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|  | Subject : | | Software : | |
| | | | Hardware : | |
| Branch : | Semester : | Page No. 11 | Prog No. 02 | |
| PROBLEM STATEMENT | Implement the data link layer framing methods such as character, character stuffing and bit stuffing in C. | | | |
| ALGORITHM & CODE : | <p>1. Character framing:</p> <p>In character framing, special characters (like a start and stop character) are used to mark the beginning and end of a frame.</p> <p>2. Character stuffing:</p> <p>Character stuffing is used to ensure that the special characters used for framing don't appear within the data. If the special character appears in the data, an extra "escape" character is inserted before it.</p> <p>3. Bit stuffing:</p> <p>Bit stuffing ensures that a sequence of consecutive bits (like 5 consecutive 1s) does not appear in the data stream. If such a sequence appears, a 0 bit is inserted after 5 consecutive 1s.</p> <p>1. Character framing in C:</p> <p>Here is an implementation of character framing using a START and STOP character.</p> | | | |
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|-----------|------------|-------------|----------|
| Subject : | | Software : | |
| | | Hardware : | |
| Branch : | Semester : | Page No. 12 | Prog No. |

PROBLEM STATEMENT

ALGORITHM & CODE :

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>

#define START_CHAR 'S'
#define STOP_CHAR 'E'
#define ESCAPE_CHAR 'X'

void apply_character_stuffing (char * data) {
    printf ("%c", START_CHAR);
    for (int i = 0; i < strlen (data); i++) {
        if (data[i] == START_CHAR || data[i] == STOP_CHAR) {
            printf ("%c", ESCAPE_CHAR); //stuffing the escape character
        }
        printf ("%c", data[i]);
    }
    printf ("%c", STOP_CHAR);
}

int main () {
    char data[] = "Hello World";
    printf ("Original data : %s\n", data);
    printf ("Stuffed data:");
    apply_character_stuffing (data);
    return 0;
}
```

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REMARKS

GRADE :

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Signature of Student
Date :



Subject :

Software :

Hardware :

Branch :

Semester :

Page No. 13

Prog No.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

ALGORITHM & CODE :

3. Bit Stuffing in C :

In Bit Stuffing, we need to monitor the bit sequence and insert a 0 after five consecutive 1s. Here's how we can do it.

#include <stdio.h>

void apply-bit-stuffing (char* data) {

int bit-count = 0;

printf ("Formatted data with bit stuffing : ");

for (int i = 0; data[i] != '\0'; i++) {

unsigned char byte = data[i];

// check each bit in the byte

for (int j = 7; j >= 0; j--) {

int bit = (byte >> j) & 1;

printf ("%d", bit);

// if we encounter 5 consecutive 1s, insert a 0

if (bit == 1) {

bit-count ++;

if (bit-count == 5) {

printf ("0"); // stuff a zero after 5 consecutive ones

bit-count = 0; // Reset Count

}

} else {

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REMARKS

GRADE :

Signature of Faculty

Date :

Signature of Student

Date :



Subject :

Software :

Hardware :

Branch :

Semester :

Page No. 14

Prog No.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

ALGORITHM & CODE :

```
bit_count = 0; // Reset count on 0
}
}
}
}

int main() {
    char data[] = "HelloWorld";
    printf ("Original Data: %s\n", data);
    apply_bit_stuffing (data);
    return 0;
}
```

Explanation of Each method:

1. Character framing: We simply wrap the data with the START-CHAR and STOP-CHAR.

It is straightforward and used when special characters (such as S and E) are reserved for this purpose.

2. Character stuffing: We loop through the data and check for START-CHAR or STOP-CHAR. If we encounter these we stuff them with an ESCAPE-CHAR to ensure they don't interfere with the framing characters.

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REMARKS

GRADE :

Signature of Faculty

Date :

Signature of Student

Date :



Subject :

Software :

Hardware :

Branch :

Semester :

Page No. 15

Prog No.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

ALGORITHM & CODE :

3. Bit Stuffing: We read each byte of data and examine its bits. If five consecutive 1 bits are found, we insert a 0 to prevent this pattern from being misinterpreted as the end of a frame.

Sample Output of Each Program:

Character Framing:

~~Let's~~

~~Copy~~

Original data: HelloWorld

Framed data: SHelloWorldE

Character Stuffing:

Original Data: Helloworld

Stuffed Data: XSHelloXWorldXE

Bit Stuffing:

Original Data: HelloWorld

Framed Data with Bit Stuffing:

0100100001100101011011000110110001101111001000000
101011101101111011101000110110001100100

INPUT GIVEN

OUTPUT OBTAINED

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