

Chapter 5

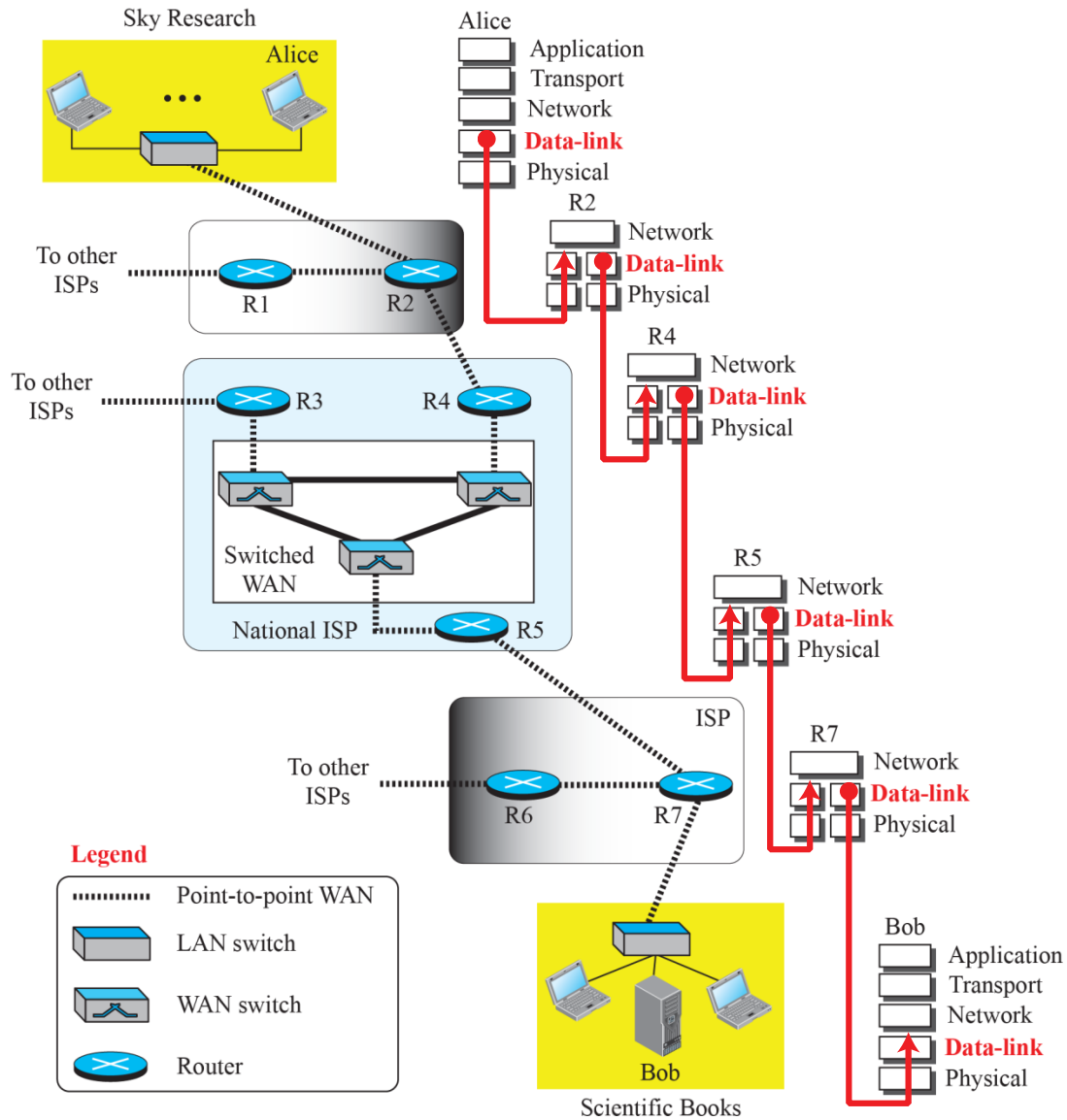
Data-Link Layer:

5-1 INTRODUCTION

The Internet is

- a combination of networks glued together by connecting devices***
- If a datagram is to travel from a host to another host, it needs to pass through these networks.***

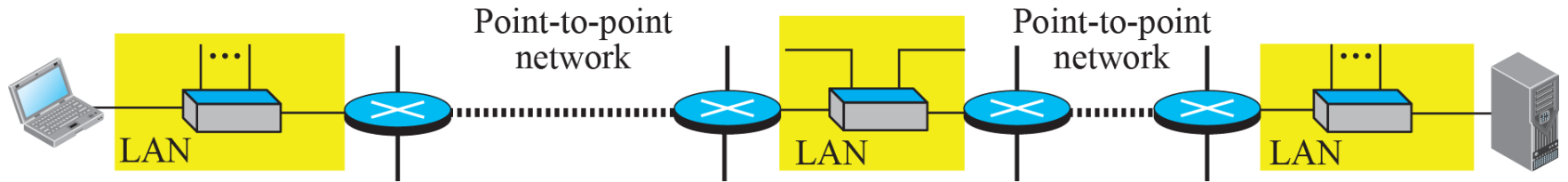
Communication at the data-link layer



Nodes and Links

- *Communication at the application, transport, and network layers → end-to-end*
- *Communication at the data-link layer → node-to-node.*
- *It is customary to refer to the two end hosts and the routers as nodes and the networks in between as links.*

Nodes and Links



a. A small part of the Internet

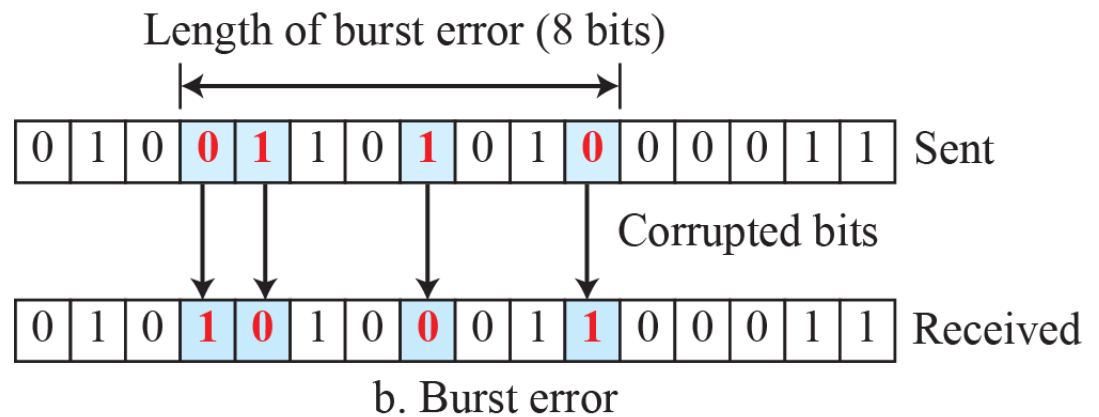
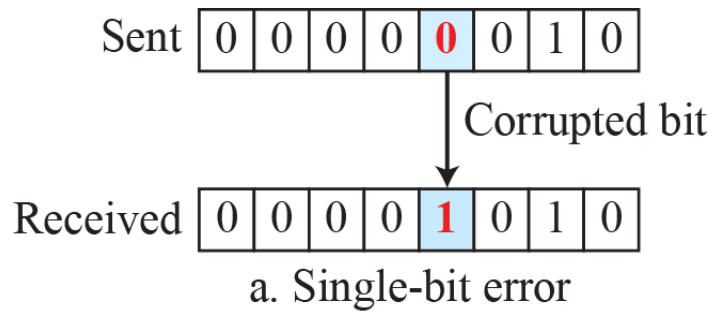


