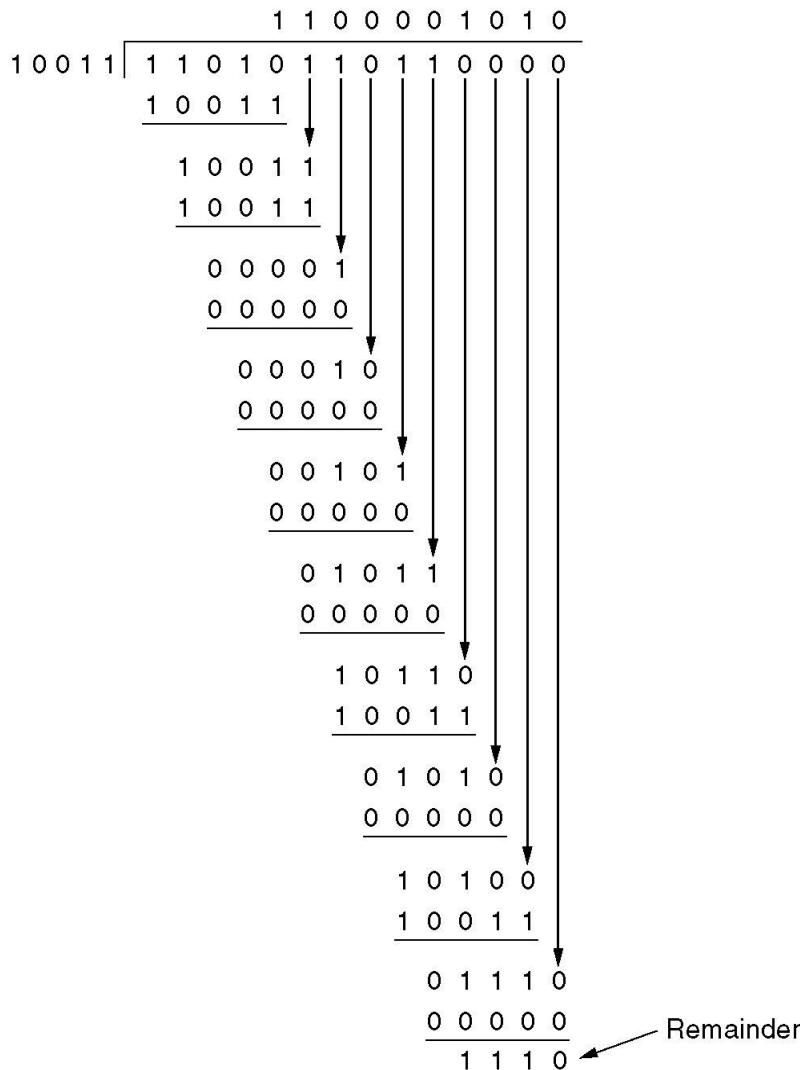


Frame : 1101011011

Generator: 10011

Message after 4 zero bits are appended: 11010110110000



Transmitted frame: 11010110111110

## Cyclic Redundancy Check

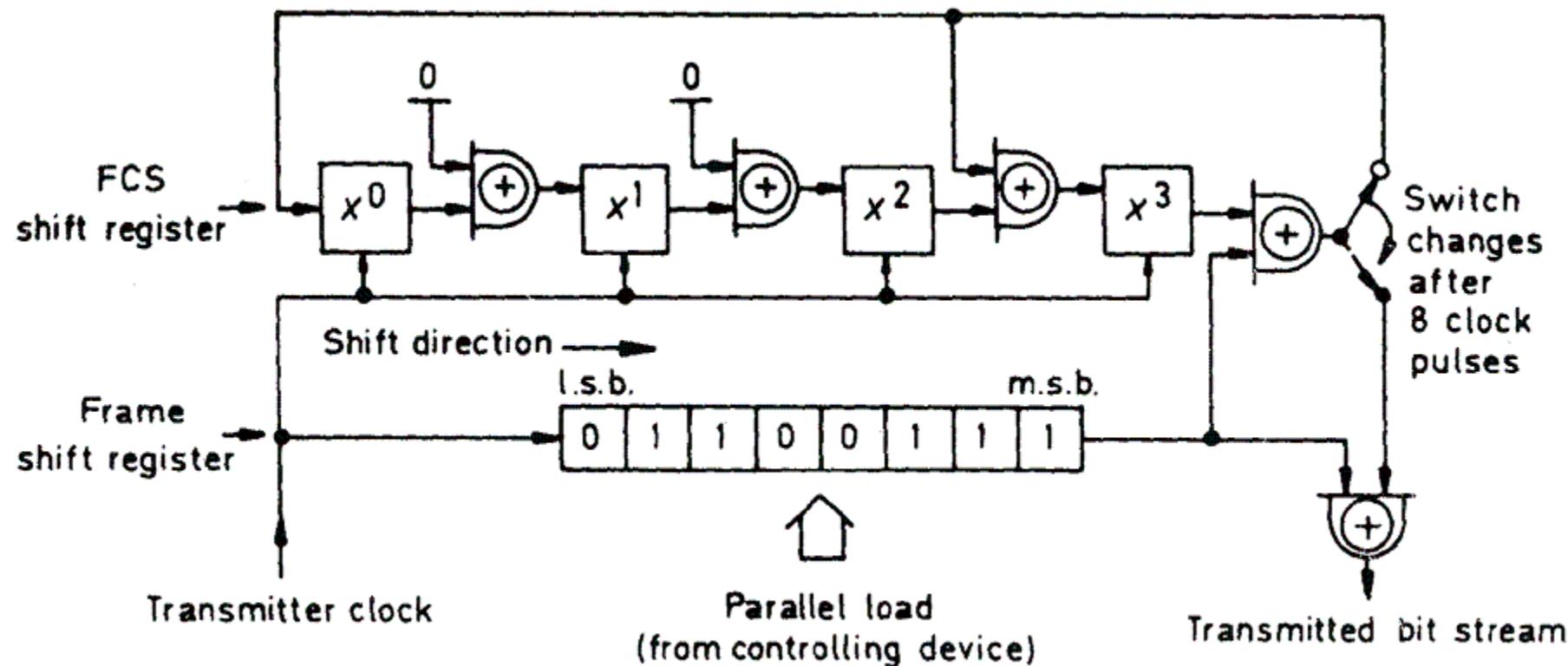
- kódové slovo sa chápe ako polynóm s koeficientami 0 a 1
- napr.  $110001 \leftrightarrow x^5 + x^4 + 1$
- z  $m$ -bitovej správy (dát)  $M(x)$  sa vytvára slovo dĺžky  $m+r$  reprezentujúce polynóm  $T(x)$  – *transmitted frame*, ktorý je deliteľný generujúcim polynómom  $G(x)$  - *generátor*
  - $U(x) = M(x) \cdot x^r$
  - $U(x)$  sa vydelenie  $G(x)$  a dostaneme zvyšok  $R(x)$  - *remainder*
  - $T(x) = U(x) - R(x)$
- použitie:
  - namiesto  $T(x)$  príde  $T(x) + E(x)$
  - chyba sa odhalí vtedy, ak  $G(x)$  nedelí  $E(x)$  - *error* bez zvyšku
  - detektuje veľké množstvo chýb

# FCS – Frame Check Sequence

Generator:  $x^4 + x^3 + 1$

Active bits:  $x^3, x^0$

Frame contents: 11100110



Name	Uses	Representations		
		Normal	Reversed	Reversed reciprocal
CRC-1	most hardware; also known as parity bit	0x1	0x1	0x1
CRC-4-ITU	<a href="#">G.704</a>	0x3	0xC	0x9
CRC-5-EPC	Gen 2 RFID <sup>[15]</sup>	0x09	0x12	0x14
CRC-5-ITU	<a href="#">G.704</a>	0x15	0x15	0x1A
CRC-5-USB	<a href="#">USB token packets</a>	0x05	0x14	0x12
CRC-6-ITU	<a href="#">G.704</a>	0x03	0x30	0x21
CRC-7	telecom systems, <a href="#">G.707</a> , <a href="#">G.832</a> , MMC, SD	0x09	0x48	0x44
<a href="#">CRC-8-CCITT</a>	I.432.1; ATMHEC, ISDNHEC and cell delineation	0x07	0xE0	0x83
CRC-8-Dallas/Maxim	1-Wire bus	0x31	0x8C	0x98
CRC-8		0xD5	0xAB	<a href="#">0xEA[7]</a>
CRC-8-SAE J1850	<a href="#">AES3</a>	0x1D	0xB8	0x8E
<a href="#">CRC-8-WCDMA</a>	[16]	0x9B	0xD9	<a href="#">0xCD[7]</a>
CRC-10	ATM; <a href="#">I.610</a>	0x233	0x331	0x319
CRC-11	FlexRay <sup>[17]</sup>	0x385	0x50E	0x5C2
CRC-12	telecom systems <sup>[18][19]</sup>	0x80F	0xF01	<a href="#">0xC07[7]</a>
