VISVESVARAYA TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

"JnanaSangama", Belgaum -590014, Karnataka.



LAB REPORT on

Computer Networks

Submitted by

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in partial fulfillment for the award of the degree of BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING
in
COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING



B.M.S. COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING (Autonomous Institution under VTU) BENGALURU-560019 May-2023 to July-2023

B. M. S. College of Engineering,

Bull Temple Road, Bangalore 560019

(Affiliated To Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum)

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Lab work entitled "Computer Networks" carried out by SUBRAMANYAL L(1BM21CS222), who is bonafide student of B.M.S. College of Engineering. It is in partial fulfillment for the award of Bachelor of Engineering in Computer Science and Engineering of the Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum during the academic semester May- 2023 to July-2023. The Lab report has been approved as it satisfies the academic requirements in respect of a Computer Networks (22CS4PCCON) work prescribed for the said degree.

Prameetha Pai

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Assistant Professor Department of CSE BMSCE, Bengaluru Professor,Head Department of CSE BMSCE, Bengaluru

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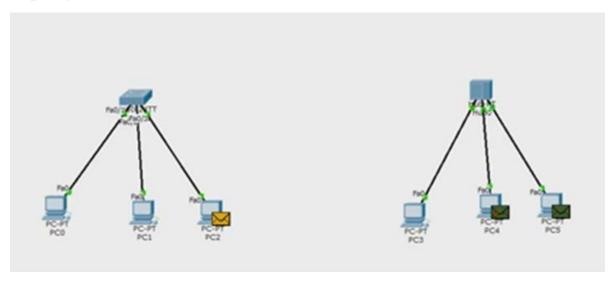
Lab Program No.	CYCLE 2	
	Program Details	No.
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4	Write a program for error detecting code using CRCCCITT (16-bits).	79

Course Outcome

CO1	Apply the fundamental concepts of communication in networking.
CO2	Analyze the various protocols, techniques in TCP/IP network architecture.
CO3	Develop programs that demonstrate the functionalities of physical, Data Link, Network, Transport or Application layer.

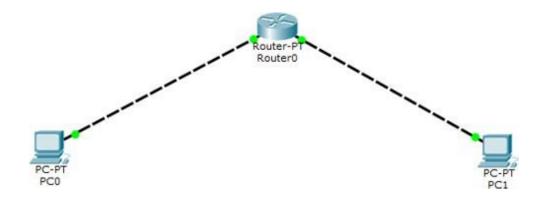
1) Create a topology and simulate sending a simple PDU from source to destination using hub and switch as connecting devices.

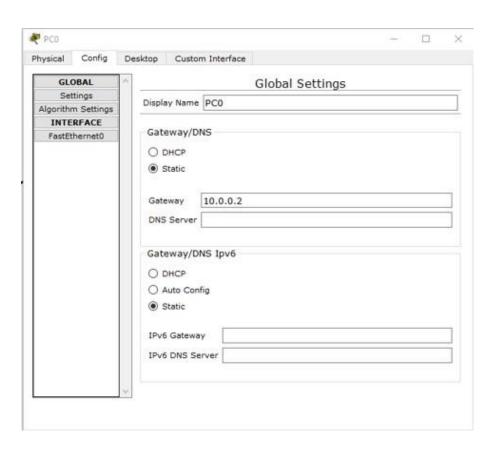
Topology:

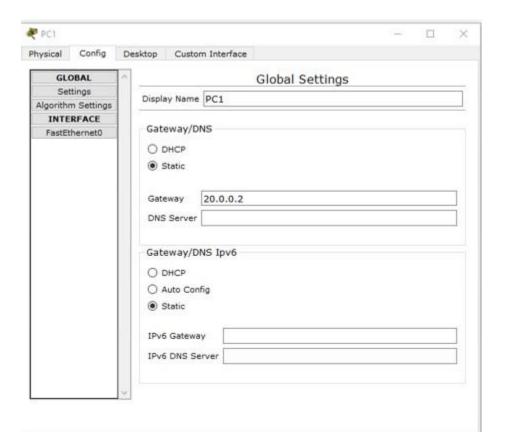


2) Configure IP address to routers in packet tracer. Explore the following messages: ping responses, destination unreachable, request timed out, reply.

Topology:







Now configure router interface with ip address and subnet mask then give no shutdown to make this interface and line protocol up(i.e. Carefully configure ip address with proper interfaces in this case f0/0 and f1/0,f is short form of fastethernet.

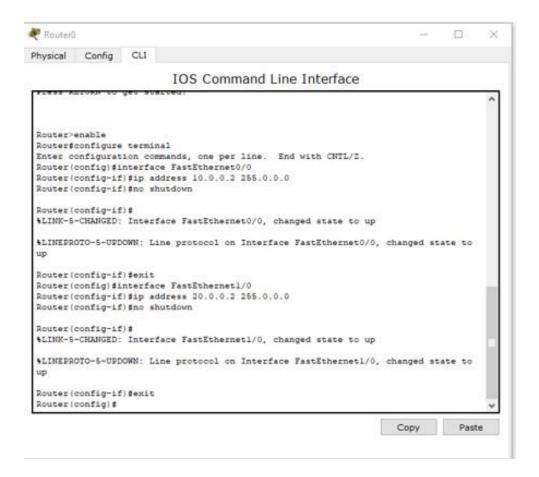
Router(config)#interface fastEthernet 0/0 Router(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0 Router(config-if)#no shutdown Router(config-if)#exit

Interface Line protocol on FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

Router(config)#interface fastethernet 1/0 Router(config-if)#ip address 20.0.0.2 255.0.0.0 Router(config-if)#no shutdown Router(config-if)#exit

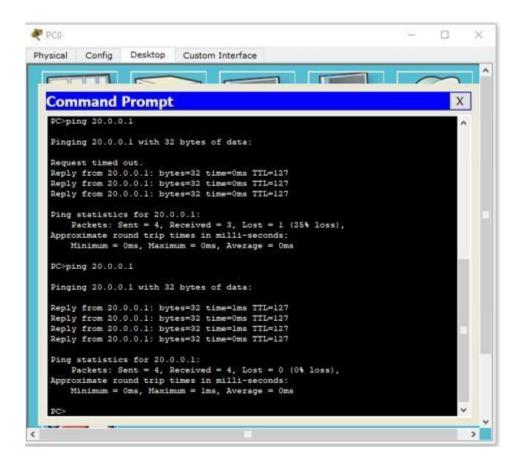
Interface Line protocol on FastEthernet1/0, changed state to up

Now lights on all ports become green from red. Now click on PC1->Desktop->Command Prompt.



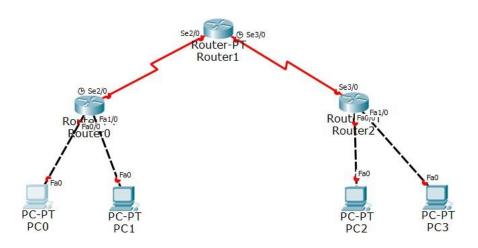
Now give this command "ping 20.0.0.1" and press enter.you will get, connectivity between 10.0.0.1 and 20.0.0.1 is ok.Now PC1 communicates with PC2

Another way of checking connectivity is, select "simple PDU packet" from right side of packet tracer and select source PC and Destination PC. You will get response at right bottom of the pacter tracer window.



3) Configure default, static route to the router.

Static routing:



Topology

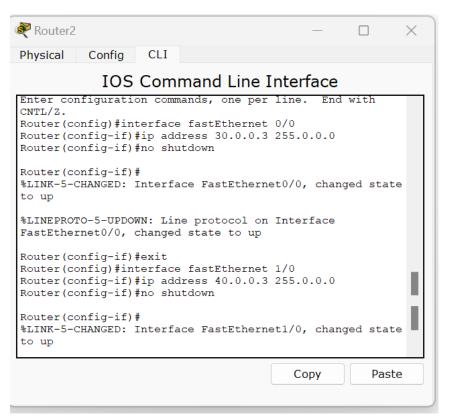
Configure IP address and default gateway of PC'S