b. Nodes and links

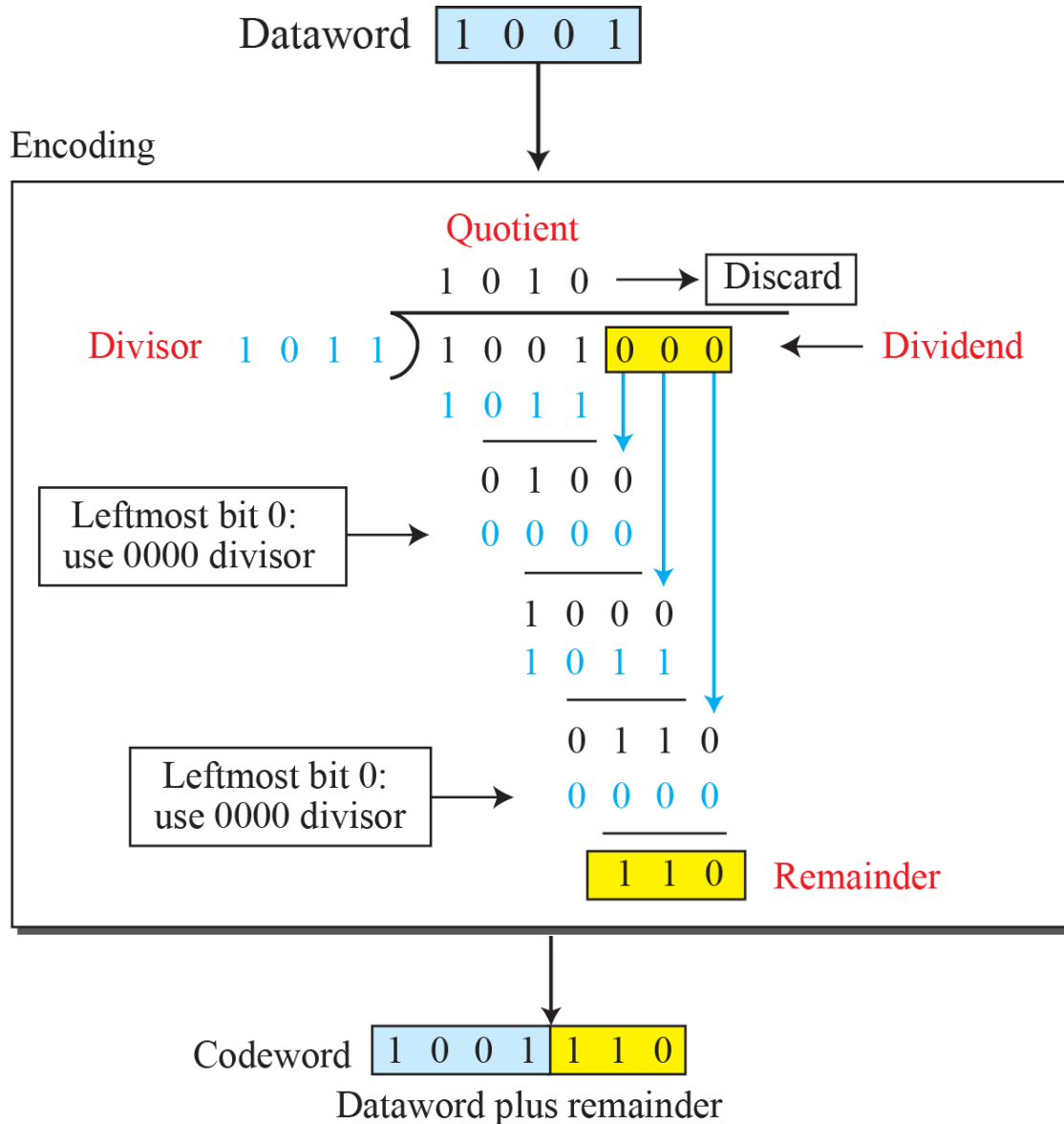
Error Detection and Correction

- *At the data-link layer, if a frame is corrupted between the two nodes, it needs to be corrected before it continues its journey to other nodes.*
- *Most link-layer protocols simply discard the frame and let the upper-layer protocols handle the retransmission of the frame.*

