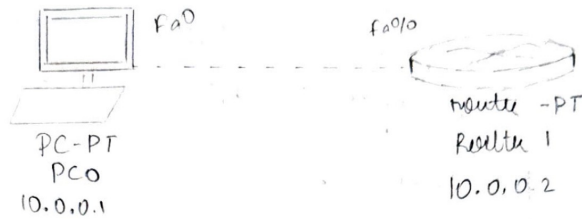


Week - 9

18/8/23

Aim: To understand the operation of TELNET by accessing the router in server from a PC in IT Office.

Topology:



Procedure:

Step 1: Create a topology given above:

Step 2: Set the IP address & gateway as 10.0.0.1 and 10.0.0.2 resp

Step 3: In router, in CLI,

```
router > enable
router# configt
router (config)# interface hostname r1
r1 (config)# enable secret P1
r1 (config)# interface fa0/0
r1 (config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.2 255.0.0.0
r1 (config-if)# no shut
r1 (config-if)# line vty 0 5
r1 (config-line)# login
r1 (config-line)# password P0
r1 (config-line)# exit
r1 (config)# exit
```

Step 4: In command prompt of PC,

PC > ping 10.0.0.2

pinging 10.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

reply from 10.0.0.2 : bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 255

reply from 10.0.0.2 : bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 255

reply from 10.0.0.2 : bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 255

reply from 10.0.0.2 : bytes = 32 time = 0ms TTL = 255

ping statistics for 10.0.0.2:

packets: sent = 4, received = 4, lost = 0 (0% loss)

PC > telnet 10.0.0.2

Trying 10.0.0.2 ... Open

User Access Verification

password: (P0)

r1 > enable

password: (P1)

r1 # show ip route

codes: C - connected

C 10.0.0.0/8 is directly connected, FastEthernet 0/0

6/10

9/9/23

Topology:



Output:

The screenshot shows the 'PC0' window in Packet Tracer, with the 'Command Prompt' tab active. The window title is 'PC0' and it has standard window controls. The command prompt interface shows the following text:

```
Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
PC>ping 10.0.0.2

Pinging 10.0.0.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=0ms TTL=255
Reply from 10.0.0.2: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 10.0.0.2:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 1ms, Average = 0ms

PC>telnet 10.0.0.2
Trying 10.0.0.2 ...Open

User Access Verification

Password:
rl>enable
Password:
rl#
```

## Cycle-2

i) Write a program for error detecting code using CRC-CCITT

```
#include <stdio.h>
char m[50], g[50], r[50], q[50], temp[50]
word caltrans(int);
word crc(int);
word calram();
void shift();
void main() {
    int n, i=0;
    char ch, flag=0;
    printf("Enter frame bits: ");
    while ((ch = getc(stdin)) != '\n')
        m[i++] = ch;
    n = i;
    for (i=0; i<16; i++)
        m[n++] = '0';
    m[n] = '\0';
    printf("message after appending 16 zeros: %s", m);
    for (i=0; i<=16; i++)
        g[i] = '0';
    g[0] = g[4] = g[11] = g[16] = '1'; g[17] = '\0';
    printf("In quotient: %s", q);
    caltrans(n);
    printf("In + ramitted frame: %s", m);
    printf("Enter transmitted frame: ");
```

```

scanf("%s", m);
printf("CRC checking\n");
crc(n);
printf("\n\nLast remainder: %s", r);
for (i = 0; i < 16; i++) {
    if (r[i] == '0')
        flag = 1;
    else
        continue;
    if (flag == 1)
        printf("Error during transmission");
    else
        printf("Received frame is correct");
}

```

```

void crc(int n) {
    int i, j;
    for (i = 0; i < n; i++)
        r[i] = m[i];
    for (i = 0; i < n - 16; i++) {
        if (r[0] == '1')
            q[i] = 1;
        else
            q[i] = 0;
        shift();
    }
    r[16] = m[i + 1];
    r[17] = '\0';
}

```

```

void calram1() {
    int i, j;
    for (i = 1; i < 16; i++)
        r[i-1] = ((int)temp[i-4] ^ ((int)g[i] - 4) + 4);
}

```

```

void shift1() {
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i < 16; i++)
        r[i-1] = r[i];
}

```

```

void caltrans(int n) {
    int i, k = 0;
    for (i = n-16; i < n; i++)
        m[i] = ((int)m[i-4] ^ ((int)r[k++] - 4) + 4);
    m[i] = '\0';
}

```

Output

Enter frame bits: 1011

message after appending 16 zeros: 1011 0000 0000 0000

generator: 1000100000100001

quotient: 1001

transmitted frame: 1011 1011 0001 0110 1011

Enter transmitted frame: 1011 1011 0001 0110 1011

last remainder: 0000 0000 0000 0000

Received frame is correct:

6/10

9/9/23



Output:

```
Enter the frame bits:1011
Message after appending 16 zeros:10110000000000000000
generator:10001000000100001

quotient:1011
transmitted frame:10111011000101101011
Enter transmitted frame:10111011000101101011
CRC checking

last remainder:0000000000000000

Received frame is correct
Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 14.468 s
Press any key to continue.
```

2) Write a program for congestion control using leaky bucket algorithm

```

→ #include <stdio.h>
int main() {
    int incoming, outgoing, bucket_size, n, store = 0;
    printf("Enter bucket-size, outgoing rate and no. of\n");
    inputs: ");
    scanf("%d %d %d", &bucket_size, &outgoing, &n);
    while (n != 0) {
        printf("Enter the incoming packet size: ");
        scanf("%d", &incoming);
        if (incoming <= (bucket_size - store)) {
            store += incoming;
            printf("Bucket bucket size %d out of %d in", store,
                bucket_size);
            store = bucket_size;
        }
        store = store - outgoing;
        store = store < 0 ? 0 : store;
        printf("After outgoing %d packets up\n", store, bucket_size);
        out %d in buffer\n", store, bucket_size);
        n--;
    }
    return 0;
}

```

Output: Enter bucket, outgoing rate & no of input  
20 10 2 2

Enter incoming packet size: 30  
incoming packet size: 30  
dropped 10 no of packets  
Bucket buffer size 0 Out 20



After outgoing 10 packets left out 20 in buffer.

Enter incoming packet size : 10

incoming packet size 10

Bucket buffer size 10 out 20

After outgoing 10 packets left out of 20 in buffer.

6/10

9/9/23

Output:

```
Enter bucket size, outgoing rate and no of inputs: 20 10 2
Enter the incoming packet size : 30
Incoming packet size 30
Dropped 10 no of packets
Bucket buffer size 0 out of 20
After outgoing 10 packets left out of 20 in buffer
Enter the incoming packet size : 10
Incoming packet size 10
Bucket buffer size 20 out of 20
After outgoing 10 packets left out of 20 in buffer

Process returned 0 (0x0)   execution time : 22.003 s
Press any key to continue.
```