

The mobile network protocol stack

**Flow 1**

**Flow 2**

**Data Link Layer**

- Responsible for framing, addressing, and error detection in the transmitted data.
- Commonly includes the Medium Access Control (MAC) sublayer for physical address control and the Logical Link Control (LLC) sublayer for addressing and flow control.

**Flow 3**

**Network Layer**

- Manages the logical addressing in networks and routing traffic between different networks.
- Key protocols include the Internet Protocol (IP), which provides end-to-end delivery of packets, and ARP, which translates IP addresses to physical addresses for devices and facilitates routing.

**Flow 4**

**Transport Layer**

- Enables end-to-end communication and data exchange between hosts.
- Transmissions Control Protocol (TCP) is a reliable, connection-oriented, communication, while User Datagram Protocol (UDP) is used for fast, unreliable, and lossy communication.

**session Layer**

- Manages sessions or interactions between entities.
- Handles the establishment, maintenance, and termination of sessions.

**Presentation layer**

- Responsible for data representation, encryption, and compression.
- Ensures that data is presented in a format that both sender and receiver can understand.

**Application Layer**

- Interacts directly with end-user applications.
- Supports application-specific protocols and provides a platform for network-aware applications.

iPhone 16 - 1    iPhone 16 - 2    iPhone 16 - 3    iPhone 16 - 4    iPhone 16 - 5    iPhone 16 - 6    iPhone 16 - 7    iPhone 16 - 8

Flows

- Flow 1
- Flow 2
- Flow 3
- Flow 4

Removing a connection

To delete a connection, click and drag on either end.

Running your prototype

The screenshot displays a Figma prototype for a mobile application named "WanderStay". The prototype consists of 11 screens (iPhone SE devices) connected by arrows, illustrating a user flow:

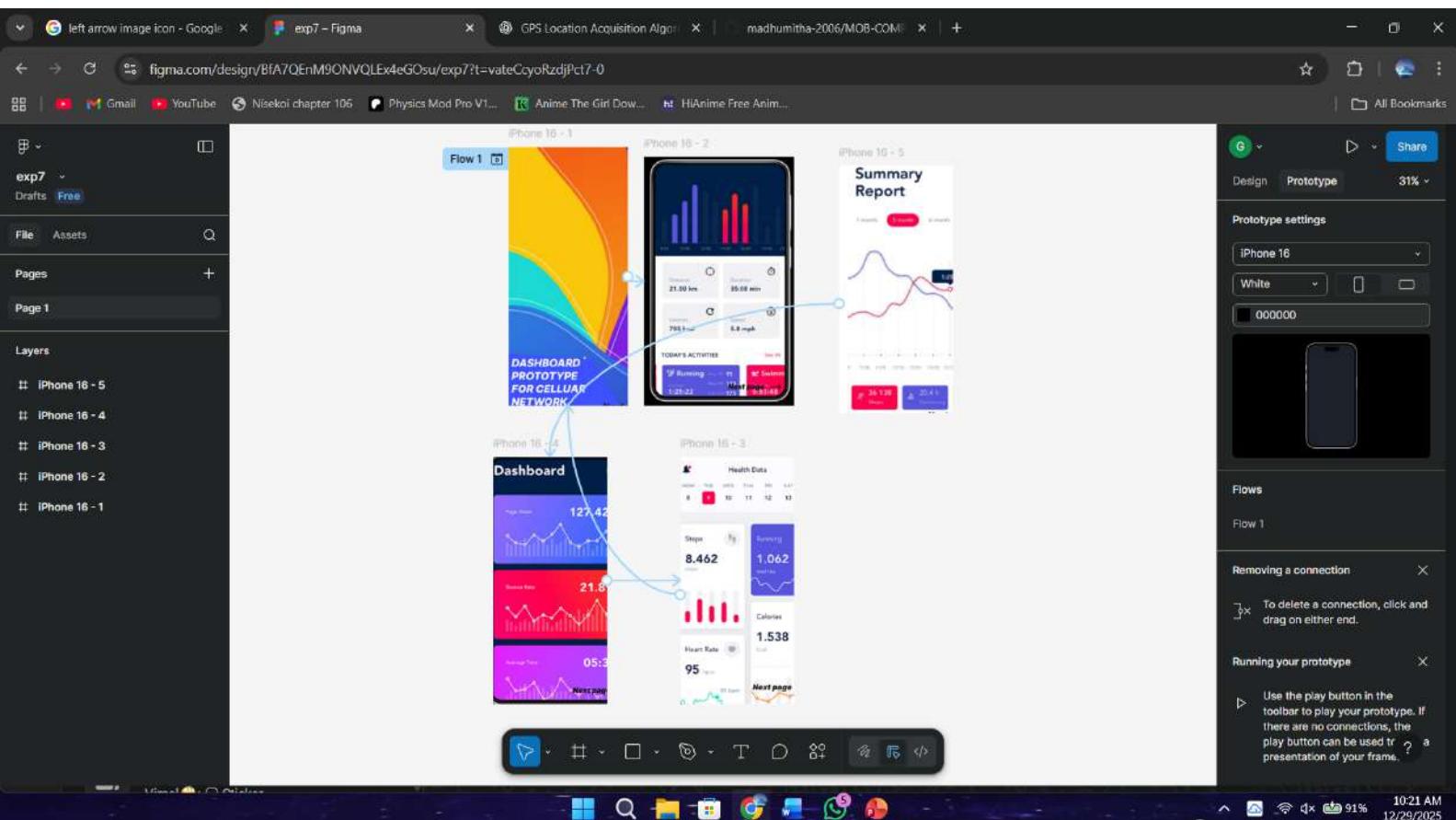
- iPhone SE - 1:** Welcome screen with the WanderStay logo and tagline "Find Your Way. Your Way."
- iPhone SE - 2:** Create Account screen with fields for Name, Email, Password, and Phone Number.
- iPhone SE - 3:** Welcome Back screen with a 2FA code input field.
- iPhone SE - 4:** Verify Account screen with a 4-digit pin input field.
- iPhone SE - 5:** Booking Summary screen showing a total of \$750.00.
- iPhone SE - 6:** Payment method selection screen with options for ATM, Debit, Credit, and Net Banking.
- iPhone SE - 7:** Congratulations screen with the message "Your home stay is secured. Counting down to your dream vacation!".

