Computer Networks

Error Control Methods PART 1

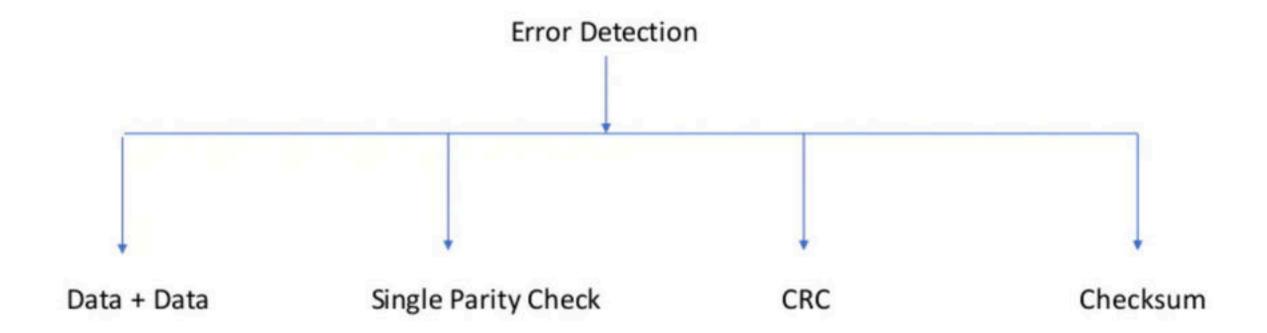
Error Handling Methods

Error Detection

is used to check if any error occurred in the data during the transmission.

Error Correction

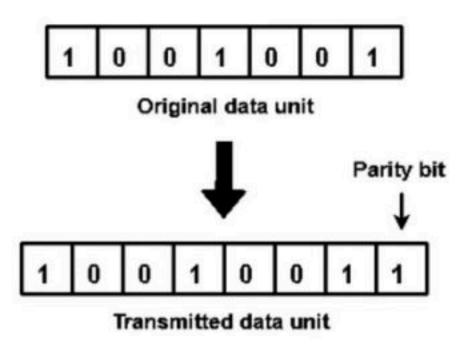
Error Correction is a technique that is used to correct error occurred in the data by its own during the transmission.



Single Parity Check-

In this technique,

- •One extra bit called as parity bit is sent along with the original data bits.
- •Parity bit helps to check if any error occurred in the data during the transmission.



Limitation-

- •This technique can not detect an even number of bit errors (two, four, six and so on).
- •If even number of bits flip during transmission, then receiver can not catch the error.

Cyclic Redundancy Check-

- •Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) is an error detection method.
- •It is based on binary division.

Cyclic Generator-

Data to be sent: 1011011

CRC generator: 1 1 0 1

CRC generator is 4 bits
There for sender appends 3 bits of 0's to the data

Note: if CRCG= n bits then bits to be appended in data is (n-1) 0's

SENDER'S SIDE

Appended 0's

1101 1101 1101 0110011000

Go on applying XOR

Appended 0's

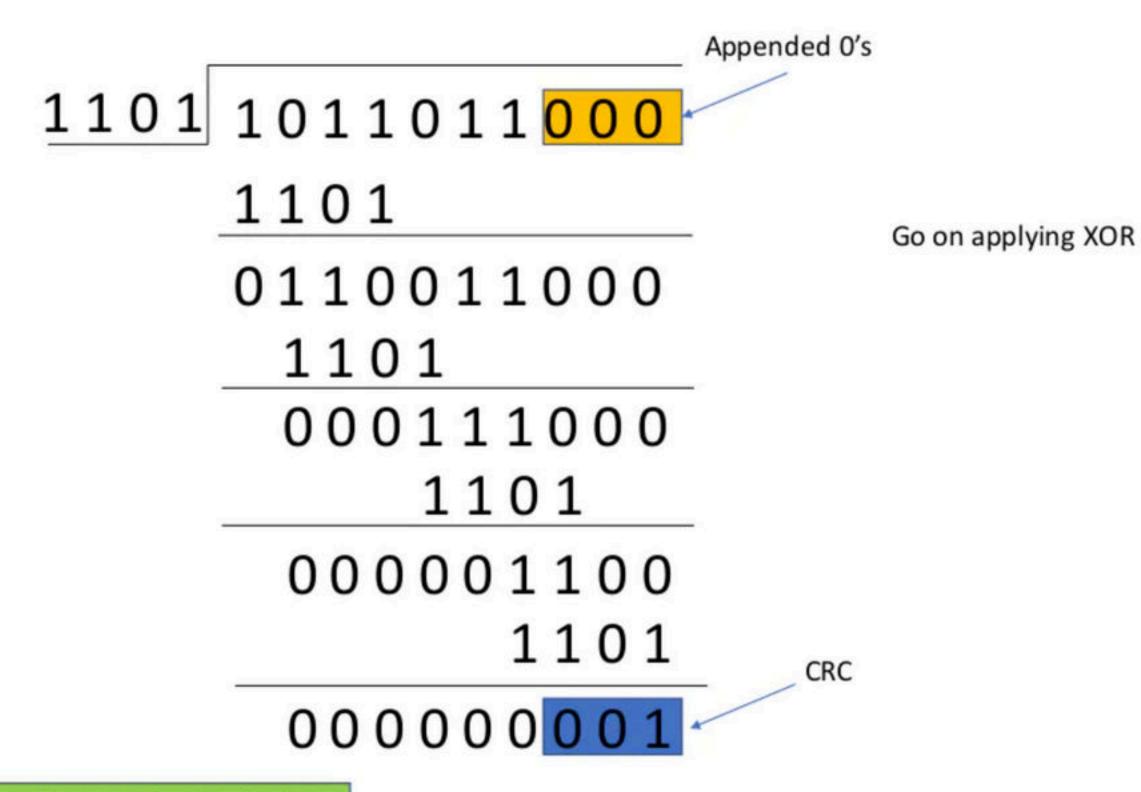
 $\begin{array}{c|c} 1101 & 1011011000 \\ \hline & 1101 \\ \hline & 0110011000 \\ \hline & 1101 \\ \hline & 000111000 \end{array}$

