



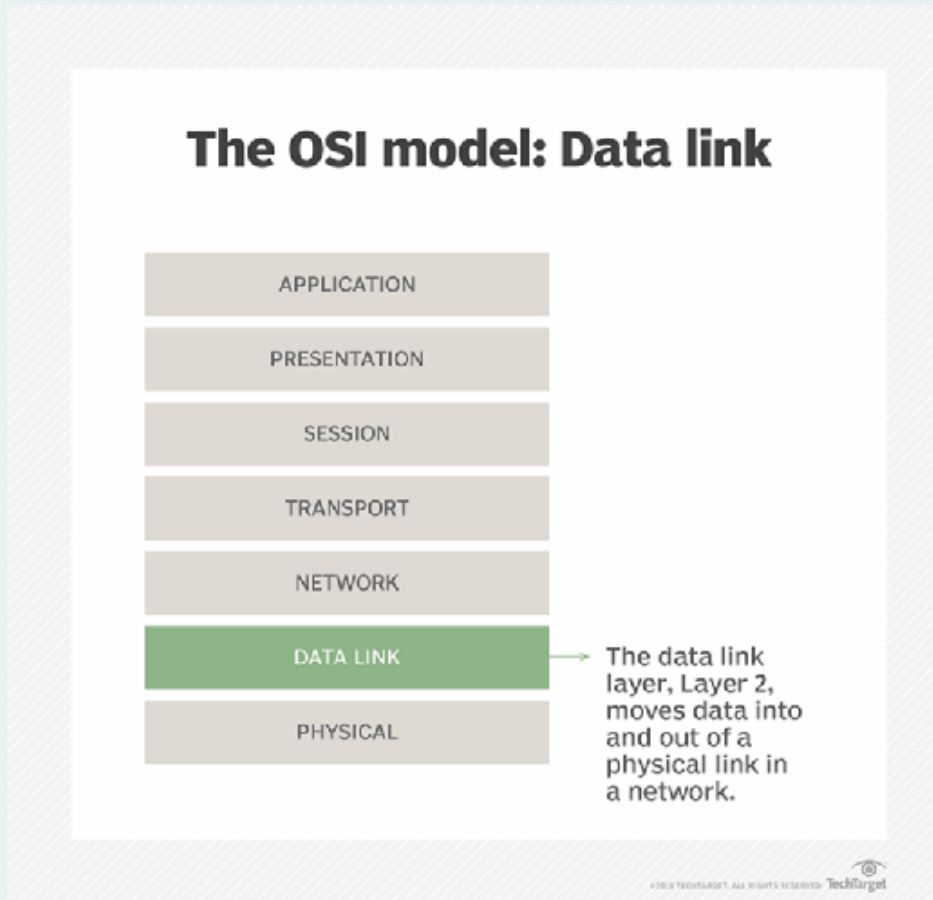
Datalink, Error Detection & Correction

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Agenda

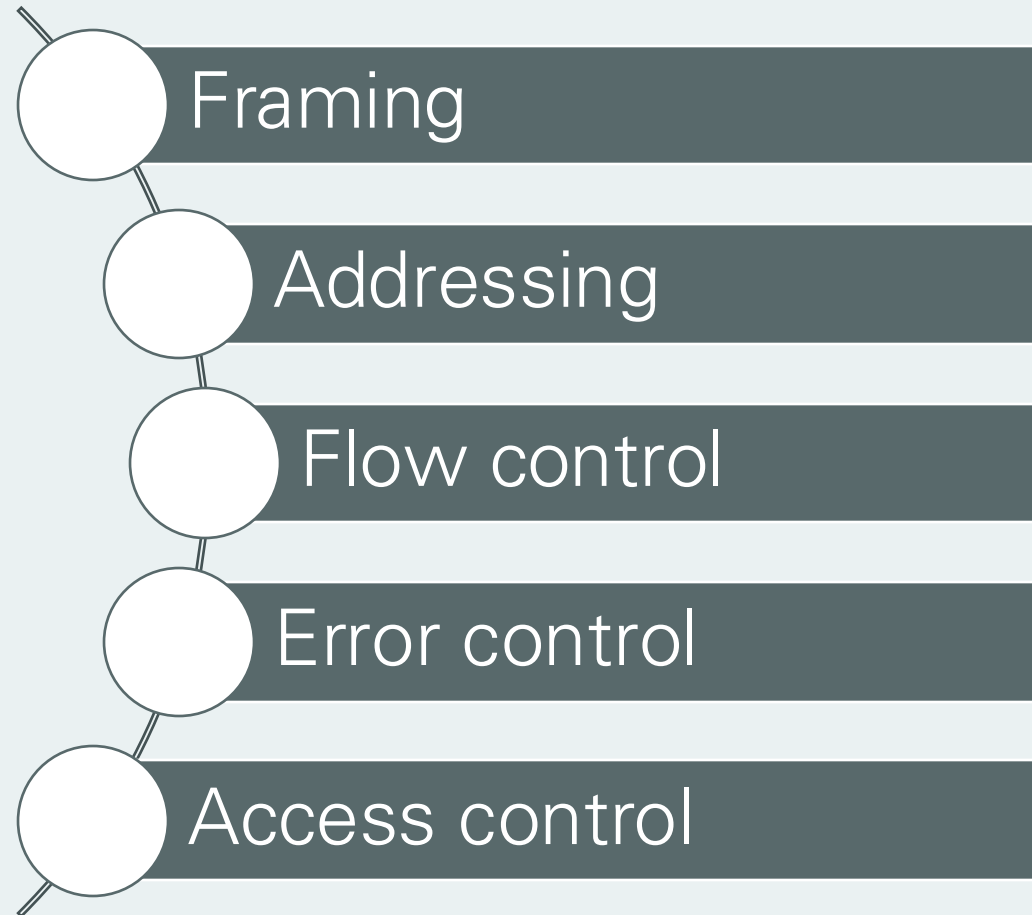
- Introduction to Data Link Layer
- Error Detection Techniques
- Error Correction Techniques
- Conclusion

What is the Data Link Layer?



- 2nd layer in the OSI model
- Bridge between the physical transmission and the network layer
- Ensures reliable data communication between nodes