Single-bit and burst error



Division in CRC encoder



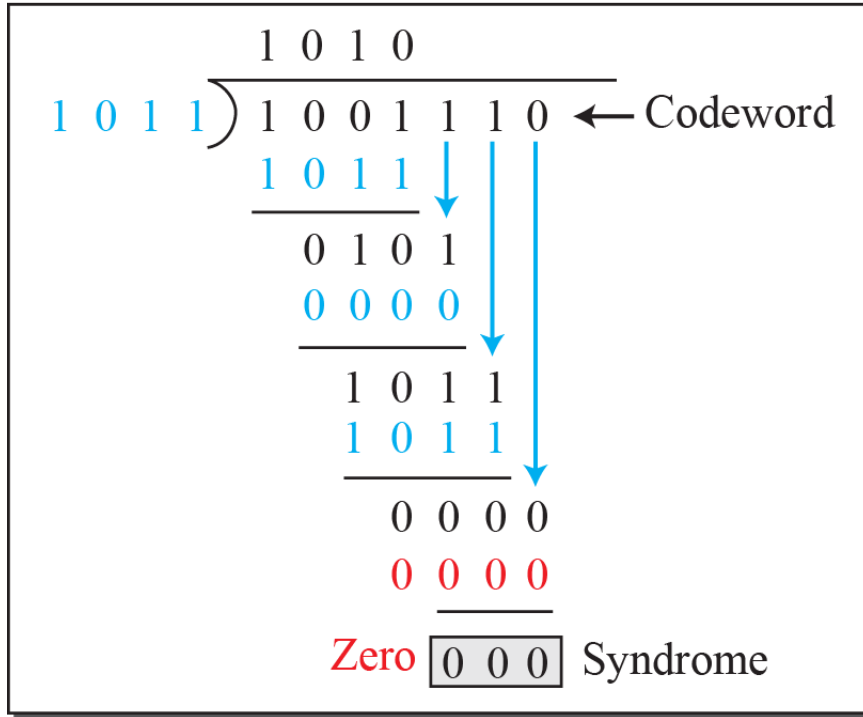
Note:
Multiply: AND
Subtract: XOR

Division in the CRC decoder for two cases

Uncorrupted

Codeword 1 0 0 1 1 1 0

Decoder

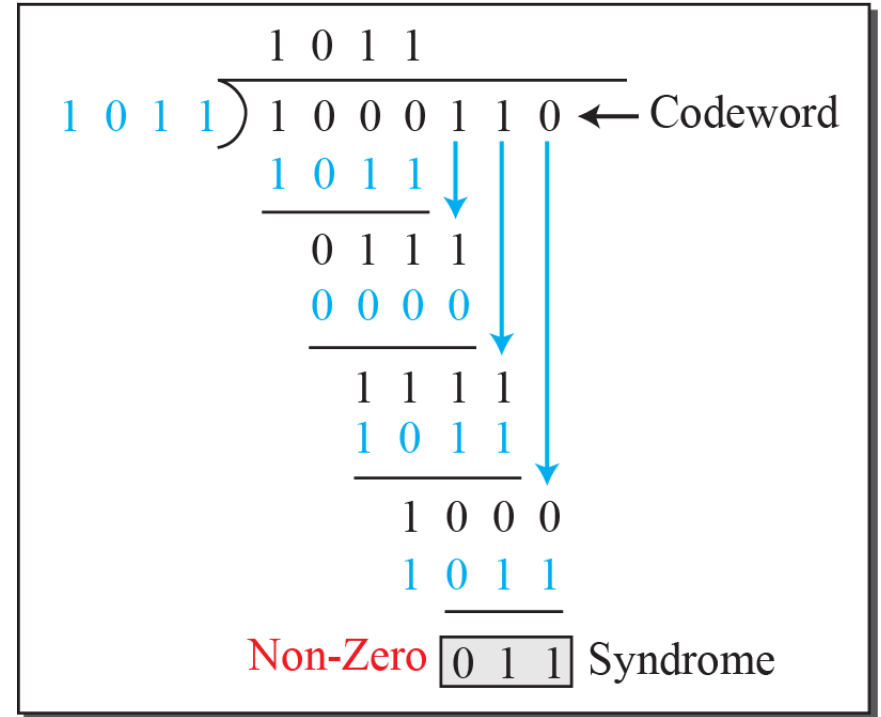


Dataword
accepted 1 0 0 1

Corrupted

Codeword 1 0 0 0 1 1 0

Decoder

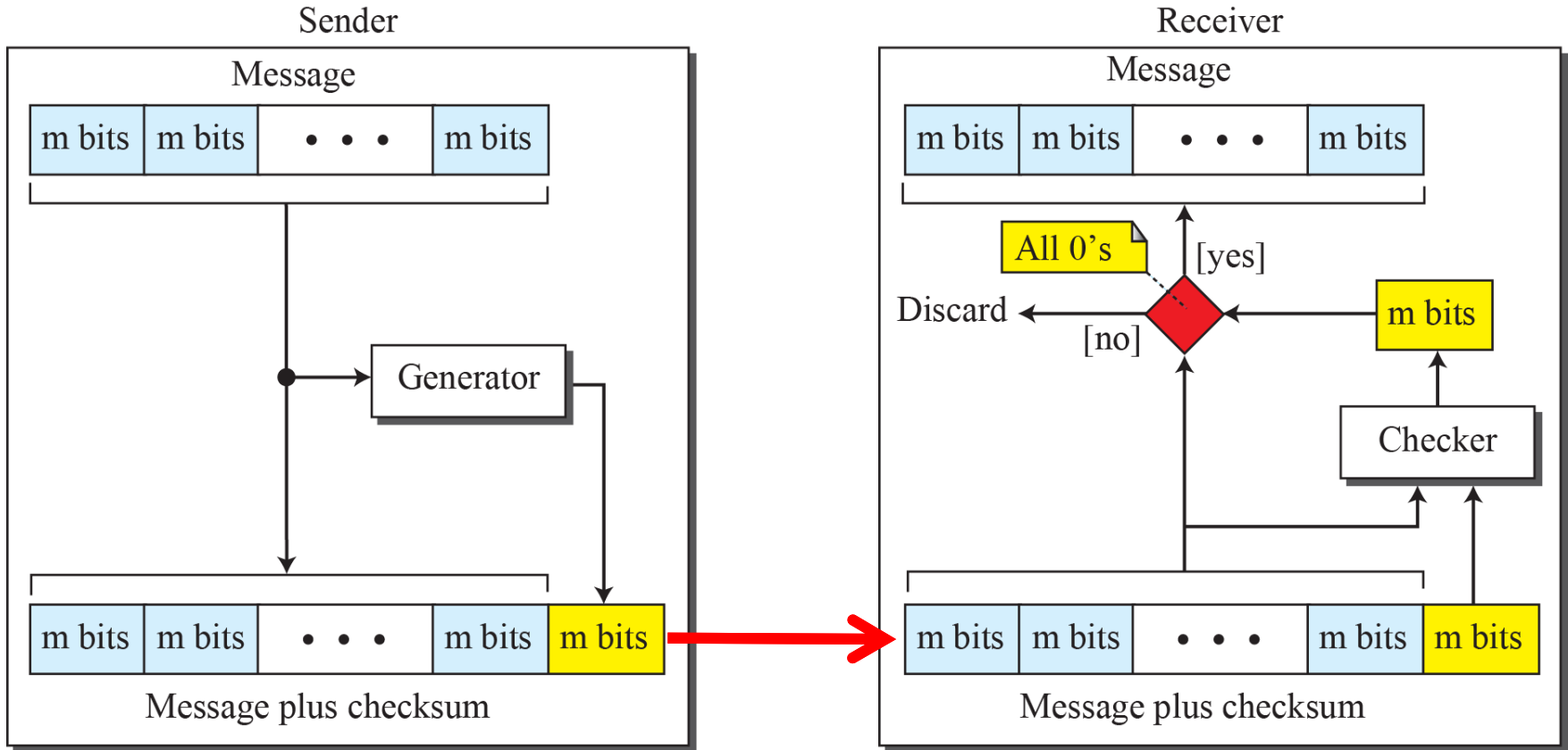


Dataword
discarded

Standard polynomials

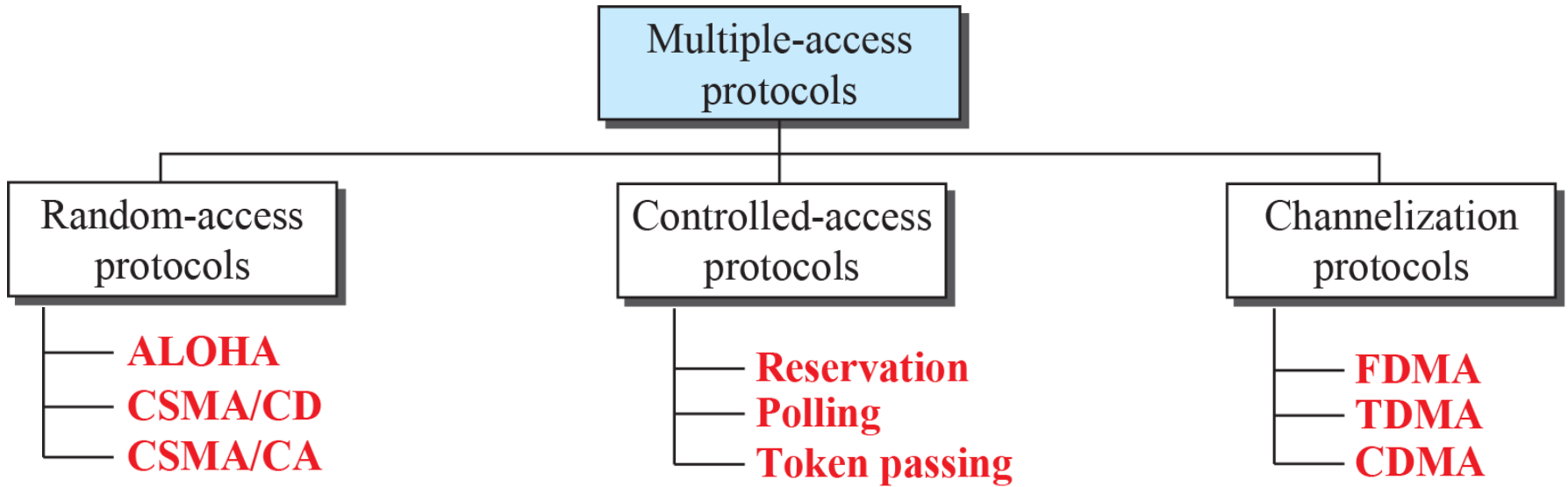
| <i>Name</i> | <i>Binary</i> | <i>Application</i> |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| CRC-8 | 100000111 | ATM header |
