

CN LAB CYCLE 2

1BM19CS150

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

```
import java.util.*;
public class Main{
    public static int n;
    public static void main(String[] args){
        Scanner in=new Scanner(System.in);
        Main ob=new Main();
        String code, copy, rec,zero="0000000000000000";
        System.out.print("Enter poly: ");
        code=in.nextLine();
        System.out.println("Generating polynomial: 10001000000100001");
        n=code.length();
        copy=code;
        code+=zero;
        System.out.println("Modified poly: "+code);
        code=ob.divide(code);
        System.out.println("Checksum: "+code.substring(n));
        copy=copy.substring(0,n)+code.substring(n);
        System.out.println("Final Codeword: "+copy);
        // System.out.print("\nEnter recieved data: ");
        // rec=in.nextLine();
        // if(zero.equals(ob.divide(rec).substring(n)))
        // System.out.println("Correct bits recieved");
        // else
        // System.out.println("Recieved frame contains one or more
        errors");
        System.out.print("Test Error detection 0(yes) 1(no)? : "); int
```

```

choice = in.nextInt();
if(choice == 0){
    System.out.print("Enter position on error: ");
    int errorPos = in.nextInt();
    if(copy.charAt(errorPos) == '1')
        copy = copy.substring(0,errorPos) + "0" + copy.substring(errorPos+1);
    else
        copy = copy.substring(0,errorPos) + "1" +
        copy.substring(errorPos+1);
    System.out.println("Errorneous data: "+copy);
    System.out.println("Error detected"); }
else
    System.out.println("No Error detection"); }
public String divide(String s){
    int i,j;
    char x;
    String div="100010000000100001";
    for(i=0;i<n;i++){
        x=s.charAt(i);
        for(j=0;j<17;j++){
            if(x=='1'){
                if(s.charAt(i+j)!=div.charAt(j))
                    s=s.substring(0,i+j)+"1"+s.substring(i+j+1); else
                    s=s.substring(0,i+j)+"0"+s.substring(i+j+1); }
            }
        }
    }
    return s;
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Enter poly: 1011101
Generating polynomial: 10001000000100001
Modified poly: 101110100000000000000000
Checksum: 1000101101011000
Final Codeword: 10111011000101101011000
Test Error detection 0(yes) 1(no)? : 0
Enter position on error: 2
Errorneous data: 10011011000101101011000
Error detected

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

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

```

import java.io.*;
public class Main
{
    static int graph[][];
    static int via[][];
    static int rt[][];
    static int v;
    static int e;

    public static void main(String args[]) throws IOException
    {
        BufferedReader br = new BufferedReader(new InputStreamReader(System.in));

        System.out.println("Please enter the number of Vertices: ");
        v = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

        System.out.println("Please enter the number of Edges: ");
        e = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());

        graph = new int[v][v];
        via = new int[v][v];
    }
}

```

```
rt = new int[v][v];
for(int i = 0; i < v; i++)
    for(int j = 0; j < v; j++)
    {
        if(i == j)
            graph[i][j] = 0;
        else
            graph[i][j] = 9999;
    }
```

```
for(int i = 0; i < e; i++)
{
    System.out.println("Please enter data for Edge " + (i + 1) + ":");
    System.out.print("Source: ");
    int s = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
    s--;
    System.out.print("Destination: ");
    int d = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
    d--;
    System.out.print("Cost: ");
    int c = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
    graph[s][d] = c;
    graph[d][s] = c;
}
```

```
dvr_calc_disp("The initial Routing Tables are: ");
```

```
System.out.print("Please enter the Source Node for the edge whose cost has
changed: ");
int s = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
s--;
System.out.print("Please enter the Destination Node for the edge whose cost has
changed: ");
int d = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());
```

```
d--;  
System.out.print("Please enter the new cost: ");  
int c = Integer.parseInt(br.readLine());  
graph[s][d] = c;  
graph[d][s] = c;  
  
dvr_calc_disp("The new Routing Tables are: ");  
}
```

```
static void dvr_calc_disp(String message)  
{  
    System.out.println();  
    init_tables();  
    update_tables();  
    System.out.println(message);  
    print_tables();  
    System.out.println();  
}
```

