

## **EXPERIMENT – 6**

**AIM:** - Write a program to implement error detection and correction using HAMMING code concept. Make a test run to input data stream and verify error correction feature.

**CODE: -**

```
def calcRedundantBits(m):
    #Use the formula  $2^r \geq m+r$  +1
    for i in range(m):
        if(2**i >= m+i+1):
            return i

def posRedundantBits(data, r):
    # Redundancy bits are placed at the positions
    j = 0
    k = 1
    m = len(data)
    res = ''
    # If position is power of 2 then insert '0' Else append the data
    for i in range(1, m+r+1):
        if(i == 2**j):
            res = res + '0'
            j += 1
        else:
            res = res + data[-1 * k]
            k += 1
    # The result is reversed since positions are counted backwards. (m + r+1
... 1)
    return res[::-1]

def calcParityBits(arr, r):
    n = len(arr)
    # For finding rth parity bit, iterate over
```

```

#0 or -1
for i in range(r):
    val = 0
    for j in range(1, n+1):

        # If position has 1 in its significant
        # position then Bitwise OR the array value
        # to find parity bit value.
        if(j & (2**i) == (2**i)):
            val=val^int(arr[-1*j])
            #-1*j is given since array is reversed

    # String Concatenation
    #(0 to n - 2^r)+paritybit+(n - 2^r + 1 to n)
    arr=arr[:n-(2**i)]+str(val)+arr[n-(2**i)+1:]
return arr

def detectError(arr, nr):
    n=len(arr)
    res = 0

    # Calculate parity bits again
    for i in range(nr):
        val = 0
        for j in range(1, n + 1):
            if(j & (2**i) == (2**i)):
                val=val^int(arr[-1*j])

    # Create a binary no by appending
    # parity bits together.

    res = res + val*(10**i)

    # Convert binary to decimal
    return int(str(res), 2)

# Enter the data to be transmitted
data = '1011001'

# Calculate the no of Redundant Bits Required
m = len(data)
r = calcRedundantBits(m)

# Determine the positions of Redundant Bits
arr = posRedundantBits(data, r)

# Determine the parity bits
arr = calcParityBits(arr, r)

```

```

# Data to be transferred
print("Data transferred is " + arr)

# Stimulate error in transmission by changing
# a bit value.
# 10101001110 -> 11101001110, error in 10th position.

arr = '10101001110'
print("Error Data is " + arr)
correction = detectError(arr, r)
if(correction==0):
    print("There is no error in the received message.")
else:
    print("The position of error is ",len(arr)-correction+1,"from the left")

```

### OUTPUT:-

```

main.py | Run | Output | Clear
1- def calcRedundantBits(m):
2-     # Use the formula  $2^r \geq m + r + 1$ 
3-     for i in range(m):
4-         if(2**i >= m + i + 1):
5-             return i
6-
7- def posRedundantBits(data, r):
8-     # Redundancy bits are placed at the positions
9-     j = 0
10-    k = 1
11-    m = len(data)
12-    res = ''
13-    # If position is power of 2 then insert '0' Else append the data
14-    for i in range(1, m+r+1):
15-        if(i == 2**j):
16-            res = res + '0'
17-            j += 1
18-        else:
19-            res = res + data[-1 * k]
20-            k += 1
21-    # The result is reversed since positions are counted backwards. (m + r+1 ... 1)
22-    return res[::-1]
23-
24-
25- def calcParityBits(arr, r):
26-     n = len(arr)
27-     # For finding rth parity bit, iterate over
28-     # 0 to r - 1
29-     for i in range(r):
30-         val = 0
31-         for j in range(1, n + 1):
32-
33-             # If position has 1 in ith significant
34-             # position then Bitwise OR the array value
35-             # to find parity bit value.
36-             if(j & (2**i) == (2**i)):

```

### RESULT:-

The code for HAMMING CODE have been executed successfully and the output is verified.