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In [1]: #####
# Project 3
# ESE 572
# Layer 2 Channel Coding
#####

# Choose a probability of bit error to use when simulating the receiving end.

# prob = 0.1
prob = 0.01
```

```
In [2]: #####
# Step 1
#####

# Function to convert string to binary using ASCII encoding
def string_to_binary(string):
    binary = ''
    binaryS = ''
    binaryC = ''
    counter = 0
    for char in string:
        ascii_code = ord(char) # Get ASCII code of character
        if counter == 24:
            binary += format(ascii_code, '08b')
            binaryS += format(ascii_code, '08b') + ' '
            binaryC += format(ascii_code, '08b') + '\n'
            counter = 0
        else:
            binary += format(ascii_code, '08b')
            binaryS += format(ascii_code, '08b') + ' '
            binaryC += format(ascii_code, '08b')
            counter += 1
    return binary, binaryS, binaryC

# Load the document
filename = 'input.txt'
text = ''
with open(filename, 'r') as i:
    text += i.readline()

binary_data, binaryS_data, binaryC_data = string_to_binary(text)

# binary_data is single line
# binaryS_data contain spaces to delimitate each character
# binaryC_data is split as chunks of 200 bits
```

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In [3]: #####
# Step 2
#####

# Create CRC for  $g(D) = [D^{16} + D^{12} + D^5 + 1]$ 
crc_str = '10001000000100001' # divisor
int_crc_str = int(crc_str, 2)
frames = []

binary_chunks = binaryC_data.split('\n')
for chunk in binary_chunks[:-1]:
    temp = chunk + "0000000000000000"
    temp = int(temp, 2)
    crc = temp % int_crc_str
    crc = format(crc, '016b')
    if len(crc) > 16:
        crc = crc[-16:]
    frames.append(chunk + crc)

print((frames[0]))

0100100101101110001000000011000100111000001101010011001100101100001000000111000001110010011011110110110101101001011011100
110010101011100111010000100000010100110111010000101110001000000100110001101111111100010111010
```

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In [4]: #####
# Step 3
#####
## Channel Coding **NEW**

import numpy as np

def encode_message(msg, matrix):
    code = np.mod(np.dot(msg, matrix), 2)
    return code
```

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def decode_message(code, valid_codewords):
    incorrect_vec = []
    incorrect = 0
    for codeword in valid_codewords:
        for ind in range(len(codeword)):
            if codeword[ind] != code[ind]:
                incorrect += 1
        incorrect_vec.append(incorrect)
        incorrect = 0
    closest = np.min(incorrect_vec)
    closest = np.where(incorrect_vec == closest)[0][0]
    decoded_msg = valid_data[closest]
    return decoded_msg

G = np.array([[1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1],
              [0,0,0,0,1,1,1,1],
              [0,0,1,1,0,0,1,1],
              [0,1,0,1,0,1,0,1]])

valid_data = [[0,0,0,0], [0,0,0,1], [0,0,1,0], [0,0,1,1],
              [0,1,0,0], [0,1,0,1], [0,1,1,0], [0,1,1,1],
              [1,0,0,0], [1,0,0,1], [1,0,1,0], [1,0,1,1],
              [1,1,0,0], [1,1,0,1], [1,1,1,0], [1,1,1,1]]

valid_codewords = []
for data in valid_data:
    valid_codewords.append(encode_message(data,G))
print(valid_codewords)

##### Example #####
msg = np.array([0, 1, 1, 1])
print("Sent Message:", msg)
print()

code = encode_message(msg, G)
print("Encoded code:", code)
print()

decoded_msg = decode_message(code, valid_codewords)
print("Decoded message:", decoded_msg)
##### End Example #####

def array_to_string(array):
    output = ""
    for each in array:
        output += str(each)
    return output

def string_to_array(string):
    output = []
    for each in string:
        output.append(int(each))
    output = np.array(output)
    return output

def RM_string(input_string):
    output_string = ""
    ind = 0
    while(ind <= len(input_string)):
        dat = input_string[ind:ind+4]
        data_string = string_to_array(dat)
        if data_string.size != 0:
            data_string = data_string.reshape((1,4))
            encoded = encode_message(data_string,G)[0]
            output_string += array_to_string(encoded)
        else:
            output_string += str(dat[-1:])
        ind += 4
    return output_string

binaryRM = []
for frame in frames:
    binaryRM.append(RM_string(frame))

print(len(binaryRM[0]))

[array([0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]), array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]), array([0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1]), array([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0]), array([0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1]), array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]), array([0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0]), array([0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1]), array([1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]), array([1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0]), array([1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0]), array([1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1]), array([1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0]), array([1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1]), array([1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1]), array([1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0])]
Sent Message: [0 1 1 1]

Encoded code: [0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1]

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Decoded message: [0, 1, 1, 1]  
432

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In [5]: #####
# Step 4
#####

# flag = '01111110'
flag = '0001111111111111111000' # tripled
framed_frames = []
bitstuff=0
for binRM in binaryRM:
    i = 0

    while(i <= (len(binRM) - 18)):
        if binRM[i:i+18] == '111111111111111111':
            binRM = binRM[:i+17] + '0' + binRM[i+17:] # bit stuff after any string of five 1s
            bitstuff+=1
            i += 18
        else:
            i += 1
        framed_frames.append(flag + binRM)

framed_frames.append(flag) # after last FEC frame, insert another flag
print('bits stuffed: ' +str(bitstuff))
print(framed_frames[0])
```

