A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

Connection Game

COMP454: Computer Networks

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Abstract:

The Game is about an attacker and a defender, the attacker will try to send a message “ATTACK” and try to protect the message, and the defender should try to not get affected by the message. There is a third-party member which is the server, which will provide the connection for the attacker and the defender.

We used PyCharm and Python language to implement our game. We also used LogMeIn Hamachi to make a VPN and use it to establish connection between the attacker and defender when we wanted to test it using 2 separate and far computers.

Roles of each side:

* The Server:

Establishes connection between the attacker and the defender.

* The Attacker side:
* The Defender Side:

Initial Setup for each Run:

1. First run server.exe application.
2. Then run client.exe application.
3. Then run client.exe application again.

You will have 2 command windows, one for 1st client, and the other one for the 2nd client.

Both clients will take attacker/defender rounds.

The client that is the attacker for this round will automatically sends the message “ATTACK”.

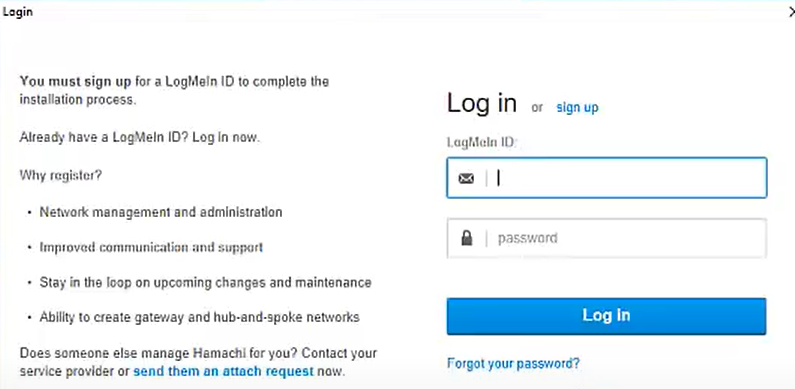
The client that is the defender for this round will encrypt it. Then decrypt it.

# How to use Hamachi:

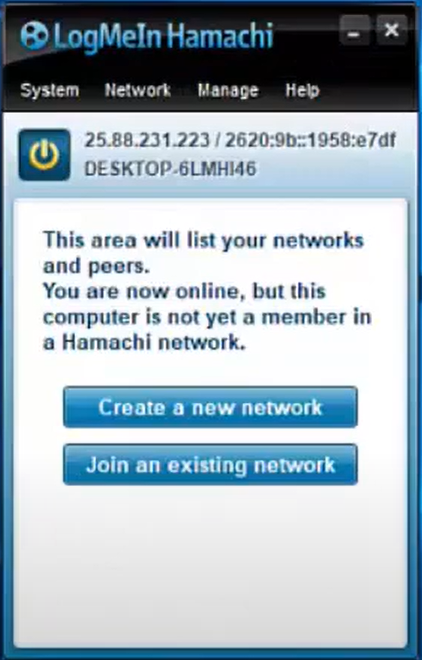
1. Turn it on



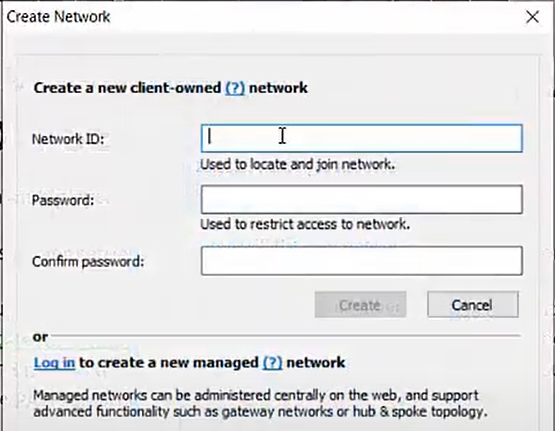
1. Login with an email or signup.



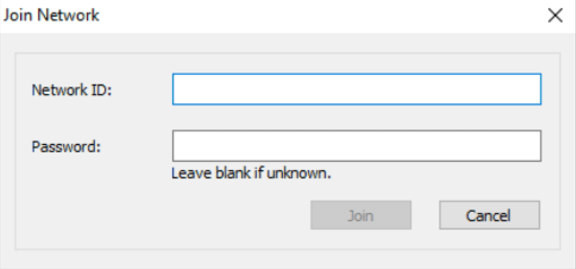
1. Create a new network



1. Name your network, give it a unique name because it will be your network ID.



1. After creating the network, the other user should choose “Join an existing network” and fill with the network ID and password.



1. After that let the

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Team | Members |
| Connection Team | * Khaled Sardouk * Karim Hamod |
| Attacker Team | * Salah Al Deen Stouhi * Hadi Salloum |
| Defender Team | * Mohammad Kreidieh * Mohammad Al Tayyeb Soubra |

3- Error Control algorithm:

We used the Hamming Code to detect errors and correct them. The hamming code works by calculating the redundant bits in the packet sent, we use the following formula to calculate the redundant bits, 2^r ≥ m + r + 1 where, r = redundant bit, m = data bit.

We then use either even parity or odd parity to determine the values of our redundant bits. If we use odd parity, we count the number of 1s that correspond to that redundant bit, if the count was even, we set the bit to 1 else it is 0. And vice versa for the even parity method.

To determine the set of bits to use to calculate the redundant bits, we look at the position of the other bits. For example, if we were to calculate R1 (redundant bit 1), we need to look at all the bits whose position in binary end in 1, like 1,3,5,7,9, etc. As for R2 we need to look at all the bits whose position in binary include a 1 in the second position from the LSB (Least Significant Bit).

After calculating the amount, position, and value of redundant bits we send the packet, and the receiver will already know the amount, position, and value of redundant bits used, so he can compare that with the packet he received and if there is any error it should be corrected by itself by using the correction function that we implemented. The only downside of this error control algorithm is that it can only correct one bit.

Hamming Code source:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/hamming-code-implementation-in-python/>

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/hamming-code-in-computer-network/>