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## **Assignment**

Message signal:

t=0:.001:1;

% Plot sine and cosine graph

a=input("Enter the amplitude of the signal")

f=input("Enter the frequency of the signal")

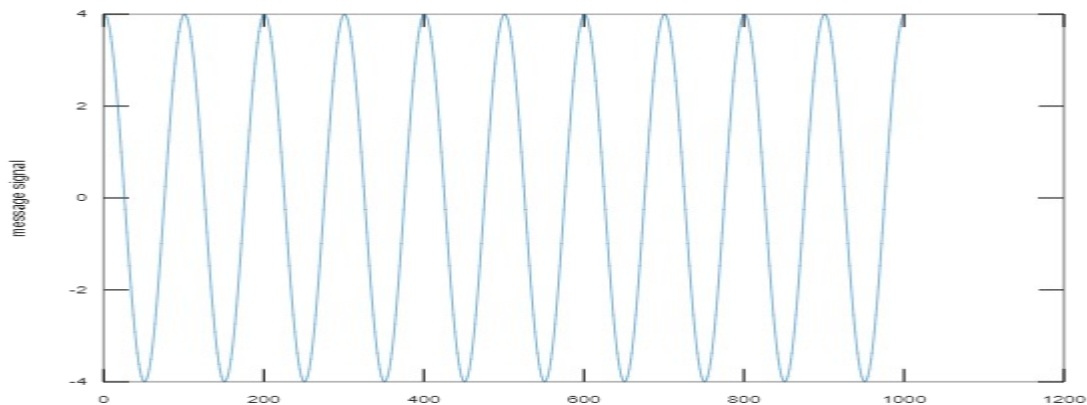
m=a\*cos(2\*pi\*f\*t)

plot(m)

ylabel("message signal")

xlabel("time")

input=4,10



Plot AM signal(Amplitude Modulated signal):

**\*\*Am signal is the modified carrier signal\*\***

**\*\* Ac >> Fc**

t=0:.001:1;

% Plot sine and cosine graph

Am=input("Enter the amplitude of the message signal")

Fm=input("Enter the frequency of the message signal")

m=Am\*cos(2\*pi\*Fm\*t)

subplot(3,1,1)

plot(m)

ylabel("message signal")

%xlabel("time")

Ac=input("Enter the amplitude of the carrier signal")

Fc=input("Enter the frequency of the carrier signal")

c=Ac\*cos(2\*pi\*Fc\*t)

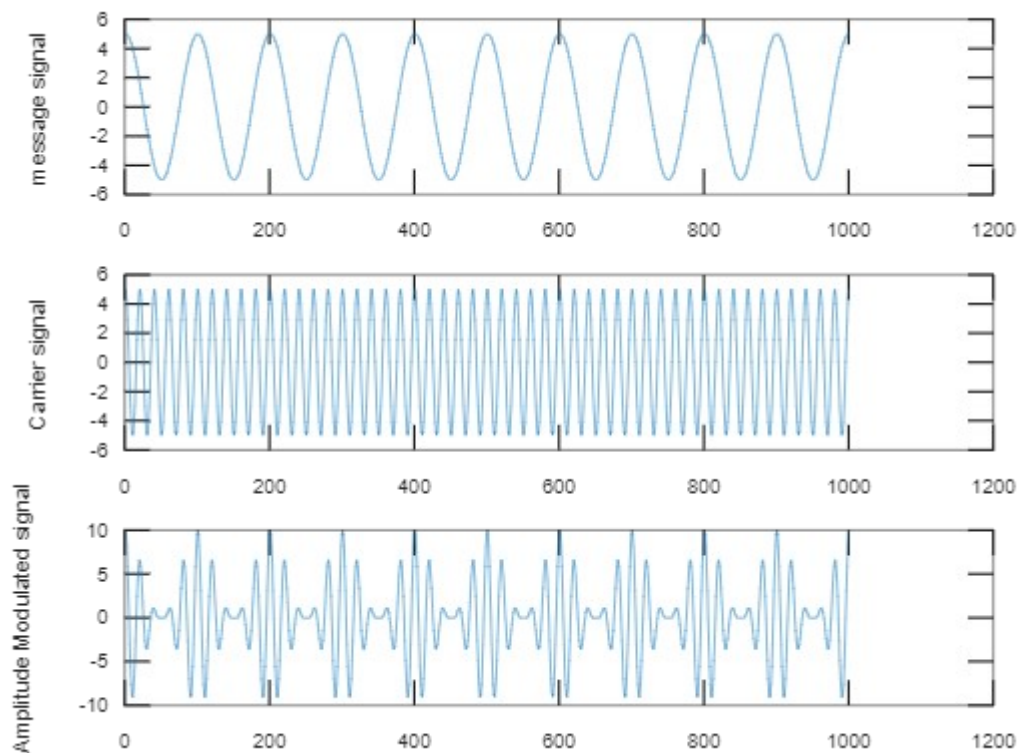
subplot(3,1,2)

```
plot(c)
ylabel("Carrier signal")
%xlabel("time")
```

```
AM=(Ac+m).*cos(2*pi*Fc*t);
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(AM)
ylabel("Amplitude Modulated signal")
%xlabel("time")plot(m)
ylabel("message signal")
xlabel("time")
```

```
Ac=input("Enter the amplitude of the carrier signal")
Fc=input("Enter the frequency of the carrier signal")
c=Ac*cos(2*pi*Fc*t)
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(c)
ylabel("Carrier signal")
xlabel("time")
```

```
** Inputs:(5,10),(5,50)
```