bits stuffed: 0  
0001111111111111111110000000111110101010001111001100001100110011000000000110011001010101011001101111111111101100110010110100  
1100110011001100011001111110000001100110000000001101001000000000110100100110011001111001001011000111100101001010011110010  
1010100011110011000011001111000101101000111100110000110110100100001111001100110000000001011010011001100110100100001111001  
1001111000011001100110000000000001111111100000011100100101101001011011111111001100111001100

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In [6]: #####
# Sequence to Transmit
#####

sequence = ''
for fram in framed_frames:
    sequence += fram
    # print(len(fram))

print(len(sequence))
```

20544

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In [7]: #####
# Step 5: Error
#####

import random

lim = {0.1: 9,
       0.01: 99}

rxbits = ''
errors = 0

for bit in sequence:
    rnum = random.randint(0,lim[prob])
    # rnum = 1 # no errors
    if rnum == 0: # error bit
        errors += 1
        if bit == '1':
            bit = '0'
        else:
            bit = '1'
        rxbits += bit
print("Number added random errors:", errors)
print(len(rxbits))
```

Number added random errors: 231  
20544

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In [8]: #####
# Step 5: Unstuffing
#####

def unstuff(bits):
    i = 0
    while i < len(bits)-3:
        #print(bits[i:i+19])
        if bits[i:i+19] == '1111111111111111101':
            print(bits[i:i+19])
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        bits = bits[:i+17] + bits[i+18:] # remove bit stuffing
        print(bits[i:i+19])
        i += 18
    else:
        i += 1
return bits

rxbits = unstuff(rxbits)
print(len(rxbits))

```

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In [9]:

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#####  
# Step 5: Fixing  
#####  
  
corrected_bits = rxbits  
# finding flags to reparate frames  
i = 0  
start = -1  
end = -1  
new_frames = []  
flag_flag = 0  
  
while (i < len(corrected_bits)):  
    if corrected_bits[i:i+24] == flag:  
        flag_flag = 1  
        if start != -1:  
            end = i  
            temp = corrected_bits[start:end]  
            new_frames.append(temp)  
            start = i  
        else:  
            start = i  
    if flag_flag:  
        i += 24  
        flag_flag = 0  
    else:  
        i += 1  
  
new_frames.append(corrected_bits[start:])  
  
new_frames = new_frames[:-1]  
print(new_frames[0])  
print(len(new_frames[-2]))  
  
# frames separated, unstuffed but need :: untripled, CRC checked, and then converted to text  
  
000111111111111111111000000011111101010001111001100001100110011000000001101110010101010110011011111101100110010110100  
1100110011001100011000111110000001100110000000001101001000000000110100100110011001111001001011000111100101001010011110010  
101010001111001100001100111100010110100011110011000011011010000000110100110011000010000101101001100110010100100001111001  
10011110000110011001100000000000011111111000000111100100101101001011011111111001100111001100
```

