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SUBJECT: COMPUTER NETWORKS LAB

RECORD OF CYCLE 2 PROGRAMS

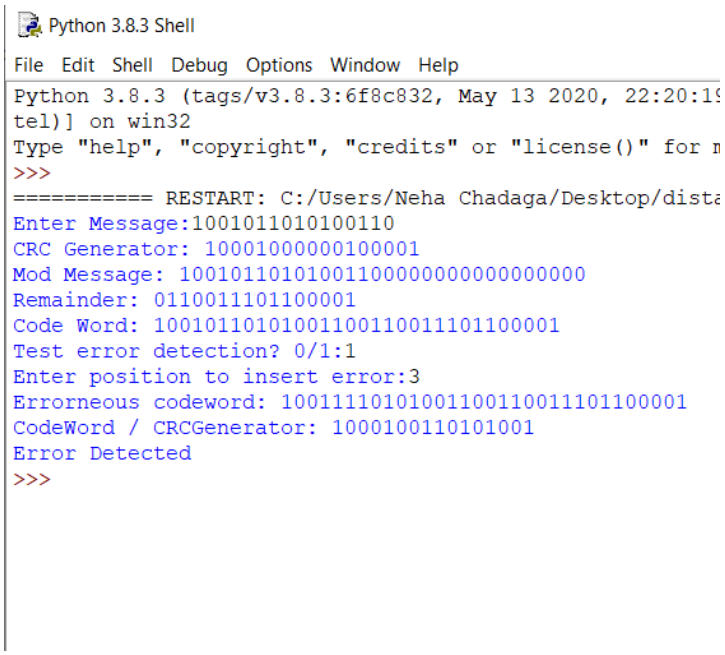
1	2	Write a program for error detecting code using CRC-CCITT (16-bits).

PROGRAM:

```
def xor(a, b):
   result = []

   # If bits are same XOR is 0, else 1
   for i in range(1, len(b)):
      if a[i] == b[i]:
         result.append('0')
      else:
         result.append('1')

   return ''.join(result)


def binaryDiv(genlen, msg, gen):
   pick = genlen
   tmp = msg[0:pick]

   while pick < len(msg):
      if tmp[0] == "1":
         tmp = xor(gen, tmp) + msg[pick]
      else:
         tmp = xor('0'*pick, tmp) + msg[pick]

      pick += 1

   if tmp[0] == '1':
      tmp = xor(gen, tmp)
   else:
      tmp = xor('0'*pick, tmp)

   return tmp

#
#
# Main
#
#


message = input("Enter Message:")

crcGenerator = "10001000000100001"
print("CRC Generator:", crcGenerator)

# get length of generator n
crcGenLength = len(crcGenerator)

# add trailing n-1 zeroes to the message
modMessage = str(int(message) * (10**(crcGenLength-1)))
print("Mod Message:", modMessage)

# rem = int(modMessage) / int(crcGenerator)
```

```
rem = binaryDiv(crcGenLength, modMessage, crcGenerator)
print("Remainder:", rem)

# generate codeword using remainder
codeword = str(int(modMessage) + int(rem))
print("Code Word:", codeword)

ch = int(input("Test error detection? 0/1:"))
if ch == 1:
    pos = int(input("Enter position to insert error:"))

    codeword = list(codeword)
    if codeword[pos+1] == '1':
        codeword[pos+1] = '0'
    else:
        codeword[pos+1] = '1'

    codeword = ''.join(codeword)

    print("Errorneous codeword:", codeword)

    # test = codeword / crcgenerator
    test = binaryDiv(crcGenLength, codeword, crcGenerator)
    print("CodeWord / CRCGenerator:", test)

    # if test = 0 => no error
    if int(test) == 0:
        print("No Error")
    else:
        print("Error Detected")

else:
    print("Skipping error insertion")
```

OUTPUT:



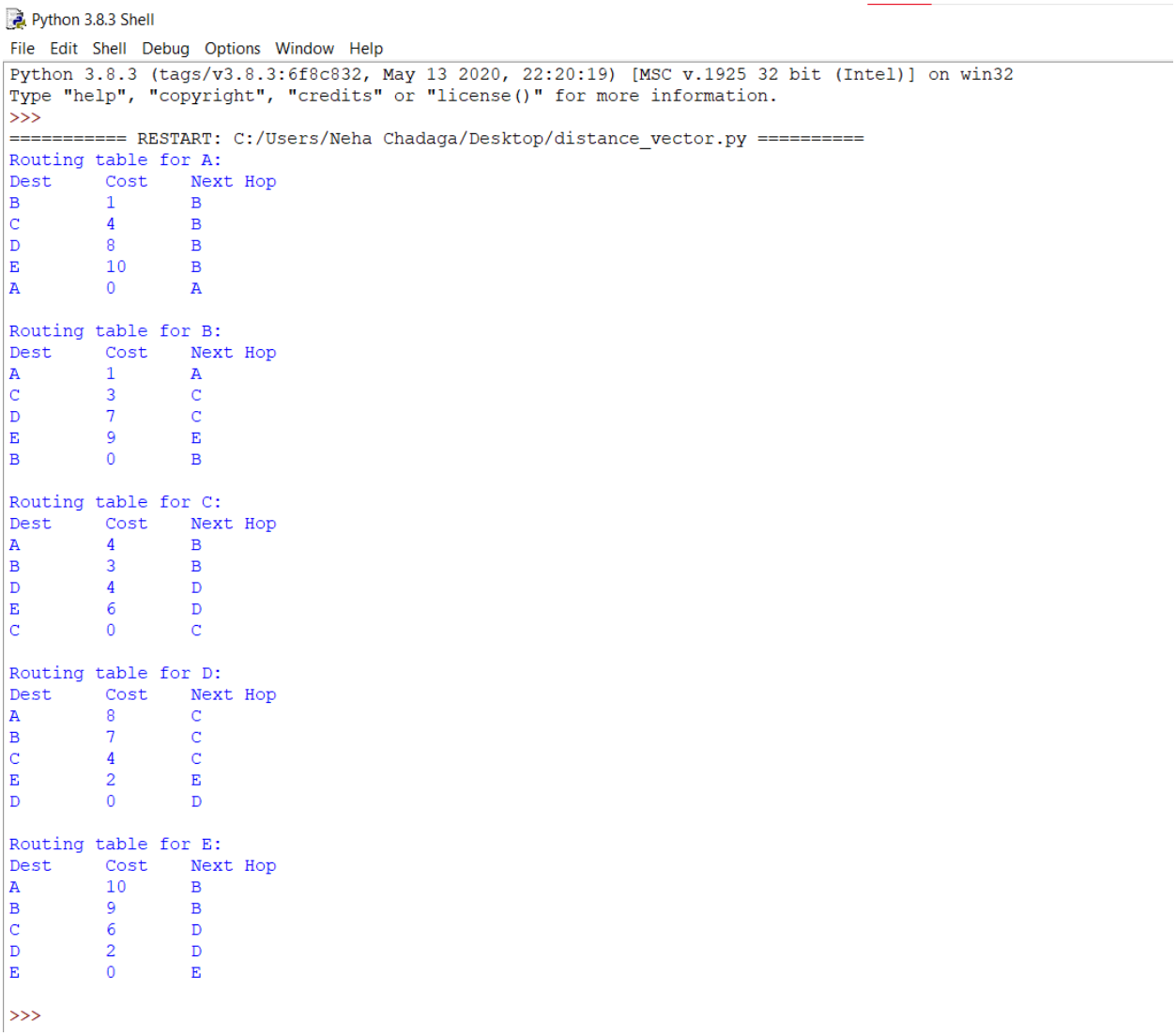
2	3	Write a program for distance vector algorithm to find suitable path for transmission.