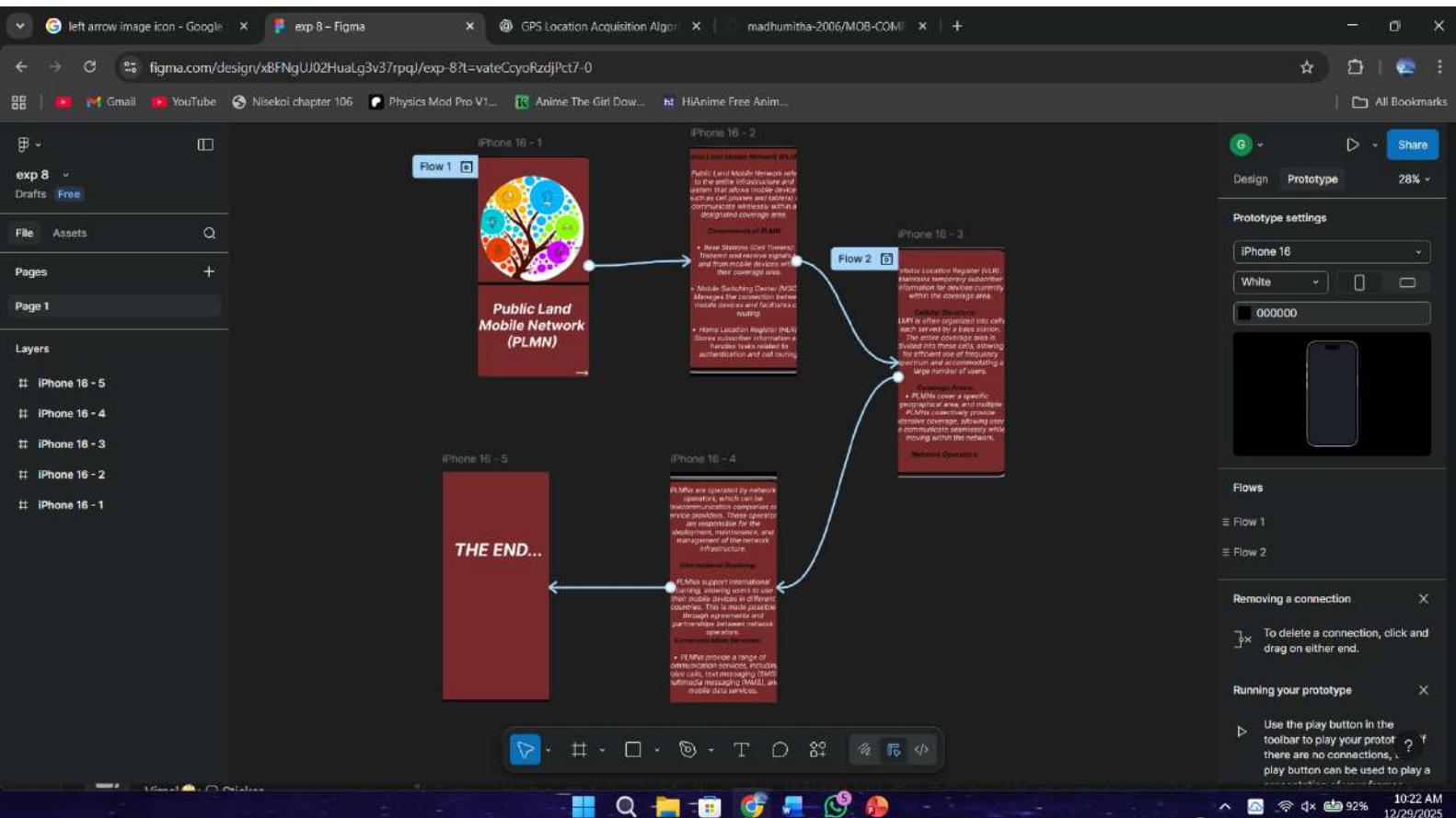
The Figma interface on the right side shows "Flow 1" and "Flow 2" selected in the "Flows" section. The "Prototype settings" panel indicates the device is set to "iPhone SE" and the theme is "Gold". The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time as 12/29/2025 and 10:19 AM.

The screenshot shows a Figma workspace with a prototype of a mobile network handoff design. The prototype consists of six cards, each representing a different iPhone SE model:

- iPhone SE - 1:** Displays a wireframe of a mobile network interface with the title "HANDOFF IN MOBILE NETWORK".
- iPhone SE - 2:** Contains the heading "Handoff" and text explaining its purpose: "Design handoff is the process of handing over a planned design for implementation. It involves transferring a designer's intent, knowledge, and specifications for a user interface to other team members, using flows, interaction, animation, copy, responsive breakpoints, styling, and data validation."
- iPhone SE - 3:** Contains the heading "Why do we need handoff?" and text: "Mobile-assisted handoff is generally used when a mobile phone helps a base station to transfer the call to another base station with better-interference connectivity and more signal strength. This handoff is used in TDMA technique-based GSM devices."
- iPhone SE - 4:** Contains the heading "Reasons for Handoff:" and text: "Handoff is necessary when a mobile device is moving out of the coverage area of the current cell, where the quality of the connection degrades. The goal is to maintain a reliable and uninterrupted connection."
- iPhone SE - 5:** Contains the heading "Handoff metrics" and text: "Handoff metrics in a mobile network are measurements and criteria used to determine when a handover should occur. These metrics are crucial for maintaining seamless communication as mobile devices move within the network. Several key parameters are considered in making handoff decisions. Here are some key handoff metrics in a mobile network:
  - Handover Success
  - Signal Strength
  - Distance to Neighboring Cells
  - Speed of Movement"
- iPhone SE - 6:** Displays the text "Thank you!!"

The Figma interface includes a sidebar with project details like "exp6" and "Free", and a toolbar at the bottom. The right panel shows "Prototype settings" for "iPhone 16" and "White" mode.





The screenshot shows a Figma prototype titled "exp 9" with a dark theme. It consists of four screens connected by a flow:

- iPhone 16 Pro - 1 (Flow 1):** A "LOGIN" screen with fields for "USERNAME" and "PASSWORD".
- iPhone 16 Pro - 2:** A "GSM SERVICE" screen with a search bar and a list of technologies: "Digital Signal Processing", "Interconnection", "Intermodulation", "Scrambling", "Encryption", "Efficient Use of Spectrum". It also mentions "GSM uses SIM card to identify an authentic user".
- iPhone 16 Pro - 3:** A "Features of GSM are:" screen with a numbered list:
  - Supports international roaming.
  - Clear voice clarity.
  - Ability to support multiple handheld devices.
  - Spectral efficiency.
  - Low-powered handheld devices.
- iPhone 16 Pro - 4:** A "GSM is having 4 different sizes of cells are used in GSM" screen with a numbered list:
  - Macro : In this case of cell, Base Station antenna is installed.
  - Micro : In this size of cell, the average roof level.
  - Pico : Small cells diameter of few meters.
  - Umbrella : It covers the shadowed (fill the gaps between cells) regions.

The Figma interface includes a sidebar with "Pages" (Page 1 selected), "Layers", and "Flows". The right panel shows "Prototype settings" for "iPhone 16 Pro" and "Black Title Bar". A "Flows" panel on the right contains instructions for removing connections and running prototypes.

Screenshot of a Figma prototype showing a flowchart comparing multiple access techniques.

The flowchart consists of four cards connected by arrows:

- Flow 1:** iPhone 16 Pro - 1 → iPhone 16 - 1 → iPhone 16 - 2
- Flow 2:** iPhone 16 Pro - 2 → iPhone 16 Pro - 3 → iPhone 16 Pro - 1

**Card 1: iPhone 16 Pro - 1**

**Image:** A diagram of a cellular tower with multiple colored beams representing signals to different users.

**Text:** Differences between various multiple access techniques.

**Card 2: iPhone 16 - 1**

**Section:** Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA)

- Concept:** Allocates different frequencies simultaneously.
- Representation:** Use different colors to represent different frequency channels.
- Key Points:** FDMA is commonly used in analog communication.

**Card 3: iPhone 16 - 2**

**Section:** Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA)

- Concept:** Divides the time into slots or frames.
- Representation:** Each user is assigned a specific time slot during which it can transmit.
- Key Points:** TDMA is commonly used in mobile communications.

**Card 4: iPhone 16 Pro - 2**

**Section:** Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA)

- Concept:** Allows multiple users to share the same frequency band simultaneously.
- Representation:** Use triangles or other shapes with unique patterns or colors representing their codes.
- Key Points:** CDMA is widely used in digital cellular networks, such as in 3G and 4G technologies.

**Card 5: iPhone 16 Pro - 3**

**Section:** Visual Summary

In your visual representation, you can create a comparative diagram with three panels, each highlighting the key characteristics and visual representation of FDMA, TDMA, and CDMA. Use clear labels, color coding, and arrows to illustrate differences in how these techniques handle multiple users and manage multiple users on a shared medium.

**Right Panel (Prototype settings):**

- iPhone 16 Pro
- Black Title
- 000000

**Bottom Bar:**

- Flows
- Flow 1
- Flow 2

**Bottom Right:**

- Removing a connection
- To delete a connection, click and drag on either end.
- Running your prototype
- Use the play button in the toolbar to play your prototype. If there are no connections, the play button can be used to play a static version.