```
static void update_table(int source)  
{  
    for(int i = 0; i < v; i++)  
    {  
        if(graph[source][i] != 9999)  
        {  
            int dist = graph[source][i];  
            for(int j = 0; j < v; j++)  
            {  
                int inter_dist = rt[i][j];  
                if(via[i][j] == source)  
                    inter_dist = 9999;  
                if(dist + inter_dist < rt[source][j])  
                {  
                    rt[source][j] = dist + inter_dist;
```

```
    via[source][j] = i;
  }
}
}
}
```

```
static void update_tables()
{
  int k = 0;
  for(int i = 0; i < 4*v; i++)
  {
    update_table(k);
    k++;
    if(k == v)
      k = 0;
  }
}
```

```
static void init_tables()
{
  for(int i = 0; i < v; i++)
  {
    for(int j = 0; j < v; j++)
    {
      if(i == j)
      {
        rt[i][j] = 0;
        via[i][j] = i;
      }
      else
      {
        rt[i][j] = 9999;
        via[i][j] = 100;
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```

    }
    }
}
}

static void print_tables()
{
    for(int i = 0; i < v; i++)
    {
        for(int j = 0; j < v; j++)
        {
            System.out.print("Dist: " + rt[i][j] + "  ");
        }
        System.out.println();
    }
}

}

```

OUTPUT:

```

Please enter the number of Vertices:
4
Please enter the number of Edges:
5
Please enter data for Edge 1:
Source: 1
Destination: 2
Cost: 1
Please enter data for Edge 2:
Source: 2
Destination: 3
Cost: 1
Please enter data for Edge 3:
Source: 1
Destination: 3
Cost: 3
Please enter data for Edge 4:
Source: 2
Destination: 4
Cost: 1
Please enter data for Edge 5:
Source: 3
Destination: 4
Cost: 4

The initial Routing Tables are:
Dist: 0   Dist: 1   Dist: 2   Dist: 2
Dist: 1   Dist: 0   Dist: 1   Dist: 1
Dist: 2   Dist: 1   Dist: 0   Dist: 2
Dist: 2   Dist: 1   Dist: 2   Dist: 0

Please enter the Source Node for the edge whose cost has changed: 2
Please enter the Destination Node for the edge whose cost has changed: 4
Please enter the new cost: 10

The new Routing Tables are:
Dist: 0   Dist: 1   Dist: 2   Dist: 6
Dist: 1   Dist: 0   Dist: 1   Dist: 5
Dist: 2   Dist: 1   Dist: 0   Dist: 4
Dist: 6   Dist: 5   Dist: 4   Dist: 0

...Program finished with exit code 0
Press ENTER to exit console.

```

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

```
import java.util.*;

class Edge{
    int src, dest, w;
    public Edge(int src, int dest, int w){
        this.src = src;
        this.dest = dest;
        this.w = w;
    }
}

class Node {
    int vertex, w;
    public Node(int vertex, int w) {
        this.vertex = vertex;
        this.w = w;
    }
}

class Graph{
    List<List<Edge>> edgeList = null;
    Graph(List<Edge> edges, int N){
        edgeList = new ArrayList<>();
        for (int i = 0; i < N; i++) {
            edgeList.add(new ArrayList<>());
        }
        for (Edge edge: edges){
            edgeList.get(edge.src).add(edge);
        }
    }
}
```



```

class Main{
    private static void getPath(int[] prev, int i, List<Integer> route){ if
(i >= 0){
        getPath(prev, prev[i], route);
        route.add(i);
    }
}

    public static void getShortestPath(Graph graph, int src, int N){
        PriorityQueue<Node> minHeap;
        minHeap = new PriorityQueue<>(Comparator.comparingInt(node ->
node.w));
        minHeap.add(new Node(src, 0));
        List<Integer> dist = new ArrayList<>(Collections.nCopies(N,
Integer.MAX_VALUE));
        dist.set(src, 0);
        boolean[] done = new boolean[N];
        done[src] = true;
        int[] prev = new int[N];
        prev[src] = -1;
        List<Integer> route = new ArrayList<>();
        while (!minHeap.isEmpty()){
            Node node = minHeap.poll();
            int u = node.vertex;
            for (Edge edge: graph.edgeList.get(u)){
                int v = edge.dest;
                int w = edge.w;
                if (!done[v] && (dist.get(u) + w) < dist.get(v)){
                    dist.set(v, dist.get(u) + w);
                    prev[v] = u;
                    minHeap.add(new Node(v, dist.get(v)));
                }
            }
        }
    }
}

```

