



BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

Data Link Layer

FRAMING

Data Link Layer



BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

The two main functions of the data link layer are data link control and media access control.

- **Data link control** functions include framing, flow and error control, and software implemented protocols that provide smooth and reliable transmission of frames between nodes.
- The second function of the data link layer is media access control, or how to share the link.

Data Link Layer

Data Link Control (DLC)

Media Access Control (MAC)



- *The data link layer needs to pack bits into **frames**, so that each frame is distinguishable from another.*
- *The postal system practices are a type of framing. The simple act of inserting a letter into an envelope separates one piece of information from another; the envelope serves as the delimiter.*

TYPES OF FRAMING



BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

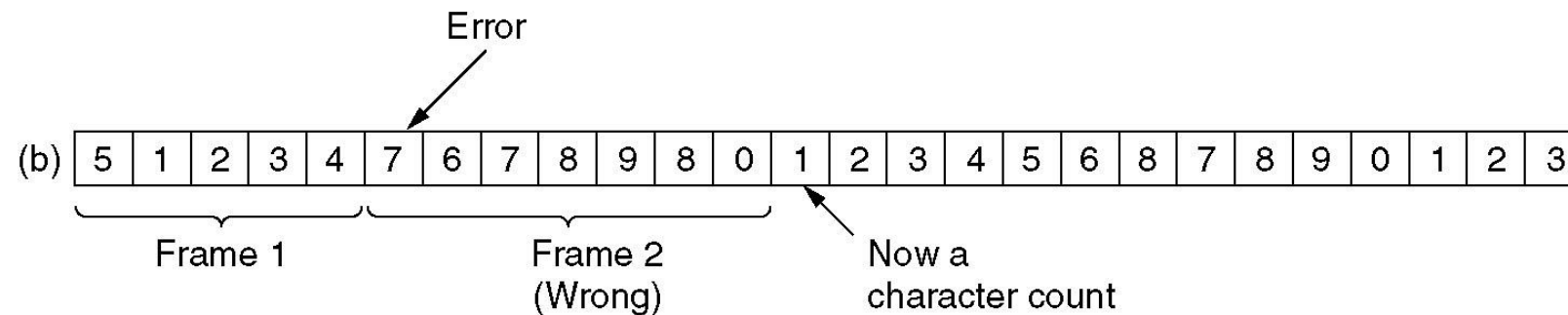
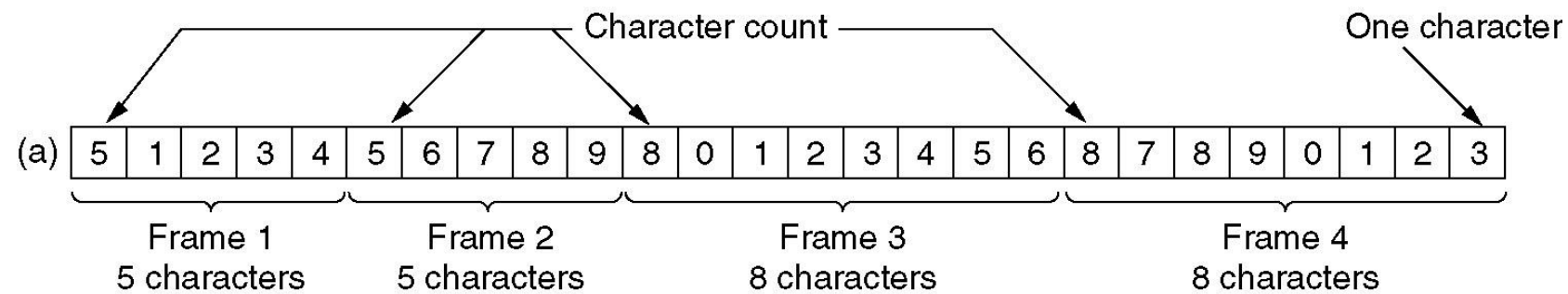
- *Character Count*
- *Flag byte with byte stuffing*
- *Start and End flag with bit stuffing*
- *Physical Coding Violation*