There are three types of modulation:

- 1) Over modulated (input:(10,5),(100,3))
- 2) Under modulated (input:(10,5),(100,10))
- 3) Critically modulated (input:(10,5),(100,5))

\*\*

$\mu = A_m/A_c$  called modulation index

$A_m$  = Amplitude of message signal

$A_c$  = Amplitude of carrier signal

\*\* If  $\mu < 1 \rightarrow$  under modulation

$\mu = 1 \rightarrow$  Critical Modulation

$\mu > 1 \rightarrow$  Over Modulation

we do not prefer  $\mu > 1$  in real life because we have to face

certain distortion(error is happening in the reciver end).So we always prefer  $\mu \leq 1$

code:(same for three of them)

```
t=0:.001:1;
```

```
% Plot sine and cosine graph
```

```
Fm=input("Enter the frequency of the message signal")
```

```
Am=input("Enter the amplitude of the message signal")
```

```
m=Am*cos(2*pi*Fm*t)
```

```
subplot(3,1,1)
```

```
plot(m)
```

```
ylabel("message signal")
```

```
%xlabel("time")
```

```
Fc=input("Enter the frequency of the carrier signal")
```

```
Ac=input("Enter the amplitude of the carrier signal")
```

```
c=Ac*cos(2*pi*Fc*t)
```

```
subplot(3,1,2)
```

```
plot(c)
```

```
ylabel("Carrier signal")
```

```
%xlabel("time")
```

```
AM=(Ac+m).*cos(2*pi*Fc*t);
```

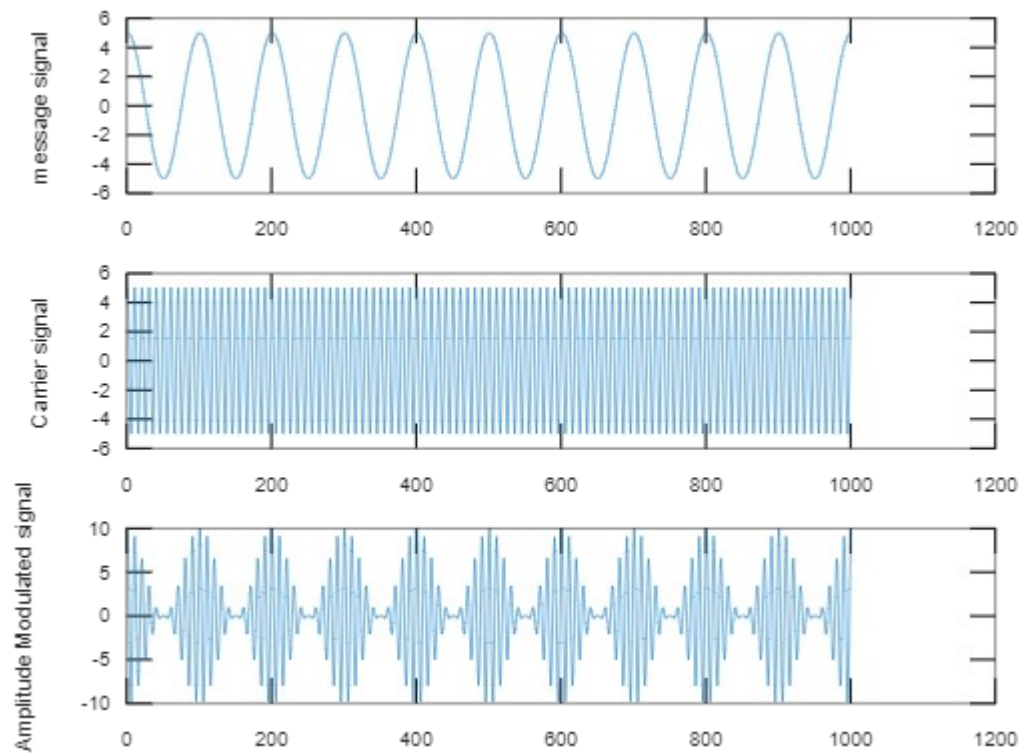
```
subplot(3,1,3)
```

```
plot(AM)
```