<a href="#">CRC-15-CAN</a>		0x4599	0x4CD1	0x62CC
<a href="#">CRC-15-MPT1327</a>	[20]	0x6815	0x540B	0x740A
<a href="#">CRC-16-IBM</a>	Bisync, Modbus, USB, ANSI X3.28, SIA DC-07, many others; also known as <i>CRC-16</i> and <i>CRC-16-ANSI</i>	0x8005	0xA001	0xC002
CRC-16-CCITT	X.25, V.41, HDLC FCS, XMODEM, Bluetooth, PACTOR, SD, many others; known as <i>CRC-CCITT</i>	0x1021	0x8408	<a href="#">0x8810[7]</a>
<a href="#">CRC-16-T10-DIF</a>	<a href="#">SCSI DIF</a>	<a href="#">0x8BB7[21]</a>	0xEDD1	0xC5DB
<a href="#">CRC-16-DNP</a>	DNP, IEC 870, M-Bus	0x3D65	0xA6BC	0x9EB2
<a href="#">CRC-16-DECT</a>	cordless telephones[22]	0x0589	0x91A0	0x82C4
<a href="#">CRC-16-ARINC</a>	ACARS applications <sup>[23]</sup>	0xA02B	0xD405	0xD015
Fletcher	Used in Adler-32 A & B CRCs		<a href="#">Not a CRC; see Fletcher's checksum</a>	
CRC-24	FlexRay <sup>[17]</sup>	0x5D6DCB	0xD3B6BA	0xAEB6E5
<a href="#">CRC-24-Radix-64</a>	OpenPGP, RTCM104v3	0x864CFB	0xDF3261	0xC3267D
CRC-30	<a href="#">CDMA</a>	0x2030B9C7	0x38E74301	0x30185CE3
Adler-32	Zlib		<a href="#">Not a CRC; see Adler-32</a>	
CRC-32	HDLC, ANSI X3.66, ITU-TV.42, Ethernet, Serial ATA, MPEG-2, PKZIP, Gzip, Bzip2, PNG, <sup>[24]</sup> many others	0x04C11DB7	0xEDB88320	<a href="#">0x82608EDB[10]</a>
CRC-32C (Castagnoli)	iSCSI, SCTP, G.hn payload, SSE4.2, Btrfs, ext4	0x1EDC6F41	0x82F63B78	<a href="#">0x8F6E37A0[10]</a>
CRC-32K (Koopman)		0x741B8CD7	0xEB31D82E	<a href="#">0xBA0DC66B[10]</a>
CRC-32Q	aviation; <a href="#">AIXM</a> <sup>[25]</sup>	0x814141AB	0xD5828281	0xCOA0A0D5
<a href="#">CRC-40-GSM</a>	GSM control channel <sup>[26][27]</sup>	0x0004820009	0x9000412000	0x8002410004
CRC-64-ISO	HDLC, Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL; considered weak for hashing <sup>[28]</sup>	0x0000000000000001B	0xD800000000000000	0x800000000000000D
<a href="#">CRC-64-ECMA-182</a>	ECMA-182, XZ Utils	0x42F0E1EBA9EA3693	0xC96C5795D7870F42	0xA17870F5D4F51B49

