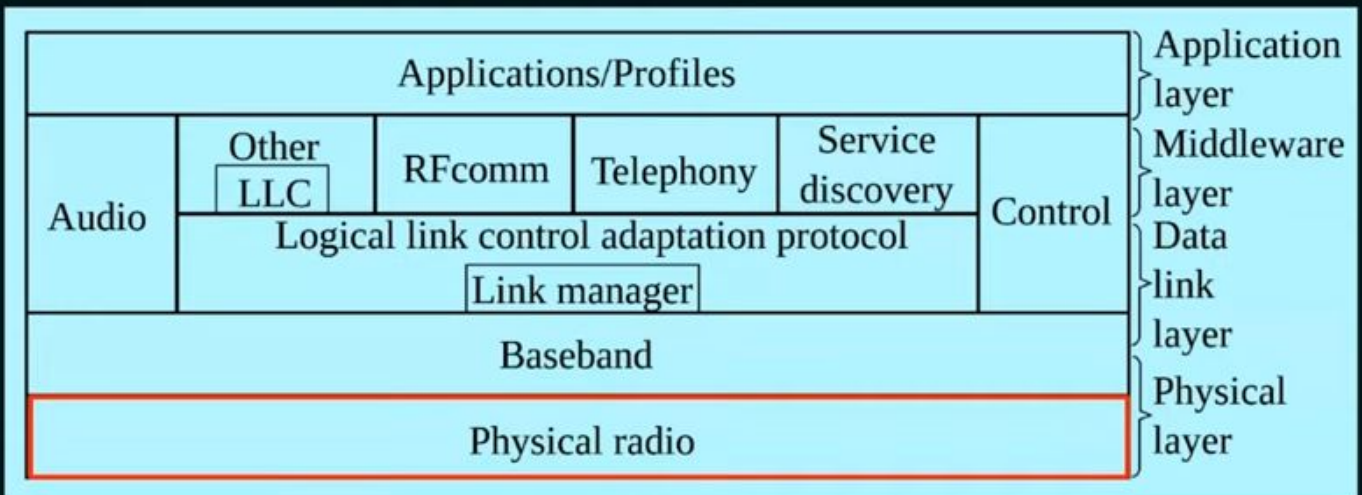


01:28

BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK

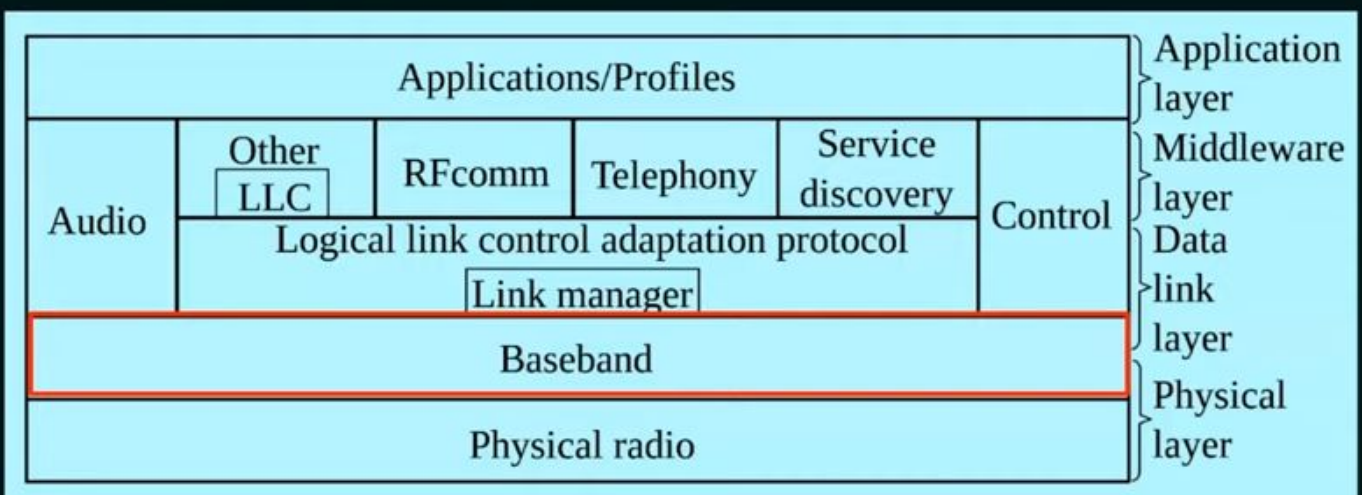


Physical Radio (RF) layer: It performs modulation/demodulation of the data into RF signals. It defines the physical characteristics of bluetooth transceiver. It defines two types of physical link: connection-less and connection-oriented.