| CRC-10 | 11000110101 | ATM AAL |
| CRC-16 | 10001000000100001 | HDLC |
| CRC-32 | 100000100110000010001110110110111 | LANs |

Checksum



MULTIPLE ACCESS PROTOCOLS

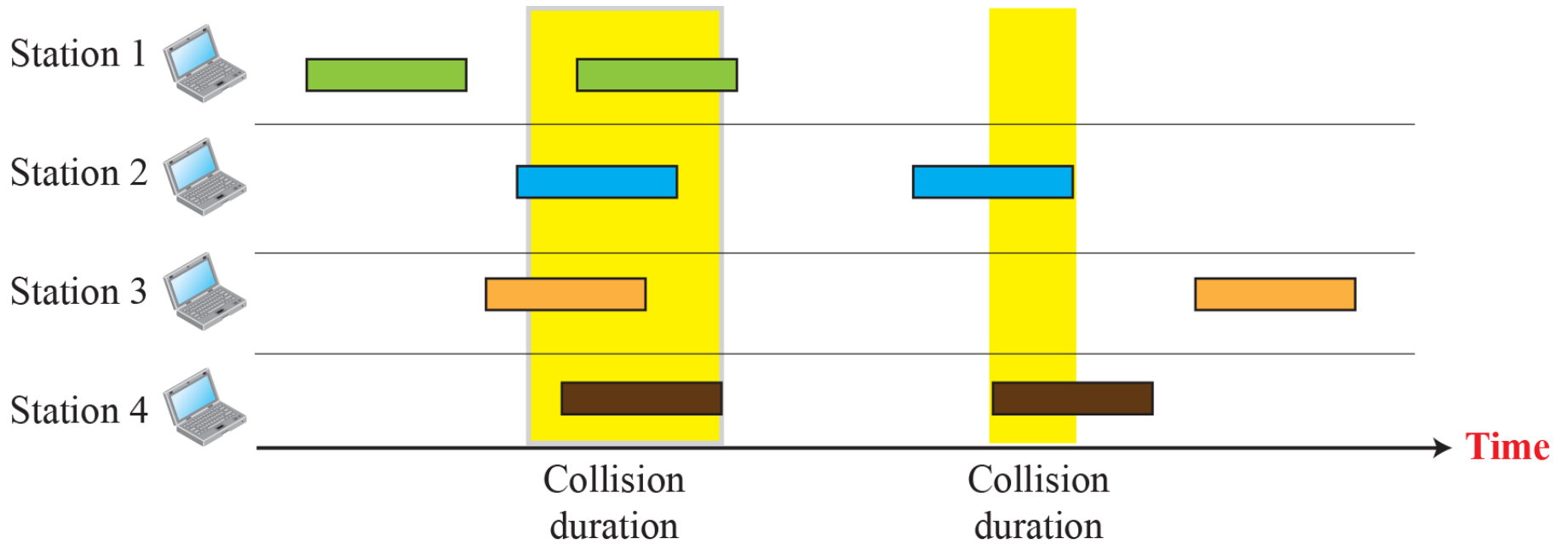
Taxonomy of multiple-access protocols



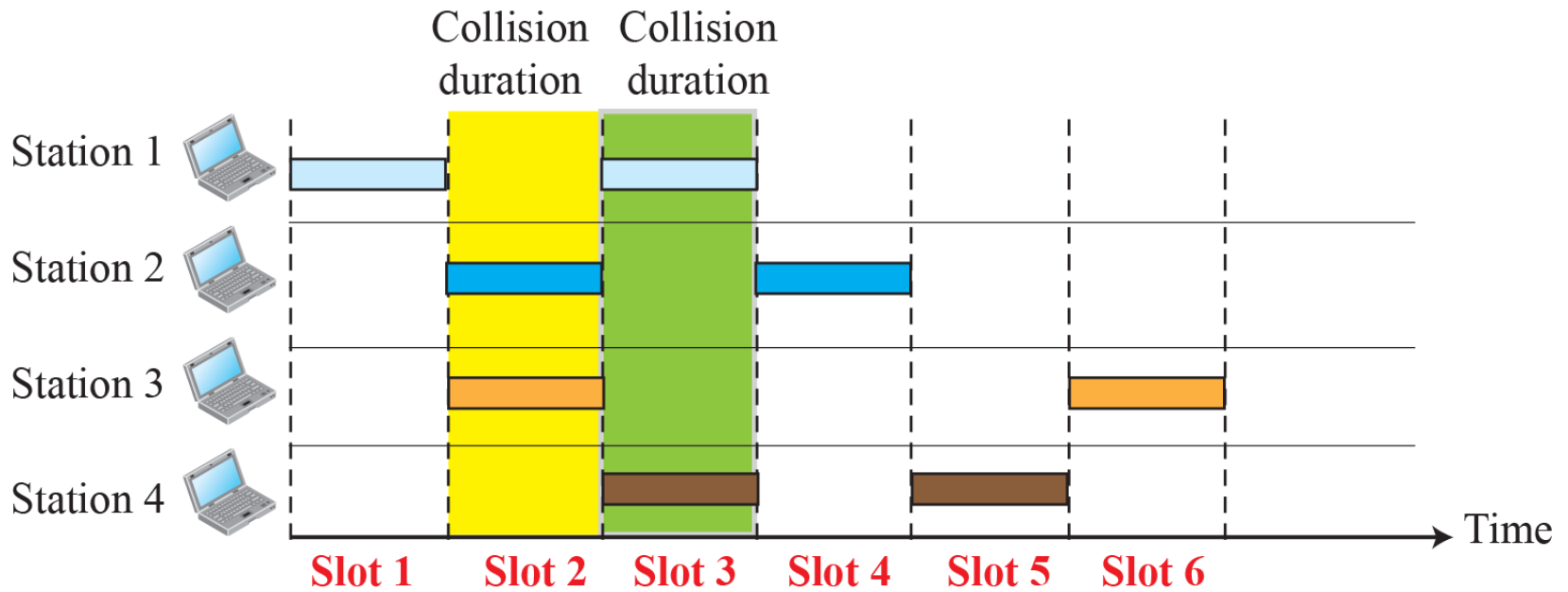
Random Access

- *A station that has data to send uses a procedure defined by the protocol to make a decision on whether or not to send.*
- *This decision depends on the state of the medium (idle or busy).*

