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3.4 The GSM 51-frame multiframe logical channel structures (non-combined configuration)3.5 The GSM 51-frame multiframe and logical channel (combined configuration); 3.6 The GPRS 51-frame multiframe logical channel structures (GSM 45.002, 43.064); 3.7 Using the 51- and 52-frame logical channels; 3.8 Abbreviations used in this chapter; 4 The TBF and the MAC Layer (GSM 44.060, sections 5, 7, 8); 4.1 What is a TBF? An introduction to the temporary block flow; 4.1.1 The radio link control/medium access control (RLC/MAC) block; 4.1.2 Introduction to the MAC function (GSSM 44.060 sections 5, 7, 8)
4.1.3 Combining the components of a TBF into a complete TBF4.1.4 TBF arrow diagrams (GSM 44.060 sections 5, 7, 8, 9); 4.2 The MAC layer in action; 4.2.1 Introduction: GPRS attach; 4.3 'Attach' MAC procedures (ETSI 123.060 section 6); 4.4 Packet data transfer - PDP context activation (ESTI 123.060 section 9); 4.5 GPRS sub-network originated TBFs; 4.6 Alerting the mobile station for a DL TBF; 4.7 Abbreviations used in this chapter; 5 An Introduction to Protocol Layers Data Flow (ETSI 123.060); 5.1 The protocol stack; 5.1.1 GPRS protocol layers - a brief description
5.2 GPRS signal flow - arrow diagrams (GSM 44.060 sections 5, 7, 8) 5.2.1 GPRS attach; 5.2.2 Mobile originated PDP context activation and TBF (ETSI 123.060 section 9); 5.2.3 Paging and MT PDP transfer (GSM 44.060 section 6); 5.3 Temporary block flow acknowledged; 5.4 Abbreviations used in this chapter; 6 GPRS Mobile Station Characteristics (GSM 45.002); 6.1 Mobile station types; 6.2 GPRS mobile equipment (ME) and subscriber profiles (ETSI 123.060 section 15); 6.2.1 Subscriber profile; 6.3 Mobile equipment multislot capabilities (GSM 45.002 Annexe B); 6.4 Abbreviations used in this chapter
7 Operations in the Physical Layers

Sommario/riassunto

Professionals quickly discover that, although the technical specifications for GPRS cover all parts of the engineering functions in detail and depth, they are lacking in one important feature; the conceptual framework within which the specifications sit - GPRS in Practice fills this gap. By beginning with an explanation of why GPRS is necessary and describing the core concept of GPRS operations, the TBF (Temporary Block Flow), a revision section then covers the GSM Air Interface with its Radio, Physical and Logical channels and this progressively leads to the GPRS logical channels - wha