```

done[u] = true;
}
for(int i = 1; i < N; ++i){
if (i != src && dist.get(i) != Integer.MAX_VALUE) {
getPath(prev, i, route);
System.out.printf("Route is %d => %d and min cost = %d and path is
%s\n",
src, i, dist.get(i), route);
route.clear();
}
}
}
}

```

```

public static void main(String[] args){
Scanner s = new Scanner(System.in);
List<Edge> edges = new ArrayList<>();
System.out.println("Enter number of vertices");
int n = s.nextInt();
System.out.println("Enter the adjacency weighted matrix");
int[][] mat = new int[n][n];
for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
for(int j=0; j<n; j++){
mat[i][j] = s.nextInt();
}
}
}

```

```

for(int i=0; i<n; i++){
for(int j=0; j<n; j++){
if(i == j) continue;
if(mat[i][j] != -1){
edges.add(new Edge(i, j, mat[i][j]));
}
}
}
}

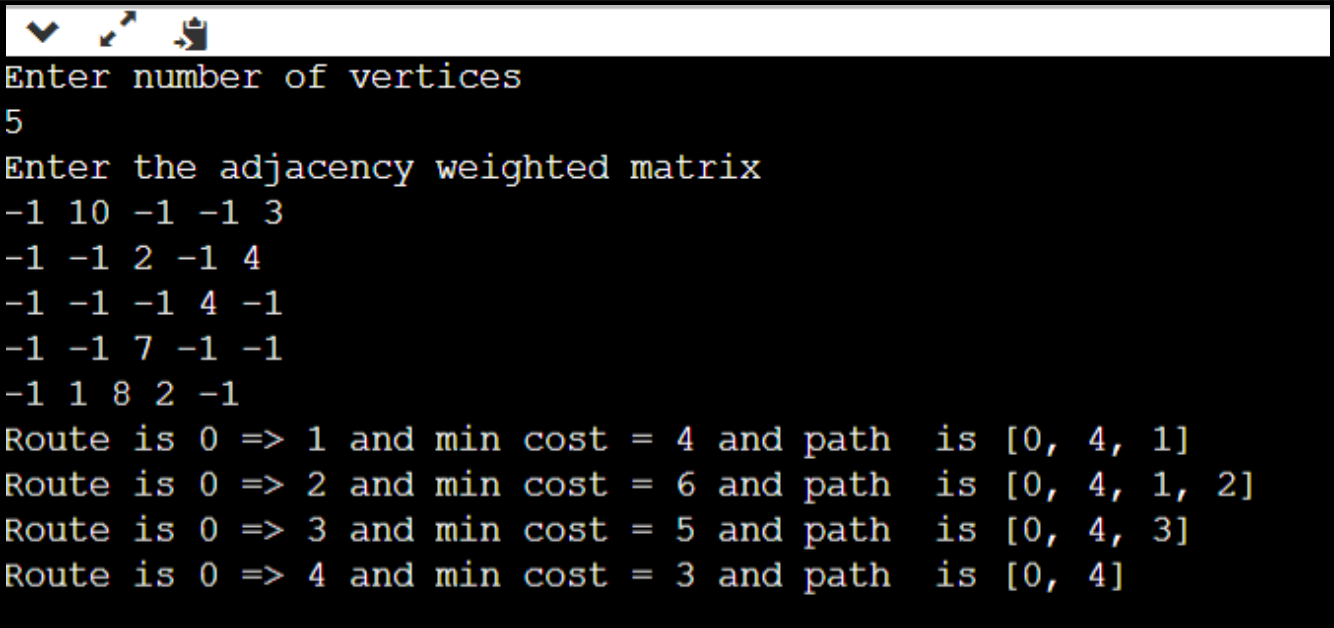
```

```

Graph graph = new Graph(edges, n);
int src = 0;
getShortestPath(graph, src, n);
s.close();
}
}

```

OUTPUT:



```

Enter number of vertices
5
Enter the adjacency weighted matrix
-1 10 -1 -1 3
-1 -1 2 -1 4
-1 -1 -1 4 -1
-1 -1 7 -1 -1
-1 1 8 2 -1
Route is 0 => 1 and min cost = 4 and path is [0, 4, 1]
Route is 0 => 2 and min cost = 6 and path is [0, 4, 1, 2]
Route is 0 => 3 and min cost = 5 and path is [0, 4, 3]
Route is 0 => 4 and min cost = 3 and path is [0, 4]

```

4. Write a program for congestion control using Leaky Bucket algorithm.

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<stdlib.h>
#include<unistd.h>
#define NOF_PACKETS 5
/*
int rand (int a)
{
int rn = (random() % 10) % a;
return rn == 0 ? 1 : rn;
}
*/
/*
#include <stdlib.h>

```

```
long int random(void);
```

3

The random() function uses a nonlinear additive feedback random number generator employing a default table of size 31 long integers to return successive pseudo-random numbers in the range from 0 to RAND_MAX.

The period of this random number generator is very large, approximately $16 * ((2^{31}) - 1)$.

```
((2^31) - 1).
```

```
*/
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int packet_sz[NOF_PACKETS], i, clk, b_size, o_rate, p_sz_rm=0, p_sz,  
p_time, op;
```

```
for(i = 0; i<NOF_PACKETS; ++i)
```

```
packet_sz[i] = random() % 100;
```

```
for(i = 0; i<NOF_PACKETS; ++i)
```

```
printf("\npacket[%d]:%d bytes\t", i, packet_sz[i]);
```

```
printf("\nEnter the Output rate:");
```

```
scanf("%d", &o_rate);
```

```
printf("Enter the Bucket Size:");
```

```
scanf("%d", &b_size);
```

```
for(i = 0; i<NOF_PACKETS; ++i)
```

```
{
```

```
if( (packet_sz[i] + p_sz_rm) > b_size)
```

```
if(packet_sz[i] > b_size)/*compare the packet siz with bucket size*/
```

```
printf("\n\nIncoming packet size (%dbytes) is Greater than bucket capacity  
(%dbytes)-PACKET REJECTED", packet_sz[i], b_size);
```

```
else
```

```
printf("\n\nBucket capacity exceeded-PACKETS REJECTED!!!");
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```

p_sz_rm += packet_sz[i];
printf("\n\nIncoming Packet size: %d", packet_sz[i]);
printf("\nBytes remaining to Transmit: %d", p_sz_rm);
//p_time = random() * 10;
//printf("&quot;\nTime left for transmission: %d units&quot;;, p_time);
//for(clk = 10; clk &lt;= p_time; clk += 10)
while(p_sz_rm>0)
{
sleep(1);
if(p_sz_rm)
{
if(p_sz_rm <= o_rate)/*packet size remaining comparing with output rate*/
op = p_sz_rm, p_sz_rm = 0;
else
op = o_rate, p_sz_rm -= o_rate;
printf("\nPacket of size %d Transmitted", op);
printf("----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: %d", p_sz_rm);
}
else
{
printf("\nNo packets to transmit!!");
}
}
}
}
}
}
}

```

OUTPUT:

```
input

packet[0]:83 bytes
packet[1]:86 bytes
packet[2]:77 bytes
packet[3]:15 bytes
packet[4]:93 bytes
Enter the Output rate:30
Enter the Bucket Size:85

Incoming Packet size: 83
Bytes remaining to Transmit: 83
Packet of size 30 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 53
Packet of size 30 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 23
Packet of size 23 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 0

Incoming packet size (86bytes) is Greater than bucket capacity (85bytes)-PACKET REJECTED

Incoming Packet size: 77
Bytes remaining to Transmit: 77
Packet of size 30 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 47
Packet of size 30 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 17
Packet of size 17 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 0

Incoming Packet size: 15
Bytes remaining to Transmit: 15
Packet of size 15 Transmitted----Bytes Remaining to Transmit: 0

Incoming packet size (93bytes) is Greater than bucket capacity (85bytes)-PACKET REJECTED
```

