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Submission date: 03-Nov-2019 07:17PM (UTC+0500)
Submission ID: 1205863874
File name: Assignment_3_ICT_FA17-BCS-090.docx (191.4K)
Word count: 4108
Character count: 21376

GSM

(GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILES)

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Introduction to ICT

November 03, 2019

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GSM (GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILES)

1. Introduction

GSM (Global System for Mobile communication) may be a digital mobile network that's wide utilized by mobile users in Europe and alternative components of the globe. GSM uses a variation of your time division multiple access (TDMA) and is that the most generally used of the 3 digital wireless telephone technologies: TDMA, GSM and code-division multiple access (CDMA). GSM digitizes and compresses knowledge, then sends it down a channel with 2 alternative streams of user knowledge, every in its time interval. It operates at either the 900 megacycles per second (MHz) or one,800-megahertz waveband. GSM, besides different technologies, is a component of the evolution of wireless mobile telecommunications that has High-Speed Circuit-Switched knowledge (HSCSD), General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), increased knowledge GSM surroundings (EDGE) and Universal Mobile Telecommunications Service (UMTS).(Hillebrand 2002)

2. History

GSM, is a standard developed by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute to describe protocols for second generation digital cellular networks used by mobile phones. It is the factual world standard for mobile communications with over ninetieth market share, and is obtainable in over 219 countries and territories. The GSM normal was developed as a replacement for 1st generation analog cellular networks, and originally represented a digital, circuit-switched network optimized for full duplex voice telephony. This was dilated over time to incorporate information communications, 1st by circuit-switched transport, then packet information transport via GPRS and EDGE. Subsequently, the 3GPP developed third generation UMTS standards followed by fourth generation LTE Advanced standards, which are not part of the ETSI GSM standard. "GSM" is an emblem preserved by the GSM Association. It may also state to the originally most mutual voice codec used, Full Rate. (Popoola, Megbowon et al. 2009)

2.1 1981 - 1989

History In 1981, work began to develop a European standard for digital cellular voice telephony when the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations created the Groupe Special Mobile committee and later provided a permanent technical support cluster primarily based in Paris. (Mouly, Pautet et al. 1992)

Five years later, in 1987, fifteen representatives from thirteen European countries signed a memo of understanding in Copenhagen to develop and deploy a typical wireless telephone system across Europe, and EU rules were passed to form GSM a compulsory normal. The decision to develop a continental normal eventually resulted in a very unified, open, standard-based network that was larger than that within the US. In 1989, the Groupe Special Mobile committee was transferred from CEPT to the ecu Telecommunications Standards Institute. In 1987 Europe created the terribly 1st united GSM Technical Specification in February. Ministers from the four massive EU countries cemented their political support for GSM with the urban center Declaration on international info Networks in could and also the GSM MoU was tabled. The MoU drew-in mobile operators from across Europe to pledge to speculate in new GSM networks to associate degree bold common date. In this short 37-week period the whole of Europe had been brought behind GSM in a rare unity and speed guided by four public officials Armin Silber horn, Stephen Temple. (Kumar 2004)

In 1989 the Groupe Special Mobile committee was transferred from CEPT to the EU Telecommunications Standards Institute. In parallel, France and the Federal Republic of Germany signed a joint development agreement in 1984 and were joined by European nation and also Britain in 1986. In 1986 the EU Commission planned to reserve the 900 MHz spectrum band for GSM.