NESO ACADEMY

02:53

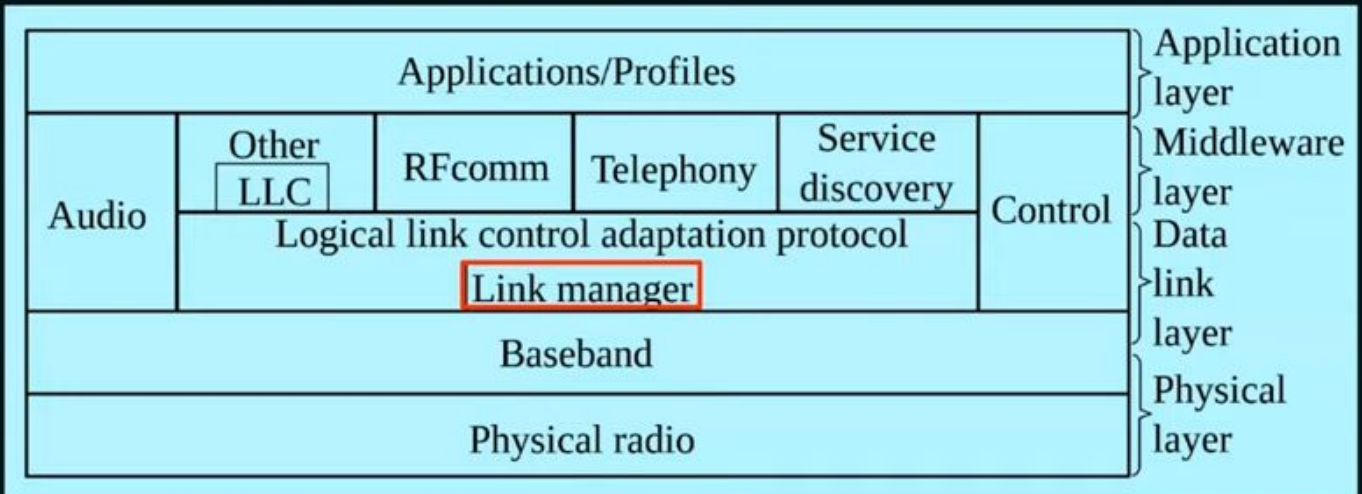
BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK



Baseband Link layer: It performs the connection establishment within a piconet.

03:07

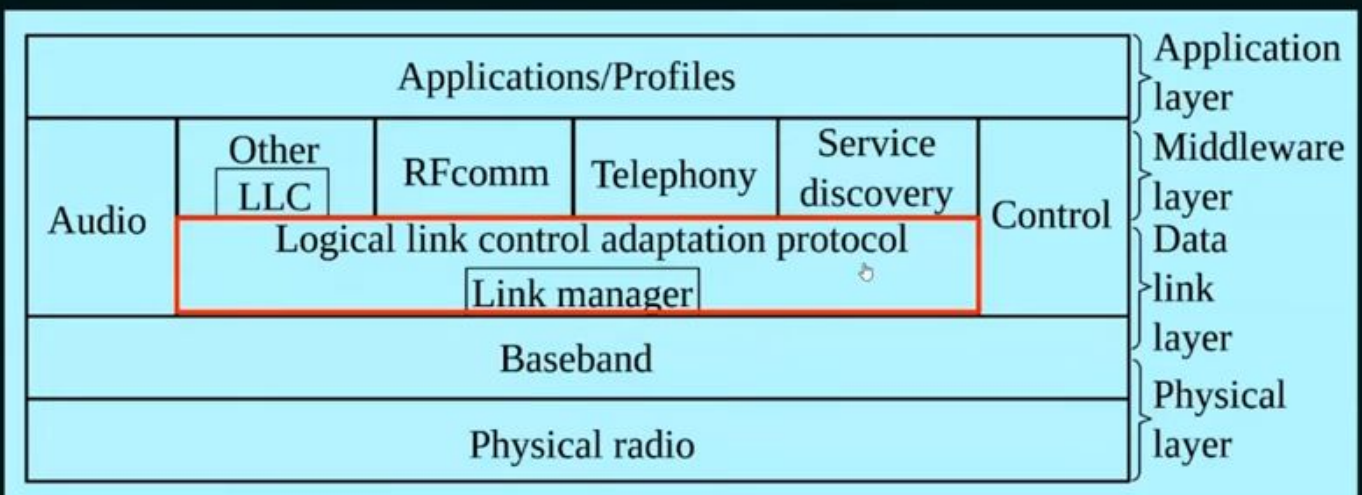
BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK



Link Manager protocol layer: It performs the management of the already established links. It also includes authentication and encryption processes.