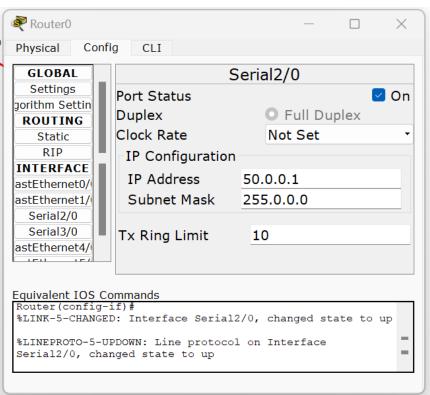
Configure the routers as shown below

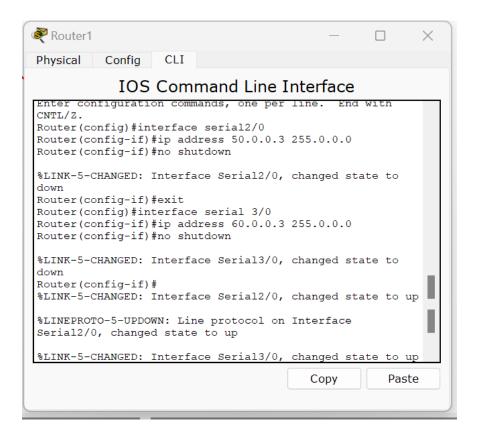
R0



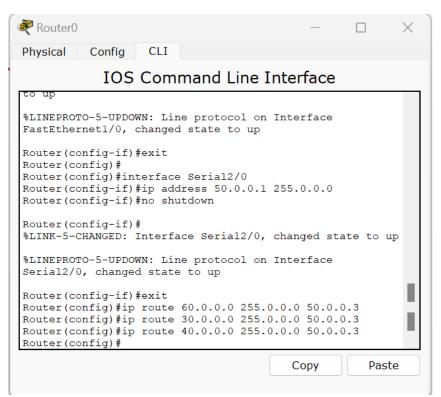
R2

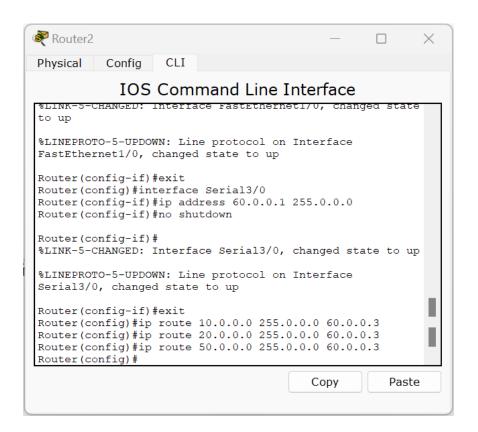


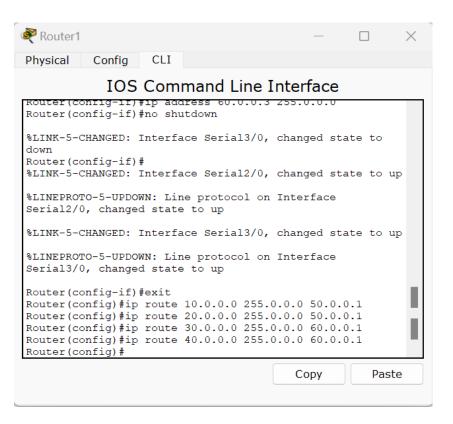




IP ROUTE COMMANDS







```
Ping statistics for 30.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 17ms, Average = 11ms

PC>ping 30.0.0.1

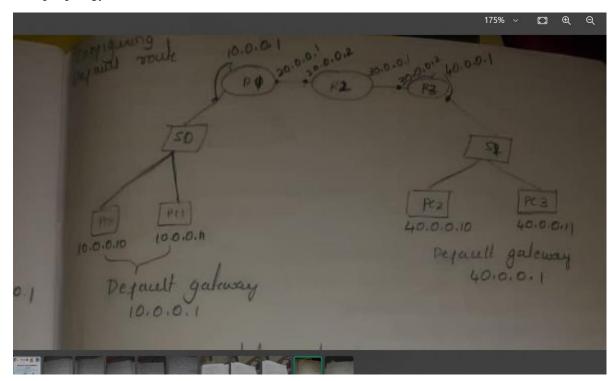
Pinging 30.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

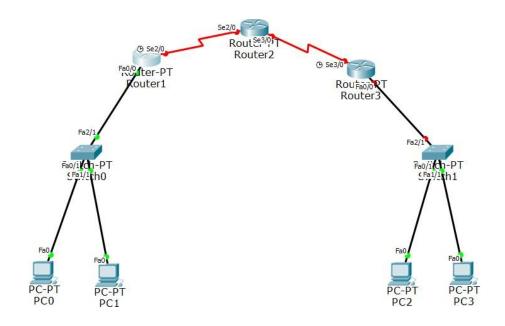
Reply from 30.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=12ms TTL=125
Reply from 30.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 30.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 30.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Ping statistics for 30.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 12ms, Average = 6ms

PC>
```

Default routing

Set up topology as shown



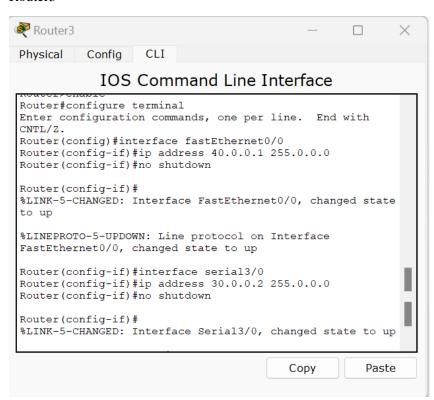




Router 2

```
placew courtdaracton pratod
:ontinue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: no
ress RETURN to get started!
touter>enable
touter#configure terminal
inter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
touter(config) #configure terminal
: Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
touter(config) #interface serial2/0
touter(config-if) #ip address 20.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
touter(config-if) #no shutdown
louter(config-if)#
:LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
touter(config-if) #exit
touter(config)#
touter (config) #
:LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up
touter(config) #interface serial3/0
touter(config-if) #ip address 30.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
touter(config-if) #no shutdown
:LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial3/0, changed state to down
touter(config-if)#
```

Router3

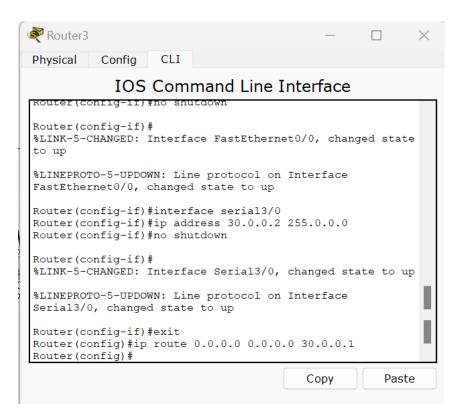


Configure static route for middle router R2 we have to do it for 40 & 10 network.



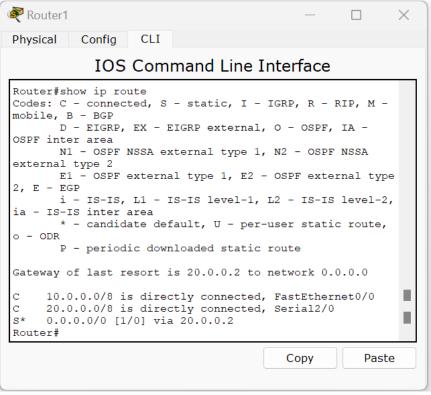
Default routing for router 1 and 3

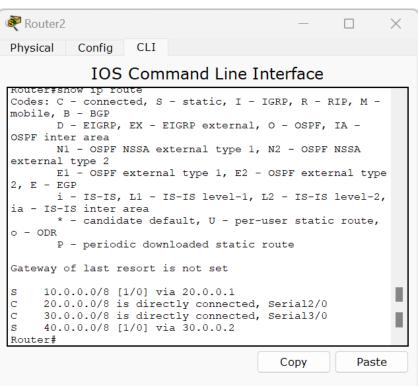


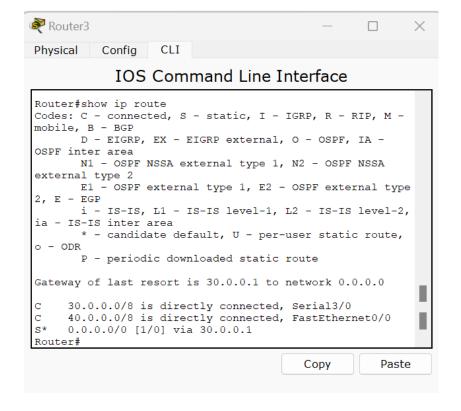


Ping from pc0 to pc2

```
PC0
                                                           Physical
            Config
                       Desktop
                                   Custom Interface
                                                                 Χ
  Command Prompt
  Ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:
       Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25%
  loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
       Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 8ms, Average = 4ms
  PC>ping 40.0.0.10
  Pinging 40.0.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:
  Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
  Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=7ms TTL=125
Reply from 40.0.0.10: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=125
  Ping statistics for 40.0.0.10:
      Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0%
  loss),
  Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
       Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 5ms
```







4) Configure DHCP within a LAN and outside LAN.

Step 1:Create a LAN like this,

Router>enable Router #config t Router(config) #interface fastethernet0/0 Router(config-if) #ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 Router(config-if) #no shutdown Router(config-if) #exit Router(config)

Step 3:click on server-> config, then assign gateway in our example 10.0.0.1

Step 4:Then Click on Fastethernet and assign ip address and subnet mask. I am going to use 10.0.0.2 and subnet mask 255.0.0.0 for our server.

Step 5: Click on DHCP, there you can see default pool,

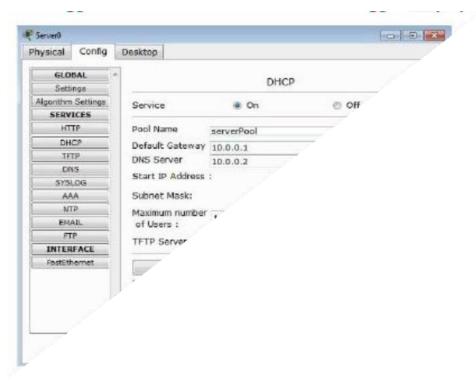
Step 6: Just give default gate way, here we are using 10.0.0.1.

Step 7:DNS server, Just give our server ip address, 10.0.0.2.

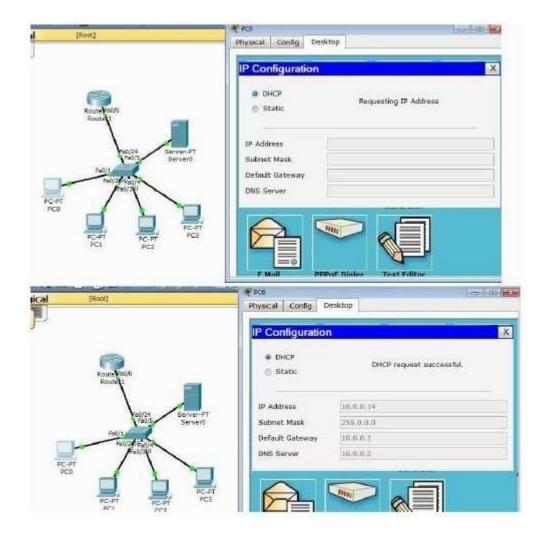
Step 8:Then just edit start ip address.I am going to give 10.0.0.10 and subnet mask 255.0.0.0 **Step 9:**In Maximum Number of Users,Here we are using Class A Network so we can use 1,67,77,216 ip address.just give how many ip address you want in this pool.I am going to give 500

Step 10: Assign TFTP server ip address, just give our server ip address, 10.0.0.2.

Step 11: And click on save. That's it...



Step 12:Now, Click on any of the PC-> then click on Desktop->Ip configuration,and Choose 'DHCP' wait for some time,if your dhcp request failed then try few more times. This is how you should get.



DHCP outside LAN

Here we are going to see, how to configure DHCP for multiple netowrks .Can we get ip address from DHCP that is prensent in other network? yes we can.Lets see how to do with help of 'ip helper-address'.