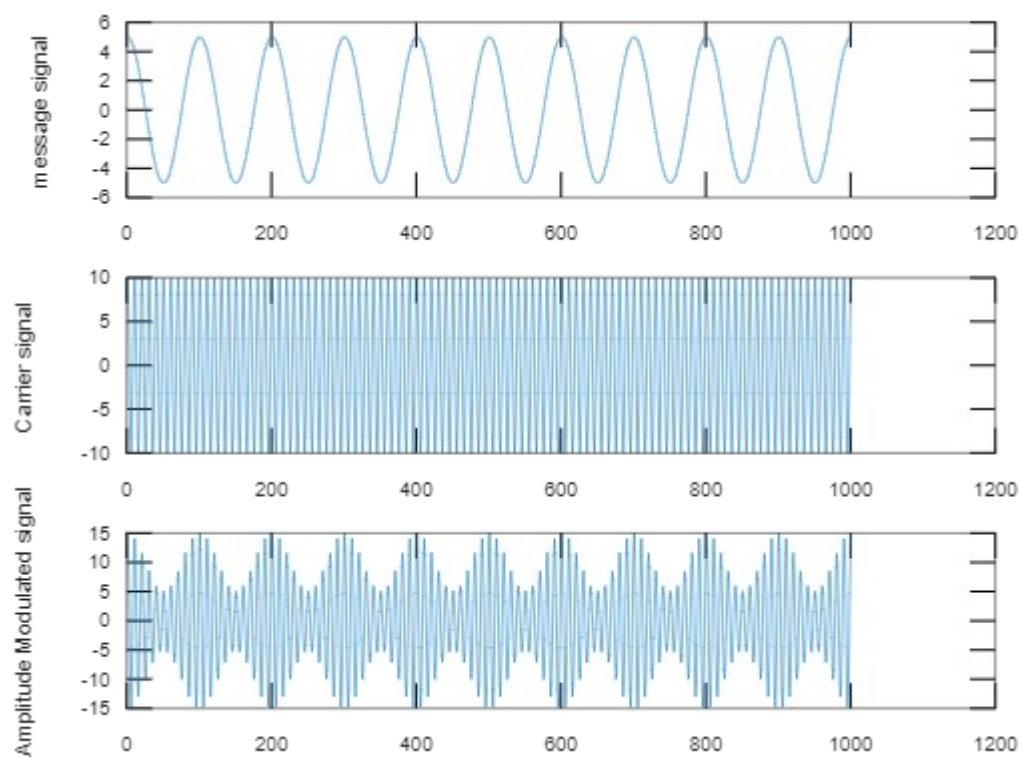
```
ylabel("Amplitude Modulated signal")
```

```
%xlabel("time")
```

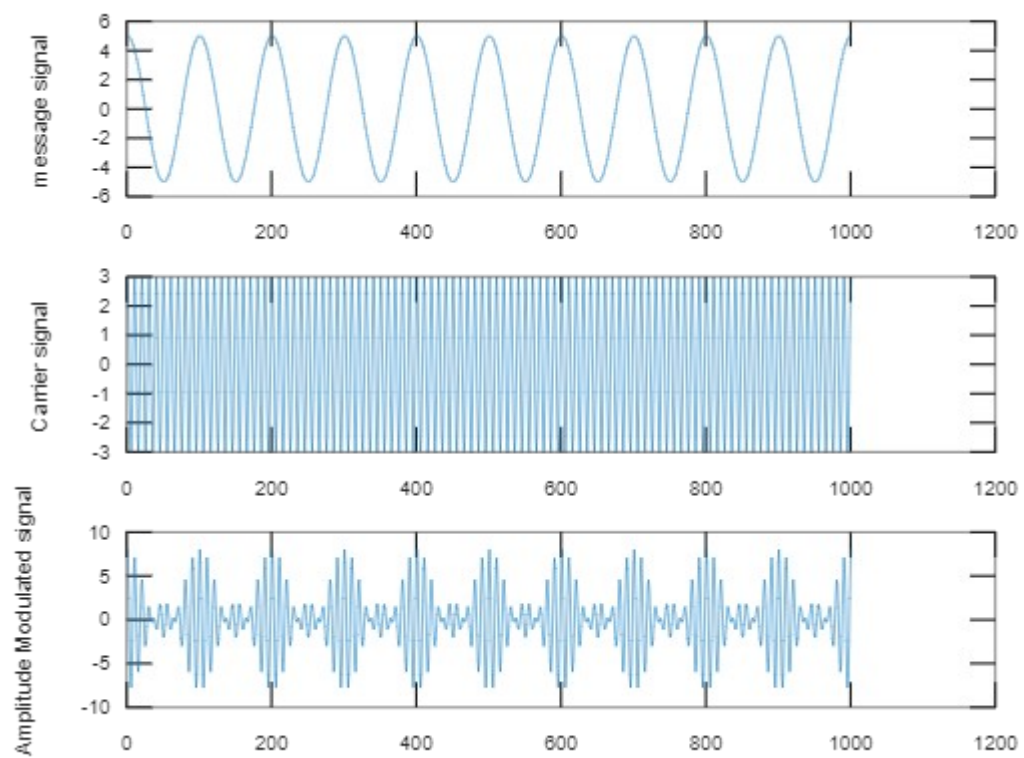
### Critically modulated( $A_m=A_c$ )



