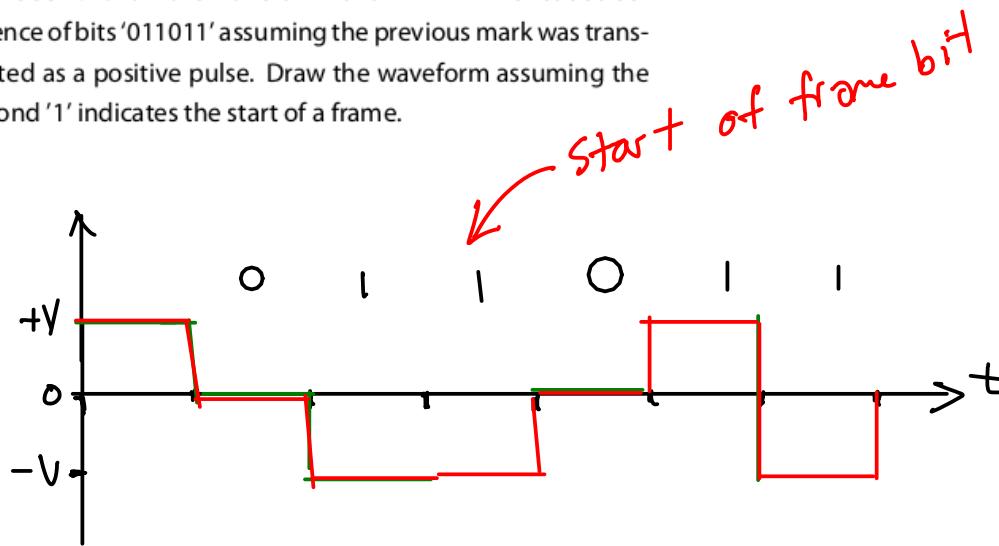


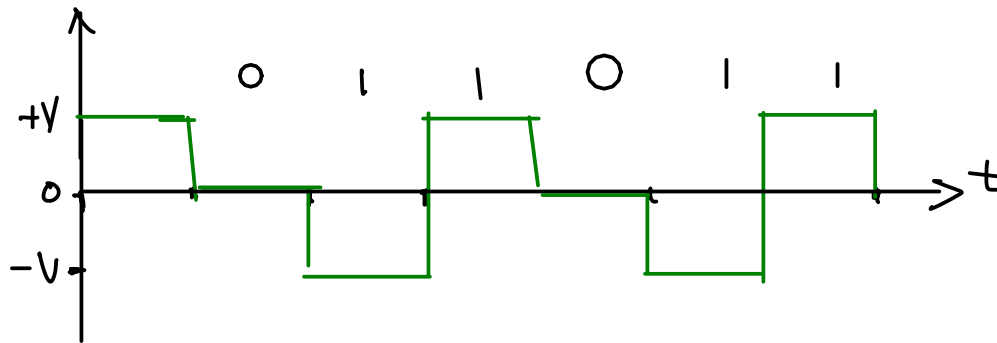
# Lecture 8 - Framing

**Exercise 1:** Draw the waveform for an AMI-NRZ encoded sequence of bits '011011' assuming the previous mark was transmitted as a positive pulse. Draw the waveform assuming the second '1' indicates the start of a frame.



average voltage value

$$\begin{array}{r} +2 \\ -3 \\ \hline -1 \end{array}$$



$$\begin{array}{r} +3 \\ -2 \\ \hline +1 \end{array}$$

**Exercise 2:** What is the average (DC) value for the two cases in the previous exercise assuming the pulse voltage is  $\pm 1V$ ?



**Exercise 3:** What might be some advantages of using a preamble? What might be some disadvantages?

adv. - backwards compatibility

disadvantage

① overhead

192 bits @ 1 Mb/s = 192 μs.

but @ 1 Gb/s we could send  
192 kbits  
> 20 kBytes.

