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02-09-2021

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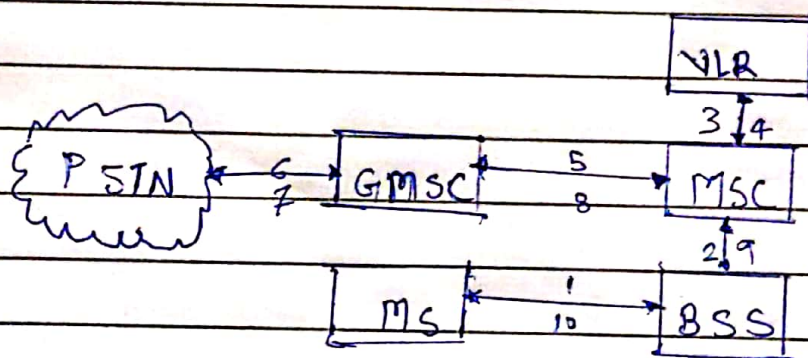
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Mobile Originated call (MOC)

- If the mobile subscriber initiates the call, we talk about a mobile originated call.
- Then the mobile subscriber is the calling party.
- Basically, the necessary functions are carried out by the servicing mobile services.
- Switching center/visitor location register (MSC/VLR)
- They are:
 - (a) Security Control
 - (b) Subscription Checking
 - (c) Call routing towards the destination.



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Mobile Terminated Call (MTC)

- If the subscriber receives the call, he is involved in a mobile terminated call.
- Then the mobile subscriber is the called party.
- In this case, all entities cooperate to direct an incoming call to the mobile subscriber.
- First of all, only the Home Location Register (HLR) knows the subscriber's location.
- Therefore, during call setup, a certain switch in the network has to ask the HLR for this information. i.e. interrogation.
- If the call originates in the same PLMN, the interrogation procedure is started by the originating MSC/VLR, otherwise by the gateway MSC (GMSC).
- Secondly, when the call arrives at the serving MSC/VLR, i.e. the MSC/VLR in whose area the subscriber is located, contact is made with the mobile subscriber and call setup is completed.

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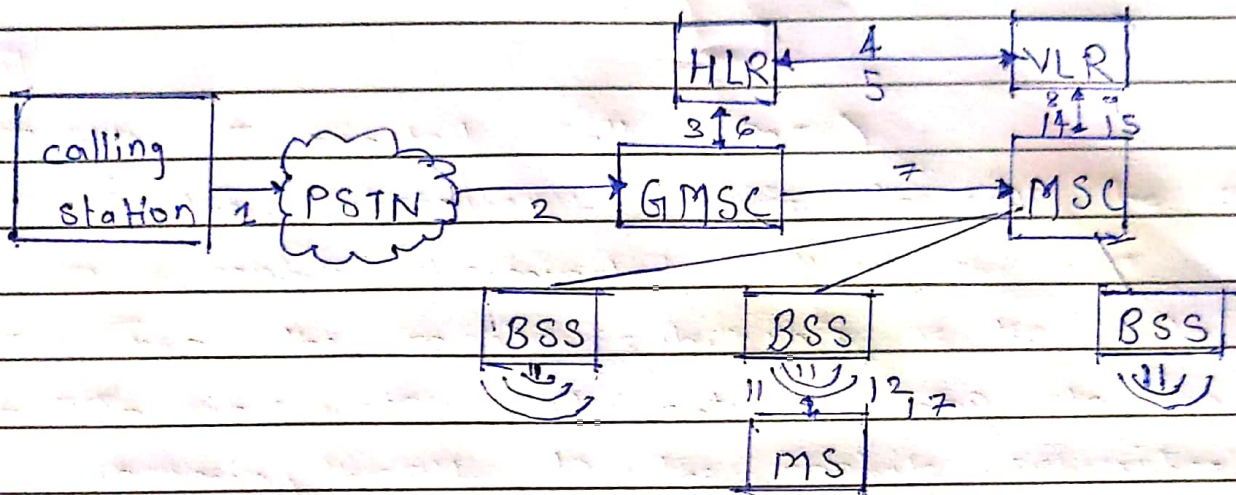
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MTC

