# GURU NANAK INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY An Autonomous Institute under MAKAUT 2020-2021

# MOBILE COMMUNICATION IT704D

TIME ALLOTTED: 3 HOURS

**FULL MARKS: 70** 

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable GROUP-A

#### (Multiple Choice Type Questions)

Answer any *ten* from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each question:  $10 \times 1 = 10$ 

		wer any ten from the following, choosing the correct alternative of each qu	Marks	CO No
1.	(i)	Microwave is suitable for	1	CO1
	( )	a) Point to point communication		
		b) Omni direction communication		
		c) Broadcast communication		
		d) None of these		
	(ii)	Radio capacity may be increased in cellular concept by	1	CO1
	` /	a) Increase in radio spectrum		
		b) increasing the number of base stations & reusing the channels		
		c) Both a & b		
		d) None of the above		
	(iii)	The strategies acquired for channel assignment are	1	CO2
		a) Fixed		
		b) Dynamic		
		c) Regular		
		d) Both a & b		
	(iv)	In cellular network concept which Multiple Access is used	1	CO2
		a) FDMA		
		b) TDMA		
		c) CDMA		
		d) SDMA		
	(v)	Handoff effects in	1	CO2
		a) Call dropping		
		b) Temporary disconnection		
		c) Call termination		
		d) May be all		
	(vi)	Slow start and fast retransmit is related to	1	CO3
		a) Data link layer		
		b) Transport layer		
		c) Network layer		
		d) All of these.		
	(vii)	Mobile IP refers	1	CO3
		a) Mobility		
		b) IP tunneling		
		c) IP within IP		
		d) All of these		

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(viii)	GPRS stands for	1	CO1
, ,	a) Global Packet Radio Service		
	<ul><li>b) Global Packet Radio System</li><li>c) General Packet Radio System</li></ul>		
	d) General Packet Radio System		
(ix)	Reducing the cell size to increase capacity is called as	1	CO4
	<ul><li>a) Microcell</li><li>b) Sectoring</li></ul>		
	c) Division		
	d) None of these		
(x)	If N is the no of cells in a cluster then frequency reuse factor of a cellular system is given by	1	CO2
	system is given by a) N		
	b) 1/N		
	c) $\sqrt{N}$		
(xi)	d) N <sup>2</sup> The cell having the same set of frequency channel as in the adjacent	1	CO4
(111)	cluster is termed as	_	
	a) Macro-cell		
	<ul><li>b) Selective cell</li><li>c) Co-channel cell</li></ul>		
	d) Adjacent cell		
(xii)	The techniques by which a call is maintained while user is moving from	1	CO1
	one cell to another known as  a) Transportation		
	b) Hand off		
	c) Mobility		
	d) None of These  GROUP – B		
	(Short Answer Type Questions)		
	Answer any <i>three</i> from the following: $3\times5=15$		
		Marks	CO No
(a)	What is Mobile Communication	3	CO2
(b)	Mention the usage of transmission medium in Mobile Communication.	2	CO2
(a)	Explain the term cell handoffs in context of mobility management.	3	CO1
(b)	What are the differences between soft handoff and hard handoff?	2	CO1
(a)	Define MAC layer.	2	CO3
(b)	What are the functions of MAC layer?	3	CO3
	Mention different types of computer networks.	5	CO2
	Discuss the GSM architecture with a diagram.	5	CO2
	GROUP – C		
	(Long Answer Type Questions) Answer any <i>three</i> from the following: 3×15=45		
		Marks	CO No
(a)	Prove that for hexagonal geometry the co-channel reuse ratio is given by $Q=\sqrt{(3N)}$ , where $N=i^2+ij+j^2$ .	5	CO4

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

### B.TECH/IT/ODD/SEM-VII/IT704D/R16/2020-2021

	(b)	Explain in details about Agent advertisement and Discovery during IP Packet delivery.	5	CO1
	(c)	What are the difficulties in using CSMA/CD in wireless LAN? What alternative method can be used?	5	CO2
8.	(a)	Discuss three different mechanisms for improving cell capacity and coverage are in a cellular system.	9	CO4
	(b)	State the principles of Cellular Architecture.	4	CO4
	(c)	What is MAHO?	2	CO2
9.	(a)	Explain the term MANET.	5	CO4
	(b)	What are the characteristics of MANET.	5	CO3
	(c)	What are the different types of MANET.	5	CO3
10.	(a)	Draw the system architecture of GSM network and discuss VLR and HLA in this context.	12	CO2
	(b)	Distinguish between 3G and 4G cellular networks.	3	CO3
11.		Write short note on (any three)		
	(a)	GSM	5	CO2
	(b)	CDMA	5	CO2
	(c)	AMPS	5	CO1
	(d)	DSDV Protocol	5	CO2
	(e)	HiperLAN	5	CO1