2.2 1990 - 1994

Phase I of the GSM specifications were revealed in 1990. The world's 1st GSM decision was created by the previous Finnish prime minister Harri Holkeri to Kaarina Suonio on Dominion Day, 1991, on a network engineered by Telenokia and the following year in 1992, the first short messaging service message was sent and Vodafone UK and Telecom Finland signed the first international roaming agreement. Work began in 1991 to expand the GSM normal to the 1800-megahertz band and also the 1st 1800-megahertz network became operational within the United Kingdom by 1993. Also, that year, telecommunication Australia became the first network operator to deploy a GSM network outside Europe and also the first sensible hand-held GSM mobile became out there. (Popoola, Megbowon et al. 2009)

2.3 1995 - 1999

In 1995, fax, knowledge and SMS electronic messaging services were launched commercially, the primary 1900 Mc GSM network became operational within US and GSM subscribers

worldwide exceeded ten million. Also, this year, the GSM Association was fashioned. Pre-paid GSM SIM cards were launched in 1996 and worldwide GSM subscribers passed one hundred million in 1998. (Kingdon, Zadeh et al. 2002)

2.4 2000 - 2004

In 2000, the first business GPRS services were launched and also the first GPRS compatible handsets became out there available. In 2001 the primary UMTS network was launched, a 3G technology that's not a part of GSM. In 2002 the first multimedia system electronic messaging Service was introduced and also the first GSM network within the 800 Mc band became operational. EDGE services 1st became operational in an exceeding network in 2003 and also the range of worldwide GSM subscribers exceeded one billion in 2004. (Kingdon, Zadeh et al. 2002)

2.5 2005 - 2009

By 2005, GSM networks accounted for over seventy-fifth of the worldwide cellular network market, serving 1.5 billion subscribers. In 2005 the primary HSDPA capable network conjointly became operational. The first HSUPA network was launched in 2007. High-Speed Packet Access and its transmission and downlink versions area unit 3G technologies, not a part of GSM. Worldwide GSM subscribers exceeded 3 billion in 2008. (Popoola, Megbowon et al. 2009)

2.6 2010 - 2015

The GSM Association calculable in 2010 that technologies outlined within the GSM normal serve eightieth of the world mobile market, encompassing over five billion individuals across over 212 countries and territories, creating GSM the foremost present of the various standards for cellular networks. It is vital to notice that GSM may be a second-generation normal using Time-Division Multiple-Access spectrum-sharing, issued by the ECU Telecommunications Standards Institute. The GSM normal doesn't embody the 3G UMTS CDMA-based technology nor the 4G LTE OFDMA-based technology standards issued by the 3GPP. Macau planned to terminate its 2G GSM networks as of June four, 2015, creating it the primary region to decommission a GSM network.(Antolín, Medrano et al. 2016)

2.7 2016 - 2019

There are a unit 5 completely different cell sizes during a GSM network—macro, micro, Pico, Femto, and umbrella cells. The coverage space of every cell varies per the implementation

surroundings. Macro-cells is considered cells wherever the bottom station antenna is put in on a mast or a building on top of the average upper side level. small cells area unit cells whose antenna height is underneath average upper side level; they're usually employed in urban areas. Picocells area unit tiny cells whose coverage diameter could be a few dozen meters; they're in the main used inside. Femtocells area unit cells designed to be used in residential or tiny business environments and hook up with the service provider's network via a broadband web association. Umbrella cells area unit accustomed cowl shaded regions of smaller cells and fill in gaps in coverage between those cells. Cell horizontal radius varies reckoning on antenna height, antenna gain, and propagation conditions from a handful of hundred meters to many tens of kilometers. The longest distance the GSM specification supports in sensible use is thirty-five kilometers. (Semama and DAVID 2019)

3. Architecture

There are two main parts of a GSM System: The First one is known as the Base Station Subsystem or BSS or also known as the access network. And the other main part is the Network Subsystem or NSS or the Core Network Now, why the Base Station Subsystem (BSS) is called the Access Network. BSS is called as the Access Network as Mobile connects to Access Network, to communicate with the GSM Network. Now, whenever a mobile user (or a mobile subscriber) wants to make a call or avail any of the services of the network. It needs a SIM to use the mobile. Now, here it is important to differentiate between two identities. One is the identity of the mobile station itself, which is its IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identity) number. And the second one is the identity of the SIM, or in other words of the subscriber who is using the mobile. And this identity I characterized by IMIS (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) So, when a mobile user wants to use the network, he needs a SIM with a valid IMSI burned into it. And, then this user can use this SIM in mobile having a valid IMEI number, to make a call etc. Now when mobile user wants to connect to a network or make a call Then he will use his mobile Station to connect to the Base Station (also known as BTS). And he makes this connection over the Radio Interface, which is also known as Air Interface. And it is denoted as Um. So, Radio or Air Interface is denoted as Um Now, talking about the Base Station Subsystem (BSS), you can see that here we have BTSs.