### Under modulated ( $A_m < A_c$ )



### Over modulated ( $A_m > A_c$ )



## AM Demodulation

Input:(10,5),(100,10)

Code:

```
t=0:.001:1;
```

```
% Plot sine and cosine graph
```

```
Fm=input("Enter the frequency of the message signal")
```

```
Am=input("Enter the amplitude of the message signal")
```

```
m=Am*cos(2*pi*Fm*t)
```

```
subplot(5,1,1)
```

```
plot(m)
```

```
ylabel("message signal")
```

```
%xlabel("time")
```

```
Fc=input("Enter the frequency of the carrier signal")
```

```
Ac=input("Enter the amplitude of the carrier signal")
```

```
c=Ac*cos(2*pi*Fc*t)
```

```
subplot(5,1,2)
```

```
plot(c)
```

```
ylabel("Carrier signal")
```

```
%xlabel("time")
```

```
AM=(Ac+m).*cos(2*pi*Fc*t);
```

```
subplot(5,1,3)
```

```
plot(AM)
```

```
ylabel("Amplitude Modulated signal")
```



```
%xlabel("time")
```

```
DEMOD=AM.*cos(2*pi*Fc*t)
```

```
subplot(5,1,4)
```

```
plot(DEMOD)
```

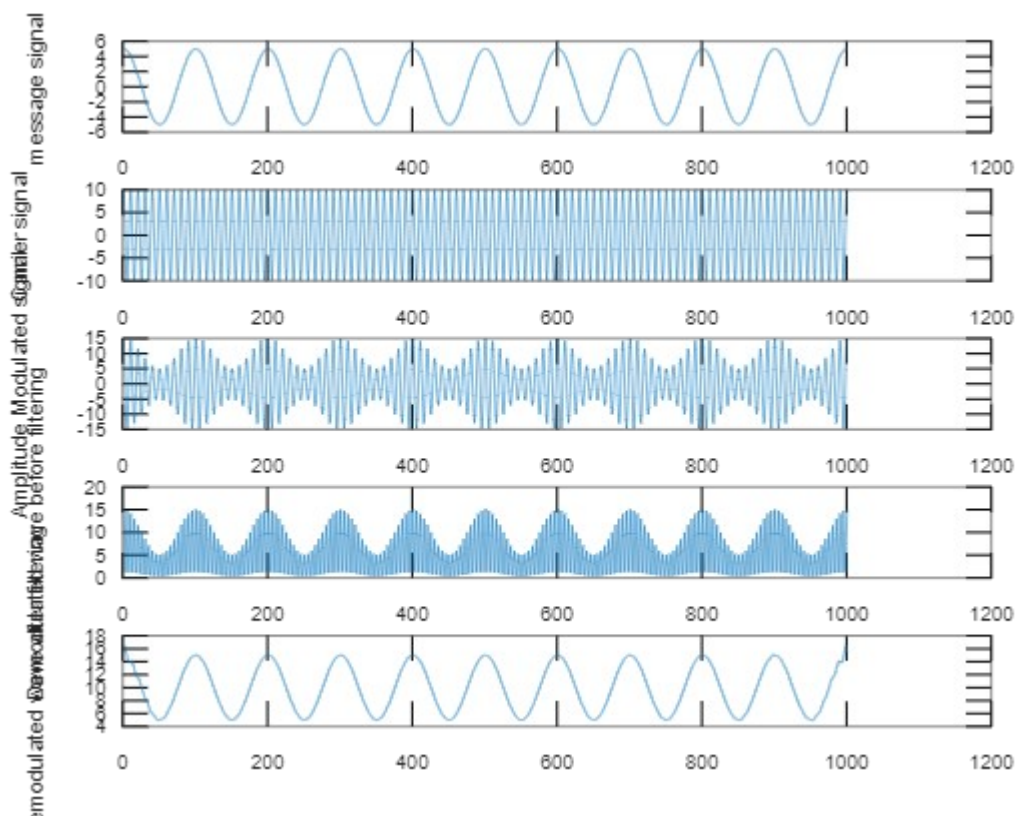
```
ylabel('Demodulated wave before filtering')
```

```
envelope=abs(hilbert(AM))
```

```
subplot(5,1,5)
```

```
plot(envelope)
```

```
ylabel('Demodulated wave after filtering')
```



## Experiment-2

## Experiment of Frequency Modulated Signal

Q1) Why we prefer FM over AM ?

Ans) Because Noise immunity is very very high.

Advantages of FM:

1. Less interference and noise
2. Power consumption is less as compared to AM
3. Adjacent FM channels are separated by guard bands.

Disadvantages of FM:

1. Equipment cost is higher and has a large bandwidth.
2. The receiving area of FM signal is small
3. The antennas for FM systems should be kept close for better consumption.