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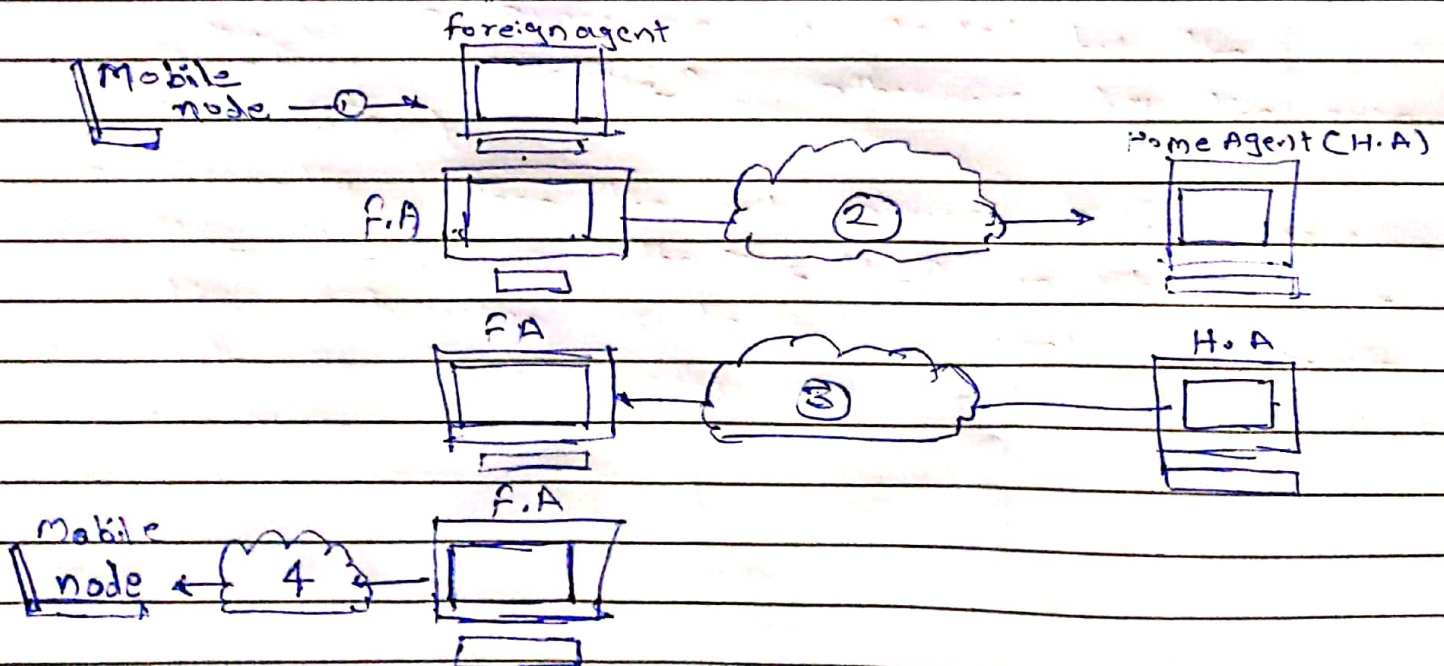
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- Mobile IP registration provides a flexible mechanism for mobile nodes to communicate their current reachability information to their home agent.

The registration process enables mobile nodes to perform the following tasks:

- ① Register with multiple foreign agents
- ② Deregister specific care of addresses while retaining other mobility bindings.
- ③ Discover the address of a home agent if the mobile node is not configured with the information.



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- These registration processes involve the exchange of registration requests and registration reply messages.
- When registering using a foreign agent, the registration process takes the following steps, which the subsequent illustrate depicts:
 - ① The mobile node sends a registration request to the prospective foreign agent to begin the registration process.
 - ② The foreign agent processes the registration request and then relays it to the home agent.
 - ③ The home agent sends a registration reply to the foreign agent or deny the request.