4. Benefits

Global System for Mobiles is that the primary technology used globally for 3G mobile networks, with a couple of seventy three percent market share. GSM competes primarily with

Code Division Multiple Access technologies, that is that the technology employed by 5 of the seven largest carriers within the U.S. whereas GSM provides compatibility, multitasking and speed benefits over CDMA on a 3G network, most carriers round the world are switch to the future Evolution customary for their 4G networks.

4.1 Changing of Phones

Every GSM phone has a global Module instrumentation identification number to spot the telephone set. GSM additionally uses a Subscriber Identity Module card to store a customer's account info. If you purchase a brand-new GSM phone, you'll merely take away the SIM card from your recent phone, place it in your new phone and start victimization the new phone promptly. you're not needed to register the new phone's IMEI variety with a GSM supplier. (Sutton 2020)

4.2 Choice of Mobile Phones

The ease of switch handsets and also the dominance of GSM mobile networks globally offer customers with a bigger choice of phones to settle on from. However, whereas you'll usually use a GSM phone on any carrier's 3G GSM network in Europe, that is not conjointly true within the us. AT&T and T-Mobile, the two U.S. GSM carriers, use totally different frequencies for his or her 3G networks. A 3G T-Mobile phone may connect with the AT&T network, however it in all probability will not be able to transmit voice or information on the correct frequencies to figure well and may revert to 2G speeds. (Sutton 2020)

4.3 Concurrent Voice and Data

When you use a GSM network, you'll speak on the phone and surf the net or adjust your email at identical time. that is typically not a possibility if you are employing a phone on a CDMA network. CDMA free an add-on possibility known as cooccurring Voice and information improvement that might modify callers to use voice and information at identical time, however the add-on would need changes to each the CDMA network and CDMA phones. Carriers within the us haven't adopted the add-on for his or her networks. (Sutton 2020)

4.4 Speed

A GSM network is usually abundant quicker than a CDMA network. Most GSM carriers adopted the High-Speed Packet Access extension for 3G networks that modify information transfers as quick as 42Mbps. On a 3G CDMA network, the utmost information transfer rate is 3.6Mbps. (Sutton 2020)

4.5 4G LTE

Most carriers have adopted the LTE commonplace for their 4G networks, that allows in no time cooccurring transfers of each voice and information. However, all U.S. carriers can keep their 3G networks in place till a minimum of 2020. Customers who board a locality while not 4G coverage can have to be compelled to still use a 3G network. iPhone users can need to upgrade to the iPhone five or a later version to use the popular phone on a 4G network. (Sutton 2020)

5. Applications

There also are many implementations of the thought of an extended cell, wherever the cell radius may well be double or perhaps additional, reckoning on the antenna system, the kind of parcel, and therefore the temporal arrangement advance. Indoor coverage is additionally supported by GSM and will be achieved by exploitation an inside picocell base station, or an inside repeater with distributed indoor antennas fed through power splitters, to deliver the radio signals from an antenna outdoors to the separate indoor distributed antenna system. These area units usually deployed once vital decision capability is required inside, like in searching centers or airports. However, this can be not a requirement, since indoor coverage is additionally provided by in-building penetration of the radio signals from any close cell. GSM carrier frequencies GSM networks operate during a range of various carrier frequency ranges, with most 2G GSM networks operative within the 900 megacycle or 1800 megacycle bands. wherever these bands were already allotted, the 850 megacycle and 1900 megahertz bands were used instead. In rare cases, the four hundred and 450 megacycle frequency bands area unit appointed in some countries as a result of they were antecedently used for first-generation systems. Most 3G networks in Europe operate within the 2100-megahertz band. For additional info on worldwide GSM frequency usage, see GSM frequency bands. despite the frequency designated by Associate in Nursing operator, it's divided into timeslots for individual phones. this permits eight full-rate or sixteen half-rate speech channels per oftenest. These eight radio timeslots area unit sorted into a TDMA frame. Half-rate channels use alternate frames within the same timeslot. The channel rate for all eight channels is 270.833 Kbit/s, and therefore the frame length is four.615 MS the transmission power within the telephone set is proscribed to a most of two watts in GSM 850/900 and one watt in GSM 1800/1900. Voice codecs GSM has used a spread of voice codecs to squeeze three.1 kilocycle audio into between half-dozen.5 and thirteen Kbit/s. Originally, two codecs, named when the kinds of information channel they were

