# Design, implement and test Error Detection Module in Simulated Network Environment

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## Design

This assignment is implemented using C++ programming language. The programming paradigm used is Object Oriented Programming.

There are 3 principal components of the System, as shown in Fig. 1:

- Sender: Sends Untainted and Tainted Data through the Channel.
   Responsible for Data Generation and Data Mutation for testing the ErrorDetection algorithms.
- 2. Channel: Maintains a synchronous queue through which Data Transmission takes place. Responsible for allocation of Shared Memory and Semaphores and their subsequent deallocation.
- 3. Receiver: Receives the Untainted and Tainted Data through the Channel. Responsible for testing ErrorDetection Algorithms against Tainted Data.

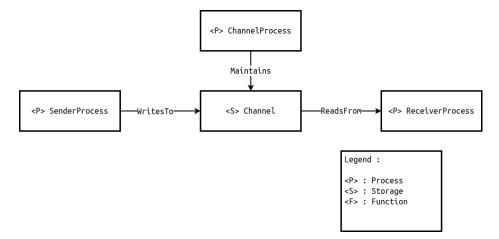


Fig. 1

# Algorithm for Sender

```
Channel.open() # Open the channel
Packet()
                  # Initialize a packet
                   # with random data
for()
    Packet.packFrame()
                            # Sets the VRC, LRC,
                             # CheckSum, CRC
    Channel.write(Packet)
                            # TAINT TIMES : Number of
    for (TAINT TIMES)
                             # To taint the Packet Data
                             # Randomly flip Bits
    Packet.taintFrame()
                             # (Single/Burst)
    Channel.write(Packet)
```

# Algorithm for Channel

## Algorithm for Receiver

#### **Packet Structure**

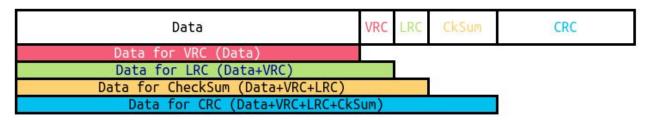


Fig. 2

## SourceCode Structure

#### • Header

- Packet.hpp Contains Packet{} Class and PacketCompare()
   function.
  - Packet.Packet() Initialises the Packet frame with random data.
  - Packet.packFrame() Calculates CRC, LRC, VRC and CkSum on the Packet Frame. Prepares the packet for delivery over Channel.

- Packet.taintFrame() Introduces Bit/Burst Error (randomly choice).
- Packet.getFrame(buffer) Writes the Packet frame into the buffer.
- Packet.unpackFrame(buffer) Reads the buffer to construct the Packet frame.
- Packet.checkError() Returns which errors are detected for a Received Packet.
- packetCompare(Up, Tp) Compares a Tainted
   Packet(Tp) and its corresponding Untainted Packet(Up)
   to find which Error Detection Algorithms failed.
- Taint.hpp Contains Taint{} class.
  - Taint.Taint() Initalises two helper tables for inducing bit and burst errors.
  - Taint.taintBit(buffer) Flip a random bit in the buffer.
  - Taint.taintBurst(buffer) Flip a series of closeby bits in a buffer.
- VRC.hpp, LRC.hpp, CkSum.hpp, CRC.hpp Contains
   VRC{}, LRC{}, CkSum{}, CRC{} classes, respectively. Here '\_' stands for the corresponding VRC, LRC, CkSum, CRC.
  - .calc(buffer) Calculate \_ for the buffer.
  - .insert(buffer, ) Inserts into the buffer
  - .isOk(buffer) Checks if the buffer is corrupted or not.
  - CRC.CRC() Initializes a helper table for fast CRC Calculation.

- Log.hpp Contains Log{} class.
  - write() Shows which Algorithm failed in Error Detection.
  - endStats() Shows summary.
- Channel.hpp Contains Channel{} class.
  - Channel.init() Allocate Shared Memory and Semaphores for IPC
  - Channel.open() Open the already allocated Shared Memory and Semaphores.
  - Channel.read() Read received bytes from channel.
  - Channel.write() Write bytes into channel.
- Error.hpp Contains Error{} class.
  - Enables enables proper Error Handling Mechanism for debugging and likes.
- o Constant.hpp Contains a few typedefs and shared constants.

#### • Main

- SenderProcess.cpp Sends untainted and tainted packets
- ChannelProcess.cpp Maintains underlying Shared Memory and Semaphores.
- ReceiverProcess.cpp Receives untainted and tainted packets for evaluation

## **Test Cases**

The entire process is automated. Errors are injected randomly. A few examples where :

Error is detected by checksum but not by CRC (crc16).
 Untainted Data / Tainted Data

2. Error is detected by VRC but not by CRC(crc16). Untainted Data / Tainted Data

EAFFFC009AE663421173676A8F54B4121F833288B373933394FCAE86DE77365E664E92302123CB5C849A238F2016DCB15D7FCCA026E7D7EF503B004B6A175C2E
EAFDFC009AE663421173676A0354B4121F833288B373933394FCAE86DE77365E664E92302123CB5C849A238F2017DCF15D7FCCA026E7D7EF507B004A6A175C2E

An extensive list(Errors.txt) is attached with the document.

# Result and Analysis

% is calculated by the following formula =

(ErrorNotDetected)/(NumPackets) \* 100

Runs	VRC	LRC	CkSum16	CRC16
1	46.236115%	0.918449%	0.138395%	0.001511%
2	46.237466%	0.918807%	0.138468%	0.001529%
3	46.235023%	0.919800%	0.138611%	0.001428%
4	46.231511%	0.925847%	0.135049%	0.001260%
5	46.215128%	0.919305%	0.134611%	0.001659%

## CRC32 showed no error over Random Mutations

• Average error percentage for VRC =46.231047%

• Average error percentage for LRC = 0.920442%

• Average error percentage for CheckSum (16 bit) = 0.138426%

• Average error percentage for CRC (16 bit) = 0.001477%

The above data shows that CRC, although computationally similar to VRC, LRC or CheckSum, is more sensitive to Erroneous Data than the other algorithms.