Key Functions of the Data Link Layer



Framing Example

- E.g. sending an email

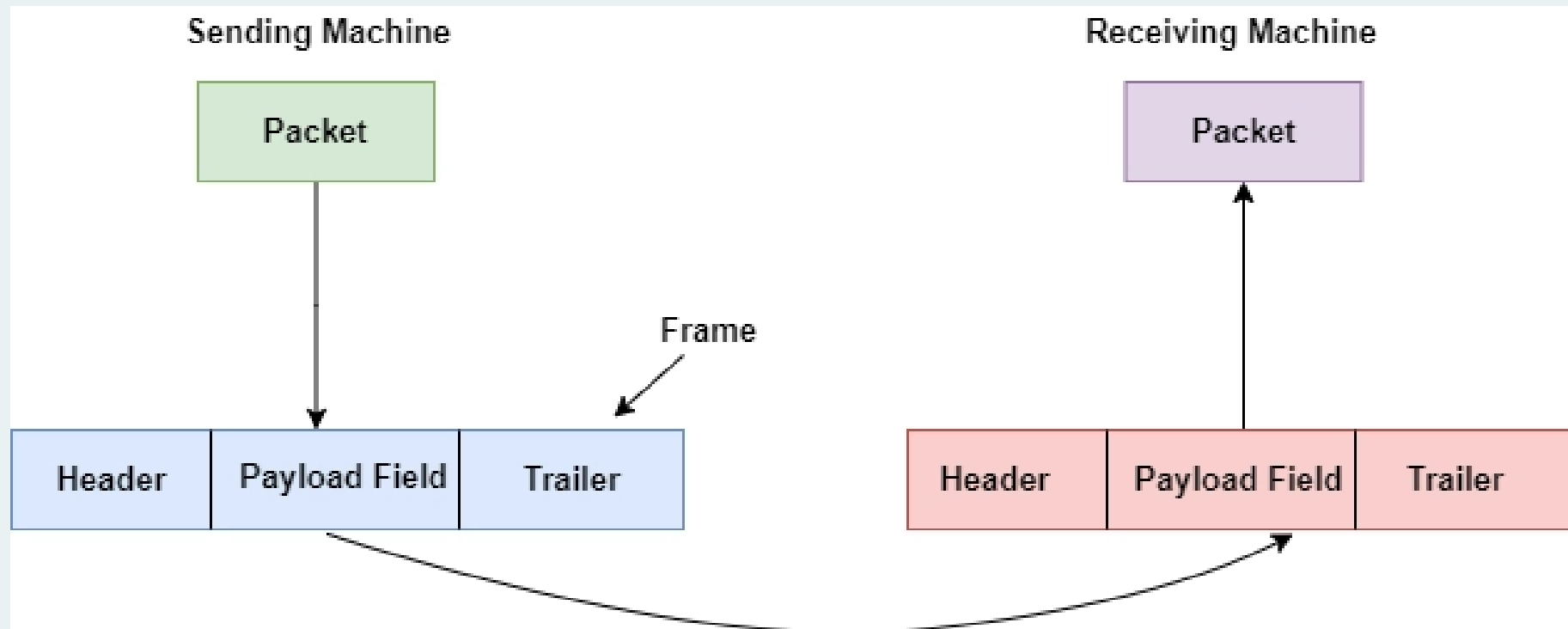


Fig. 2 Framing a Message for Transmission Adapted from [2]

Types of Data Link Protocols

Ethernet

- LANs - fast, widely-used

HDLC (High-Level Data Link Control)

- Point-to-point communication

PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)

- direct connections (e.g. dial-up)

Error Detection

Parity Bits, Checksums, CRC

Why Error Detection Matters

- Data can get corrupted by:
 - Noise
 - Interference
 - Timing issues

Error Detection ensures data integrity

Errors

Change of one or more bits in a transmitted block of data.

Single-Bit Errors

- Isolated error (only one bit and no nearby bits)
- White noise

Burst Errors

