# NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SRINAGAR



**ITT305: PROGRAMMING ASSIGNMENT 1** 

# DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY 5<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER - 2022

**Submitted To** 

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# LINE ENCODING

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## **Objective:**

Implement Line coding encoder and scrambler with digital data generator

- Digital data generator: generates completely random data sequence
   and
  - a random sequence with some fixed sub-sequences like eight or four consecutive zeros. It should also return the longest palindromic sequence in
  - the generated data.
- Line coding schemes to be implemented: NRZ-L, NRZ-I, Manchester,
   Differential Manchester, AMI.
- Scrambling schemes: B8ZS, HDB3.

## Language used:

Python and its libraries

## Import libraries:

```
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from random import *
plt.grid(color = 'green', linestyle = '--', linewidth = 0.5)
```

Matplotlib.pyplot is used for graphical plotting

### **User Input Type:**

• Type 1

```
if(x==1):
    s=input("\nEnter The Binary Signal : ")
```

Type 2

Using Function...

```
randBinList = lambda n: [randint(0,1) for b in
range(1,n+1)]
```

To generate random signals...

```
else:
    bla = int(input("\nEnter \"1\" for Fixed

Subsequence(size must be greater than 8) Otherwise Enter
\"2\" : "))
    size = int(input("\nEnter Size of Binary Signal : "))
    kla = randint(0,9)
    if(bla==1):
        size = size - 8
```

```
kla = kla%size
#print(kla)
s=[]
s=randBinList(size)
ankit = "00000000"
#print(*s)
s="".join(str(i) for i in s)
if(bla==1):
    s=s[:kla]+ankit+s[kla:]
print("Input is: ")
print(s)
```

### **Coding Schemes Types:**

```
print("\nCoding Schemes Are...")
print("\n1. NRZ-L \n2. NRZ-I \n3. Manchester \n4. Diff.
Manchester \n5. AMI\n")
n=int(input("Type : "))
```

#### • Perform NRZ-L:

Define function for input "1" i.e. NRZ-L ...

```
if(n==1):
# Perform NRZ-L ...
```

Creating a list for positive and negative (1 or -1) form  $\dots$ 

```
ls=list()
for i in range(len(s)):
    if(s[i]=='0' or s[i]==0):
        ls.append(-1)
    else:
```

#### ls.append(1)

Define the "x" and "y" position, which is repeated two times to build the block of signal ...

```
xs = np.repeat(range(len(s)), 2)
ys = np.repeat(ls, 2)
xs=xs[1:]
xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+1))
ys=ys[:-1]
ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))
```

Define parameters of plot ...

```
plt.step(xs,ys)
  plt.ylim(-2, 2)
  plt.title('The Binary Signal : {}\n'.format(s),
size=16)
  plt.show()
```

#### Perform NRZ-I:

```
elif(n==2):
    # NRZ-I ...
    Is=list()
    if(s[0]=='0' or s[0]==0):
        Is.append(-1)
    else:
        Is.append(1)
    k=len(s)
    i=1
    while(i<k):
        if(int(s[i])==0):
            Is.append(Is[i-1])
        else:</pre>
```

```
Is.append(-Is[i-1])
    i=i+1

xs = np.repeat(range(len(s)), 2)
ys = np.repeat(Is, 2)
xs=xs[1:]
xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+1))
ys=ys[:-1]
ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))

plt.step(xs,ys)
plt.ylim(-2, 2)
plt.title('The Binary Signal : {}\n'.format(s),
size=16)
plt.show()
```

#### • Perform Manchester:

```
elif(n==3):
    # Manchester ...
    pm=list()
    for j in range(len(s)):
        if(s[j]=='0' or s[j]==0):
             pm.append(-1)
             pm.append(1)
        else:
             pm.append(1)
             pm.append(-1)
    xs=[x*0.5 \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(0,(2*len(s)))]
    xs=np.repeat(xs,2)
    ys = np.repeat(pm, 2)
    xs=xs[1:]
    xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+0.5))
    ys=ys[:-1]
    ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))
```

```
plt.step(xs,ys)
  plt.ylim(-2, 2)
  plt.title('The Binary Signal : {}\n'.format(s),
size=16)
  plt.show()
```

#### • Perform Differential Manchester:

```
elif(n==4):
    # Differential Manchester ...
    pdm=list()
    pdm.append(1)
    pdm.append(-1)
    i=1
    k=len(s)
    while(i<k):</pre>
        if(int(s[i])==1):
             pdm.append(pdm[len(pdm)-1])
             pdm.append(-pdm[len(pdm)-1])
        else:
             pdm.append(-pdm[len(pdm)-1])
             pdm.append(-pdm[len(pdm)-1])
        i=i+1
    print(pdm)
    xs=[x*0.5 \text{ for } x \text{ in } range(0,(2*len(s)))]
    xs=np.repeat(xs,2)
    ys = np.repeat(pdm, 2)
    xs=xs[1:]
    xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+0.5))
    ys=ys[:-1]
    ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))
    plt.step(xs,ys)
```

```
plt.ylim(-2, 2)
  plt.title('The Binary Signal : {}\n'.format(s),
size=16)
  plt.show()
```