allotted, were used, known as 0.5 Rate and Full Rate. These used a system supported linear prognostic writing. additionally, to being economical with bitrates, these codecs additionally created it easier to spot additional vital components of the audio, permitting the air interface layer to priorities and higher defend these components of the signal. As GSM was more increased in 1997 with the improved Full Rate codec, a 12.2 Kbit/s codec that uses a full-rate channel. Finally, with the event of UMTS, EFR was refactored into a variable-rate codec known as AMR-Narrowband, that is prime quality and sturdy against interference once used on full-rate channels, or less sturdy however still comparatively prime quality once employed in smart radio conditions on the half-rate channel. Subscriber Identity Module one in each of the key options of GSM is that the Subscriber Identity Module usually referred to as a SIM card. The SIM could be a clastic positive identification containing the user's subscription info and phone book. this enables the user to retain his or her info when shifting handsets. instead, the user may also modification operators whereas retentive the telephone set just by dynamic the SIM. Some operators can block this by permitting the phone to use solely one SIM, or solely a SIM issued by them; this applies is understood as SIM lockup. Phone lockup generally mobile network operators prohibit handsets that they sell to be used with their own network. this can be known as a lockup and is enforced by a software system feature of the phone. A subscriber might typically contact the supplier to get rid of the lock for a fee, utilize non-public services to get rid of the lock, or use software system and websites to unlock the telephone set themselves. In some countries, all phones area unit sold unfastened. In others, it's unlawful for operators to supply any sort of grant on a phone's value. GSM service security GSM was designed with a moderate level of service security. The system was designed to attest the subscriber employing a pre-shared key and challenge-response. Communications between the subscriber and therefore the base station are encrypted. the event of UMTS introduces Associate in Nursing elective Universal Subscriber Identity Module, that uses an extended authentication key to offer larger security, yet as reciprocally authenticating the network and therefore the user, whereas GSM solely authenticates the user to the network. the protection model so offers confidentiality and authentication, however, restricted authorization capabilities, and no non-repudiation. GSM uses many crypto logical algorithms for security. The A5/1, A5/2, and A5/3 stream cyphers area unit used for making certain over-the-air voice privacy. (Semama and DAVID 2019)

