Question 1

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      ▶ #Answer of 1
          def crc_encode(data, poly):
             n = len(bin(poly)) - 3
              data = int(data, 2) << n
             divisor = poly \ll (n - 1)
mask = 1 \ll (n + 4)
              dividend = data << 4
for _ in range(n + 4):
    if dividend & mask:
                    dividend ^= divisor
                 divisor >>= 1
                 mask >>= 1
              return format((data | dividend) >> 4, f'0{len(bin(data)) + n}b')[4:]
          def crc_decode(received, poly):
              n = len(bin(poly)) - 3
              received = int(received, 2)
             divisor = poly \ll (n - 1)
mask = 1 \ll (n + 4)
              dividend = received << 4
              for _ in range(n + 4):
    if dividend & mask:
                    dividend ^= divisor
                 divisor >>= 1
                 mask >>= 1
              return bin(dividend)[-n-4:].zfill(n+4) == '0' * (n + 4)
          # Example usage
d = '1101' # 4-bit binary data
          p = 0x04C11DB7 # CRC-32 polynomial
          e = crc_encode(d, p)
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          print(f'Encoded Data: {e}')
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     error_detected = not crc_decode(r, p)
           if error_detected:
              print('Error detected!')
{x}
               print('No error detected.')
Error detected!
```

Question 2

```
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      #Answer of 2
def hamming_encode(data):
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                m = len(data)
{x}
                while 2**k < m + k + 1:
                    k += 1
parity_positions = [2**i for i in range(k)]
                encoded_data = [0] * (m + k)
                for i in range(1, m + k + 1):
                    if i not in parity_positions:
    encoded_data[i - 1] = int(data[j])
                for i in range(k):
                    mask = 2**i
                    ones_count = sum(encoded_data[j - 1]) for j in range(1, m + k + 1) if j & mask)
                    encoded_data[parity_positions[i] - 1] = ones_count % 2
                return ''.join(map(str, encoded_data))
            original_data = '1001'
           encoded_data = hamming_encode(original_data)
print(f'Encoded Data: {encoded_data}')
            # checking the bit position for extra parity
            def calculate_parity_positions(k):
                return [2**i for i in range(k)]
            num_parity_bits = 4
            parity_positions = calculate_parity_positions(num_parity_bits)
            print(f"The positions of the extra parity bits for k={num_parity_bits} are: {parity_positions}")
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            # creating a table
            def p(encoded_data, pos):
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                mask = 2**pos
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     covered_bits = [int(encoded_data[i - 1]) for i in range(1, len(encoded_data) + 1) if i & mask]
      0
              return sum(covered_bits) % 2
Q
          def h(data):
              m = len(data)
              while 2**k < m + k + 1:
k += 1
              p_positions = [2**i for i in range(k)]
              encoded_data = [0] * (m + k)
              for i in range(1, m + k + 1):
                  if i not in p_positions:
                     encoded_data[i - 1] = int(data[j])
              for i in range(k):
                  encoded_data[p_positions[i] - 1] = p(encoded_data, i)
              return encoded_data
          def t(data, encoded_data):
              m = len(data)
              k = len(encoded_data) - m
              j = 0
              for i in range(1, m + k + 1):
    if i not in [2**x for x in range(k)]:
                     print(f"
                                  {data[j]}
                                                                           {encoded_data[i-1]}")
                      print("
                                                           |".format(encoded_data[i-1]))
▤
          o = '1001'
>_
          e = h(o)
    e = h(o)
    t(o, e)
Encoded Data: 0011001
    The positions of the extra parity bits for k=4 are: [1, 2, 4, 8] Original Data | Parity Bits | Encoded Data
           0
```