- Contiguous sequence of bits in which the 1st and last and some between them are received wrong
- Impulse noise

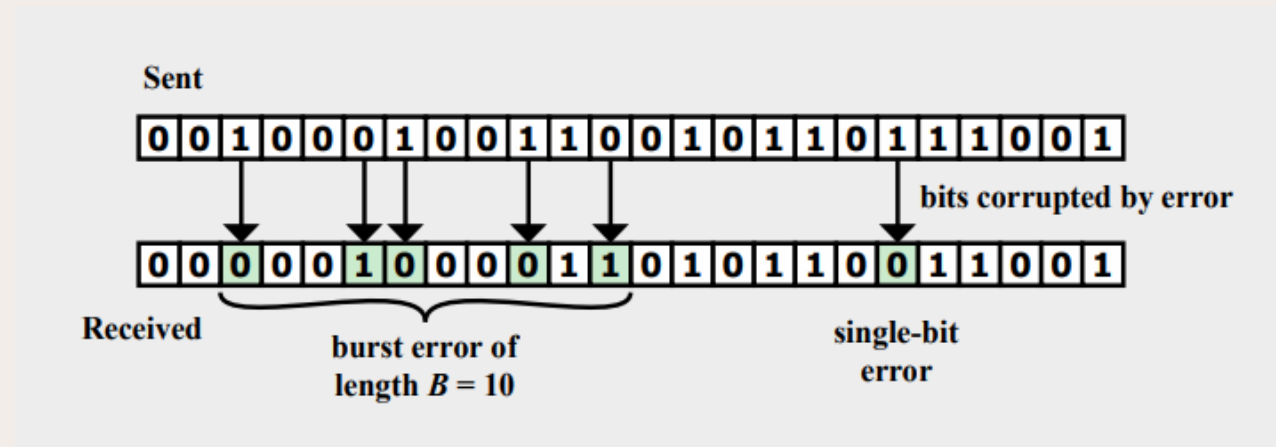


Fig. 3 Single-Bit versus Burst Errors Adapted from [4]

1) Parity Bits

- Append a parity bit to the end of the block of data
- Value of parity bit = selected for even or odd parity

e.g. 10110011 > 101100111

Even Parity

- Even number of 1s
- For synchronous transmission

Odd Parity

- Odd number of 1s
- For asynchronous transmission

1) Parity Bits | 2D Parity Scheme

0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	0
(b) No errors					
0	1	1	1	0	1
0	⓪	1	1	0	1
0	1	0	0	0	1
0	1	0	1	1	1
0	0	0	1	1	0
(c) Correctable single-bit error					
0	1	1	1	1	1
0	⓪	1	1	0	⓪
0	0	1	1	0	0
0	⓪	0	0	0	⓪
1	0	1	1	1	1
1	1	0	0	0	1
(d) Uncorrectable error pattern					