6. Challenges

A5/1 was developed initial and could be a stronger rule used inside Europe and also the United States; A5/2 is weaker and employed in different countries. Serious weaknesses are found in each algorithm: it's attainable to interrupt A5/2 in period of time with a ciphertext-only attack, and in Jan 2007, The Hacker's alternative started the A5/1 cracking project with plans to use FPGAs that enable A5/1 to be broken with a rainbow table attack. The system supports multiple algorithms thus operators could replace that cipher with a stronger one. On twenty eight December 2009 German pc engineer Kirsten season declared that he had cracked the A5/1 cipher. in line with season, he developed variety of rainbow tables and have found new sources for best-known plaintext attacks. He additionally aforesaid that it's attainable to create "a full GSM fighter aircraft...from ASCII text file components" however that they'd not done thus attributable to legal considerations. season claimed that he was ready to intercept voice and text conversations by impersonating another user to concentrate to voicemail, make calls, or send text messages employing a seven-year-old Motorola radiotelephone and secret writing code obtainable at no cost on-line. New attacks are discovered that profit of poor security implementations, design, and development for smartphone applications. Some wiretapping and eavesdropping techniques hijack the audio input and output providing a chance for a 3rd party to concentrate in to the speech. GSM uses General Packet Radio Service for knowledge transmissions like browsing the online. the foremost normally deployed GPRS ciphers were in public broken 2011. The researchers disclosed flaws within the normally used GEA/1 and GEA/2 ciphers and revealed the ASCII text file "precede" code for sniffing GPRS networks. They additionally noted that some carriers don't code the info so as to observe the employment of traffic or protocols they are doing not like, deed customers unprotected. GEA/3 looks to stay comparatively arduous to interrupt and is alleged to be in use on some additional trendy networks. If used with USIM to stop connections to faux base stations and downgrade attacks, users are going to be protected within the medium term, the' migration to 128-bit GEA/4 continues to be suggested. Standards info The GSM systems and services are delineating in a very set of standards ruled by ETSI, wherever a full list is maintained. GSM ASCII text file code many ASCII text file code comes exist that offer sure GSM features: gem daemon by Openmoko OpenBTS develops a Base transceiver station The GSM code Project aims to create a GSM analyzer for fewer than $1,000 OsmocomBB developers shall replace the proprietary baseband GSM stack with a

free code implementation problems with patents and open supply Patents stay a tangle for any ASCII text file GSM implementation, as a result of it's insufferable for antelope or the other free code distributor to ensure immunity from all lawsuits by the patent holders against the users. what are more new options are being intercalary to the quality all the time which suggests they need patent protection for variety of years. the first GSM implementations from 1991 could currently be entirely freed from patent encumbrances, but patent freedom isn't sure because of the United States' "first to invent" system that was in situ till 2012. The "first to invent" system, including "patent term adjustment" will extend the lifetime of a U.S. patent so much on the far side twenty years from its priority date. it's unclear at now whether or not OpenBTS are going to be ready to implement options of that initial specification while not limit. As patents later on expire, however, those options are often intercalary into the ASCII text file version. As of 2011, there are no lawsuits against users of OpenBTS over GSM use. (Rehmani and Dhaou 2019)

7. Future Directions

In an attempt to allocate spectrum, several carriers are setting target dates to try to away with GSM networks. It seems that 2017 are going to be the year that GSM can take its place within the mobile network hereafter, however, it's going to surprise you the way several devices still treat 2G network. Three operators in Singapore are the most recent to announce plans to show off their GSM networks, setting a date of Apr 1, 2017. Australian carrier Telstra already declared their plans to drag the plug on the second-generation network by the tip of 2016. AT&T has set a target date of Jan. 1, 2017. For most customers, this may not cause abundant of a ripple in their mobile consciousness as a majority are already on 3G and 4G networks, however, it may mean hassle for machine-to-machine connections. Because several of the M2M devices, like vehicle alarms and rendition machines, last longer than your typical cell, they still use GSM networks for his or her transmission wants. there have been still regarding a hundred and sixty million GSM-connected devices at the tip of last year, in step with Machina analysis. Matt Hatton, chief operating officer of Machina aforesaid chipmakers are engaged on cheaper LTE modems, however, the bulk of the new M2M devices still treat GSM. In spite of this, carriers have a large incentive to disconnect their GSM networks. Turning them off means that they'll apportion spectrum to 3G and 4G networks, permitting them to use the spectrum a lot of with efficiency. this suggests they'll serve a lot of customers and convey in additional revenue. But not all carriers are in such a rush to chop the twine on GSM. French operator Orange has no immediate plans for the end of their GSM network, in step with Yves Bellego,

director of technical and network strategy at Orange. Norwegian operator Telenor recently proclaimed plans to show off its 3G network before its GSM, targeting 2020 for the previous and 2025 for the latter. It's no coincidence that European carriers are in less of a rush to try to away with GSM as there's still plenty of cash to be created on roaming. Hatton aforesaid they will conjointly run into some regulative problems. (Sutton 2020)

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