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

ClientTCP.py

```
from socket import *
serverName = '127.0.0.1'
serverPort = 12000
clientSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM)
clientSocket.connect((serverName,serverPort))
sentence = input("\nEnter file name: ")

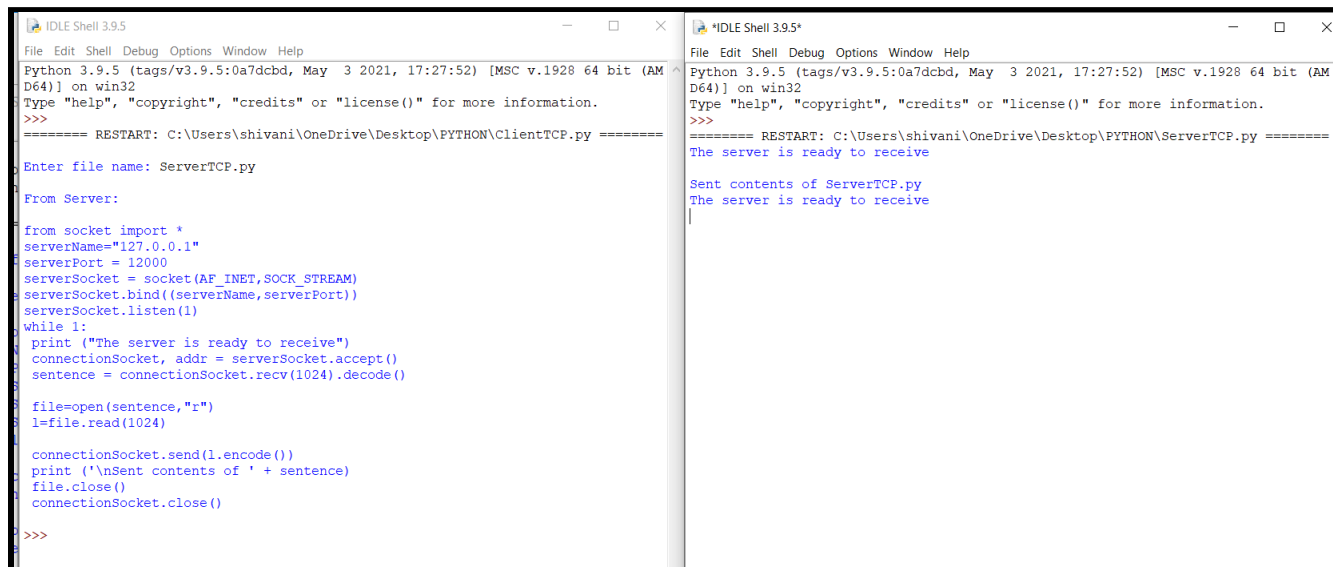
clientSocket.send(sentence.encode())
filecontents = clientSocket.recv(1024).decode()
print ("\nFrom Server:\n")
print(filecontents)
clientSocket.close()
```

ServerTCP.py

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

    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(1024)

    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
    print ('\nSent contents of ' + sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()
OUTPUT:
```



The image shows two side-by-side screenshots of the IDLE Shell 3.9.5 interface. The left window shows the execution of a client program (ClientTCP.py) where the user enters the file name 'ServerTCP.py'. The right window shows the execution of the server program (ServerTCP.py), which prints 'The server is ready to receive' and then 'Sent contents of ServerTCP.py'.

```
Python 3.9.5 (tags/v3.9.5:0a7dcbd, May 3 2021, 17:27:52) [MSC v.1928 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\shivani\OneDrive\Desktop\PYTHON\ClientTCP.py =====
Enter file name: ServerTCP.py
From Server:
from socket import *
serverName="127.0.0.1"
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET,SOCK_STREAM)
serverSocket.bind((serverName,serverPort))
serverSocket.listen(1)
while 1:
    print ("The server is ready to receive")
    connectionSocket, addr = serverSocket.accept()
    sentence = connectionSocket.recv(1024).decode()

    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(1024)

    connectionSocket.send(l.encode())
    print ('\nSent contents of ' + sentence)
    file.close()
    connectionSocket.close()
>>>
```

```
Python 3.9.5 (tags/v3.9.5:0a7dcbd, May 3 2021, 17:27:52) [MSC v.1928 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\shivani\OneDrive\Desktop\PYTHON\ServerTCP.py =====
The server is ready to receive
Sent contents of ServerTCP.py
The server is ready to receive
|
```

6. 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.

ClientUDP.py

