Mobile Telecommunication System Overview:

Mobile telecom systems enable wireless communication over a cell network. They allow voice calls, messaging, and data transmission, playing a crucial role in modern communication.

Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM):

- GSM is a widely used second-generation (2G) mobile communication standard.
- Developed in the 1980s, it provided digital voice communication, allowing better quality and efficient spectrum usage.
- Key features:
 - Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) technology divides a frequency into time slots for multiple users.
 - SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards enable users to switch devices while keeping their identity and data.
 - Supports voice and text messaging services.
- GSM formed the foundation for newer mobile technologies and laid the groundwork for mobile data services.

General Packet Radio Service (GPRS):

- GPRS is an enhancement of GSM, providing packet-switched data services over existing GSM networks.
- It marked the transition from circuit-switched to packet-switched data, allowing more efficient data transmission.
- Key features:
 - Packet-based data transfer, allowing always-on connectivity for email, internet browsing, and other data applications.

- Differentiates between voice and data usage, making data services more affordable.
- GPRS paved the way for mobile data services like MMS (Multimedia Messaging Service) and early internet access on mobile devices.

Universal Mobile Telecommunication System (UMTS):

- UMTS, also known as 3G, is a third-generation mobile communication technology that provided significant enhancements over GSM/GPRS.
- UMTS introduced higher data rates, multimedia support, and improved voice quality.
- Key features:
 - Uses Wideband Code Division Multiple Access (WCDMA) technology for higher data rates and increased capacity.
 - Enables faster internet access, video streaming, and improved multimedia experiences.
 - Supports simultaneous voice and data transmission.
 - UMTS opened the door for mobile apps, video calls, and advanced data services.

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- 26. Explain the different design issues for Wireless MAC protocol with certain ex- amples.
- 27. Explain the basic concept of Multiple Access Schemes? Explain with brief com- parison FDMA, TDMA with suitable example?
- 28. How does slotted ALOHA improve throughput as compared with pure ALOHA? Explain.