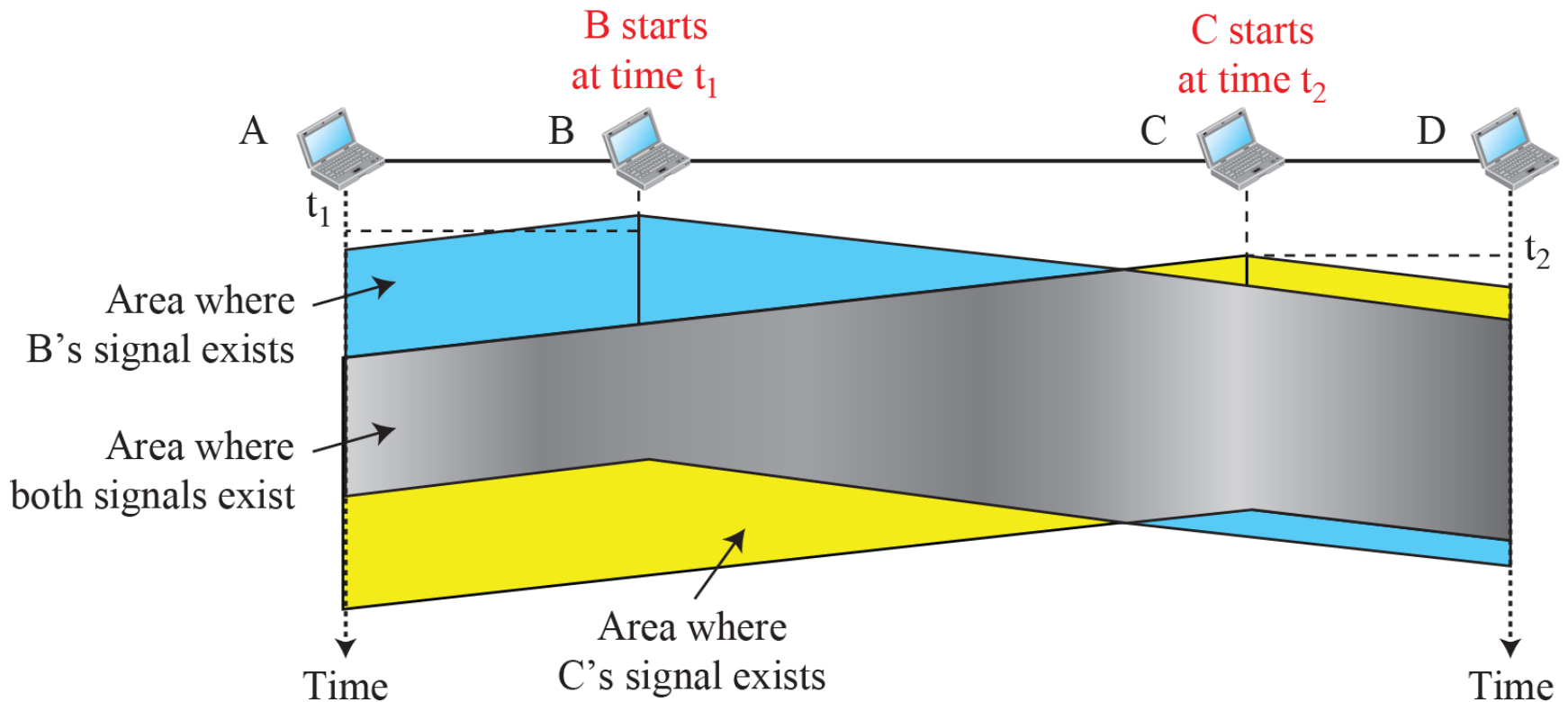
Frames in a pure ALOHA network



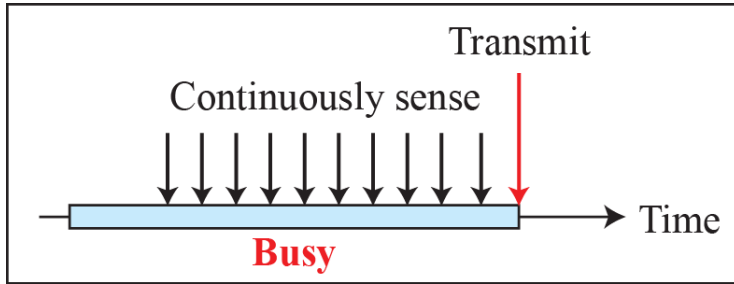
Frames in a slotted ALOHA network



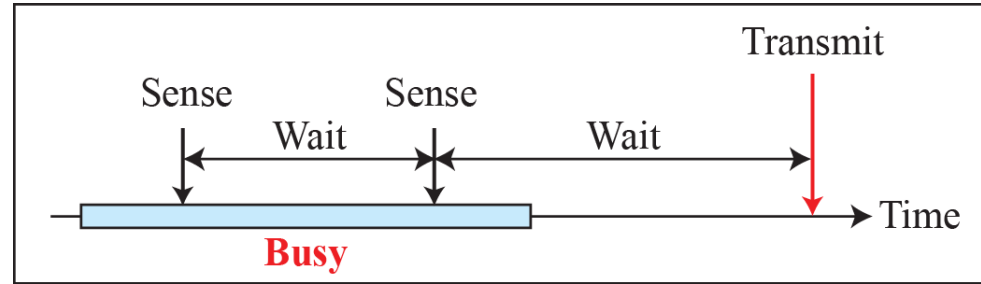
Space/time model of a collision in CSMA (Part I: model)