PROGRAM:

```
class Topology:
    def __init__(self, array_of_points):
        self.nodes = array_of_points
        self.edges = []

    def add_direct_connection(self, p1, p2, cost):
        self.edges.append((p1, p2, cost))
        self.edges.append((p2, p1, cost))

    def distance_vector_routing(self):
        import collections
        for node in self.nodes:
            dist = collections.defaultdict(int)
            next_hop = {node: node}
            for other_node in self.nodes:
                if other_node != node:
                    dist[other_node] = 100000000 # infinity

            # Bellman Ford Algorithm
            for i in range(len(self.nodes)-1):
                for edge in self.edges:
                    src, dest, cost = edge
                    if dist[src] + cost < dist[dest]:
                        dist[dest] = dist[src] + cost
                        if src == node:
                            next_hop[dest] =dest
                        elif src in next_hop:
                            next_hop[dest] = next_hop[src]

            self.print_routing_table(node, dist, next_hop)
            print()

    def print_routing_table(self, node, dist, next_hop):
        print(f'Routing table for {node}:')
        print('Dest \t Cost \t Next Hop')
        for dest, cost in dist.items():
            print(f'{dest} \t {cost} \t {next_hop[dest]}')
# Example 1
# Number of points
array = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E']

# Create the network
t = Topology(array)

# Direct connection of each point in the Topology
t.add_direct_connection('A', 'B', 1)
t.add_direct_connection('A', 'C', 5)
t.add_direct_connection('B', 'C', 3)
t.add_direct_connection('B', 'E', 9)
t.add_direct_connection('C', 'D', 4)
t.add_direct_connection('D', 'E', 2)
```

t.distance_vector_routing()

OUTPUT:



```
Python 3.8.3 Shell
File  Edit  Shell  Debug  Options  Window  Help
Python 3.8.3 (tags/v3.8.3:6f8c832, May 13 2020, 22:20:19) [MSC v.1925 32 bit (Intel)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
========== RESTART: C:/Users/Neha Chadaga/Desktop/distance_vector.py ==========
Routing table for A:
Dest      Cost    Next Hop
B         1       B
C         4       B
D         8       B
E         10      B
A         0       A

Routing table for B:
Dest      Cost    Next Hop
A         1       A
C         3       C
D         7       C
E         9       E
B         0       B

Routing table for C:
Dest      Cost    Next Hop
A         4       B
B         3       B
D         4       D
E         6       D
C         0       C

Routing table for D:
Dest      Cost    Next Hop
A         8       C
B         7       C
C         4       C
E         2       E
D         0       D

Routing table for E:
Dest      Cost    Next Hop
A         10      B
B         9       B
C         6       D
D         2       D
E         0       E

>>>
```

3	3	Implement Dijkstra's algorithm to compute the shortest path for a given topology.

PROGRAM:

```
import math
#For INF
def dijkstra(graph, n, src):
    distance = [math.inf] * n
    distance[src] = 0
    final_selected = [(src, distance[src])]
    curr_vertex = src

    while len(final_selected) < n:
        min_vertex, min_dist = -1, math.inf
        for neighbor in graph[curr_vertex]:
            vertex, weight = neighbor
            distance[vertex] = min(
                distance[curr_vertex] + weight, distance[vertex])

        for vertex in range(n):
            if distance[vertex] <= min_dist and (vertex, distance[vertex]) not in final_selected:
                min_vertex, min_dist = vertex, distance[vertex]

        final_selected.append((min_vertex, min_dist))
        curr_vertex = min_vertex

    print('Vertex\tDistance')
    [print(f'{v}\t{d}') for v, d in final_selected]
if __name__ == "__main__":
    n = int(input("Enter no of vertices: "))
    e = int(input("Enter no of edges: "))
    graph_dict = {}
    print("Enter the edges as follows: [start] [end] [weight]")
    for i in range(e):
        start, end, weight = [int(j) for j in input().split()]
        if not graph_dict.get(start):
            graph_dict[start] = [(end, weight)]
        else:
            graph_dict[start].append((end, weight))

        if not graph_dict.get(end):
            graph_dict[end] = [(start, weight)]
        else:
            graph_dict[end].append((start, weight))
    for i in range(n):
        print(f'Source {i}: ')
        dijkstra(graph_dict, n, i)
```

OUTPUT:

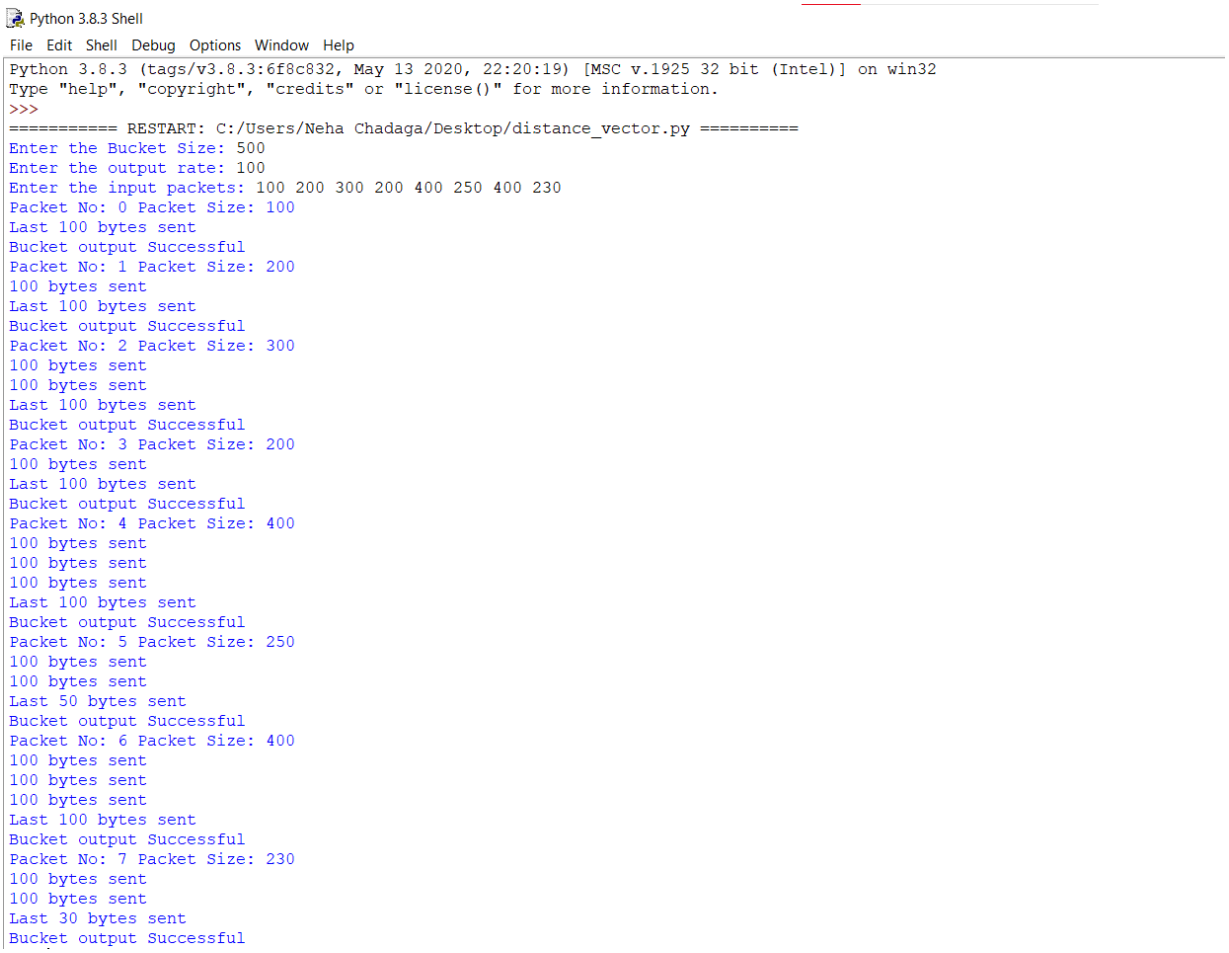
4	3	Write a program for congestion control using Leaky bucket algorithm.

