Ethernet frame data packet may also include two portions that are not transmitted in the 5G network, a preamble and a frame check sequence (FCS). The Ethernet frame shown in FIG. 3 may be of an IEEE 802.3 SNAP frame type.

In the frame format shown in FIG. 2, field names and physical meanings can be depicted with reference to Table 1:

Table 1: Field names and physical meanings

Field	Length	Physical meaning
Destination address	6 bytes	Destination MAC address
Source address	6 bytes	Source MAC address
Type	2 bytes	Refer to a protocol type
Length	2 bytes	Refer to a byte length of subsequent data
Data	46~1500 bytes	The minimum length of a data field must be 46 bytes to ensure that a frame length is at least 64 bytes, which means that the data field of 46 bytes must be used to transmit information of one byte. If information filled in the field is less than 46 bytes, the rest of the field must also be filled (i.e., filled with padding bits). The maximum length of the data field is 1500 bytes.
CRC	4 bytes	be used for cyclic redundancy check (also called FCS or frame check sequence) of intra-frame subsequent byte errors.

It should be understood that the frame formats shown in FIGs. 2 and 3 are illustrated as examples only, and are not limitations to the embodiments of the present application.

For example, in other alternative embodiments, a VLAN field, which is used to carry or

What we claim is:

1. A wireless transmission method, comprising:

sending, by a compression device, a first data packet and a second data packet according to a compression parameter of an Ethernet frame, the second data packet being a compressed data packet of the first data packet.

2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:

receiving, by the compression device, the compression parameter sent by an access network device or a core network device.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising:

determining, by the compression device, whether to compress the first data packet according to the compression parameter.

4. The method according to claim 1, wherein the compression parameter comprises a first index, the first index is used for determining a first compression object, and the first compression object comprises at least one of:

a destination address field, a source address field, a type field, a length field, a virtual local area network (VLAN) field, a Q-tag, a C-tag, an S-tag, a tag protocol ID (TPID), a virtual local area network ID (VID), a priority code point (PCP), a drop eligible indicator (DEI) and padding bits in a data field.

5. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 4, the first data packet or the second data packet comprises at least one of:

a sub-path ID, used to identify a context index or identifier that can be mapped to different data packets of the header compression configuration or object;

a packet compression indication, used to indicate whether the current data packet is a compressed data packet or an uncompressed data packet.

6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 5, further comprising:

sending, by the compression device, the second data packet after receiving Y feedback packets of the uncompressed data packets representing acknowledgement (ACK).

7. A wireless communication method, comprising:

receiving, by a decompression device, a target data packet; and

determining, by the decompression device, whether to decompress the target data packet.

8. The method according to claim 7, further comprising:

determining, by the decompression device, a compression object or a decompression object in the target data packet.

9. The method according to claim 8, wherein the compression object or decompression object comprises at least one of:

a destination address field, a source address field, a type field, a length field, a virtual local area network VLAN field, Q-tags, C-tags, S-tags, a tag protocol ID (TPID), a virtual local area network ID (VID), a priority code point (PCP), a drop eligible indicator (DEI) and padding bits in a data field.

10. The method according to any one of claims 7 to 9, further comprising:

receiving, by the decompression device, the compression parameter sent by an access network device or a core network device.

11. The method according to any one of claims 7 to 10, wherein the target data packet comprises at least one of:

a sub-path ID, used to identify a context index or identifier that can be mapped to different data packets of the header compression configuration or object;

a packet compression indication, used to indicate whether the current data packet is a compressed data packet or an uncompressed data packet.

12. A compression device, comprising:

a communication unit, configured to send a first data packet and a second data packet according to a compression parameter of an Ethernet frame, the second data packet being a compressed data packet of the first data packet.

13. The compression device according to claim 12, wherein the communication unit is further configured to:

receive the compression parameter sent by an access network device or a core network device.

14. The compression device according to claim 12 or 13, further comprising:

a first determining unit, configured to determine whether to compress the first data packet according to the compression parameter.

15. The compression device according to claim 14, wherein the compression parameter comprises a first index, the first index is used for determining a first compression object, and the first compression object comprises at least one of:

a destination address field, a source address field, a type field, a length field, a virtual local area network (VLAN) field, a Q-tag, a C-tag, an S-tag, a tag protocol ID (TPID), a virtual local area network ID (VID), a priority code point (PCP), a drop eligible indicator (DEI) and padding bits in a data field.

16. The compression device according to any one of claims 12 to 15, wherein the first data packet or the second data packet comprises at least one of:

a sub-path ID, used to identify a context index or identifier that can be mapped to different data packets of the header compression configuration or object;

a packet compression indication, used to indicate whether the current data packet is a compressed data packet or an uncompressed data packet.

17. The compression device according to any one of claim 12 to 16, wherein the communication unit is specifically configured to:

send the second data packet after receiving Y feedback packets of the uncompressed data packets representing acknowledgement (ACK).

18. A decompression device, comprising:

a communication unit, configured to receive a target data packet; and

a determining unit, configured to determine whether to decompress the target data packet.

19. The decompression device according to claim 18, wherein the determining unit is further configured to:

determine a compression object or a decompression object in the target data packet.

20. The decompression device according to claim 19, wherein the compression object or decompression object comprises at least one of:

a destination address field, a source address field, a type field, a length field, a virtual local area network VLAN field, Q-tags, C-tags, S-tags, a tag protocol ID (TPID), a virtual local area network ID (VID), a priority code point (PCP), a drop eligible indicator (DEI) and padding bits in a data field.

21. The decompression device according to any one of claims 18-20, wherein the communication unit is further configured to:

receive the compression parameter sent by an access network device or a core network device.

22. The decompression device according to any one of claims 18 to 21, wherein the determining unit is specifically configured to:

decompress the target data packet after sending Y feedback packets of the uncompressed data packets representing acknowledgement (ACK).