

Ans. IEEE 802.3 specifies one type of frame containing seven fields: preamble, SFD, DA, SA, length/type of PDU, 802.2 frame and the CRC. The format of the MAC frame in CSMA/CD is shown.

Preamble	SFD	DA	SA	length/PDU	Data	CRC
7-bytes	1 bytes	6 bytes	6 bytes	2 bytes	46-1500 by.	4 bytes.

1. Preamble:→

The first field of the 802.3 frame, the preamble, contains seven bytes (56 bits) of alternating 0's and 1's that alerts the receiving system to the coming frame and enable it to synchronize its input timing.

2. Start Frame Delimiter (SFD):→

The second field (one byte: 10101011) of the 802.3 frame signals at the beginning of the frame. The SFD tells the receiver that everything that following is data, starting with the addresses.

3. Destination Address (DA) :->

The Destination Address (DA) field is allotted six bytes and contains the physical address of the packet's next destination. A system's physical address is a bit pattern encoded on its Network Interface Card (NIC).

4. Source Address (SA) :->

The Source address (SA) field is also allotted six bytes and contains the physical address of the last device to forward the packet.

5. Length/type of Protocol Data Unit :->

These next two bytes indicate the number of bytes in the coming PDU. If the length of the PDU is fixed

6. Data :->

This field can be split up into two parts Data (0-1500 bytes) and padding (0-46) bytes

7. CRC :->

The last field in the 802.3 frame contains the error detection information. In the case a CRC-32.