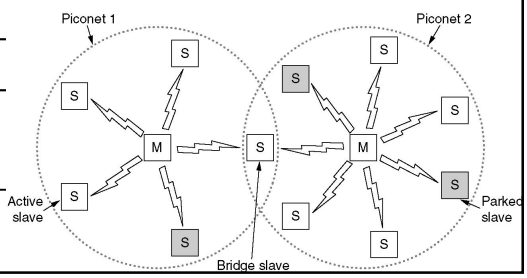
Bluetooth

- Introduction
- Profiles
- Protocols
- Frame Structure

Architecture

- Piconet _____
  - Master Node:_____
  - Slave Nodes: _____
    - Active _____
    - Parked _____
  - Centralized TDM system
- Scatternet _____
  - Bridge nodes



Generic Profiles

- Generic Access: _____
  - Main job to _____
- Service Discovery: _____
- Serial Port: _____
  - It emulates _____
- Generic object exchange: _____
  _____

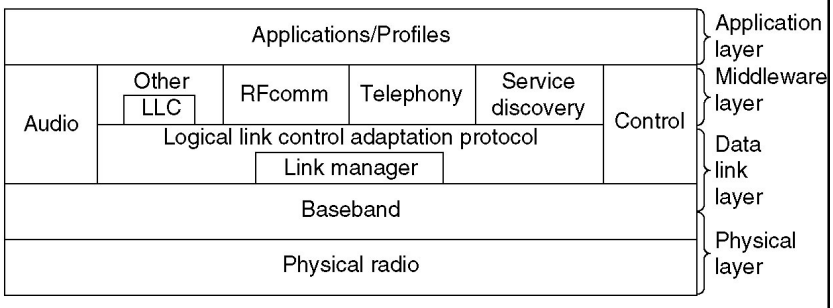
Networking & Telephony Profiles

- LAN access: _____
- Dial-up networking: _____
  _____
- Fax: _____
- Cordless telephony: _____
  _____
- Intercom: _____
- Headset: _____
  _____

Object Exchange Profiles

- Object push: _____
  _____
- File transfer: _____
- Synchronization: _____
  _____

Protocol Stack



Physical Radio Layer

- 2.4GHz band: _____
  - Divided into _____
  - FSK: _____
    _____
  - To allocate channels fairly FHSS _____
    _____
    1600 hops/sec
- Bluetooth vs. 802.11: _____
  _____
  - Ban Bluetooth? _____

Baseband Layer

- TDM
  - 50-50: _____
  - Frames _____
- 625μsec dwell time
  - 260μsec _____
  - 126μsec _____
  - 240μsec _____
- If we put five slots togerher
  - 2781μsec _____

Baseband Layer (2)

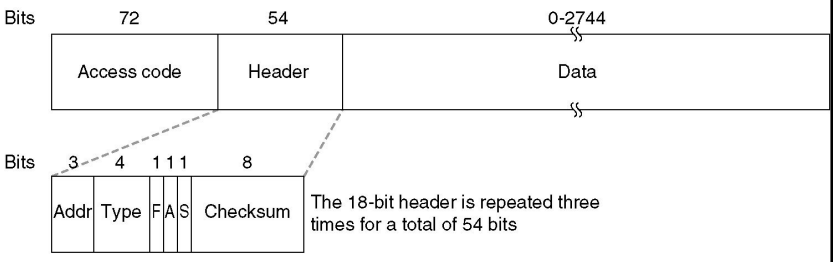
- Links
  - ACL _____
    - For Packet switched _____
    - Best-efforts _____
  - SCO _____
    - For _____
    - Fixed slots _____
    - No retransmission _____
    - Forward Error Correction _____
    - Capacity _____

L2CAP Layer

- Packets ↔ Frames: _____
  _____
- Multiplexing: _____
  _____
- Quality of Service _____

Frame Structure

- Access code _____
- Data _____



- Header _____
  - Repeated _____
- Payload: _____