```

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

sentence = input("\nEnter file name: ")

clientSocket.sendto(bytes(sentence,"utf-8"),(serverName, serverPort))

filecontents,serverAddress = clientSocket.recvfrom(2048)
print ('\nReply from Server:\n')
print (filecontents.decode("utf-8"))
# for i in filecontents:
# print(str(i), end = '')
clientSocket.close()
clientSocket.close()

```

ServerUDP.py

```

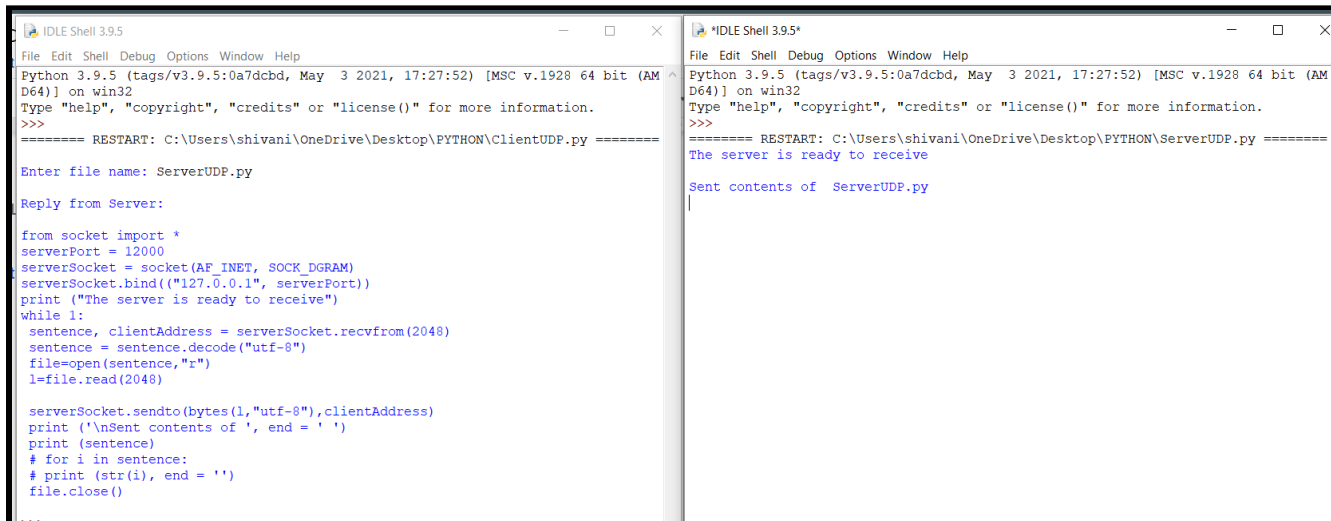
from socket import *
serverPort = 12000
serverSocket = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_DGRAM)
serverSocket.bind(("127.0.0.1", serverPort))
print ("The server is ready to receive")
while 1:
    sentence, clientAddress = serverSocket.recvfrom(2048)
    sentence = sentence.decode("utf-8")
    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(2048)

    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l,"utf-8"),clientAddress)

    print ('\nSent contents of ', end = ' ')
    print (sentence)
    # for i in sentence:
    # print (str(i), end = '')
    file.close()

```


OUTPUT:



The image displays two side-by-side screenshots of the IDLE Shell 3.9.5 window, showing the execution of a UDP server and client program.

Left Window (ClientUDP.py):

```
Python 3.9.5 (tags/v3.9.5:0a7dcbd, May 3 2021, 17:27:52) [MSC v.1928 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\shivani\OneDrive\Desktop\PYTHON\ClientUDP.py =====
Enter file name: ServerUDP.py
Reply from 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)
    sentence = sentence.decode("utf-8")
    file=open(sentence,"r")
    l=file.read(2048)

    serverSocket.sendto(bytes(l,"utf-8"),clientAddress)
    print ('\nSent contents of ', end = ' ')
    print (sentence)
    # for i in sentence:
    # print (str(i), end = '')
    file.close()
```

Right Window (ServerUDP.py):

```
Python 3.9.5 (tags/v3.9.5:0a7dcbd, May 3 2021, 17:27:52) [MSC v.1928 64 bit (AMD64)] on win32
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license()" for more information.
>>>
===== RESTART: C:\Users\shivani\OneDrive\Desktop\PYTHON\ServerUDP.py =====
The server is ready to receive
Sent contents of ServerUDP.py
|
```