Character Count



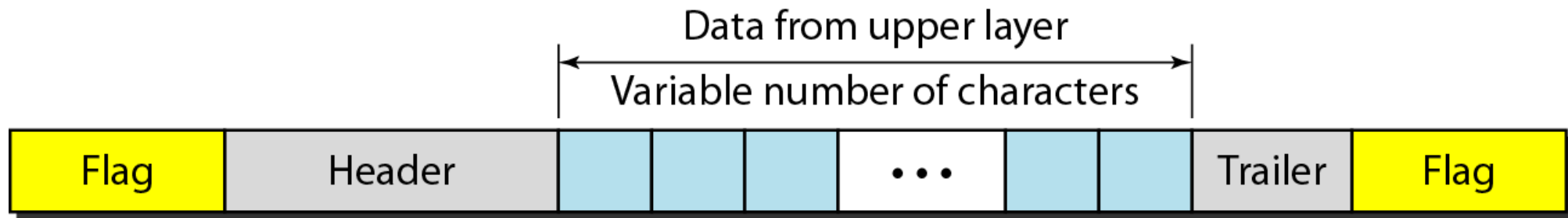
BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

A character stream. (a) Without errors. (b) With one error.





A frame in a character-oriented protocol



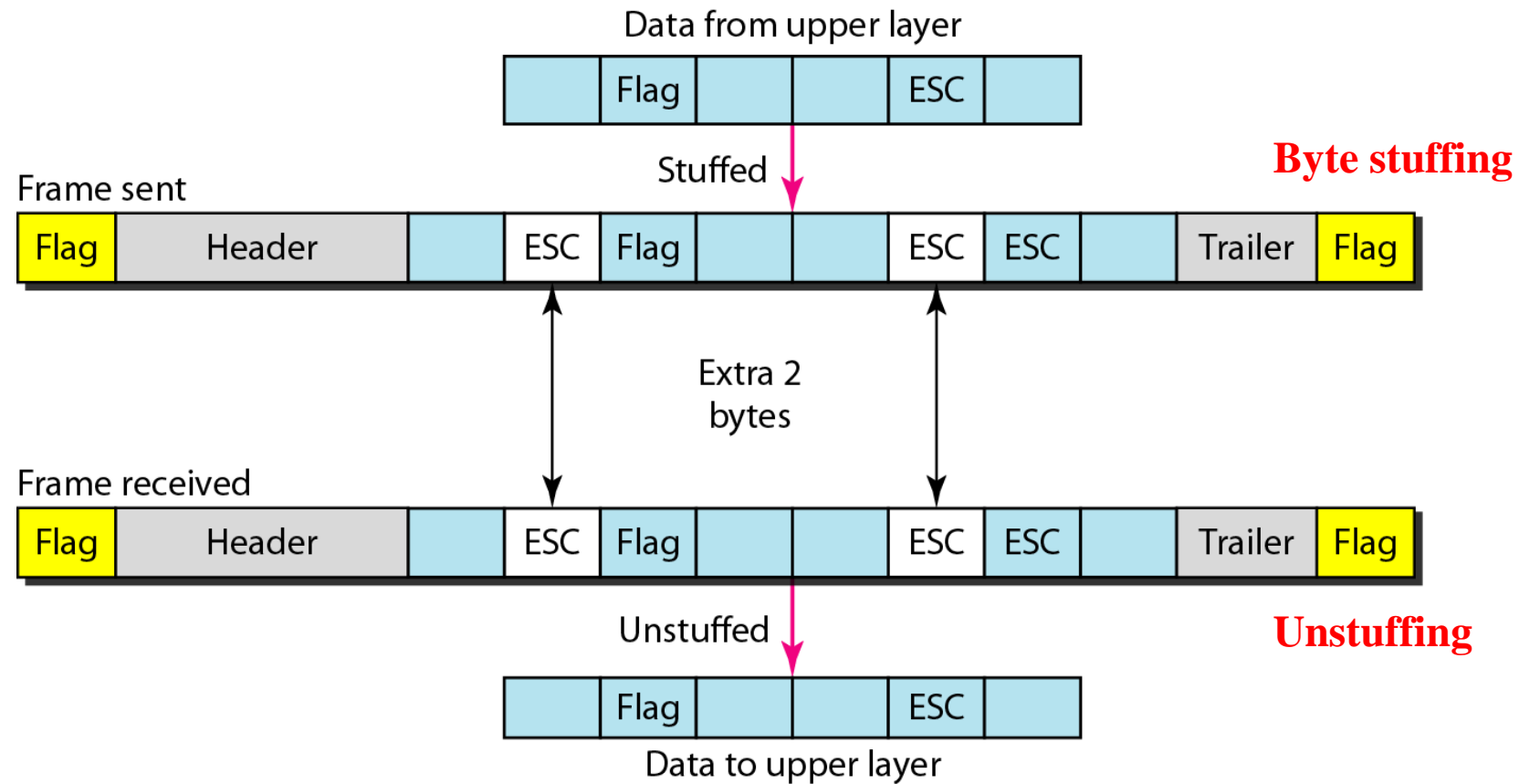
Flag byte with byte stuffing



BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP

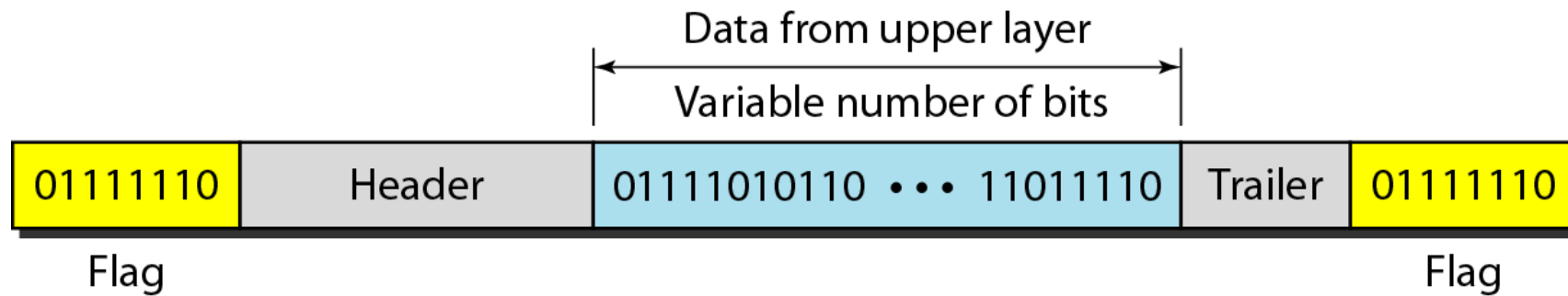
- Byte stuffing is the process of adding 1 extra byte whenever there is a flag or escape character in the text.

Problem : fixed character size assumes character size to be 8 bits : can't handle heterogeneous environment.