## Name Polynomial

CRC-1 (most hardware; also known as parity bit)

CRC-4-ITU (ITU-T G.704, p. 12)

CRC-5-EPC (Gen 2 RFID[1])

CRC-5-ITU (ITU-T G.704, p. 9)

CRC-5-USB (USB token packets)

CRC-6-ITU (ITU-T G.704, p. 3)

CRC-7 (telecom systems, ITU-T G.707, ITU-T G.832, MMC, SD)

CRC-8-CCITT

CRC-8-Dallas/Maxim (1-Wire bus)

CRC-8

CRC-8-SAE J1850

CRC-8-WCDMA [3]

CRC-10 (ATM; ITU-T I.610)

CRC-11 (FlexRay[4])

CRC-12 (telecom systems[5][6])

CRC-15-CAN

CRC-16-IBM (Bisync, Modbus, USB, ANSI X3.28, many others; also known as *CRC-16* and *CRC-16-ANSI*)

CRC-16-CCITT (X.25, V.41, HDLC, XMODEM, Bluetooth, SD, many others; known as *CRC-CCITT*)

CRC-16-T10-DIF (SCSI DIF)

CRC-16-DNP (DNP, IEC 870, M-Bus)

CRC-16-DECT (cordless telephones)[8]

CRC-16-Fletcher Not a CRC; see Fletcher's checksum

CRC-24 (FlexRay[4])

CRC-24-Radix-64 (OpenPGP)

CRC-30 (CDMA)

CRC-32-Adler Not a CRC; see Adler-32

CRC-32 (ISO3309, ANSI X3.66, FIPS PUB 71, FED-STD-1003, ITU-T V.42, Ethernet, SATA, MPEG-2, Gzip, PKZIP, POSIX cksum, PNG,[9] ZMODEM)

CRC-32C(Castagnoli) (iSCSI & SCTP, G.hn payload, SSE4.2)

CRC-32K(Koopman)

CRC-32Q (aviation; AIXM[11])

CRC-40-GSM (GSM control channel[12][13])

CRC-64-ISO (HDLC — ISO 3309, Swiss-Prot/TrEMBL; considered weak for hashing[14])

CRC-64-ECMA-182 (as described in ECMA-182 p. 51)

# CRC Soft

Assume a preformatted frame to be transmitted (including a zero byte at its tail) or a received frame is stored in a byte array `buff[1.. count]`. Also that the 8 active bits of a 9-bit divisor are stored in the most-significant 8 bits of a 16-bit integer `CRCDIV`. The following function will compute and return the 8-bit CRC

```
function CRC : byte;
var      i, j : integer;
          data : integer

begin    data := buff[1] shl 8;
          for j := 2 to count do
            begin
              data := data + buff[j];
              for i := 1 to 8 do
                if ((data and $8000) = $8000) then
                  begin data := data shr 1;
                                data := data xor CRCDIV; end
                else  data := data shl 1;
            end;
          CRC := data shr 8;
end;
```