- More robust
- Data bits arranged in a 2D array
- Append an even parity bit to each row and column
- Overall parity bit completes the matrix
- Able to locate error at the intersection of the parity bits and correct it

Fig. 4 A Two-Dimensional Even Parity Scheme Adapted from [4]

2) Checksums

Partial sum	0001 F203 F204
Partial sum	F204 F4F5 1E6F9
Carry	E6F9 1 E6FA
Partial sum	E6FA F6F7 1DDF1
Carry	DDF1 1 DDF2
Ones complement of the result	220D

(a) Checksum calculation by sender

Partial sum	0001 F203 F204
Partial sum	F204 F4F5 1E6F9
Carry	E6F9 1 E6FA
Partial sum	E6FA F6F7 1DDF1
Carry	DDF1 1 DDF2
Partial sum	DDF2 220D FFFF

(b) Checksum verification by receiver

- Adding all data values and sending the result with the transmission data
- Used in TCP/IP
- Ones-complement:
 - Result = original + complement

3) Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)

- Binary division
- Data as a polynomial divided by another predefined polynomial
- Detects burst errors better than parity bits and checksums

1) Modulo 2 Arithmetic

2) Polynomials

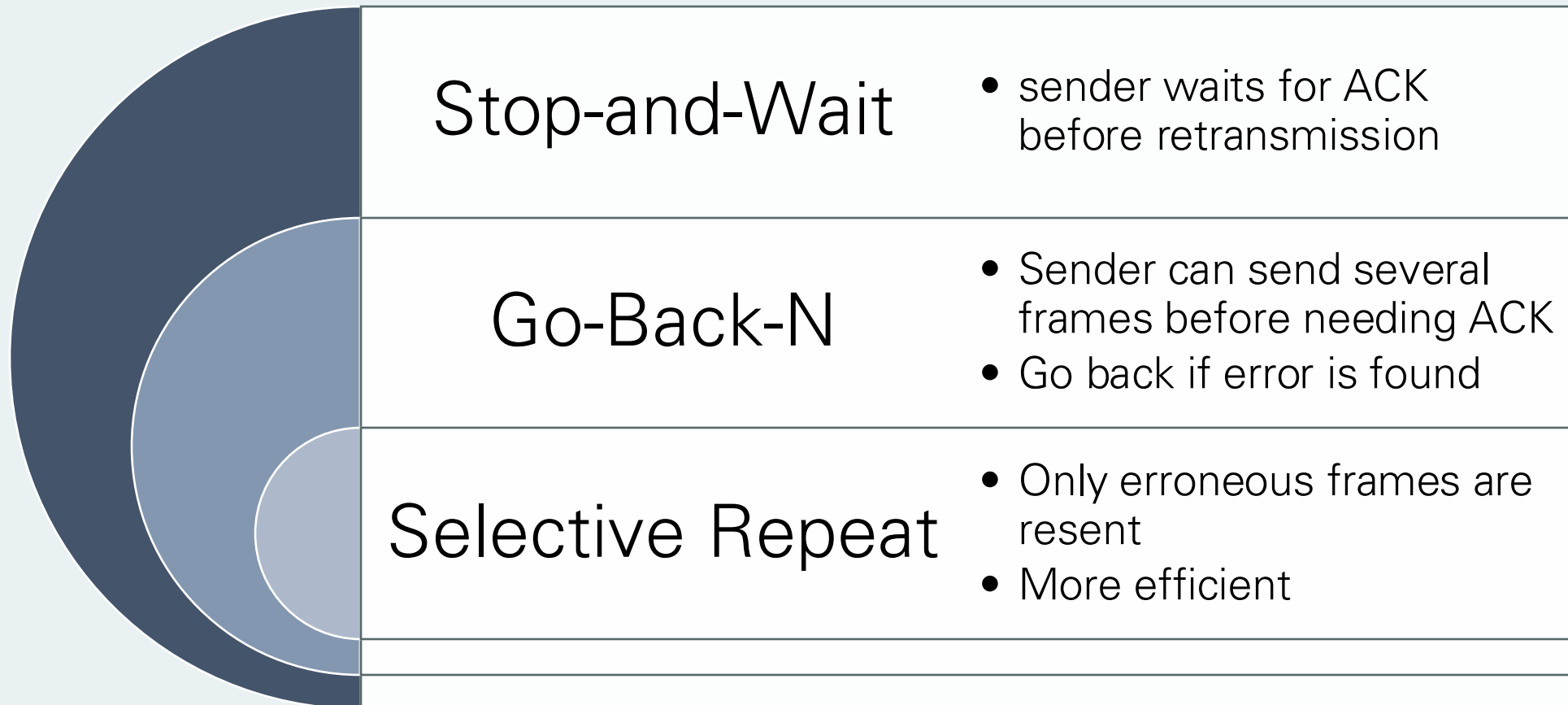
3) Digital Logic

Error Correction

ARQ, FEC, Hamming Code

1) Automatic Repeat reQuest (ARQ)

- Feedback-based (retransmission if errors detected)



2) Forward Error Correction (FEC)

- Sender adds redundancy so receiver can correct errors
- NO NEED FOR RETRANSMISSION