Modulation index of FM is  $\beta = k \cdot A_m / W_m$

If  $\beta > 1$  wideband FM

$\beta < 1$  Narrowband FM

Code:

```
t=0:.001:1;
```

```
beta = input("enter the value of modulation index")
```

```
Fm=input("Enter the frequency of the message signal")
```

```
Am=input("Enter the amplitude of the message signal")
```

```
m=Am*cos(2*pi*Fm*t)
```

```
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(m)
ylabel("message signal")
%xlabel("time")
```

```
Fc=input("Enter the frequency of the carrier signal")
Ac=input("Enter the amplitude of the carrier signal")
c=Ac*cos(2*pi*Fc*t)
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(c)
ylabel("Carrier signal")
%xlabel("time")
```

```
FM=Ac*cos(2*pi*Fc*t+beta*sin(2*pi*Fm*t))
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(FM)
ylabel("Frequency modulated signal")
```

### Experiment-3

#### Study of Generation of Amplitude Shift Keying (ASK) Signal

Encoding techniques:

- 1) Amplitude shift keying(ASK) (also known as ook=on off keying)
- 2) Frequency shift keying(FSK)(BFSK= Binary frequency shift keying)
- 3) Phase shift keying(PSK)

→In an ASK system, binary symbol 1 is represented by transmitting carrier wave of fixed amplitude and fixed frequency for the bit duration T second.

→The binary symbol 0 will be represented by not transmitting any wave for another bit duration T second.

FSK:

→Less susceptible to error than ASK.

→used for upto 1200bps on voice grade lines.

→high frequency radio

→even higher frequency on LANs using co-axial cable

ASK=Input(100,20,5)

Code:

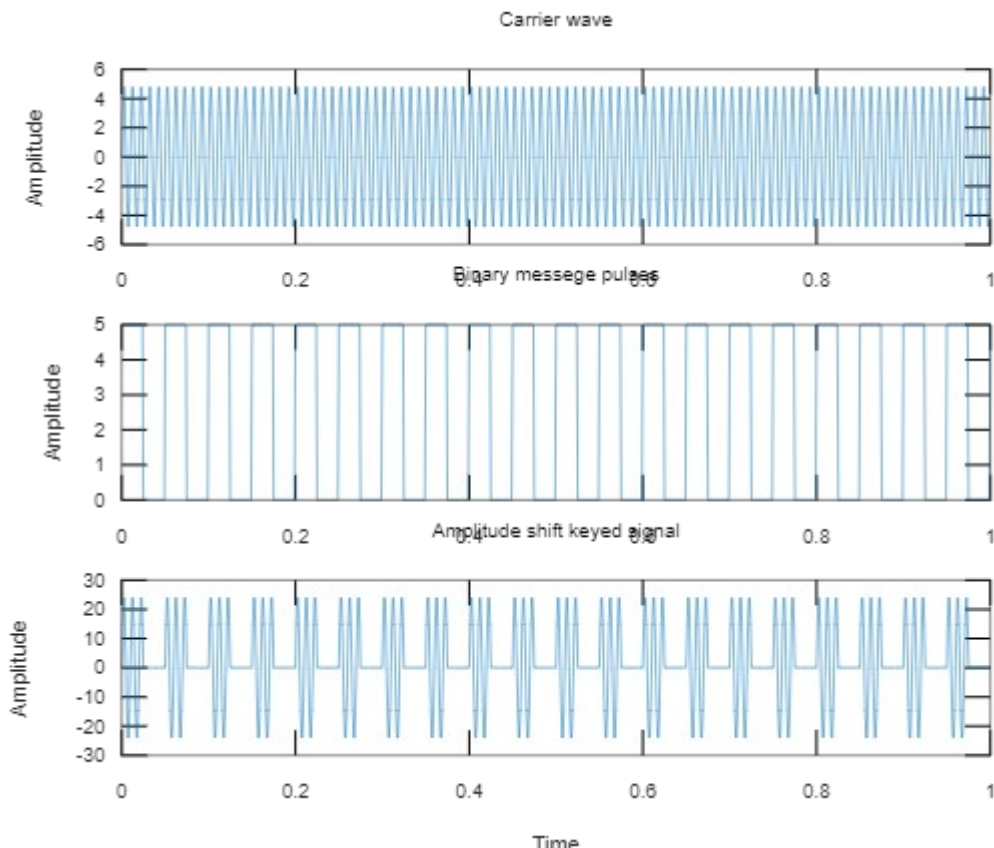
```
fc=input('Enter the frequency of sine wave carrier');  
fp=input('Enter the frequency of periodic binary pulse(Message):');  
amp=input('Enter the amplitude (for carrier & binary pulse  
message');  