Step 1:Create a topology like this,

Step 2:Configure the router

interface fastethernet0/0 and fastethernet 0/1 with ip address.

Router>enable Router

#config terminal Router(config)

#interface fastethernet0/0 Router(config-if)

#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 Router(config-if)

#no shutdown Router(config-if)

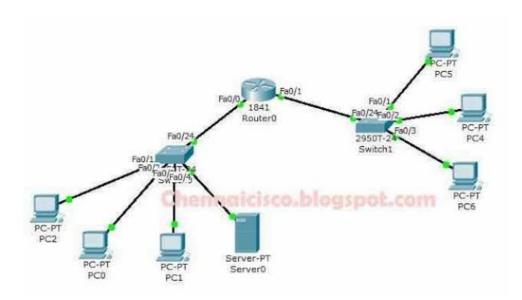
#exit Router(config)

#interface fastethernet0/1 Router(config-if)

#ip address 20.0.0.1 255.0.0.0 Router(config-if)

#no shutdown Router(config-if)

#exit



Step 3:Click on server->config->then just give the gateway ip address .Gateway for this network is 10.0.0.1

Step 4:Then click on fastethernet assign ip address.I am going to give 10.0.0.2 and subnetmask 255.0.0.0.Once we have configured the ip address for the server,DHCP server automatically assign 10 network for default pool.We don't have to create pool for 10 Network again.Just we need to give ip for DNS,Gateway and TFTP then we may configure starting ip address or leave it and Save. **Step 5:**Now,Click on Pc in a LAN with Server and Check whether DHCP working fine in this network.Click on any PC->Desktop->Ip configuration->Choose DHCP, then you will get ip from dhcp server for this PC.

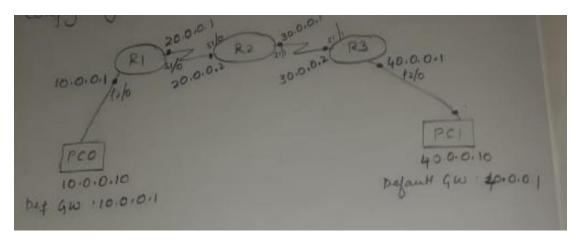
G4 .		49 F 44
_	ep 6: Now,we see how to get ip address for PC that is in a network without st we have to add network pool in a dhcp server. So,Click on Server->Co	
	ep 7:Just edit Pool Name with any other name.I am going to give 20Netv	work. Default
Gat	Start Ip Address->20.0.0.10 Subnet Mask->255.0.0.0 Maximun Num	ber Of Users->100
	TFTP Server10.0.0.2 Then, Click on Add and Save. Step 8: Now go to router and give ip helper address under fastetherne	
	address here our server address is 10.0.0.2. Now we can get ip for this Router, (Global configuration mode)	network also In

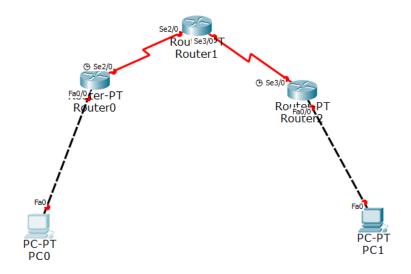
Router(config)#interface fastethernet0/1 Router(config-if)#ip helper-address 10.0.0.2 Router(config-if)#exit

Step 9:Now,check whether PC from network without server getting ip from the DHCP server in another Network.Click on any PC->Desktop->Ip configuration->Choose DHCP. Now we have got ip address from dhcp server.

6) Configure RIP routing Protocol in Routers

TOPOLOGY

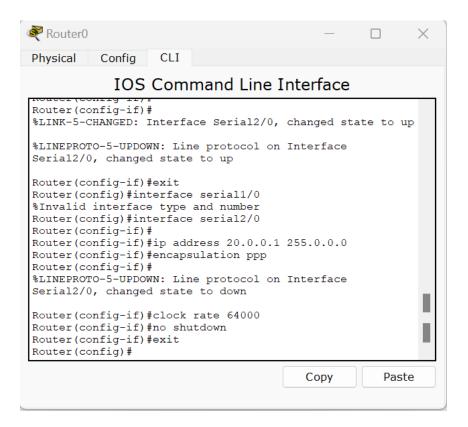




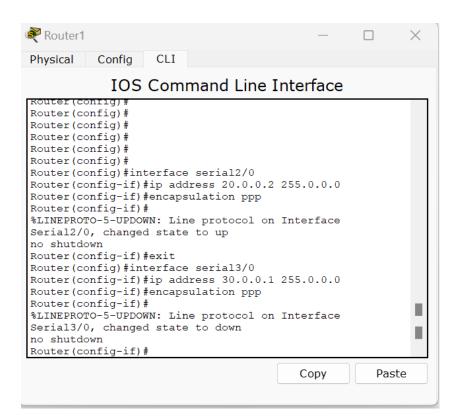
Configure ip address and gateway of PC's

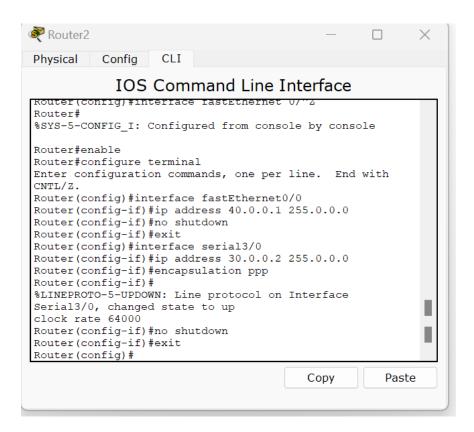
Configure routers as shown in diagram.

Now configure ppp or point to point protocol for all routers.



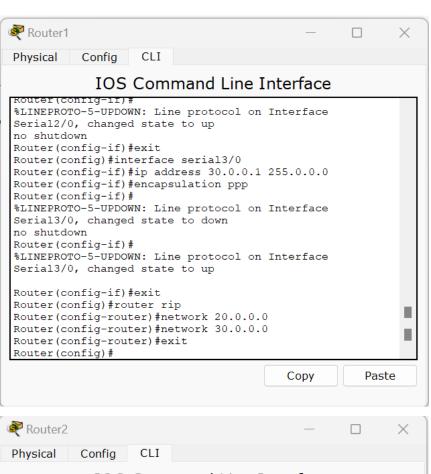
No need to give clk rate in second router





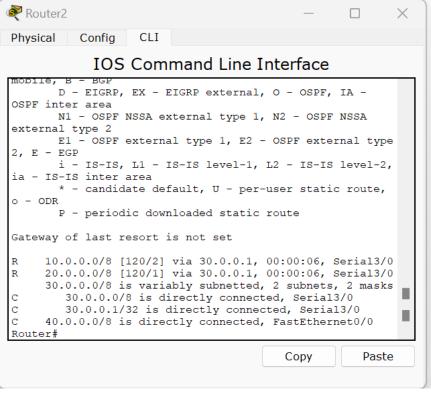
CONFIGURE RIP

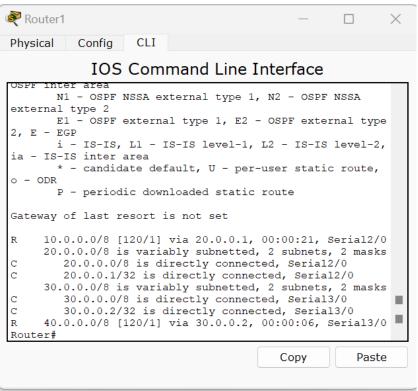




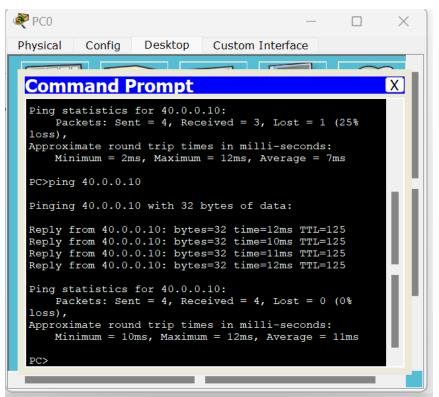


Execute show ip route



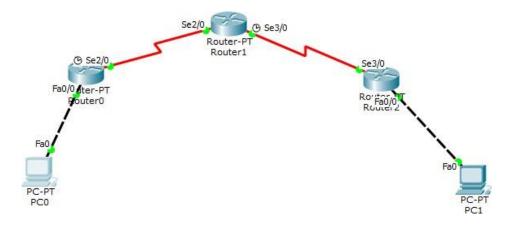


```
Router0
                                                  Config CLI
Physical
            IOS Command Line Interface
       D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA -
OSPF inter area
       N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA
external type 2
       E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type
2, E - EGP
       i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2,
ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route,
o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is not set
С
     10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet0/0
     20.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        20.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, Serial2/0
        20.0.0.2/32 is directly connected, Serial2/0
\mathbf{C}
     30.0.0.0/8 [120/1] via 20.0.0.2, 00:00:18, Serial2/0
R
     40.0.0.0/8 [120/2] via 20.0.0.2, 00:00:18, Serial2/0
Router#
                                         Copy
                                                    Paste
```



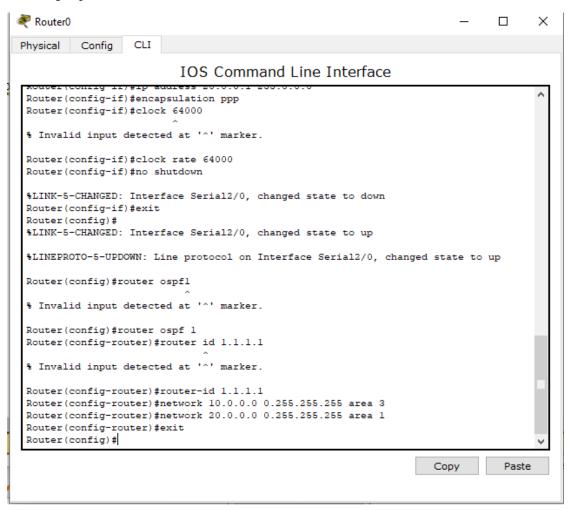
6) Configure OSPF routing protocol

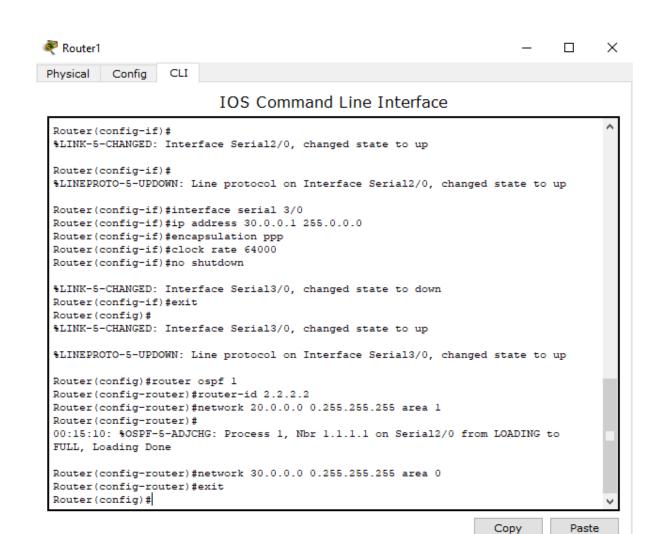
Topology.