03:59

BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK

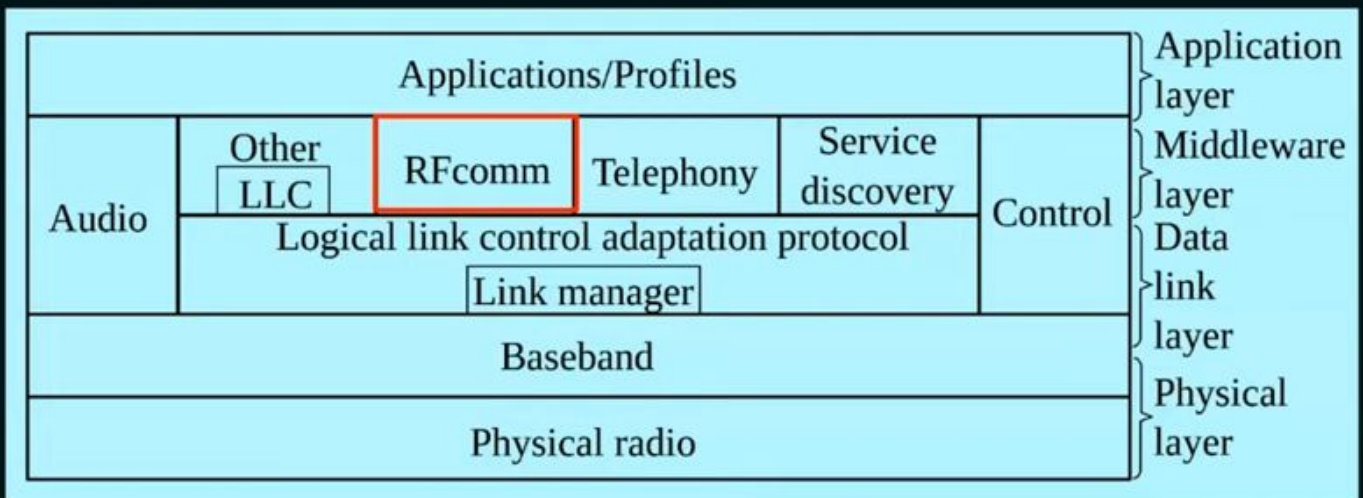


Logical Link Control and Adaptation protocol layer

Logical Link Control and Adaptation protocol layer. It is also known as the heart of the bluetooth protocol stack. It allows the communication between upper and lower layers of the bluetooth protocol stack. It packages the data packets received from upper layers into the form expected by lower layers. It also performs the segmentation and multiplexing.

05:18

BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK

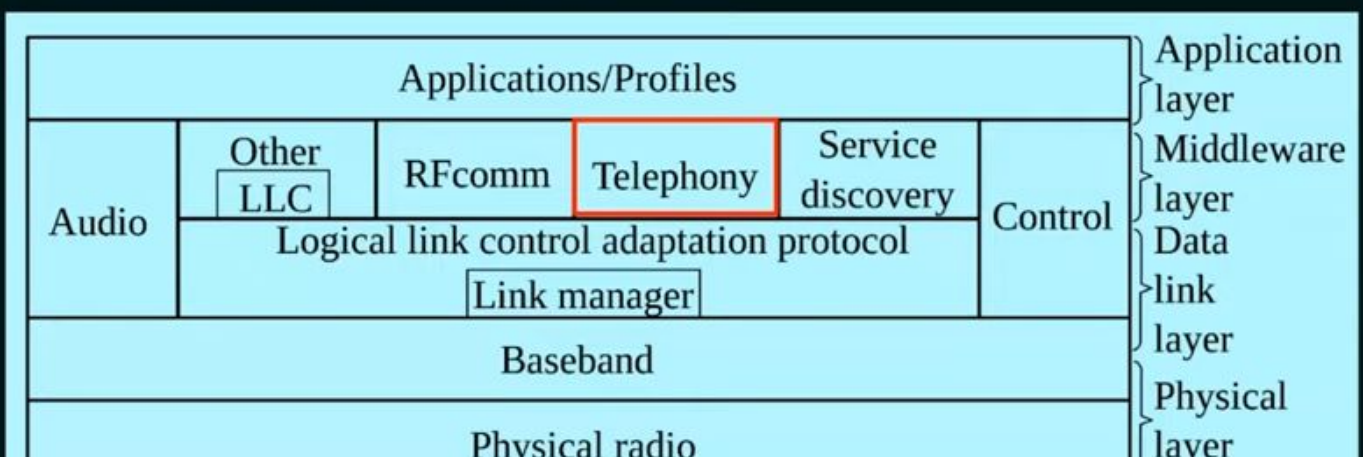


RF comm layer: It is short for Radio Frontend Component. It provides serial interface with WAP and OBEX.