```

```
t=0:0.001:1;  
c=amp.*sin(2*pi*fc*t);  
subplot(3,1,1)  
plot(t,c)  
xlabel('Time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Carrier wave')
```

```
m=amp/2.*square(2*pi*fp*t)+(amp/2)  
subplot(3,1,2)  
plot(t,m)  
xlabel('Time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Binary message pulses')
```

```
w=c.*m;  
subplot(3,1,3)  
plot(t,w)  
xlabel('Time')  
ylabel('Amplitude')  
title('Amplitude shift keyed signal')
```



### **FSK(Frequency Modulated Signal)**

Input: (100,50,10,5)

Code:

```
fc1=input("Enter the frequency of 1st sine wave carrier");
```

```
fc2=input("Enter the frequency of 2nd sine wave carrier");
```

```
fp=input("Enter the frequency of periodic Binary pulse (Message):");
```

```
amp=input("Enter the amplitude (For both carrier & Binary Pulse message");
```

```
amp=amp/2
```

```
t=0:0.001:1;%for setting the sampling signal
```

```
c1=amp.*sin(2*pi*fc1*t);%for generating 1st carrier sine wave
```

```
c2=amp.*sin(2*pi*fc2*t);%for generating 2nd carrier sine wave
```

```
subplot(4,1,1);
```

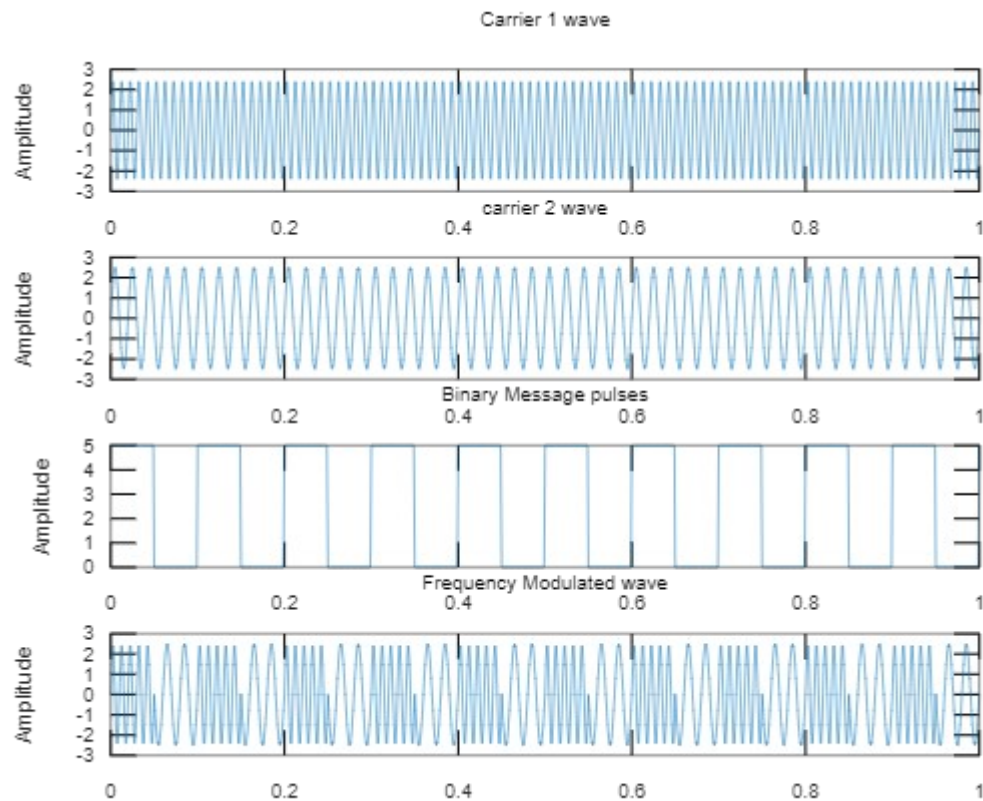
```
plot(t,c1)
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Carrier 1 wave')
```

```
subplot(4,1,2)
plot(t,c2)
ylabel("Amplitude")
title('carrier 2 wave')
```

```
m=amp.*square(2*pi*fp*t)+amp;%for generating square wave message
subplot(4,1,3)
plot(t,m)
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Binary Message pulses')
```

```
for i=0:1000
    if m(i+1)==0
        mm(i+1)=c2(i+1);
    else
        mm(i+1)=c1(i+1);
    end
end
```

```
subplot(4,1,4)
plot(t,mm)
ylabel('Amplitude')
title('Frequency Modulated wave')
```



### **PSK(Phase shift keying)**

**Input:** [0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0]

Code: clear;

clc;

b = input('Enter the Bit stream \n '); %b = [0 1 0 1 1 1 0];

n = length(b);

t = 0:.01:n;

x = 1:1:(n+1)\*100;

for i = 1:n

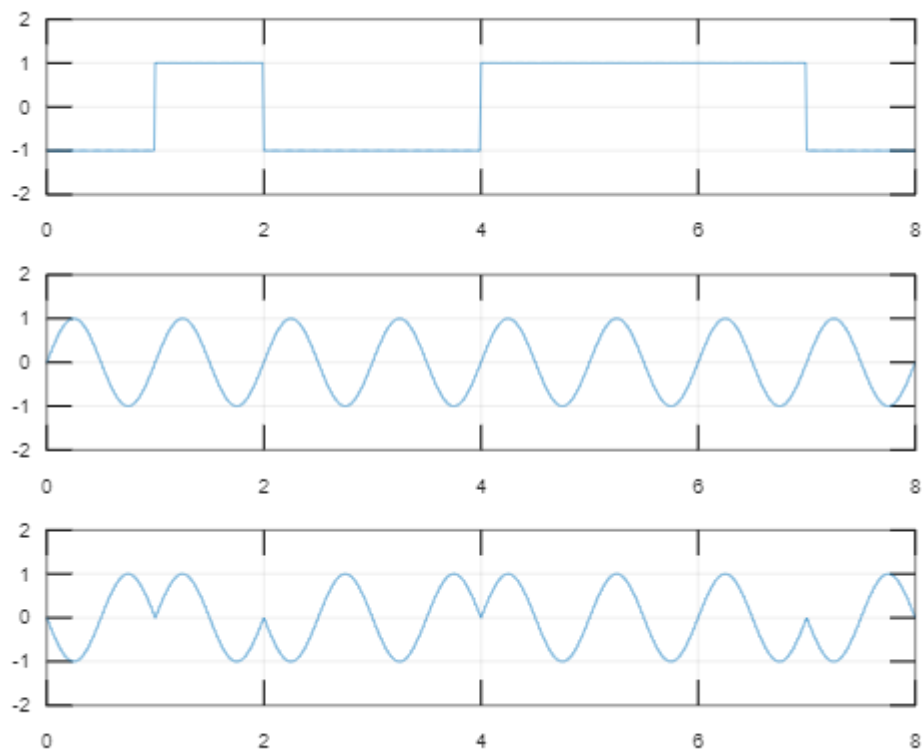
if (b(i) == 0)

b\_p(i) = -1;

else



```
b_p(i) = 1;
end
for j = i:.1:i+1
bw(x(i*100:(i+1)*100)) = b_p(i);
end
end
bw = bw(100:end);
sint = sin(2*pi*t);
st = bw.*sint;
subplot(3,1,1)
plot(t,bw)
grid on ; axis([0 n -2 +2])
subplot(3,1,2)
plot(t,sint)
grid on ; axis([0 n -2 +2])
subplot(3,1,3)
plot(t,st)
grid on ; axis([0 n -2 +2])
```

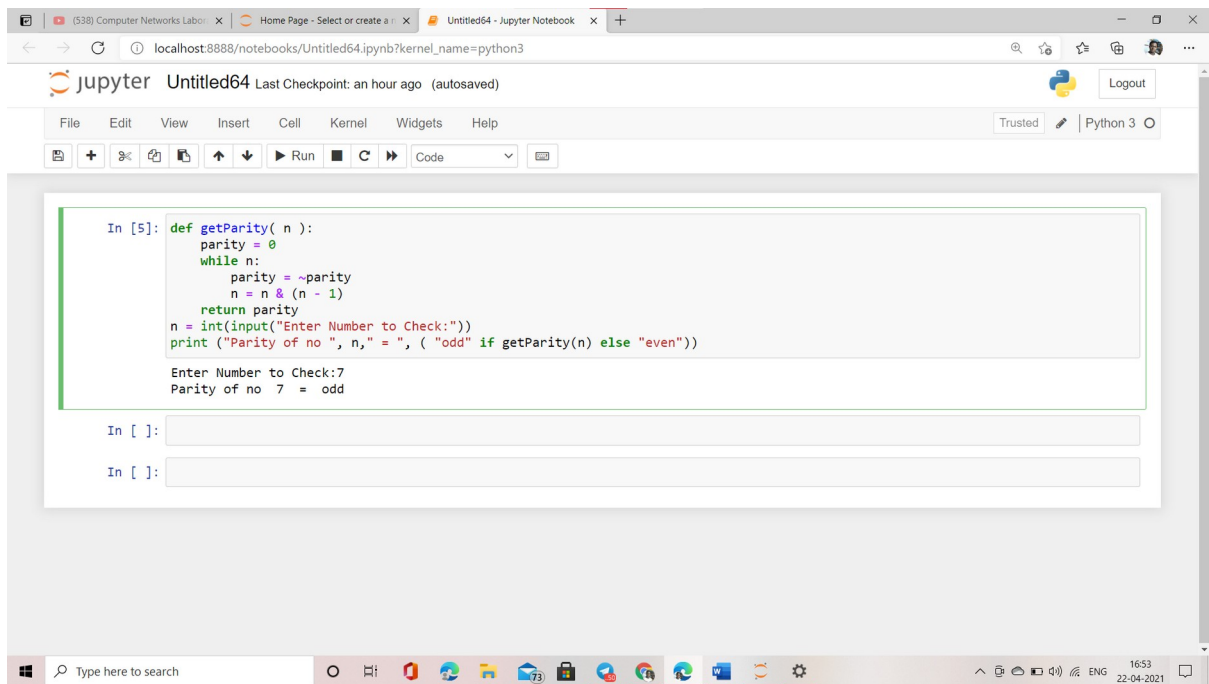


## 1.Check parity

### Code:

```
def getParity( n ):  
    parity = 0  
    while n:  
        parity = ~parity  
        n = n & (n - 1)  
    return parity  
n = int(input("Enter Number to Check:"))  
print ("Parity of no ", n," = ", ( "odd" if getParity(n) else "even"))
```

### Output:



```
In [5]: def getParity( n ):  
        parity = 0  
        while n:  
            parity = ~parity  
            n = n & (n - 1)  
        return parity  
n = int(input("Enter Number to Check:"))  
print ("Parity of no ", n, " = ", ( "odd" if getParity(n) else "even"))  
  
Enter Number to Check:7  
Parity of no 7 = odd
```

## 2.C program to check checksum

**Code:**

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<math.h>
```

```
int sender(int b[10],int k)
```

```
{
```

```
    int checksum,sum=0,i;
```

```
    printf("\n****SENDER****\n");
```

```
for(i=0;i<k;i++)
```

```
    sum+=b[i];
```

```
    printf("SUM IS: %d",sum);
```

```
    checksum=~sum;
```

```
    printf("\nSENDER's CHECKSUM IS:%d",checksum);
```

```
    return checksum;
```

```
}
```

```
int receiver(int c[10],int k,int scheck)
```

```
{
```

```
int checksum,sum=0,i;
```

```
    printf("\n\n****RECEIVER****\n");
```

```
    for(i=0;i<k;i++)
```

```
        sum+=c[i];
```

```
    printf(" RECEIVER SUM IS:%d",sum);
```

```
    sum=sum+scheck;
```

```
    checksum=~sum;
```

```
    printf("\nRECEIVER's CHECKSUM IS:%d",checksum);
```

```
    return checksum;
```

```
}
```

```
int main(void)
```

```
{
```

```
    int a[10],i,m,scheck,rcheck;
```

```
    printf("\nENTER SIZE OF THE STRING:");
```

```
    scanf("%d",&m);
```

```
    printf("\nENTER THE ELEMENTS OF THE ARRAY:");
```

```
    for(i=0;i<m;i++)
```

```
        scanf("%d",&a[i]);
```

```
    scheck=sender(a,m);
```

```
    rcheck=receiver(a,m,scheck);
```

```
    if(rcheck==0)
```

```
        printf("\n\nNO ERROR IN TRANSMISSION\n\n");
```

```
    else
```

```
        printf("\n\nERROR DETECTED");
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

## Output:

```
ENTER SIZE OF THE STRING:5

ENTER THE ELEMENTS OF THE ARRAY:10101010
11111111
11011011
00101001
10101111

****SENDER****
SUM IS: 42425244
SENDER's CHECKSUM IS:-42425245

****RECEIVER****
RECEIVER SUM IS:42425244
RECEIVER's CHECKSUM IS:0

NO ERROR IN TRANSMISSION

-----
Process exited after 65.05 seconds with return value 0
Press any key to continue . . .
```

## 3.C program to check crc

### Code:

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
int main(void)
{
    int i,j,keylen,msglen;
    char input[100],
key[30],temp[30],quot[100],rem[30],key1[30];
    printf("Enter Data: ");
    gets(input);
    printf("Enter Key: ");
    gets(key);
    keylen=strlen(key);
    msglen=strlen(input);
```

```

strcpy(key1,key);
for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++) {
    input[msglen+i]='0';
}
for (i=0;i<keylen;i++)
    temp[i]=input[i];
for (i=0;i<msglen;i++) {
    quot[i]=temp[0];
    if(quot[i]=='0')
        for (j=0;j<keylen;j++)
            key[j]='0'; else
            for (j=0;j<keylen;j++)
                key[j]=key1[j];
        for (j=keylen-1;j>0;j--) {
            if(temp[j]==key[j])
                rem[j-1]='0'; else
                rem[j-1]='1';
        }
        rem[keylen-1]=input[i+keylen];
        strcpy(temp,rem);
    }
strcpy(rem,temp);
printf("\nQuotient is ");
for (i=0;i<msglen;i++)
    printf("%c",quot[i]);
printf("\nRemainder is ");
for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++)
    printf("%c",rem[i]);
printf("\nFinal data is: ");
for (i=0;i<msglen;i++)

```

```
        printf("%c",input[i]);  
    for (i=0;i<keylen-1;i++)  
        printf("%c",rem[i]);  
    return 0;  
}
```

### Output:

```
Enter Data: 100100  
Enter Key: 1101  
  
Quotient is 111101  
Remainder is 001  
Final data is: 100100001  
-----  
Process exited after 152.6 seconds with return value 0  
Press any key to continue . . .
```