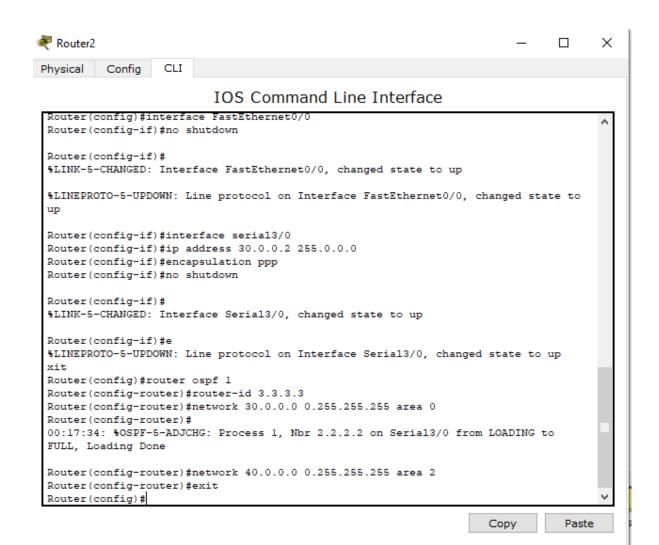


1.config rip.

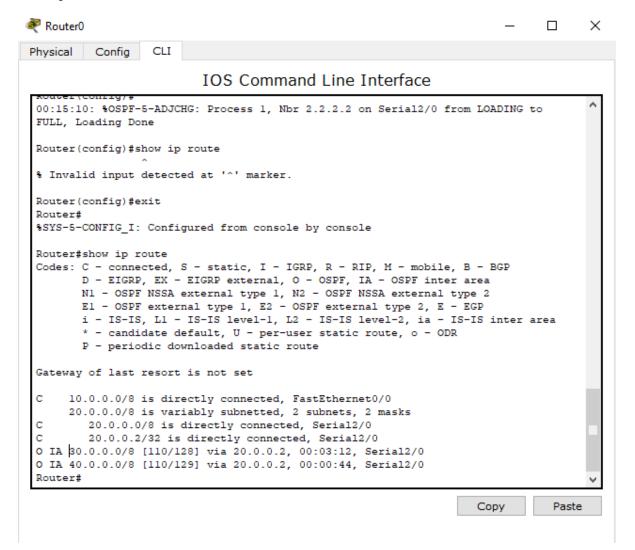
2. Config ospf

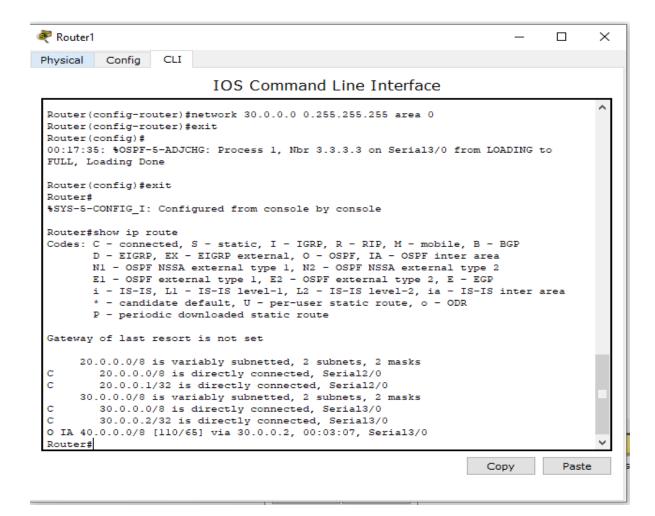


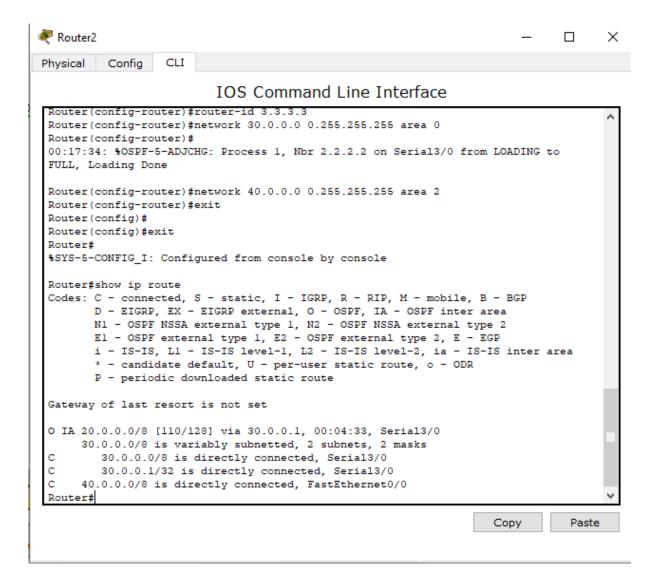




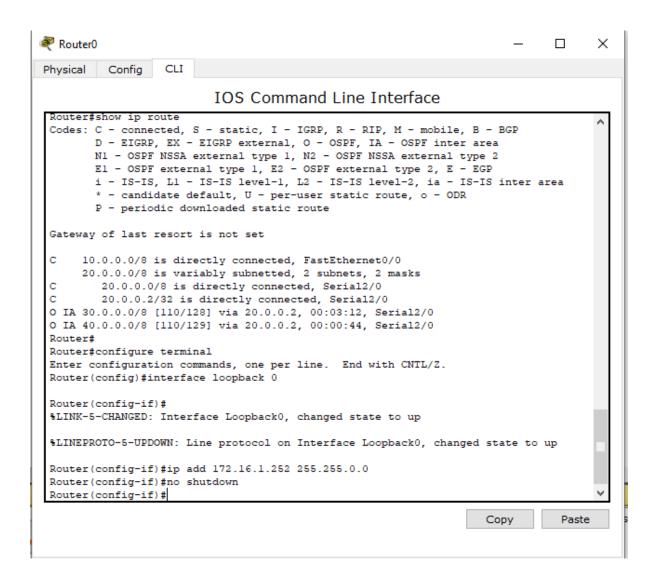
Show ip route

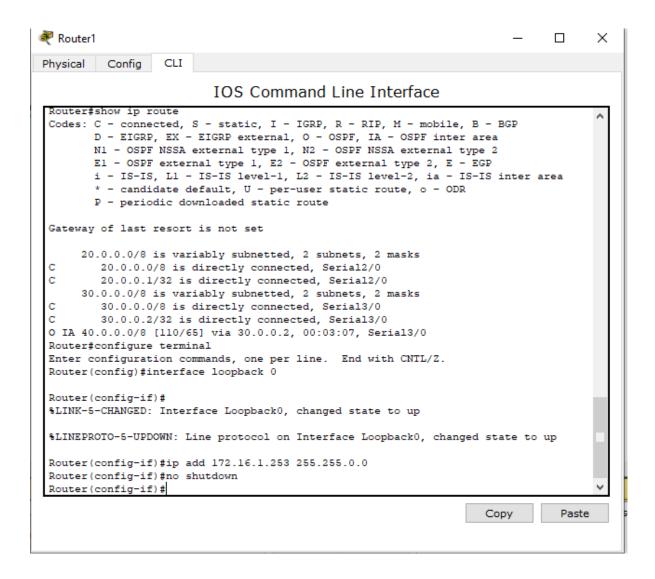


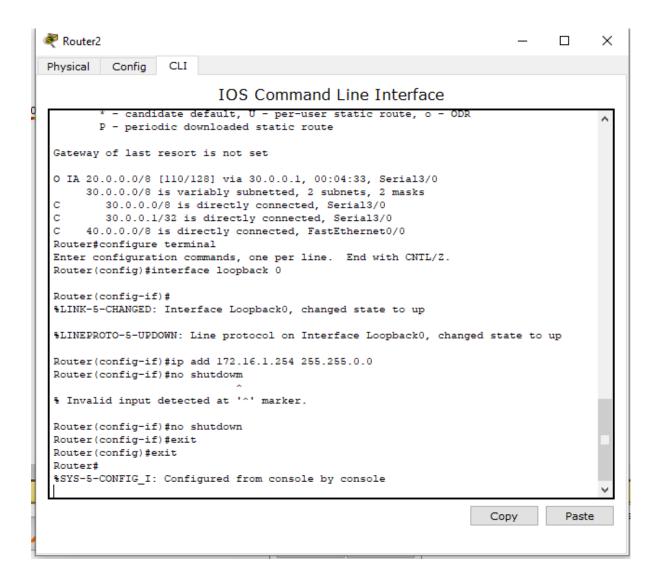




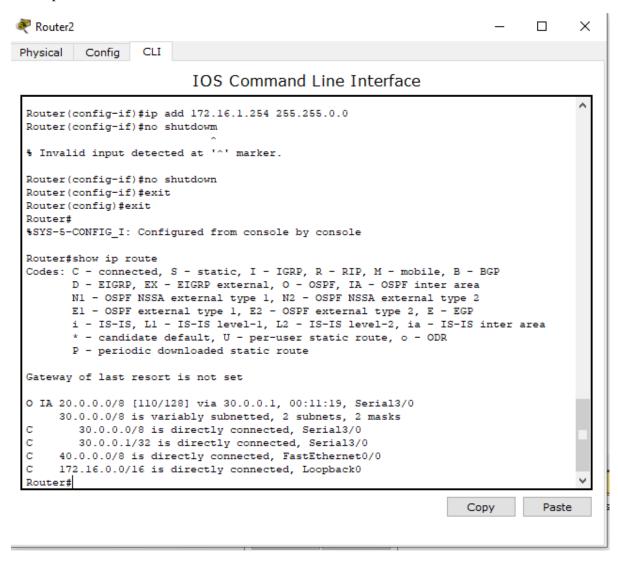
Loopback

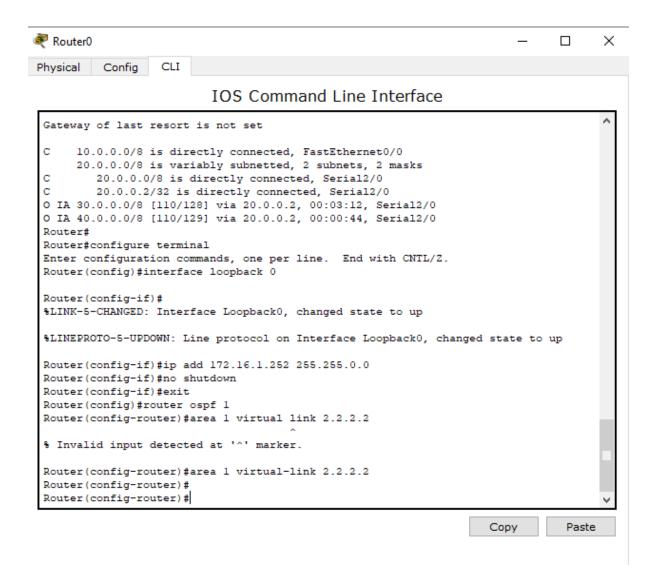






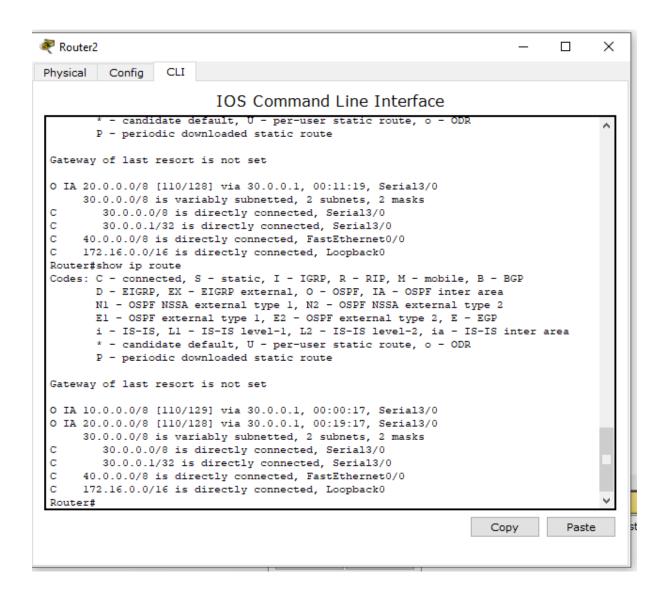
Show ip route for R2



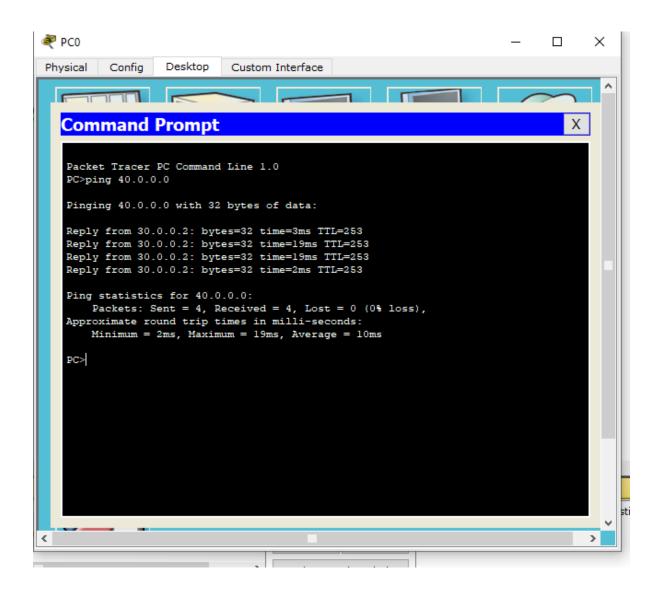


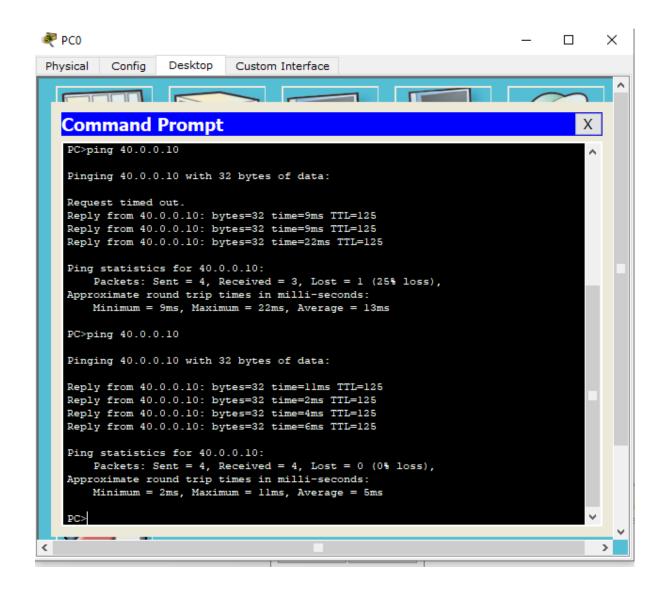
Similarly do for R1 you may face some disturbance while typing