Go on applying XOR

Appended 0's

1101 1011011000

Go on applying XOR



DATA SENT: 1011011001

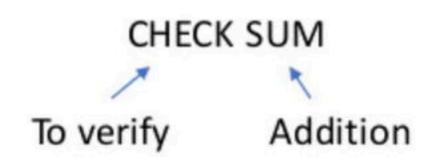
RECEIVER'S SIDE

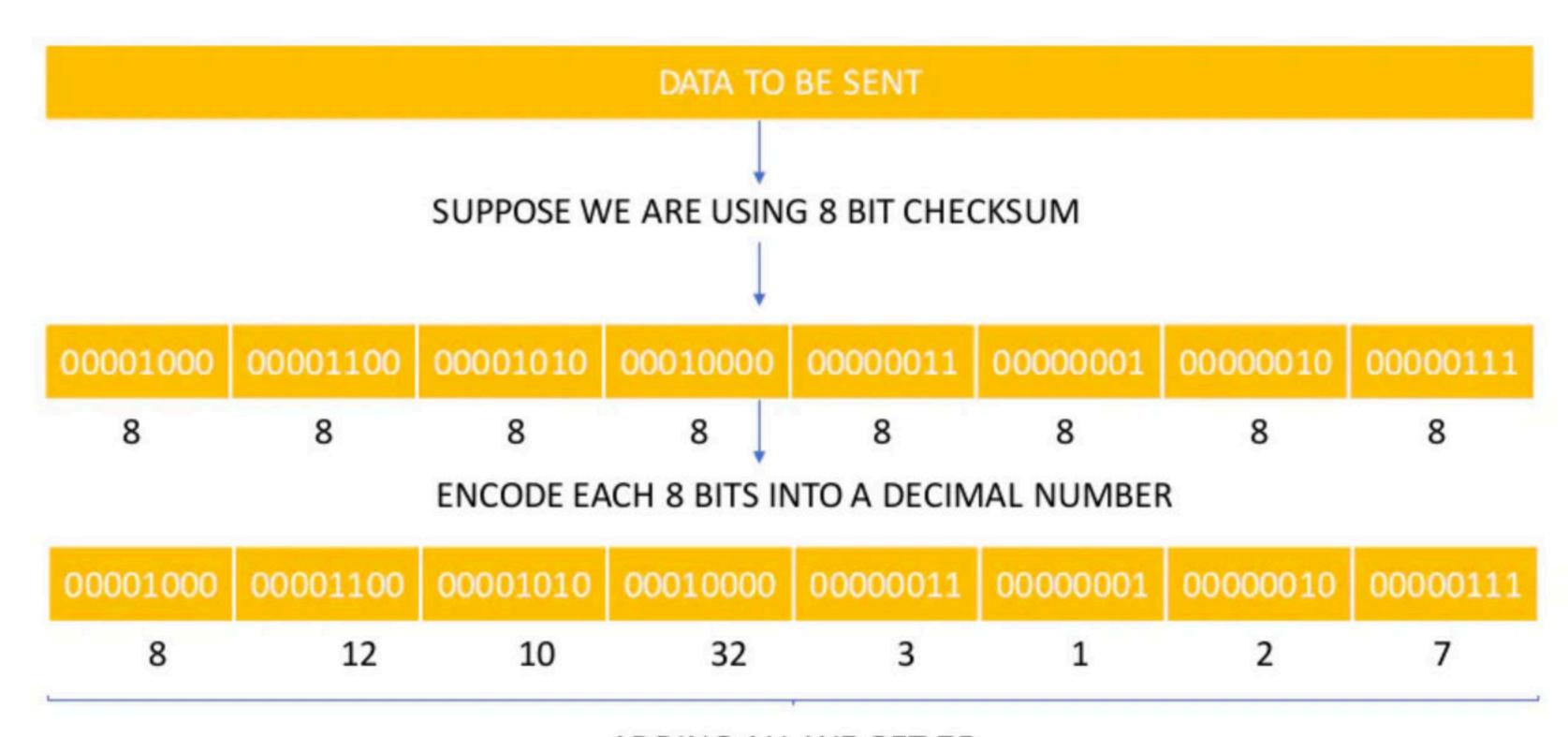
Go on applying XOR

CRC IS 0, DATA RECEIVED IS RIGHT!

Computer Networks

Error Control Methods PART 2





ADDING ALL WE GET 75 CHECKSUM = -75

