Technical Document - Confidential

GSM PROTOCOL STACK

G23

MM – MOBILITY MANAGEMENT

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Notes:

1. Initial version
2. New WCS template
3. English check

Table of Contents

List of Figures and Tables

List of References

[ISO 9000:2000] International Organization for Standardization. Quality management systems - Fundamentals and vocabulary. December 2000

1.1 References

[C_8410.001] 8410.001.98.102; September 18, 1998
G23 Product Description; Condat

[C_8410.008] 8410.008.98.002; June 15, 1998
GTI Interface Description; Condat

[C_8410.003] 8410.003.98.103; September 09, 1998
Test Facilities Description; Condat

1.2 Abbreviations

MMI Man Machine Interface

1.3 Terms

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2 Introduction

G23 is a software package implementing Layers 2 and 3 of the ETSI-defined GSM air interface signaling protocol, and as such represents the part of a GSM mobile station's protocol software which is both, platform and manufacturer independent. Therefore, G23 can be viewed as a building block providing standardized functionality through generic interfaces for easy integration.

The G23 suite of products consists of the following items:

- Layers 2 and 3 for speech & short message services,
- Layers 2 and 3 for fax & data services,
- Application Control Interface,
- Slim MMI [02.30] and
- Test and integration support tools.

For detailed reference of the G23 components, please refer to the Product Description [C_8410.001]. For detailed information regarding the integration into the target system, please refer to the Generic Target Interface [C_8410.008]. For detailed information about the compiling and linking procedure, please refer to the User Guide on the delivery CD.

This Technical Documentation document shows how to use the MM object in target systems. It lists the headers involved and describes how to link MM with other components. The customer specific functions included are listed and described.

3 Structure

3.1 Headers

The modules include several header files. Header files which are changeable by the user are marked (*). These header files are used to integrate the protocol stack entities into a specific target system.

ccdapi.h (*)

This header defines the prototypes and some constants for the Condat Coder Decoder (CCD).

mm.h

This header contains constants for the mobility management and the prototypes of the component.

cnf_mm.h (*)

Constants for dynamic configuration of MM are defined in this header. It is acceptable to change the commands and the parameter names for the dynamic configurations supported.

custom.h (*)

The header defines global constants for the integration of the protocol stack entity into a specific target system. The user may define the identifier of the communication resource, the supported traces, the communication method (by copying primitives or by exchanging references of primitives), the custom specific primitive header, etc.

cus_mm.h (*)

Custom specific definitions for the protocol stack entity are located in this header. Timer values and identifiers are changeable. A version identifier is defined.

gsm.h

This header contains global definitions for all protocol stack entities. Depending on the definitions in custom.h, many options and traces are defined in this header.

mconst.cdg

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes all message identifiers and some constants needed by the entities.

message.h

Constants for messages are defined. The MM message definitions are inserted by this header.

m_mm.h

The c-structure definitions are included in this header for the MM message. The header is included by message.h.

mon_mm.h

Constants for the monitoring of MM are defined in this header.

pconst.cdg

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes all primitive identifiers and some constants needed by the entities.

pei.h (*)

Prototypes for the protocol stack entity interface are defined in this header. Some parameters and the return types of this function are changeable by the user.

prim.h

Constants for primitives are defined and service access point dependent primitive header files are included (p_mmreg.h., p_mmcc.h, p_mmss.hm p_mmsms.h, p_sim.h, p_rr.h and p_mdl.h).

p_mmreg.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point MMREG. The header is included by prim.h.

p_mmcc.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point MMCC. The header is included by prim.h.

p_mmss.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point MMSS. The header is included by prim.h.

p_mmsms.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point MMSMS. The header is included by prim.h.

p_sim.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point SIM. The header is included by prim.h.

p_rr.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point RR. The header is included by prim.h.

p_mdl.h

This header is generated by the CCD compiler. It includes the C-struct type definitions for primitives of the service access point MDL. The header is included by prim.h.

stddefs.h

This header contains several standard definitions used by the protocol stack entities.

string.h

This header is a the standard string header from the target compiler. It defines string and memory functions.

tok.h

The prototypes and some constants for the parse function of the TOK module are defined in this header.

vsi.h (*)

Prototypes for the virtual system interface are defined in this header. Some parameters and the return types of these functions are changeable by the user for integration into a specific target system.

