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FRAMING

- ★ When node A wishes to transmit a frame to node B, it tells its adaptor to transmit a frame from the node's memory.
- ★ This results in a sequence of bits being sent over the link.
- ★ The adaptor on node B then collects together the sequence of bits arriving on the link and deposits the corresponding frame in B's memory.



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FRAMING

- ★ Framing in the data link layer separates a frame distinguishable from another frame.
- ★ Frame = Header + Network Layer PDU + Trailer.
- ★ In packet switched networks, the block of data called frames are exchanged between nodes, not bits streams.



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TYPES OF FRAMING:-

1) Fixed size framing

1) Fixed size framing

2) Variable size framing

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TYPES OF FRAMING

1. Fixed-size framing.

- ★ Here the size of the frame is fixed and so the frame length acts as delimiter of the frame.
- ★ Consequently, it does not require additional boundary bits to identify the start and end of the frame.

2. Variable-size framing.

- ★ Here, the size of each frame to be transmitted may be different.
- ★ So additional mechanisms are kept to mark the end of one frame and the beginning of the next frame.

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VARIOUS FRAMING APPROACHES



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