Show ip route for R2



Ping 40.0.0.0 from 10.0.0.10





7) Demonstrate the TTL/ Life of a Packet

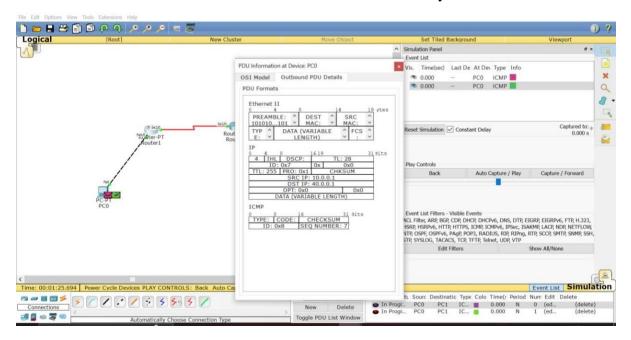
Create a topology as shown below with two PCs and three routers.

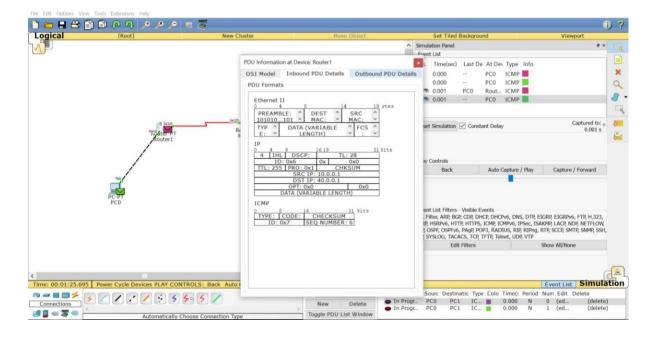
Configure the devices as per static / default / dynamic routing.

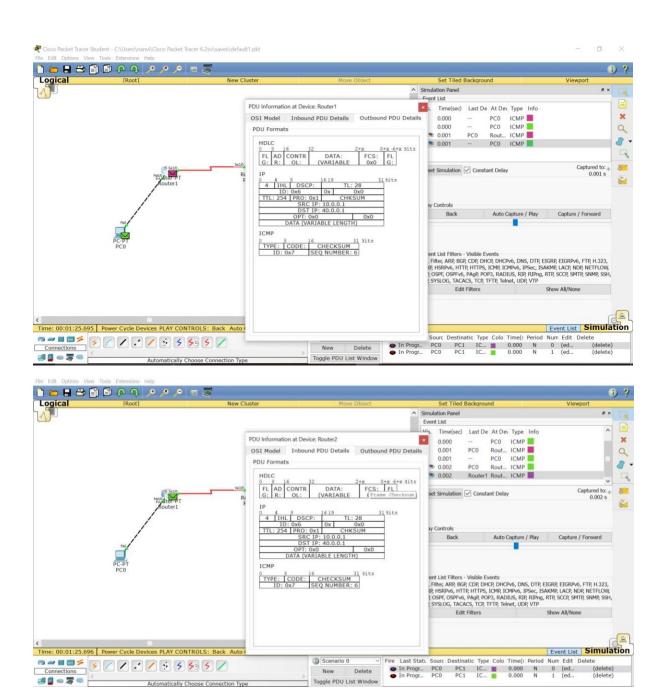
In the simulation mode, send a simple PDU from one PC to another.

Use capture button to capture every transfer.

Click on the PDU during every transfer to see the Inbound and outbound PDU details. Observe that there is a difference of 1 in TTL when it crosses every router.