- Real-time applications
 - Video streaming
 - Satellite communication



Fig. 6 FEC Satellite Communication Adapted from [6]

3) Hamming Code

- Example of FEC
- Adds parity bits to positions that are powers of 2
- Detects and corrects single-bit errors
- Receiver performs a calculation to find corrupted bit



Fig. 7 11-Bit Hamming Code Set-Up Adapted from [3]

3) Hamming Code Example | Encoding

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	0	0	P_3	1	P_2	P_1

Data bits: 1001

Parity bits (even parity):

P_1 = Check 1, 3, 5, and 7

P_2 = Check 2, 3, 6, and 7

P_3 = Check 4, 5, 6, 7

3) Hamming Code Example | Encoding

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Data bits: 1001

Parity bits (even parity):

P_1 = Check 1, 3, 5, and 7

P_2 = Check 2, 3, 6, and 7

P_3 = Check 4, 5, 6, 7

7-bit code to be transmitted: 1001100

3) Hamming Code Example | Decoding

7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	0	0	0	1	0	1

Parity bits (even parity):

P_1 = Check 1, 3, 5, and 7

P_2 = Check 2, 3, 6, and 7

P_3 = Check 4, 5, 6, 7

7-bit code received: 1000101

Data bits received: 1001

Actual data bits transmitted: 1011

P_3	P_2	P_1
1	0	1

Real-World Applications

Error detection and correction are crucial in:

- Wi-Fi
- Satellite communication
- Video streaming and video calls
- CDs and DVDs
- Texting applications (WhatsApp)