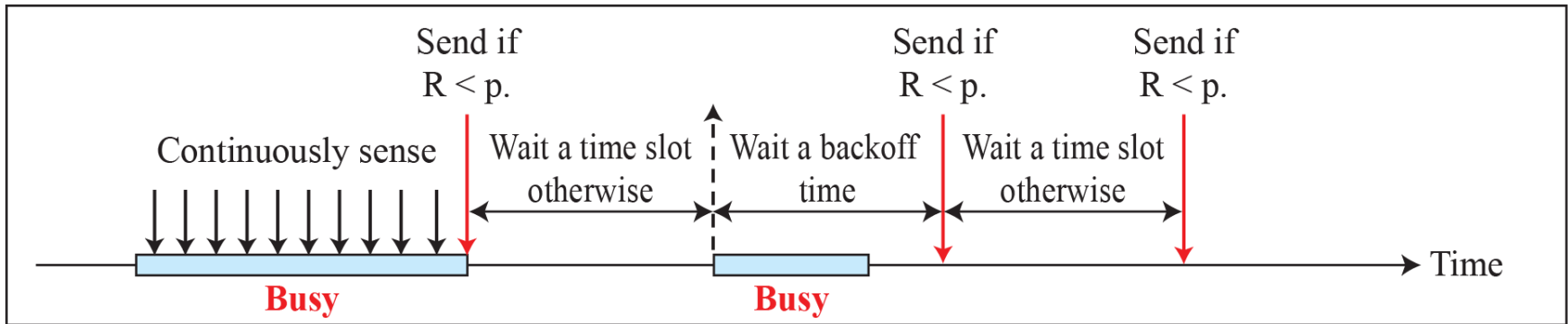
Behavior of three persistence methods



a. 1-persistent

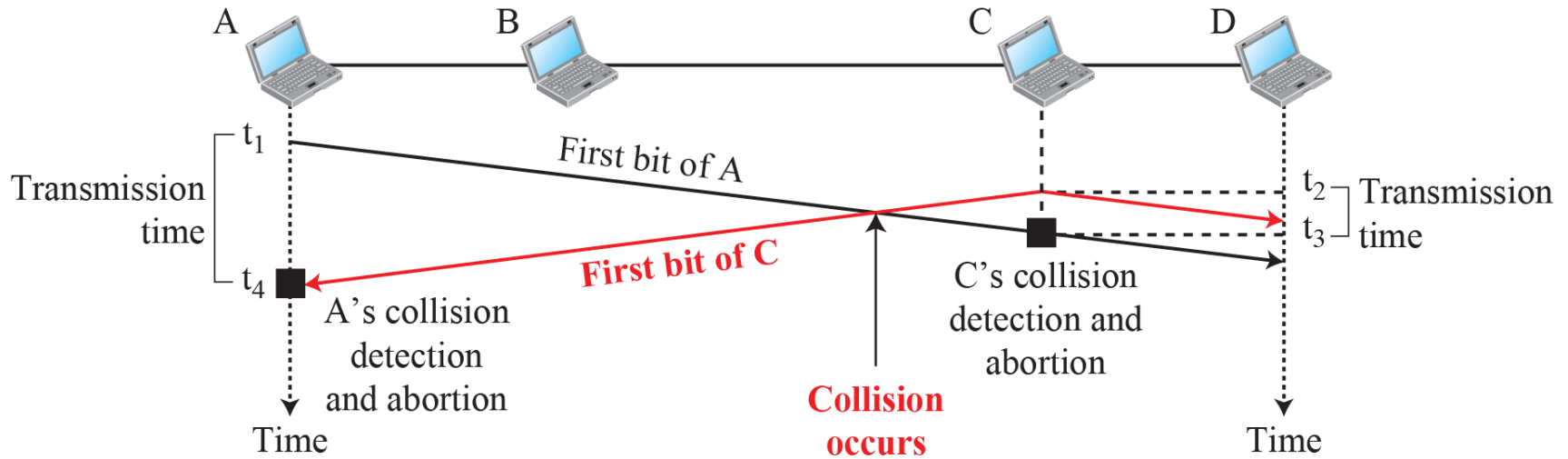


b. Nonpersistent

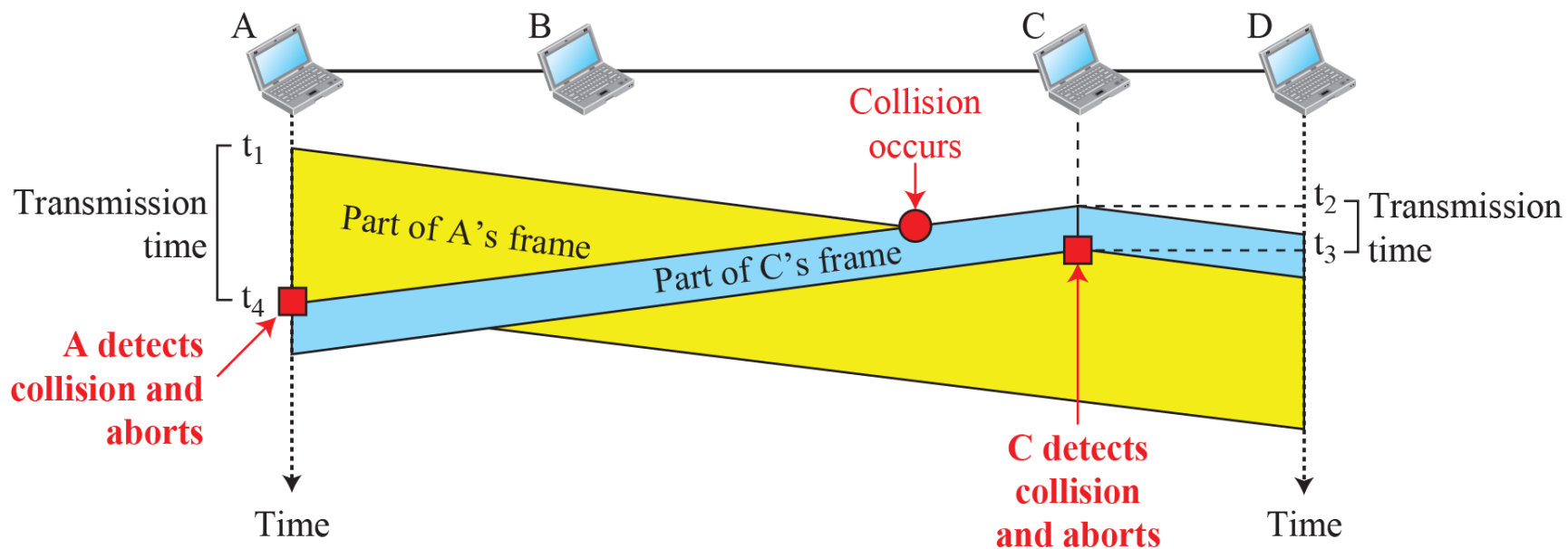


c. p -persistent

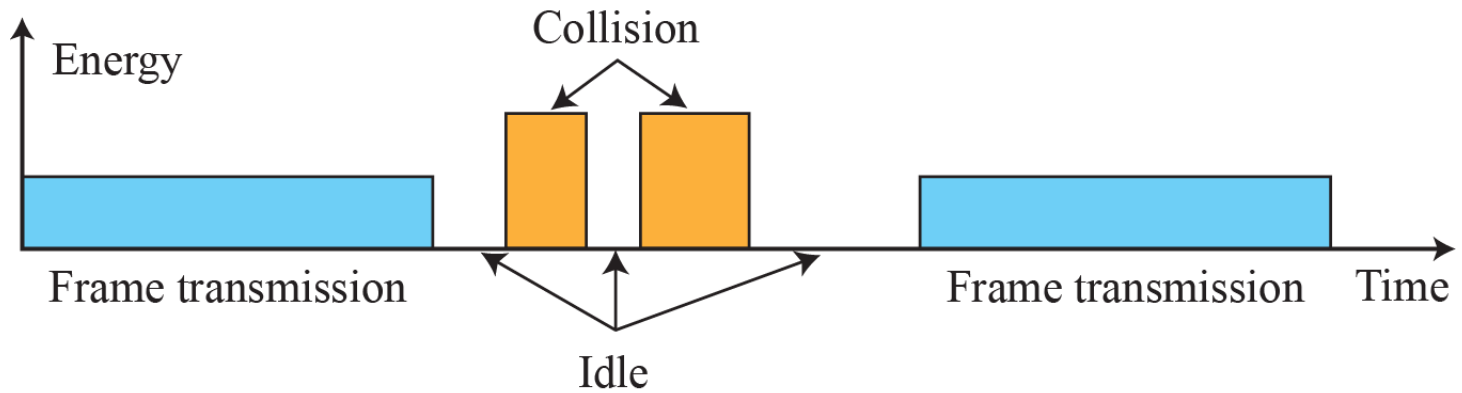
Collision of the first bits in CSMA/CD



Collision and abortion in CSMA/CD



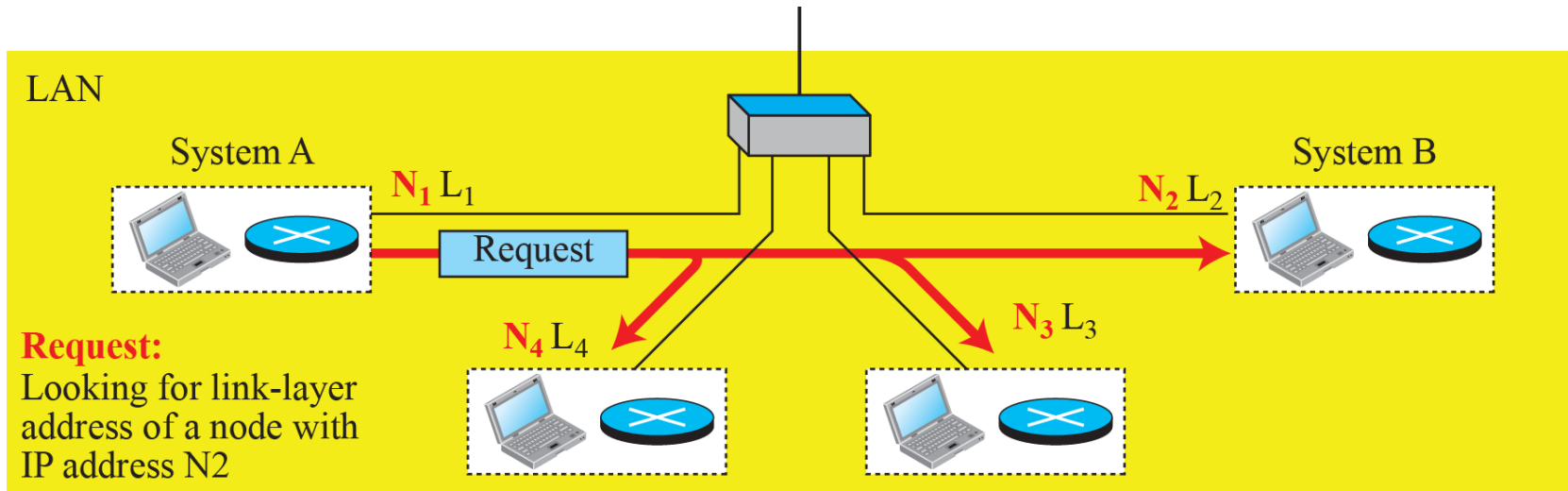