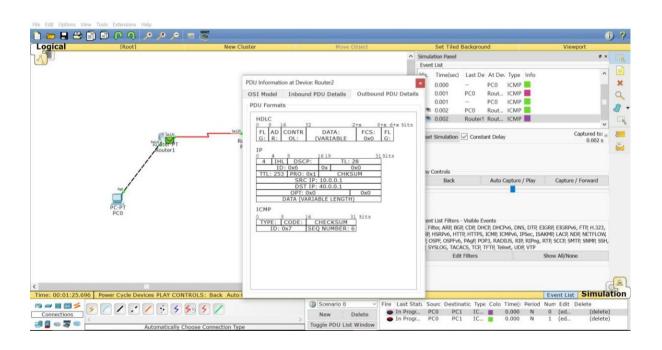


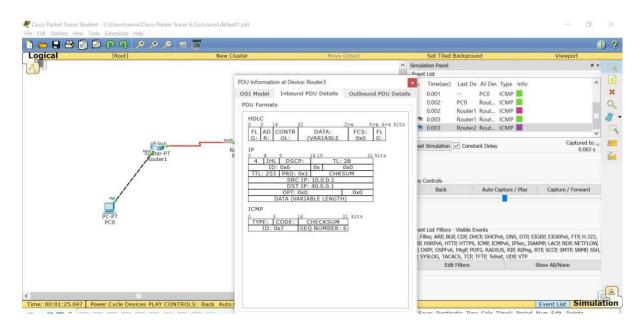


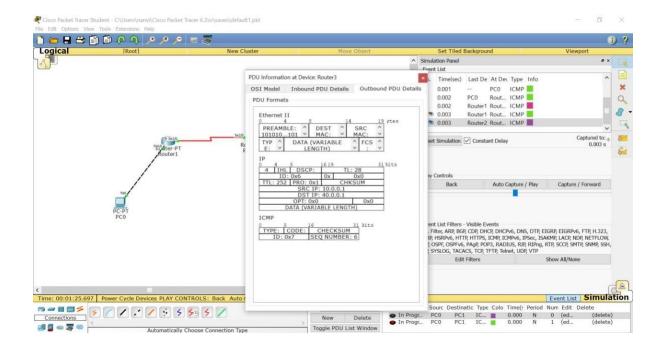


Toggle PDU List Window

0 7 0 C



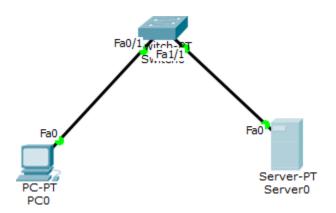




8) Configure Web Server, DNS within a LAN.

DNS

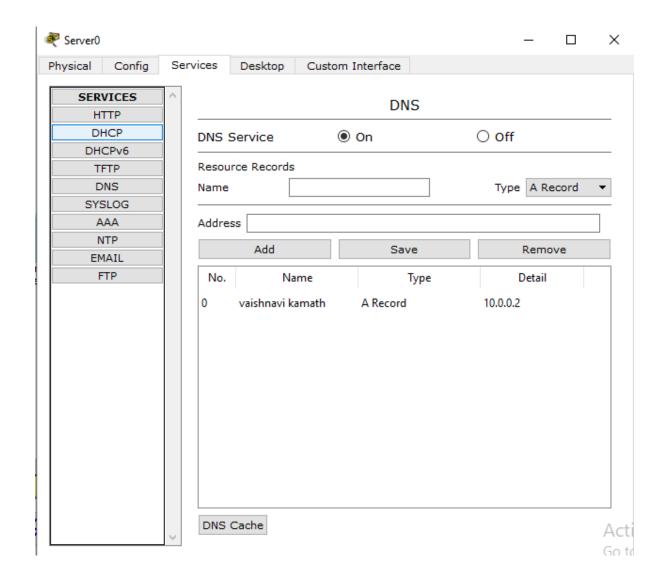
Topology:



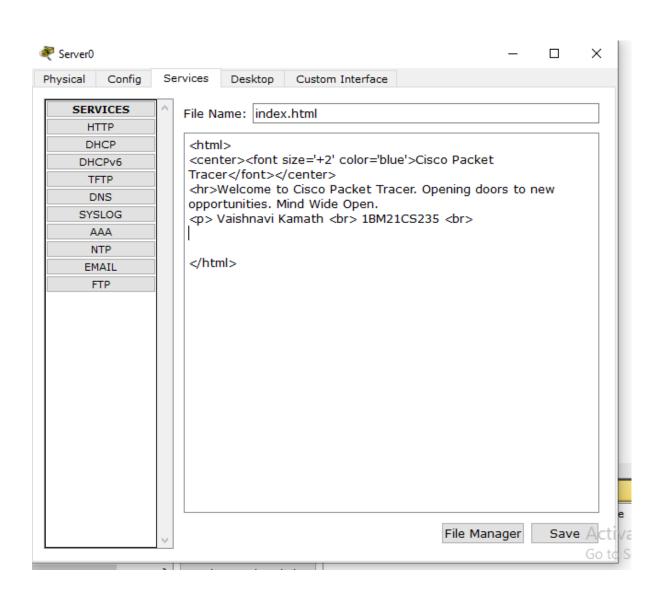
Configure ip address of PC-10.0.0.1

Server-10.0.0.2

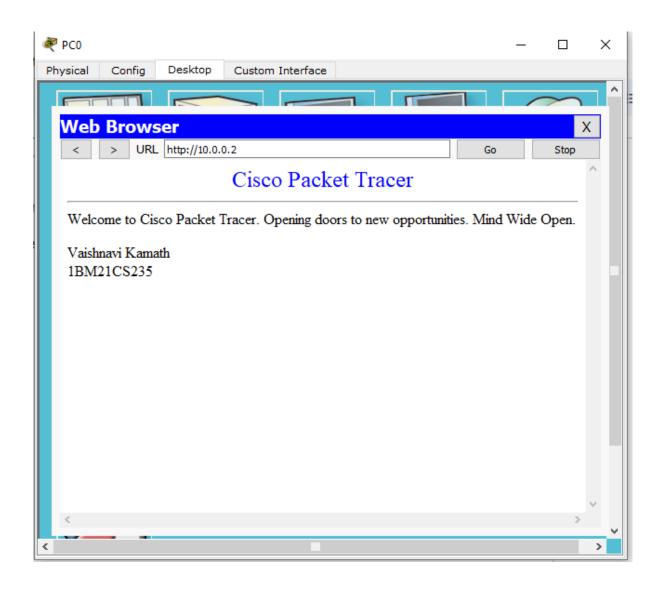
Go to services in server select dns and add a new name as Vaishnavi Kamath and address as 10.0.0.2 address of your server.



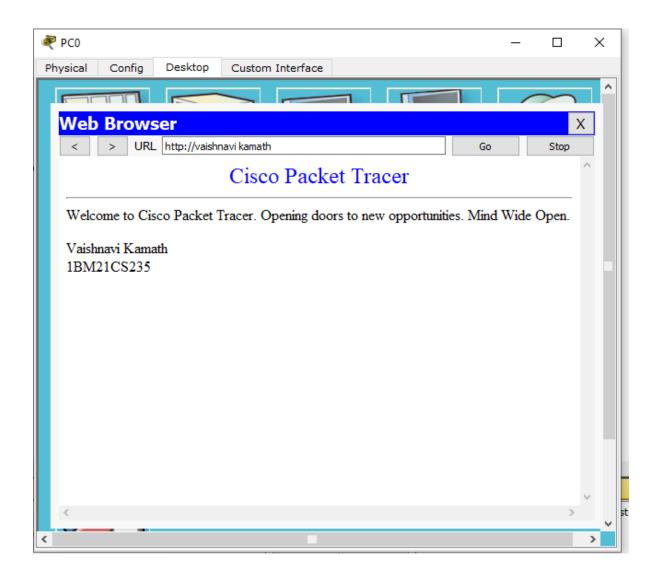
Go to http index.html and edit index page as shown below.



In PC go to desktop - Web browser and try to connect to server using server ip address. Output is shown (type 10.0.0.2)



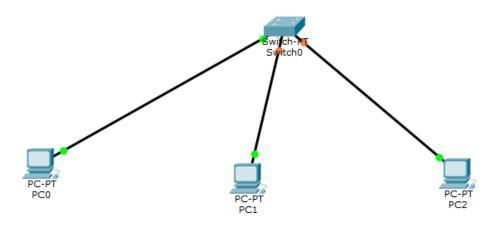
Next type name which was given in server(vaishnavi kamath) and retry to connect. Following output is obtained.



9) To construct simple LAN and understand the conceptand operation of Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)

ARP

Topology



Configure ip address for pc. No default gateway for switches.

Go to any pc cmd prompt and type as below

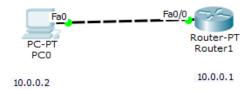
Command Prompt



```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>arp -a
No ARP Entries Found
PC>ping 10.0.0.2
Pinging 10.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.2:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
   Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
PC>arp -a
  Internet Address
                       Physical Address
                                             Type
  10.0.0.2
                       00d0.ffb9.3792
                                             dynamic
PC>ping 10.0.0.3
Pinging 10.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128
Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128
```

Command Prompt Ums, Maximum = Ims, Average = Ums PC>arp -a Internet Address Physical Address Type dynamic 10.0.0.2 00d0.ffb9.3792 PC>ping 10.0.0.3 Pinging 10.0.0.3 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128 Reply from 10.0.0.3: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=128 Ping statistics for 10.0.0.3: Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss), Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds: Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms PC>arp -a Internet Address Physical Address 00d0.ffb9.3792 dynamic 10.0.0.2 10.0.0.3 0000.0c56.799a dynamic PC>arp -d PC>arp -a No ARP Entries Found PC>

10) To understand the operation of TELNET by accessing the router in server room from a PC in IT off





IOS Command Line Interface

```
32K bytes of non-volatile configuration memory.
63488K bytes of ATA CompactFlash (Read/Write)
         --- System Configuration Dialog ---
Continue with configuration dialog? [yes/no]: n
Press RETURN to get started!
Router>enable
Router#config
Configuring from terminal, memory, or network [terminal]? t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config) #hostname rl
rl(config) #enable secret pl
rl(config)#interface fastethernet 0/0
rl(config-if)#ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
rl(config-if)#no shut
rl(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to
rl(config-if)#line vty 0 5
rl(config-line)#login
% Login disabled on line 132, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 133, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 134, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 135, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 136, until 'password' is set
% Login disabled on line 137, until 'password' is set
rl(config-line) #password p0
rl(config-line)#
rl(config-line) #exit
rl(config)#exit
rl#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
rl#wr
Building configuration...
[OK]
rl#
```