Future Trends

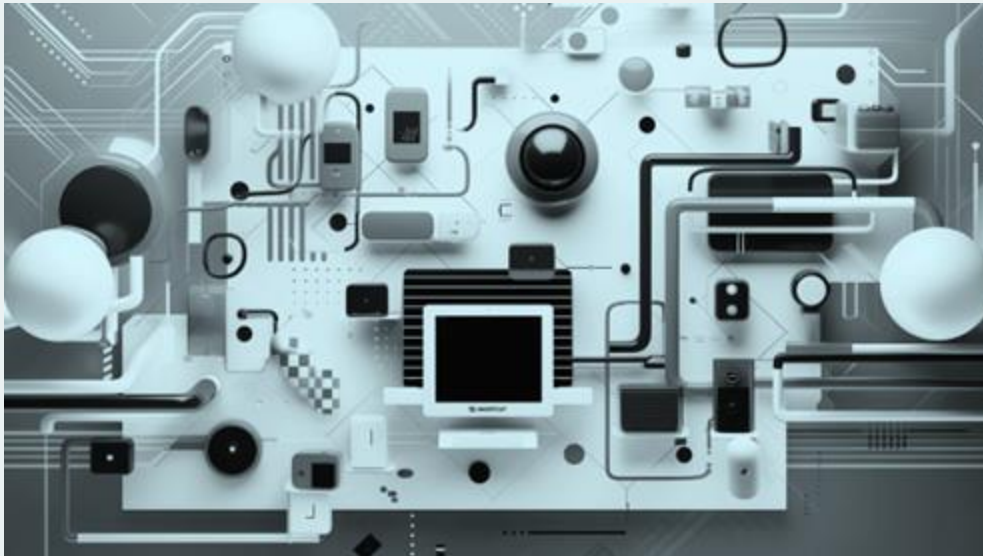
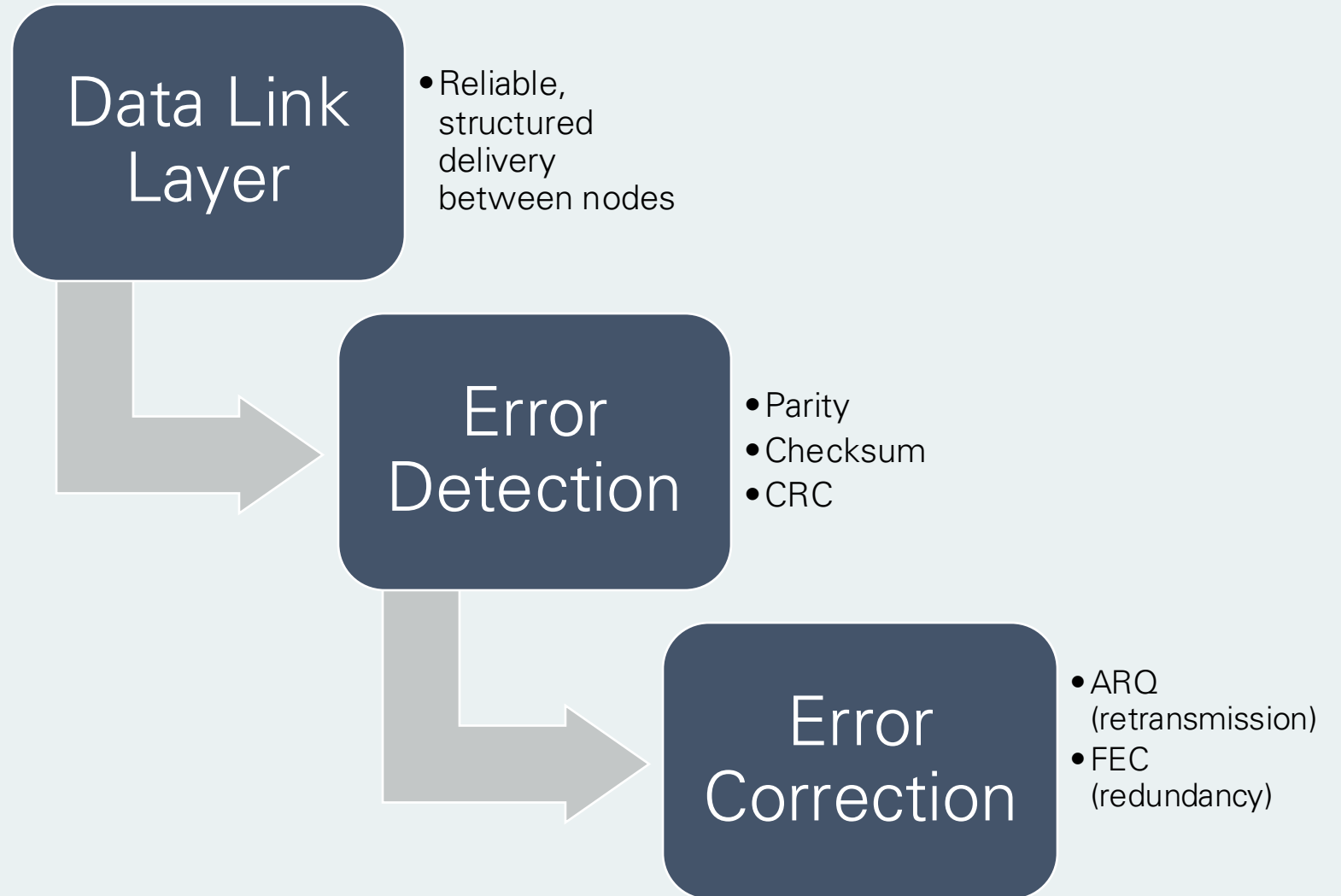


Fig. 8 Future Technology Trends Adapted from [7]

- AI-assisted error correction
- Quantum error correction
- Improved wireless protocols

Conclusion





Thank You

References

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