Energy level during transmission, idleness, or collision



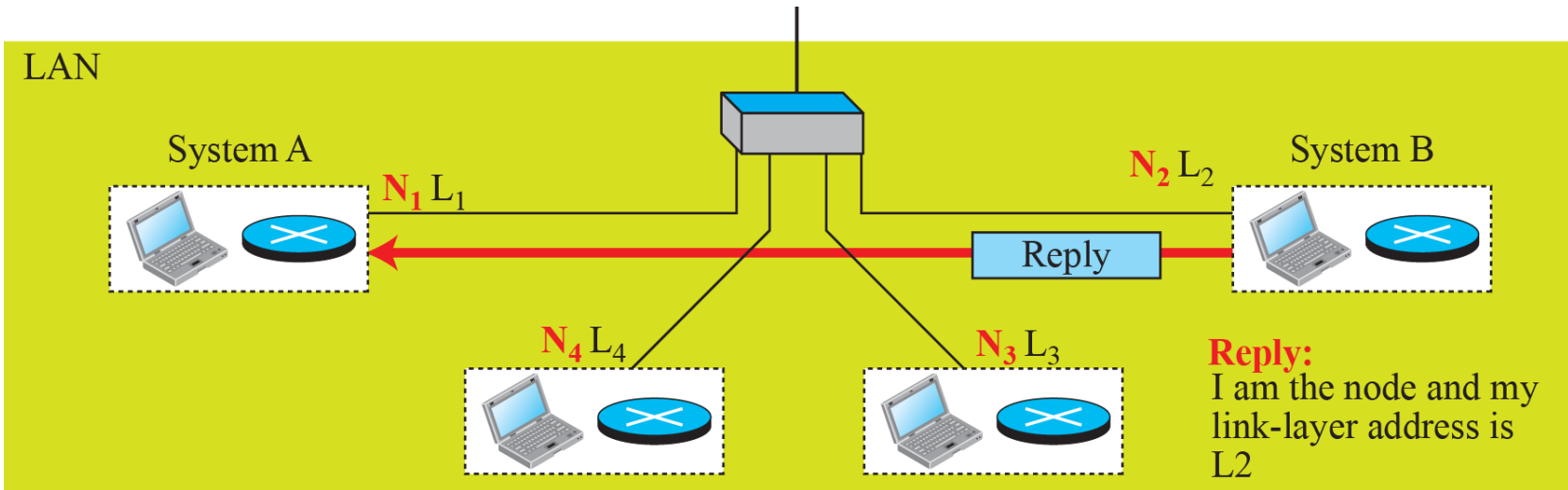
LINK-LAYER ADDRESSING

□ *Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)*

ARP operation



a. ARP request is broadcast



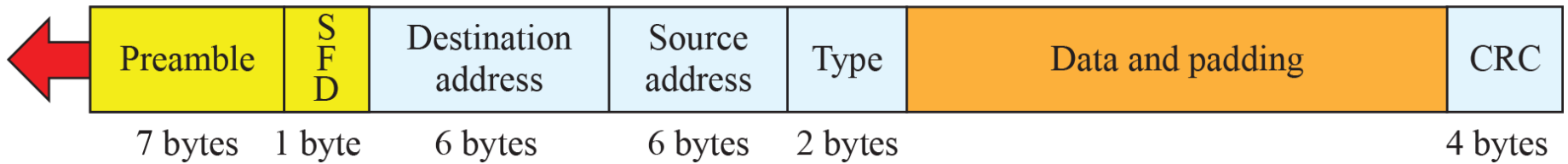
b. ARP reply is unicast

Ethernet frame

Preamble: 56 bits of alternating 1s and 0s

SFD: Start frame delimiter, flag (10101011)