Copy Paste

enable

config t

hostname R1

enable secret p1

interface fastethernet 0/0

ip address 10.0.0.1 255.0.0.0

no shut

line vty 0 5 --to allow virtual terminal access for 6 users

<mark>login</mark>

password p0

exit

exit

wr – to save changes in router

Commands in PC

In command prompt,

Ping 10.0.0.1

Ping results seen

```
Command Prompt

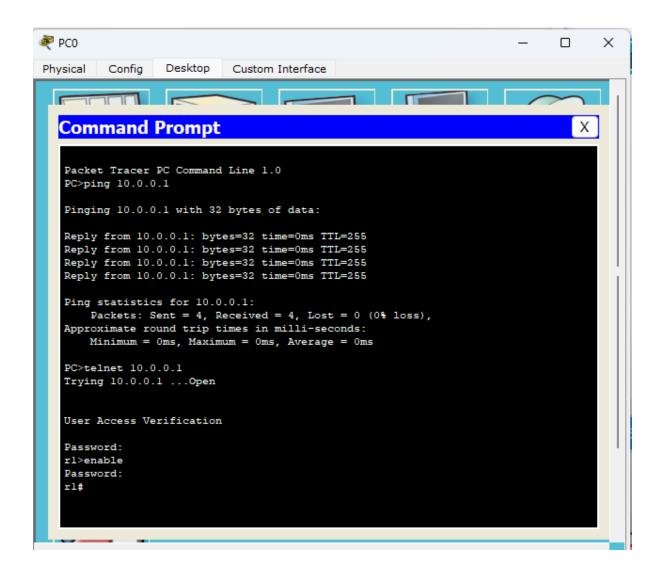
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 10.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.1: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Ring statistics for 10.0.0.1:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

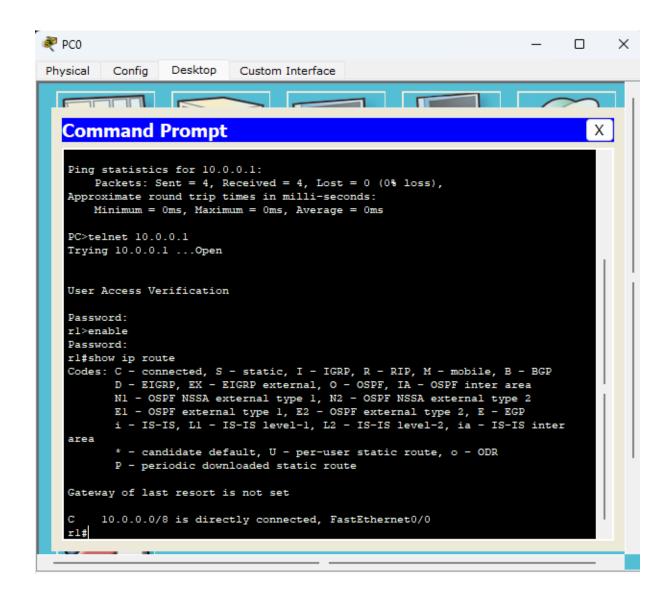
PC>
```



Password for User Access Verification is p0

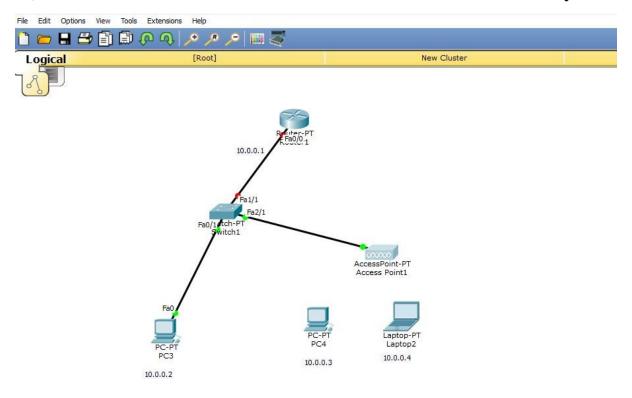
Password for enable is p1

Accessing router CLI from PC



The admin in PC is able to run commands as run in router CLI and see the result from PC.

11) To construct a WLAN and make the nodes communicate wirelessly.

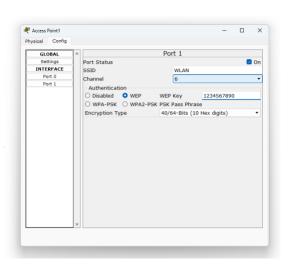


Construct the above topology

Configure PC3 and the Router1 as is normally done

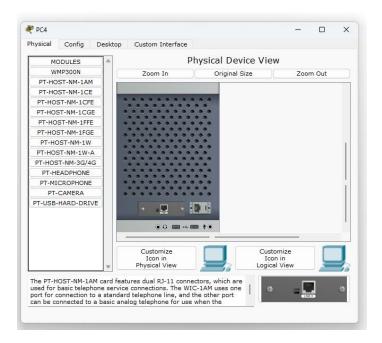
Configure Access Point1- Port1 -> SSID Name- any name(WLAN here)

Select WEP and give any 10 digit hex key – 1234567890 here



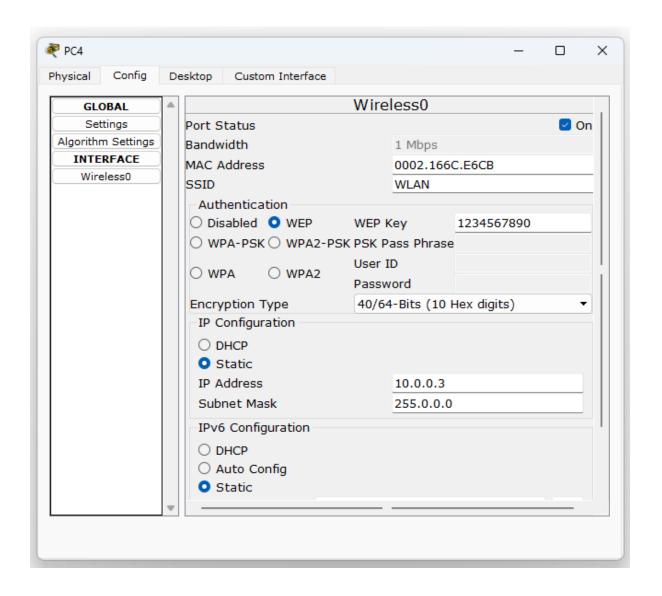
Configuring PC4 and Laptop with Wireless standards

Switch off the device. Drag the existing PT-HOST-NM-1AM to the component listed in the LHS. Drag WMP300N wireless interface to the empty port. Switch On the device.

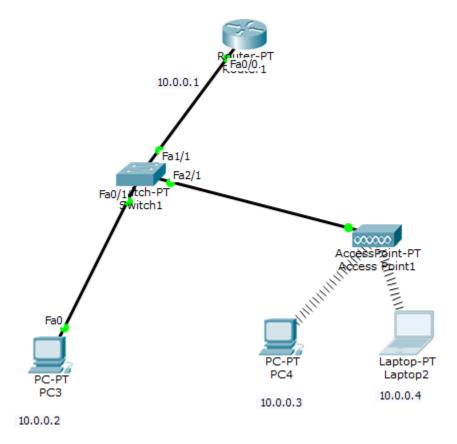




In the config tab a new wireless interface would have been added. Now configure SSID, WEP, WEP Key, IP address and **Gateway** (as normally done) to the device.



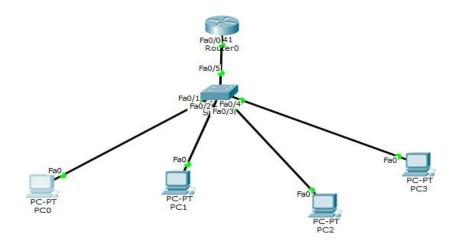
Final topology on screen



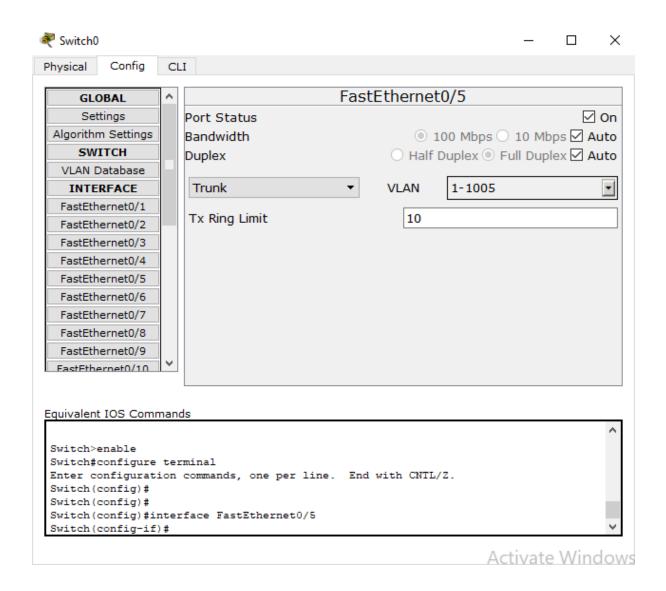
Ping from every device to every other device and see the results