② complexity compared to single-format protocols

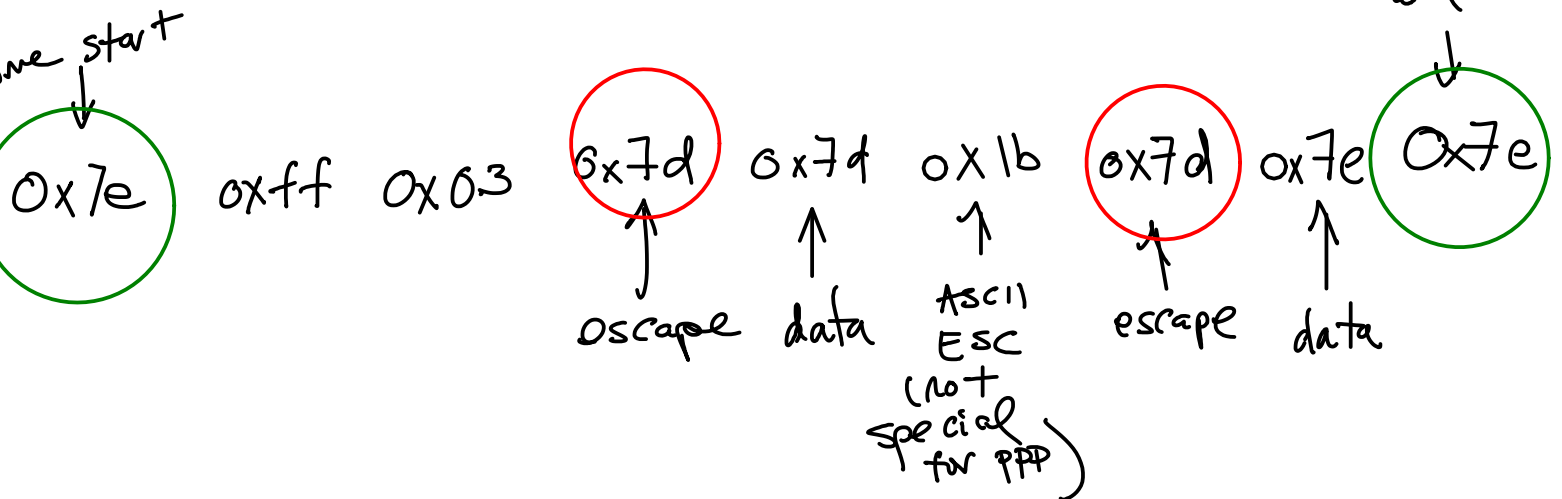
**Exercise 4:** By how much does the use of escape characters slow down a link transmitting a continuous stream of escape characters?

1/2

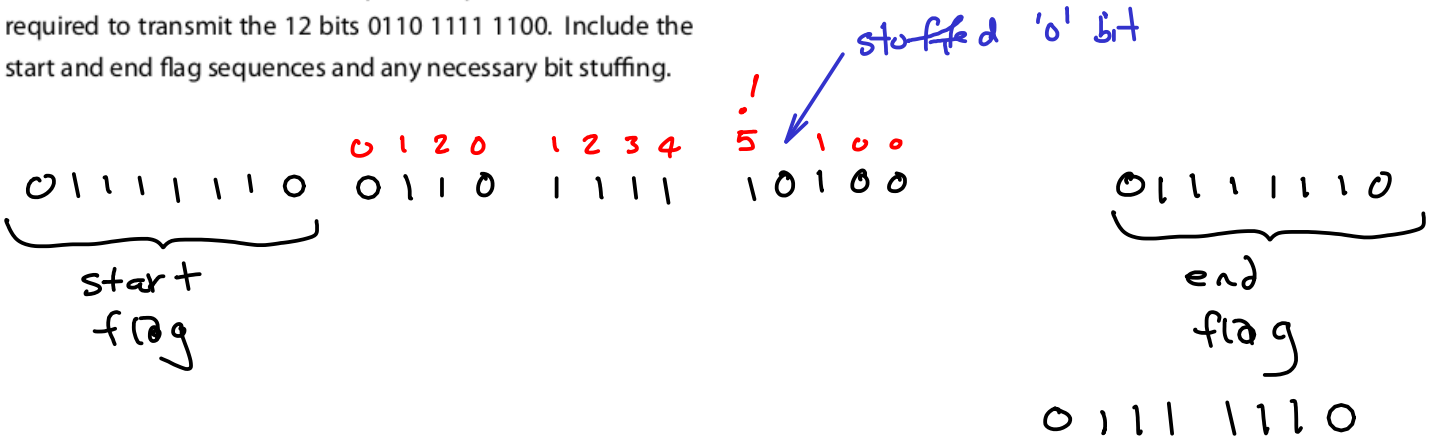
" \ n "