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In [10]:
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#####  
# Step 5: Remove flag  
#####  
  
rxseqs = []  
for nf in new_frames:  
    rxseqs.append(nf[24:])  
  
print(len(rxseqs[0]))  
# need :: CRC checked, and then converted to text
```

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In [11]:
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#####  
# Step 5: Decode RM  
#####  
  
temp_rxseqs = []  
for frame in rxseqs:  
    # frame = frame[:-8]  
    temp_frame = ""  
    count = 0  
    while(count < len(frame)):  
        message = string_to_array(frame[count:count+8])  
        decoded_msg = decode_message(message, valid_codewords)  
        temp_frame += array_to_string(decoded_msg)  
        count += 8  
    temp_frame += frame[count:]  
    temp_rxseqs.append(temp_frame)  
    print(temp_frame)
```

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In [12]:

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#####
# Step 5: Check CRC
#####

# Create CRC for g(D) = [D16 + D12 + D5 + 1]
crc_str = '10001000000100001' # divisor
int_crc_str = int(crc_str,2)
failed = 0
total = 0

for rx in rxseqs:
    crc_rx = rx[-16:]
    beginning = rx[:-16] + "0000000000000000"
    beginning = int(beginning,2)
    crc = beginning % int_crc_str
    crc = format(crc,'016b')
    if len(crc) > 16:
        crc = crc[-16:]
    if crc != crc_rx:
        print("crc: "+str(crc)+" crc_rx: "+str(crc_rx))
        failed += 1
    total += 1

print('Number of Failed Frames with Error Probability ' + str(prob) + ': --- ' + str(failed) + ' --- \n')
print('Failed Frames: ' + str((failed / total) * 100) + '% ' + ' of ' + str(total) + ' total frames recieved.')
```

```
crc: 1010010100010101 crc_rx: 1001001101101001
crc: 1110001111100011 crc_rx: 0001111001101001
crc: 1101111111010110 crc_rx: 0000001111001011
crc: 0100001011110111 crc_rx: 1100010001101001
crc: 1100011000001101 crc_rx: 0110000101010111
crc: 0111110101100000 crc_rx: 0011111101110010
crc: 0011000101101011 crc_rx: 0001011100000001
crc: 1100000100110111 crc_rx: 010001111101101
crc: 0001100111010101 crc_rx: 0101011010001101
Number of Failed Frames with Error Probability 0.01: --- 9 ---

Failed Frames: 26.47058823529412% of 34 total frames recieved.
```

In [13]:

```
#####
# Convert Back to Text
#####

all_rx_bits = ''
char_arr = []
paragraph = ''
i = 0

for rx in rxseqs:
    if len(rx[:-16]) < 200:
        continue
    else:
        all_rx_bits += rx[:-16]

while i < len(all_rx_bits)-7:
    char_arr.append(all_rx_bits[i:i+8])
    i += 8

for cb in char_arr:
    character = chr(int(cb,2))
    if (character!='~'):
        paragraph += character

print(paragraph)
```

In 1853, prominent St. Louis merchant Wayman Crow and his pastor, William Greenleaf Eliot Jr., concerned about the lack of institutions of higher learning in the growing midwest, led the founding of Washington University in St. Louis. During the 1840s and 50s, waves of immigrants flooded into St. Louis, boosting the population of the young city. With these newcomers came a pressing need for education - both industrial training and basic general courses - conducted outside of normal working hours. So the first educational step of the young Washington University was to establish an evening program on October 22, 1854. Over the succeeding decades, the continuing education program underwent many changes. The university flourished at its location in downtown St. Louis.

In [14]:

```
# In 1853, prominent St. Louis merchant Wayman Crow and his pastor, William Greenleaf Eliot Jr., concerned about
# the lack of institutions of higher learning in the growing midwest, led the founding of Washington University
# in St. Louis. During the 1840s and 50s, waves of immigrants flooded into St. Louis, boosting the population of
# the young city. With these newcomers came a pressing need for education - both industrial training and basic
# general courses - conducted outside of normal working hours. So the first educational step of the young
# Washington University was to establish an evening program on October 22, 1854. Over the succeeding decades,
# the continuing education program underwent many changes. The university flourished at its location in downtown
```

```
# St. Louis for its first 50 years, growing from an evening program to an institution offering a full slate of  
# scientific, liberal arts and classical course offerings. In time, schools of law and fine arts were added. In  
# 1891, the school acquired the St. Louis Medical College to form a medical department, which merged with the  
# Missouri Medical College in 1899.
```