#### Perform AMI:

Ask users for Scrambling ...

```
else:
    # Perform AMI ...
    q=int(input("\nPress \"0\" for Scrambling or \"1\" for
Not Scrambling : "))
```

With Scrambling:

```
if(q==0):
        am=list()
        m=1
        for i in range(len(s)):
            if(int(s[i])==0):
                am.append(0)
            else:
                if(m%2==1):
                    am.append(1)
                else:
                    am.append(-1)
                m=m+1
        xs = np.repeat(range(len(s)), 2)
        ys = np.repeat(am, 2)
        xs=xs[1:]
        xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+1))
        ys=ys[:-1]
        ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))
```

```
plt.step(xs,ys)
  plt.ylim(-2, 2)
  plt.title('The Binary Signal :
{}\n'.format(s), size=16)
  plt.show()
```

Without Scrambling:

```
else:
     # Scrambling ...
     p=int(input("\nEnter \"1\" for B8ZS ... Enter
\"2\" for HDB3..."))
     q=len(s)
```

• Performing B8ZS:

```
if(p==1):
            # B8ZS...
            bz=list()
            m=1
            s1=s.replace("00000000","000vb0vb")
            for i in range(len(s1)):
                if(s1[i]=='0' or s1[i]==0):
                    bz.append(0)
                elif(s1[i]=='1'):
                    if(m%2==1):
                         bz.append(1)
                    else:
                         bz.append(-1)
                    m=m+1
                elif(s1[i]=='v'):
                    if(m%2==1):
                         bz.append(-1)
                    else:
```

```
bz.append(1)
                else:
                    if(m\%2==1):
                        bz.append(1)
                    else:
                        bz.append(-1)
                    m=m+1
            xs = np.repeat(range(len(s)), 2)
            ys = np.repeat(bz, 2)
            xs=xs[1:]
            xs=np.append(xs,(xs[len(xs)-1]+1))
            ys=ys[:-1]
            ys=np.append(ys,(ys[len(ys)-1]))
            plt.step(xs,ys)
            plt.ylim(-2, 2)
            plt.title('The Binary Signal : {}\n'.format(s),
size=16)
            plt.show()
```

#### • Performing HDB3:

```
# HDB3 ...
m=0
hd=list()

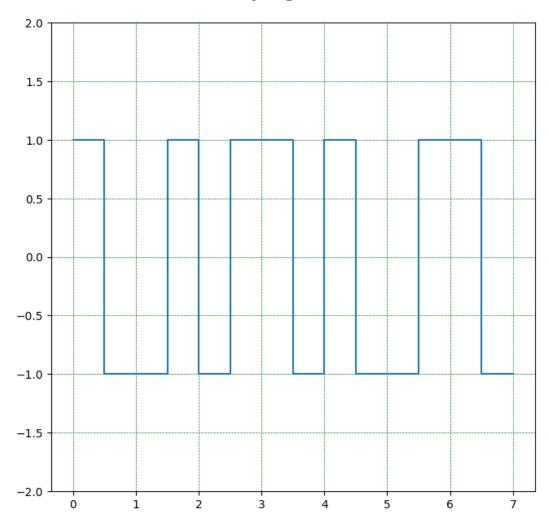
f=s.find("0000")
if(f==-1):
    f=len(s)
i=0
k=len(s)
d=1
p=0
```

```
while(i<k):</pre>
    if(s[i]=='1' or s[i]==1):
        m=m+1
        p=p+1
        if(m%2==1):
             hd.append(d)
             d=1
        else:
             hd.append(-d)
             d=-d
    else:
        if(i<f):</pre>
             hd.append(0)
        elif(i==f):
             i=i+3
             if(p%2==0):
                 hd.append(-d)
                 hd.append(0)
                 hd.append(0)
                 hd.append(-d)
                 d=-d
                 p=p+2
                 m=m+1
             else:
                 hd.append(0)
                 hd.append(0)
                 hd.append(0)
                 hd.append(d)
                 p=p+1
             jk=s[i+1:(i+1)+(k-i-1)]
             x=jk.find("0000")
             if(x==-1):
                 f=k
```

# Input Sample(User Input) :

# Output:

The Binary Signal: 1001101



# Input Sample (Random Input):

```
-----Line Encoder-----
           -----By Bhagat Snehankit.
Enter "1" for User Input Type
Enter "2" for Random Binary Input Type
Type: 2
Enter "1" for Fixed Subsequence(size must be greater than 8) Otherwise Enter "2": 2
Enter Size of Binary Signal: 12
Input is:
011001010011
Coding Schemes Are...
1. NRZ-L
2. NRZ-I
3. Manchester
4. Diff. Manchester
5. AMI
Type: 5
Press "0" for Scrambling or "1" for Not Scrambling : 1
Enter "1" for B8ZS ... Enter "2" for HDB3...1
```

# Output:

The Binary Signal: 011001010011