" \\ "

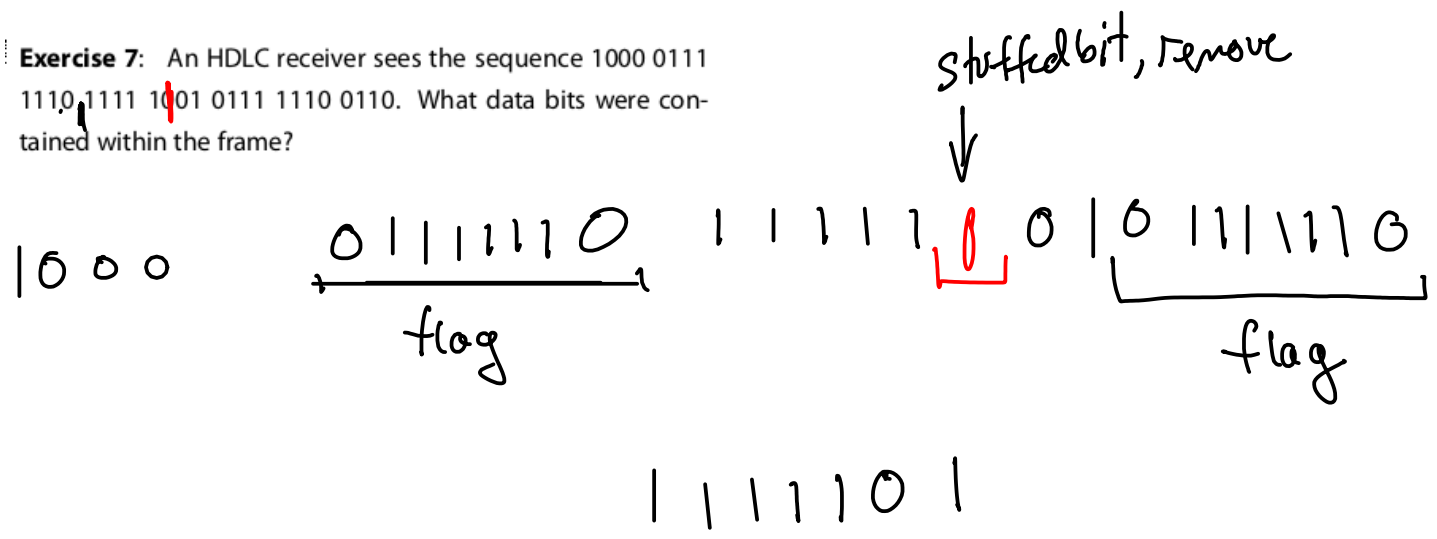
**Exercise 5:** What sequence of bytes would be sent to transmit a PPP-encapsulated frame containing the bytes 0xff 0x03 0x7d 0x1b 0x7e?



**Exercise 6:** Write out the complete sequence of 1's and 0's required to transmit the 12 bits 0110 1111 1100. Include the start and end flag sequences and any necessary bit stuffing.



**Exercise 7:** An HDLC receiver sees the sequence 1000 0111 1110 1111 1001 0111 1110 0110. What data bits were contained within the frame?



**Exercise 8:** A physical layer transmits 3 bits per symbol. A frame of 128 bytes is being transmitted. How many padding bits will have to be added to the frame?

$$128 \text{ bytes} = 128 \times 8 \text{ bits}$$

$$= 2^7 \cdot 2^3 = 2^{10} = 1024 \text{ bits}$$

$$0, 3, 6, 9, \dots, 1023, 1026$$

$\nearrow$   
 $3 \times 341$        $\uparrow$   
 $3 \times 342$

$$\frac{1024}{3} = 341.3$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 900 \\ 120 \\ 3 \\ \hline 1023 \end{array}$$

$$\lceil 341.3 \rceil = 342$$

to fit all the bits we need to send  
342 symbols

this holds  $342 \times 3 = 1026$  bit  
so we need to "pad" the data with  
2 extra bits.

$$\left( \underbrace{\left[ \frac{\# \text{ bits}}{\text{bits/symbol}} \right]}_{\text{symbols to send}} \times \text{bits/symbol} \right) - \# \text{ bits}$$

bits to be sent

$$\left[ \frac{1024}{3} \right] \times 3 = 1024$$