3.2 Dynamic Configuration

Dynamic configuration means to change the behavior of the protocol stack entity at run-time. This is carried out by sending a string with a dedicated format as described in Test Facilities [C_8410.003]. An additional feature is to request the old configuration. This feature may be switched off by an option defined in custom.h.

The dynamic configuration string is a parameter of the pei_config () function which is part of the protocol stack entity interface (PEI). The keywords for the dynamic configurations are changeable by the static configuration mechanism.

TIMER_SET =<timer, value>

The timer mode TIMER_SET defines a new timer value instead of the original start value.

TIMER_RESET =timer

The default timer mode is TIMER_RESET which does not manipulate the start value.

TIMER_SPEED_UP =<timer, factor>

TIMER_SPEED_UP is used to speed up a timer by the given factor. The start value is divided by the factor. The minimum time is one unit.

TIMER_SLOW_DOWN = <timer, factor>

The opposite mode is TIMER_SLOW_DOWN. The start value is increased by the given factor.

TIMER_SUPPRESS = <timer>

TIMER_SUPPRESS is used to suppress the timer start.

3.3 Custom Specific Functions

Custom specific functions are implemented in the module mm_csf.c. It is acceptable to replace the functions in this module with functions from the customer. It is not acceptable to change the parameters of the functions.

The idea behind these custom specific functions is to have a mechanism with which to configure the protocol stack entity at run-time by a source outside the protocol stack entity, for example a non-erasable memory.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_init_timer (void)

The function initializes the timer pool. The timer pool allocates a number of timer resources. This timer resources are allocated to instances on demand.

GLOBAL void csf_close_timer (void)

All timer resources are closed. This function is carried during shutdown or reset.

GLOBAL void csf_alloc_timer (UBYTE id, T_DL_DATA * dl_data, T_VSI_TVALUE value)

The function allocates one timer from the timer pool and starts the timer.

GLOBAL void csf_free_timer (T_VSI_THANDLE handle)

The function frees one timer. The timer is stopped and returned to the timer pool.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_vdb_timeout (T_VSI_THANDLE handle, T_DL_DATA ** dl_data, USHORT * timer)

After time-out, the corresponding instance is searched. The timer is returned to the timer pool.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_read_imei (T_imei * imei)

The function reads the international mobile equipment identity from flash.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_read_mobile_class_1 (T_mob_class_1 * mob_class_1)

The function reads the mobile station classmark 1 from flash.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_read_mobile_class_2 (T_mob_class_2 * mob_class_2)

The function reads the mobile station classmark 2 from flash.

GLOBAL BOOL csf_read_mobile_class_3 (T_mob_class_3 * mob_class_3)

The function reads the mobile station classmark 3 from flash.

3.4 Monitoring

The monitor struct includes the relevant physical parameters of the protocol stack entity. The parameters are updated continuously. This way the environment always has the possibility of accessing parameters of the protocol stack. These parameters are used to create monitor reports about a display or test system, to create statistical data, etc outside the functionality of a protocol stack but with access to protocol stack parameters. It is acceptable to read the parameters of the monitor struct, but it is absolutely not acceptable to write to the monitor struct. The first parameter of the monitor struct is the version of the protocol stack entity.

The following monitor struct is defined for the protocol stack entity:

```
typedef struct
{
        T_VERSION       *       version;
} T_MONITOR;
```

Appendices

A. Acronyms

DS-WCDMA	Direct Sequence/Spread Wideband Code Division Multiple Access

B. Glossary

International Mobile Telecommunication 2000 (IMT-2000/ITU-2000)	Formerly referred to as FPLMTS (Future Public Land-Mobile Telephone System), this is the ITU's specification/family of standards for 3G. This initiative provides a global infrastructure through both satellite and terrestrial systems, for fixed and mobile phone users. The family of standards is a framework comprising a mix/blend of systems providing global roaming. <URL: http://www.imt-2000.org/>