12) To construct a VLAN and make the PC's communicateamong a VLAN VLAN

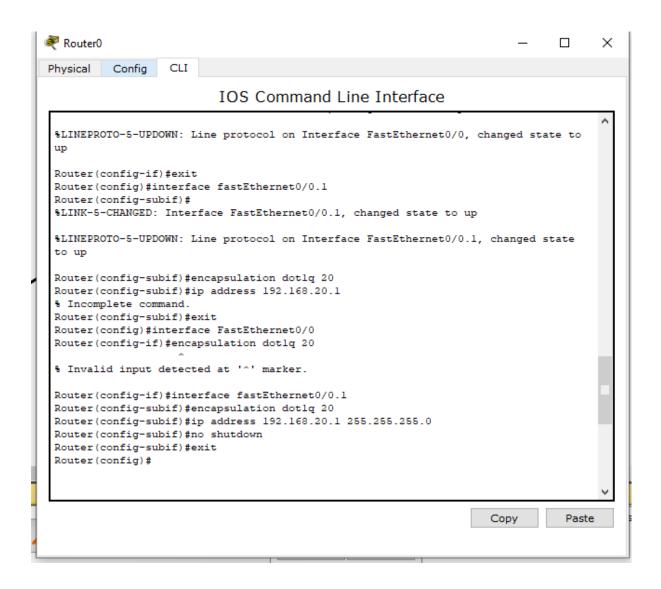
TOPOLOGY



- 1. Connect pc's as shown.Switch-2960 Router-1841
- 2. Configure IP address and gateway to pc.
- 3. Go to switch ->config->VLAN database set any VLAN name. But vlan number must be equal to the last but one number of the ip address (this must not be initially configured as the interface address of router) if we have 2 g/w as 192.168.1.1 and 192.168.20.1 and you have configured basically 192.168.1.1 for router interface then vlan number is 20.
- 4. In switch select the interface which goes to router and set dropdown to trunk



5. The right side sys conn to switch must be selected as vlan 20. Go to router and foll commands.



Command Prompt

Х

```
PC>ping 192.168.20.2
Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
PC>ping 192.168.20.2
Pinging 192.168.20.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=127
Reply from 192.168.20.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=127
Ping statistics for 192.168.20.2:
   Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms
PC>
```

CYCLE-II

1) Write a program for congestion control using Leaky bucket algorithm.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#include<time.h>
#define bkt 512
void bktinp(int a,int b){
  if(a>bkt){
    printf("Bucket overflow");
  }
  else{
    usleep(500000);
    while(a>b){
       printf("Outputted %d \n",b);
       a-=b;
       usleep(500000);
     }
    if(a>0){}
      printf("Outputted %d \n",a);
     }
void main(){
  int pkt,i,op;
  srand(time(NULL));
```

```
printf("Enter op rate \n");
  scanf("%d",&op);
  for(i=1;i<=5;i++){
    usleep(rand()%1000000);
   pkt=rand()% 1000;
   printf("Pkt size= %d ",pkt);
   bktinp(pkt,op);
  }
Enter op rate
Pkt size= 975 Bucket overflowPkt size= 181 Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 1
Pkt size= 575 Bucket overflowPkt size= 207 Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 30
Outputted 27
Pkt size= 768 Bucket overflow
...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.
```

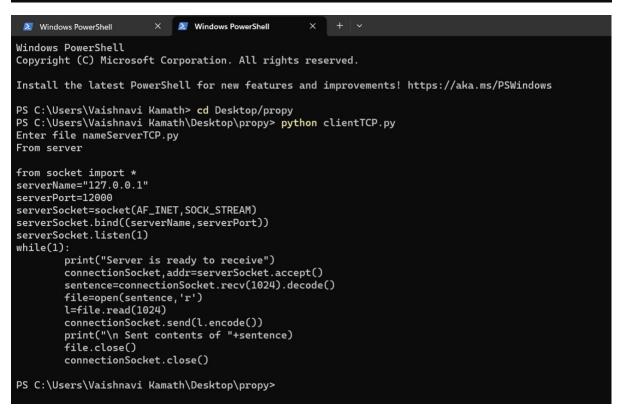
2) Using TCP/IP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

```
from socket import *
1
2
     serverName="127.0.0.1"
     serverPort=12000
 5
     clientSocket=socket(AF INET,SOCK STREAM)
     clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
6
     sentence=input("Enter file name")
     clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
8
     filecontents=clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
     print("From server \n")
10
     print(filecontents)
11
     clientSocket.close()
12
                                                 (i) D
```

```
from socket import *
 1
     serverName="127.0.0.1"
     serverPort=12000
     serverSocket=socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
     serverSocket.bind((serverName, serverPort))
     serverSocket.listen(1)
     while(1):
         print("Server is ready to receive")
         connectionSocket,addr=serverSocket.accept()
         sentence=connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()
10
11
         file=open(sentence, 'r')
12
         l=file.read(1024)
         connectionSocket.send(1.encode())
13
         print("\n Sent contents of "+sentence)
14
         file.close()
15
         connectionSocket.close()
```

```
PS C:\Users\Vaishnavi Kamath\Desktop\propy> python clientTCP.py
Traceback (most recent call last):
   File "C:\Users\Vaishnavi Kamath\Desktop\propy\clientTCP.py", line 6, in <module>
        clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
ConnectionRefusedError: [WinError 10061] No connection could be made because the target machine actively refused it
PS C:\Users\Vaishnavi Kamath\Desktop\propy> python ServerTCP.py
Server is ready to receive

Sent contents of ServerTCP.py
Server is ready to receive
```



3) 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.

```
clientUDP.py
                  serverUDP.py X
C: > Users > yasha > OneDrive > Desktop > python > 🏺 serverUDP.py > ...
       from socket import *
       serverPort = 12000
       serverSocket = socket(AF INET, SOCK DGRAM)
       serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1", serverPort))
       print ("The server is ready to receive")
       while 1:
            sentence,clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
            file=open(sentence, "r")
            1=file.read(2048)
            serverSocket.sendto(bytes(1,"utf-8"),clientAddress)
  12
            print("sent back to client",1)
            file.close()
```

```
clientUDP.py X

C: > Users > yasha > OneDrive > Desktop > python > clientUDP.py > ...

from socket import *
serverName = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

sentence = input("Enter file name")
clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence,"utf-8"),(serverName, serverPort))
filecontents, serverAddress = clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
print ('From Server\n')
print(filecontents)

clientSocket.close()

clientSocket.close()
```

OUTPUT

```
× Windows PowerShell
 ➢ Windows PowerShell
Windows PowerShell
Copyright (C) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.
Install the latest PowerShell for new features and improvements! https://aka.ms/PSWindows
PS C:\Users\yasha> cd C:\Users\yasha\OneDrive\Desktop\python
PS C:\Users\yasha\OneDrive\Desktop\python> python serverUDP.py
The server is ready to receive sent back to client from socket import *
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1", serverPort))
print ("The server is ready to receive")
while 1:
      sentence,clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
      file=open(sentence,"r")
      l=file.read(2048)
      serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l, "utf-8"), clientAddress)
      print("sent back to client",l)
      .
file.close()
```

4) Write a program for error detecting code using CRCCCITT (16-bits).

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
// length of the generator polynomial
#define N strlen(gen_poly)
// data to be transmitted and received
char data[28];
// CRC value
char check_value[28];
// generator polynomial
char gen_poly[10];
// variables
int data_length, i, j;
// function that performs XOR operation
void XOR()
  // if both bits are the same, the output is 0
  // if the bits are different the output is 1
  for (j = 1; j < N; j++)
     check\_value[j] = ((check\_value[j] == gen\_poly[j]) \ ? \ '0' : '1');
}
// Function to check for errors on the receiver side
void receiver()
  // get the received data
  printf("Enter the received data: ");
  scanf("%s", data);
  printf("\n_____\n");
  printf("Data received: %s", data);
  // Cyclic Redundancy Check
```

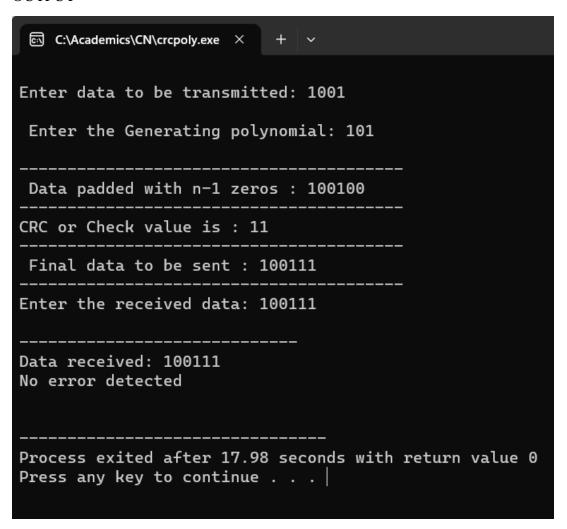
```
crc();
  // Check if the remainder is zero to find the error
  for (i = 0; (i < N - 1) && (check\_value[i] != '1'); i++)
     ;
  if (i < N - 1)
     printf("\nError detected\n\n");
     printf("\nNo error detected\n'n");
}
void crc()
  // initializing check_value
  for (i = 0; i < N; i++)
     check_value[i] = data[i];
  do
     // check if the first bit is 1 and calls XOR function
     if (check_value[0] == '1')
        XOR();
     // Move the bits by 1 position for the next computation
     for (j = 0; j < N - 1; j++)
       check\_value[j] = check\_value[j + 1];
     // appending a bit from data
     check_value[j] = data[i++];
  } while (i \le data_length + N - 1);
  // loop until the data ends
}
int main()
```

```
// get the data to be transmitted
printf("\nEnter data to be transmitted: ");
scanf("%s", data);
printf("\n Enter the Generating polynomial: ");
// get the generator polynomial
scanf("%s", gen_poly);
// find the length of data
data_length = strlen(data);
// appending n-1 zeros to the data
for (i = data\_length; i < data\_length + N - 1; i++)
  data[i] = '0';
printf("\n_____");
// print the data with padded zeros
printf("\n Data padded with n-1 zeros : %s", data);
printf("\n ");
// Cyclic Redundancy Check
crc();
// print the computed check value
printf("\nCRC or Check value is : %s", check_value);
// Append data with check_value(CRC)
for (i = data_length; i < data_length + N - 1; i++)
  data[i] = check_value[i - data_length];
printf("\n____");
// printing the final data to be sent
printf("\n Final data to be sent : %s", data);
printf("\n___\n");
// Calling the receiver function to check errors
receiver();
return 0;
```

{

}

OUTPUT



© C:\Academics\CN\crcpoly.exe × + ∨
Enter data to be transmitted: 1001 Enter the Generating polynomial: 101
 Data padded with n-1 zeros : 100100
CRC or Check value is : 11
Final data to be sent : 100111
Enter the received data: 100101
Data received: 100101 Error detected
Process exited after 8.587 seconds with return value 0 Press any key to continue