PROGRAM:

```
class LeakyBucket:
    def __init__(self, bucket_size, output_rate, packets):
        self.bucket_size = bucket_size
        self.output_rate = output_rate
        self.packets = packets

    def traffic_shaping(self):
        for i in range(len(self.packets)):
            packet_size = self.packets[i]
            print(f"Packet No: {i} Packet Size: {packet_size}")
            if packet_size > self.bucket_size:
                print("Bucket Overflow")
            else:
                while packet_size > output_rate:
                    print(f"{output_rate} bytes sent")
                    packet_size -= output_rate

                if packet_size:
```

```
            print(f"Last {packet_size} bytes sent")

        print("Bucket output Successful")


bucket_size = int(input("Enter the Bucket Size: "))
output_rate = int(input("Enter the output rate: "))
packets = [int(x) for x in input("Enter the input packets: ").split()]
lb = LeakyBucket(bucket_size, output_rate, packets)
lb.traffic_shaping()
```

OUTPUT:



5	4	Using TCP/IP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

PROGRAM:

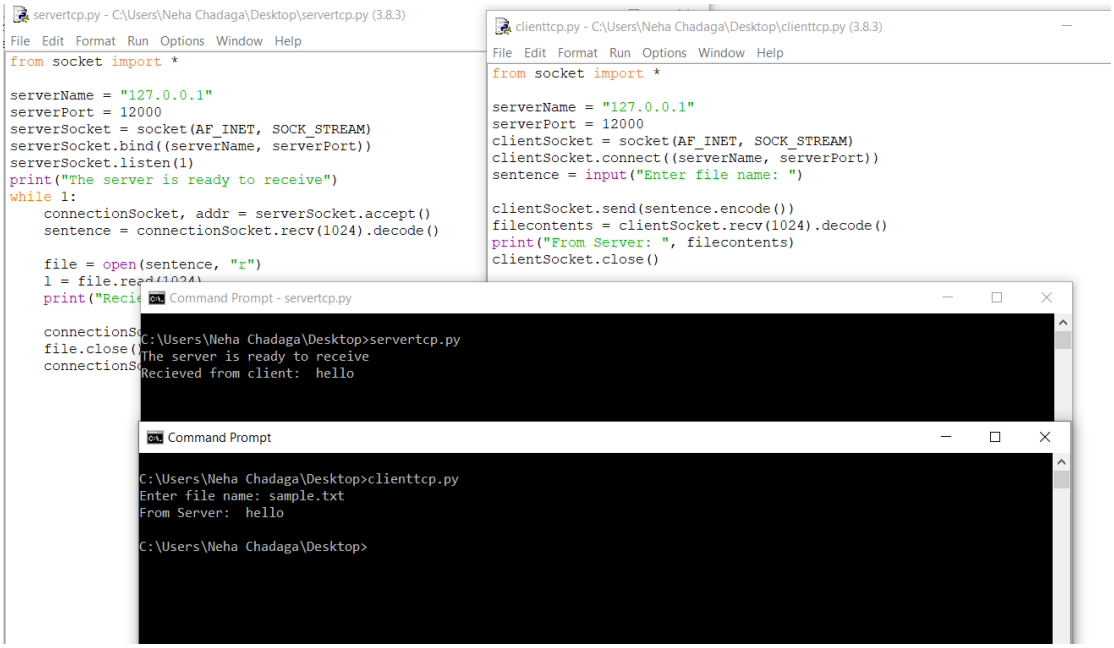
SERVER:

```
from socket import *

serverName = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName, serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
print("The server is ready to receive")
while 1:
   connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
   sentence = connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()

   file = open(sentence, "r")
   l = file.read(1024)
   print("Recieved from client: ", l)

   connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
   file.close()
   connectionSocket.close()
```

CLIENT:

```
from socket import *

serverName = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName, serverPort))
sentence = input("Enter file name: ")

clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
filecontents = clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
print("From Server: ", filecontents)
clientSocket.close()
```

OUTPUT:



6	4	Using UDP sockets, write a client-server program to make client sending the file name and the server to send back the contents of the requested file if present.

PROGRAM:

SERVER:

```
from socket import *

serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1", serverPort))
print("The server is ready to receive")
while 1:
   sentence, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)

   file = open(sentence, "r")
   l = file.read(2048)

   serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l, "utf-8"), clientAddress)
   print("Sent back to client: ", l)
   file.close()
```

CLIENT:

```
from socket import *

serverName = "127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)

sentence = input("Enter file name: ")
```

```
clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence, "utf-8"), (serverName, serverPort))
filecontents, serverAddress = clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
print("From Server: ", filecontents.decode())
clientSocket.close()
```

OUTPUT: