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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]))

01001001011011100010000000110001001110000011010100110011001011000010000001110000011100100110111101101101101101001011011100
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, 1, 0, 1, 0]), 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]

```

Decoded message: [0, 1, 1, 1]
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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
000111111111111111111000000011111010101000111100110000110011001100000000011001100101010101100110111111111101100110010110100
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))
```

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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: 2077
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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 :: untriple, CRC checked, and then converted to text
```

00011111111111111111110001000111110101010001111001100001100110011000000000010011001010100001001101111001101100110110110110
11001000110011000110011101100111011110000000000101001000000000100001001100111011110101010100001110010100101001111010
10111000111100010000110011110001010100100110011000011011110000001110001100110010000001011010011001110110110100001011001
10011111001010011000110000000000011111111000001111001001010110010000111111011001110111001100000111011111011110110000110
0001010010100011110010101100101011011110011001100000000001111001010010111100111100110111000110110100111010001001
11000111100111111100110010101000001111001100001010100101001111001100111000001010110100101001100011100010101010010
0110001010001111001010010100111100010101010011100010000011001100110000000000011101101110111011010111001001111000100111
0010010011110100100111111000000000111101010010111110010010110100001110111111101111011100000111100010111011011110011000011
001111000000011000110011000000000011100111111100111101010101010101010100001100100011000010100100000001000001111000
101010111000101101101001101001000010100111100100101101101001001100110011111000000101011010000011110100110100100
1111000010101000101000011100010011110011100010001011001010100001111001010001001111001010011101110010000000100001111011
0100101011010110000010101000110000000
456

456

```
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])
```

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In [12]:
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localhost:8888/nbconvert/html/Desktop/project3_RM_10.ipynb?download=false

```
print('Number of Failed Frames with Error Probability ' + str(prob) + ': --- ' + str(failed) + ' --- \n')

crc: 1110100100000111 crc_rx: 0101111000010000
crc: 0111011110100110 crc_rx: 0101100001101110
crc: 0010001101010010 crc_rx: 1101110001010111
crc: 0100110110011000 crc_rx: 1000110001110000
Number of Failed Frames with Error Probability 0.1: --- 4 ---

Failed Frames: 100.0% of 4 total frames recieved.
```

In [13]:

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

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

for rxs in rxseqs:
    if len(rxs[:16]) < 200:
        continue
    else:
        all_rx_bits += rxs[: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!='\n'):
        paragraph += character

print(paragraph)
```

In 1253" pramine®T St- La°HWV 2 ÖW&6 çB v Ö â 7%+r ÜQ an` hiq"a#tor, Wiciam Graen 5af Eliot J , conce eHÇ"æVB &ñg B@ RÆ6 üb à!! 3titut?ns of Ghe lea HÆæ æq Fâ F R w&xz ær Ö GvQ |St, led qhbbounding of g¥HZ 1 æwFöâ V"\$ f%'6 G 50 ´ t. Loui. @rb÷ th 0x40uÊ(Wl æBS2Â v b 2 ö Ö pàx radts!fa oded into St\$þLo |HwV'1Â &ö67F r F R÷ Aæ io n the Sou`g cIt). Wi H F F@W6â æWv6V6³!2 6 &R "'76 ær æVRB ÷" V@V6 öâ Ò &+F æG!7B Â G& ÁA bninG cnd basic gene"a l c ´E÷U'6W "6&æGV7FVB ÷WG66@4D\ e µ6 n rmal wor i.ghouB3Ð/HRâ 6ò E R f '3â VGV F°öæ H Ll stþp of the y u g ashcÄiEfæwF¶â Fæ - & G v 2 Fò ^3 sta Lish !a Evec`ne rogr% (Æ öâ Ö7 ö&W" #UÂ SBá üâd nr the succceedinb decadd7:FÇ2+ R 3öçF ëV FGV6 F

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.
```