Minimum payload length: 46 bytes
Maximum payload length: 1500 bytes



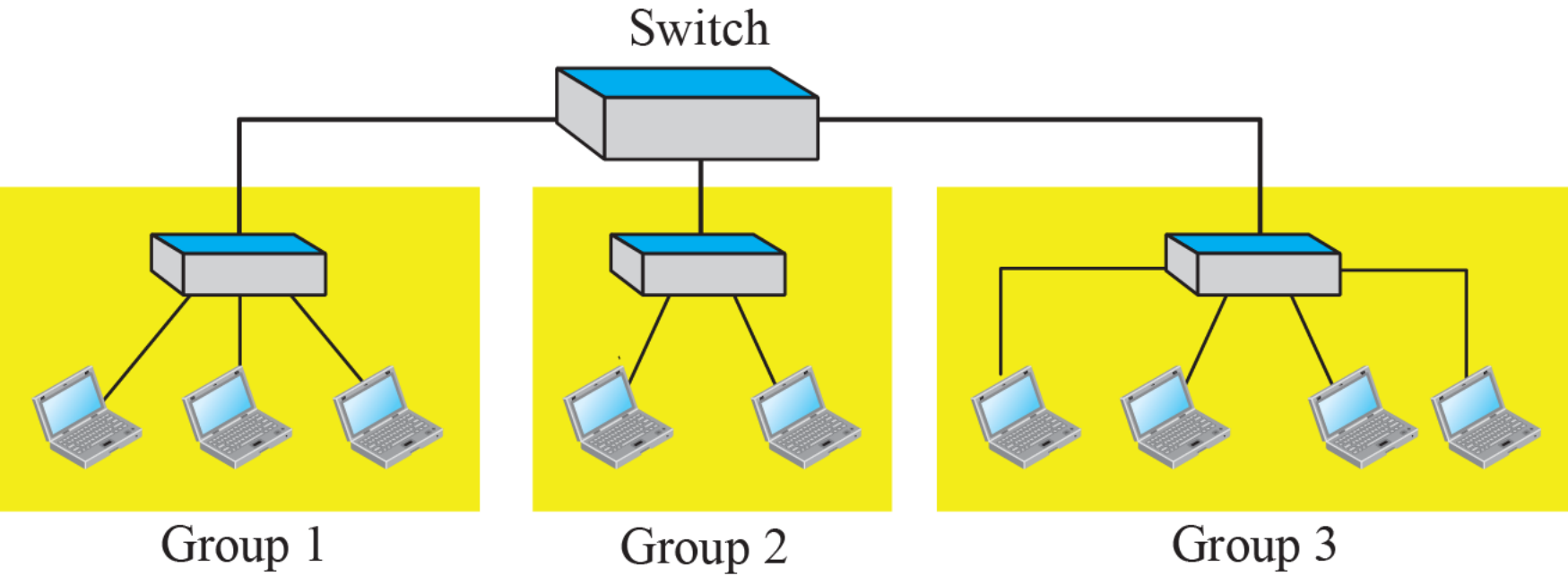
Physical-layer header

Minimum frame length: 512 bits or 64 bytes
Maximum frame length: 12,144 bits or 1518 bytes

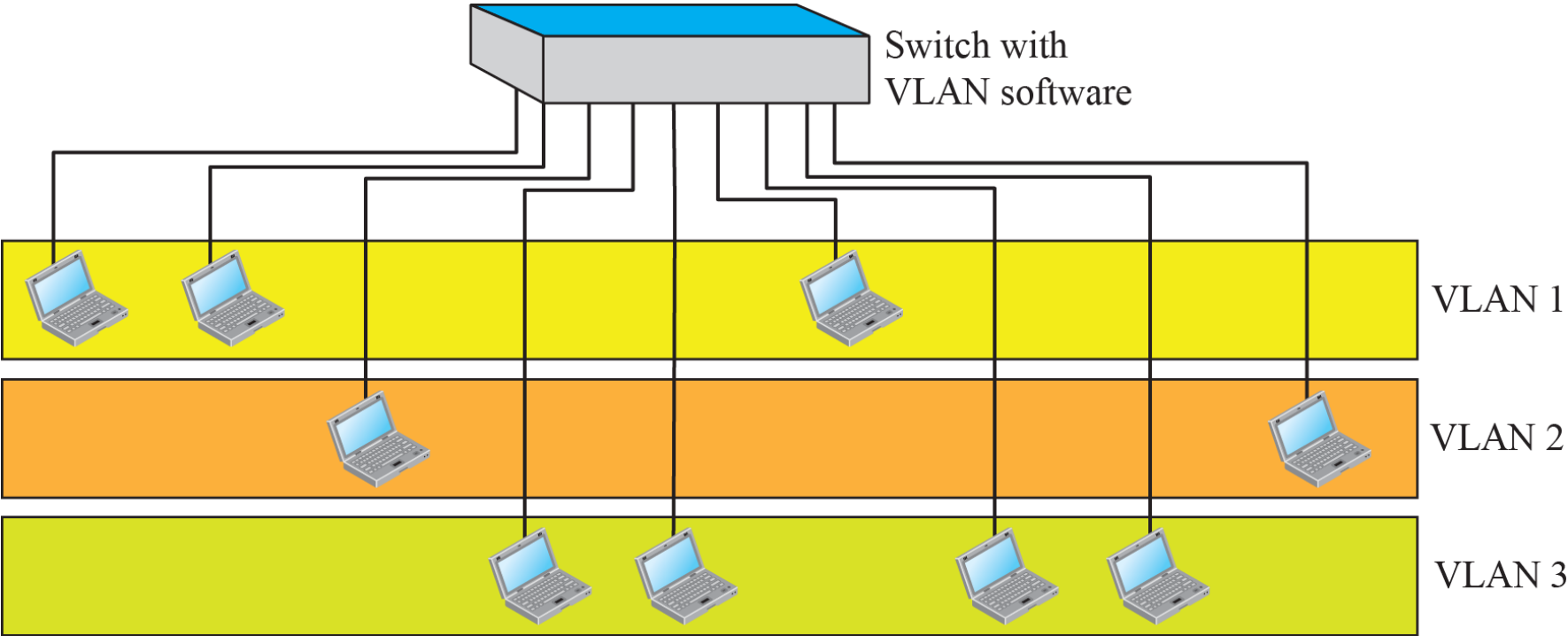
Virtual LANs

- *A station is considered part of a LAN if it physically belongs to that LAN.*
- *The criterion of membership is geographic.*
- *What happens if we need a virtual connection between two stations belonging to two different physical LANs? We can roughly define a virtual local area network (VLAN) as a local area network configured by software, not by physical wiring.*

A switch connecting three LANs



switch using VLAN software



Two switches in a backbone using VLAN software

