor):
```

```
    for i in range(len(data)):
```

```
        if dividend[i] == 1:
```

```
            for j in range(len(divisor)):
```

```
                dividend[i + j] = XOR(dividend[i + j], divisor[j])
```

```
    return dividend
```

```
def displayCRC(data, dividend):
```

```
    print("CRC is :", end=" ")
```

```
    for i in range(len(data), len(dividend)):
```

```
        print(dividend[i], end="")
```

```
    print()
```

```
def displayChecksum(data, dividend):
```

```
    print("Checksum code is :", end=" ")
```

```
    for i in range(len(data)):
```

```
        dividend[i] = int(data[i])
```

```
        print(dividend[i], end="")
```

```
    print()
```

```
def main():
```

```
    print("Enter data bits : ", end="")
```

```

data = input()
print("Enter check bits : ", end="")
check = input()
dividend = [0] * (len(data) + len(check) - 1)
divisor = [0] * len(check)

for i in range(len(data)):
    dividend[i] = int(data[i])

for i in range(len(check)):
    divisor[i] = int(check[i])

# Calculating remainder (CRC)
dividend = moduloDivision(data, dividend, divisor)

# Display remainder
displayCRC(data, dividend)

# Display checksum
displayChecksum(data, dividend)

# Asking for a change in checksum
print("Do you want to put error bit(0/1) : ", end="")
choice = int(input())

if choice == 1:
    print("How many error bits do you want to change : ", end="")
    select = int(input())
    print("Enter the bit number you want to change : ", end="")
    change = input()
    for i in range(select):
        dividend[int(change[i])] = flip(dividend[int(change[i])])

```



```
dividend = moduloDivision(data, dividend, divisor)

displayCRC(data, dividend)

print("We see that the remainder is not 0. Hence data is corrupted!!")

else:

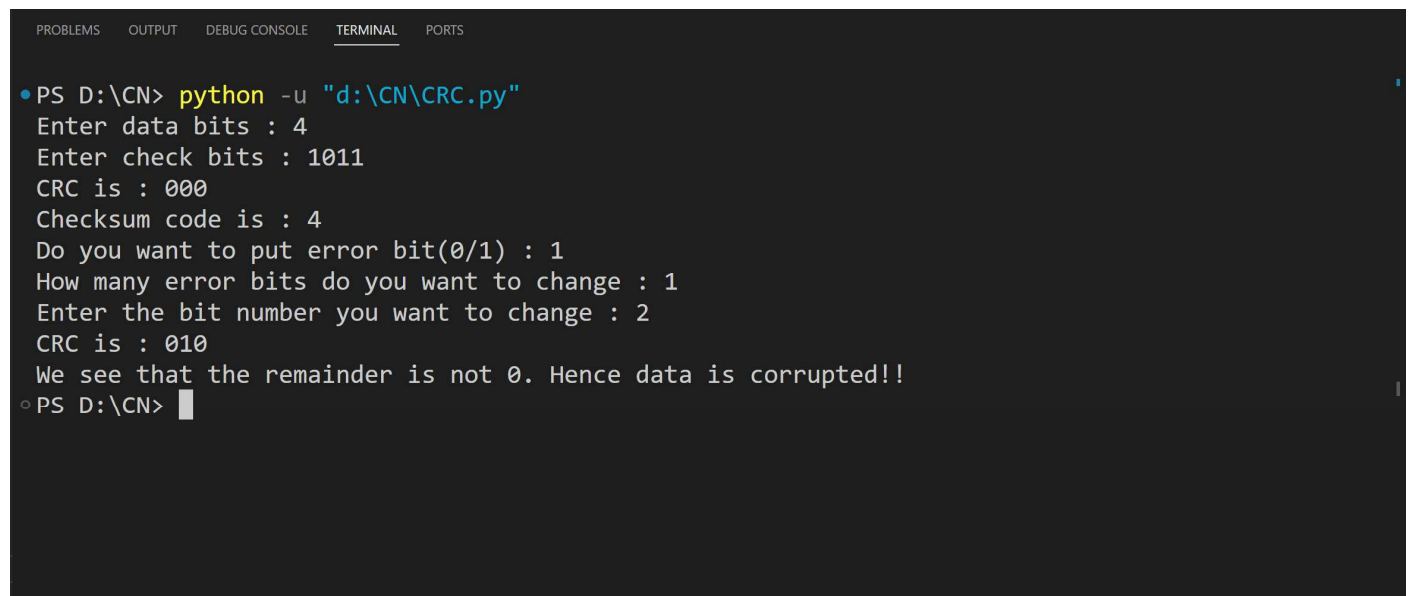
    print("CRC obtained at the receiver side is zero")

    print("Data sent without corruption")


if __name__ == "__main__":

    main()
```

OUTPUT



The screenshot shows a terminal window with a dark background. At the top, there are tabs for 'PROBLEMS', 'OUTPUT', 'DEBUG CONSOLE', 'TERMINAL' (which is active), and 'PORTS'. The terminal content shows a command prompt where the user runs 'python -u "d:\CN\CRC.py"'. The program then prompts for 'data bits' (4), 'check bits' (1011), and displays 'CRC is : 000' and 'Checksum code is : 4'. It then asks if the user wants to put an error bit (0/1), with '1' being entered. Next, it asks how many error bits to change (1), and then which bit number to change (2). The final output shows 'CRC is : 010' and a message: 'We see that the remainder is not 0. Hence data is corrupted!!'. The prompt returns to 'PS D:\CN>'.

```
PROBLEMS OUTPUT DEBUG CONSOLE TERMINAL PORTS
• PS D:\CN> python -u "d:\CN\CRC.py"
Enter data bits : 4
Enter check bits : 1011
CRC is : 000
Checksum code is : 4
Do you want to put error bit(0/1) : 1
How many error bits do you want to change : 1
Enter the bit number you want to change : 2
CRC is : 010
We see that the remainder is not 0. Hence data is corrupted!!
◦ PS D:\CN>
```