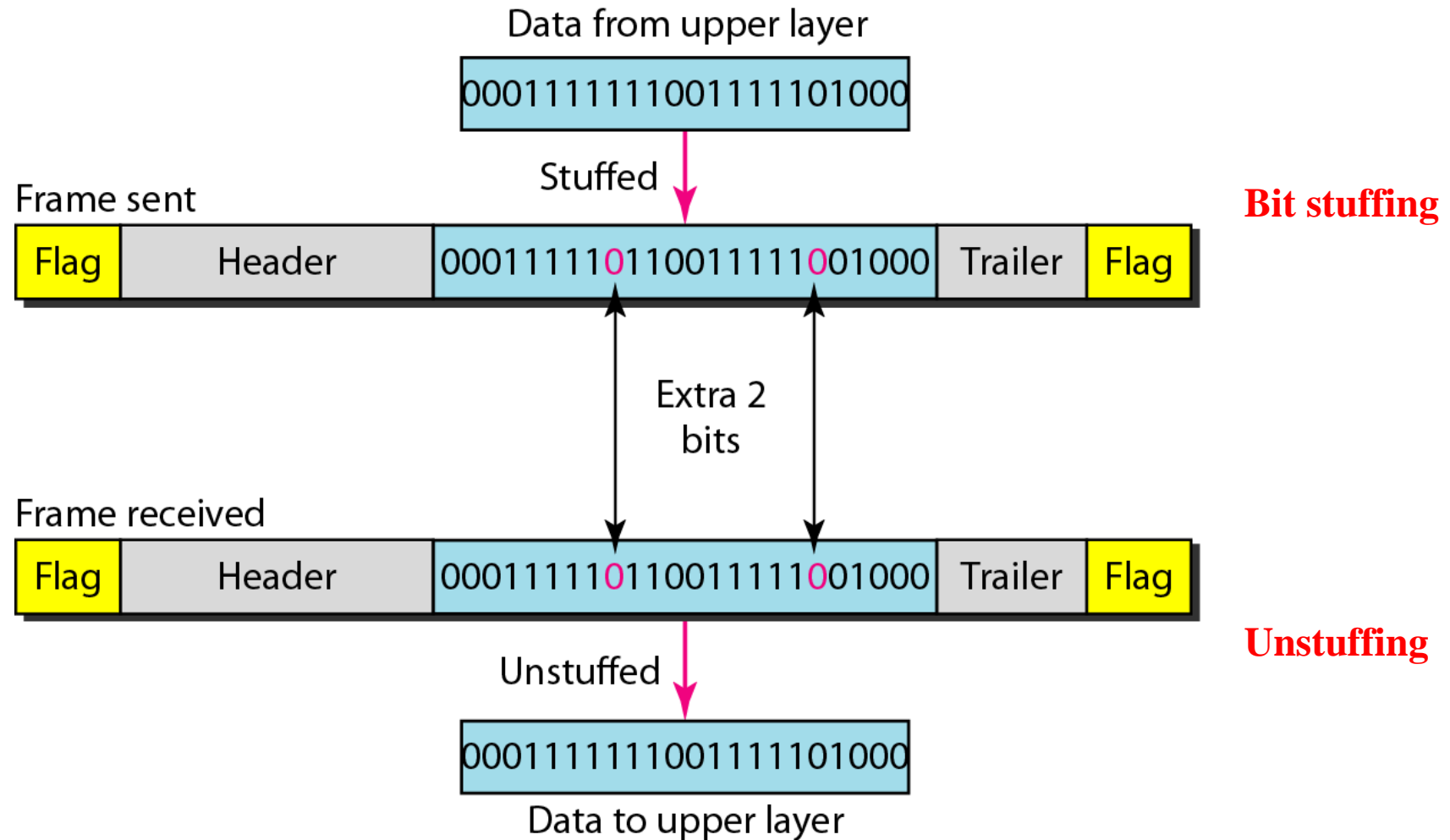
- In Bit stuffing, Each frame begins and ends with a special bit pattern 01111110
- Bit stuffing is the process of adding one extra 0 whenever five consecutive 1s follow a 0 in the data, so that the receiver does not mistake the pattern 01111110 for a flag.



Start and End flag with bit stuffing



BENNETT
UNIVERSITY
TIMES OF INDIA GROUP





- Physical layer coding violations is applicable to networks in which the encoding on the physical medium contains some redundancy.
- In such cases normally, a 1 bit is a high-low pair and a 0 bit is a low-high pair.
- The combinations of low-low and high-high which are not used for data may be used for marking frame boundaries.