NESO ACADEMY

05:37

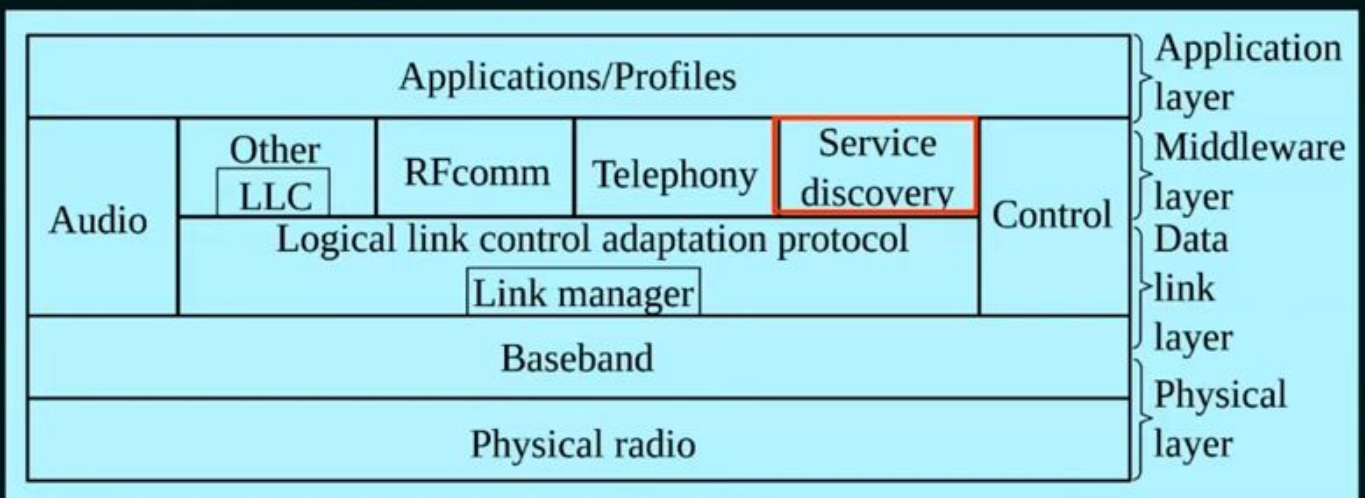
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TCS: It is short for Telephony Control Protocol. It provides telephony service.

05:56

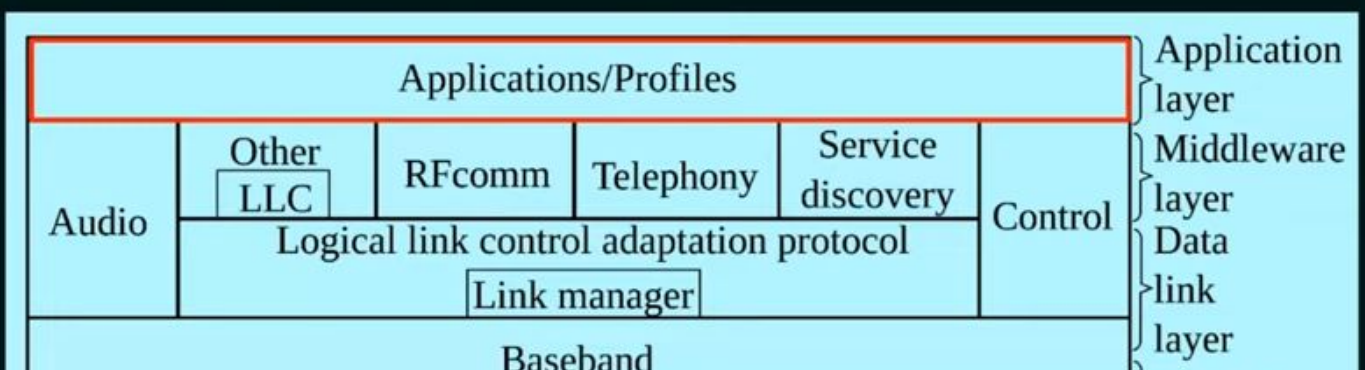
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SDP layer: It is short for Service Discovery Protocol. It allows to discover the services available on another bluetooth enabled device.

06:14

BLUETOOTH PROTOCOL STACK





Physical radio

Physical
layer

Application layer: It enables the user to interact with the application.