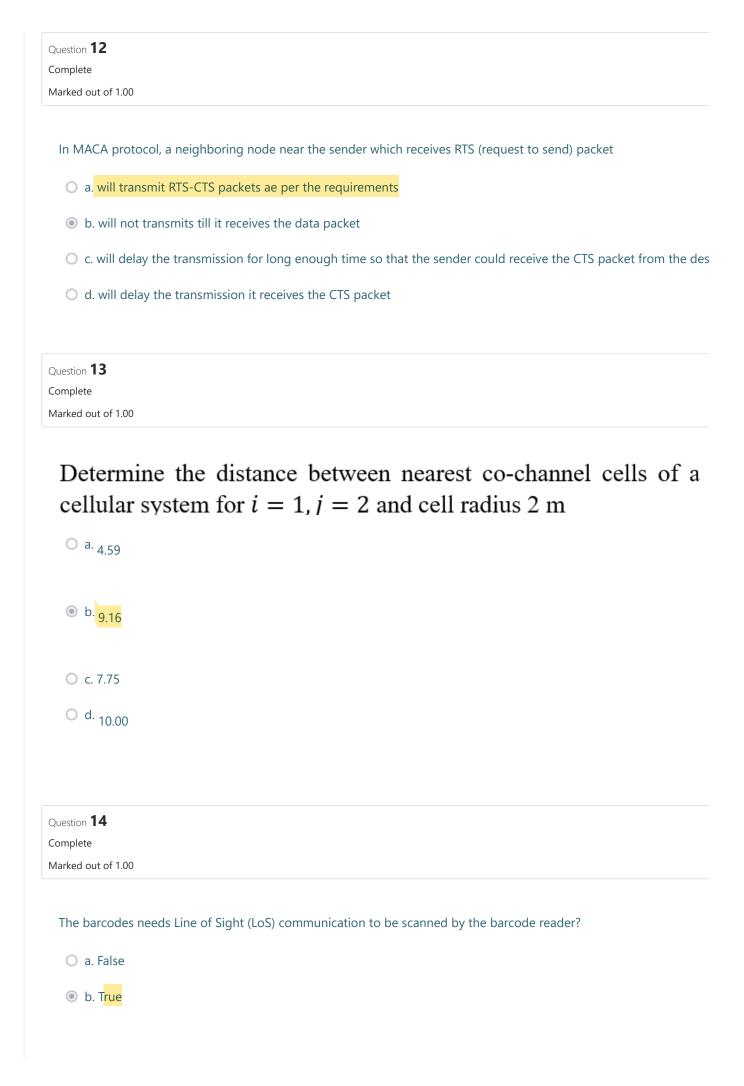
$\underline{\mathsf{Dashboard}} \text{ / My courses / } \underline{\mathsf{CS/IT314_2024}} \text{ / } \underline{\mathsf{General}} \text{ / } \underline{\mathsf{MidSem_20.03.2024_GNR+DIU_CS/IT314_9.30 to } 11.30 \text{ AM}}$

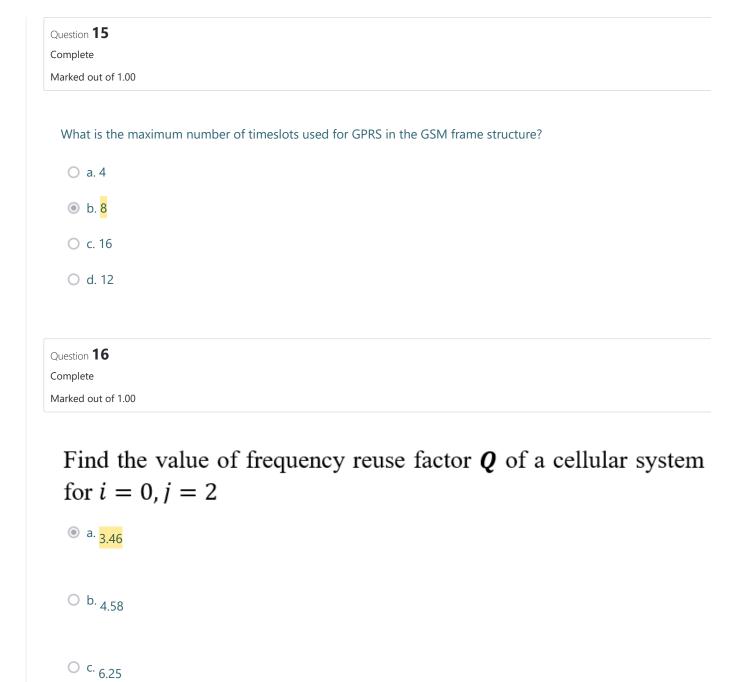
Started on	Wednesday, 20 March 2024, 9:30 AM
State	Finished
Completed on	Wednesday, 20 March 2024, 10:36 AM
Time taken	1 hour 6 mins
Question 1	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Which of the staten	nent is incorrect among the following
a. The A5 algor	rithm is used to provide the scrambling for the 114 coded data bits sent in each time slot.
O b. All of these	
C. A3 is a ciphe	ring algorithm used to provide scrambling of coded data bits but A5 is not an ciphering algorith
cryptograph	ering algorithm is used to authenticate each mobile by verifying the user passcode within the SIN ic key.
Question 2	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
What is the LTE tech	hnology used for VoLTE (Voice over LTE)?
a. None of the	se
O b. Circuit-switc	hed fallback (CSFB)
O c. Single Radio	Voice Call Continuity (SRVCC)
od. Voice over IF	^o (VoIP)

Question 3 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following is not a component of the UMTS core network?
a. Base Transceiver Station (BTS)
b. Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN)
o c. Home Location Register (HLR)
O d. Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN)
Question 4
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
a. VolTEb. None of these
O c. LTE
Question 5
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following statement is incorrect
O a. None of these
• b. In OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), the PARP (Peak to average power ratio) is less.
 c. In OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), the ICI (Inter-carrier-Interference) and ISI (Inter-Syr problem is less.
Od. OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing) provides a high spectral efficiency and data rate.

Question 6 Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which entity in the GPRS architecture is responsible for the mobility management of users?
a. Base Transceiver Station (BTS)
○ b. Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN)
oc. Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN)
o d. Mobile Station (MS)
Question 7
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the typical communication technique between cluster heads and the base station in LEACH?
 b. Code division multiple access (CDMA)
oc. Spatial division multiple access (SDMA)
O d. Frequency division multiple access (FDMA)
Question 8
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Ivialized out of 1.00
For a roaming user who is visiting a new MSC, the IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) will be temporarily
a. AUC (Authentication Center)
b. VLR (Visitor Location Register)
O c. None of these
O d. HLR (Home Location Register)

Question 9 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following is a characteristic of MANET (Mobile Ad hoc Network)?
a. Fixed network infrastructure
O b. Centralized control
o c. Mobility of nodes
O d. High data throughput
Question 10
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
An unauthorized access of information from a wireless device through a Bluetooth connection is called
O a. None of these
O b. Bluestring
O c. Blueprint
o d. Bluesnarfing
Question 11
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the primary advantage of GPRS compared to traditional GSM?
O a. Higher voice quality
b. Faster data transmission
O c. Longer battery life
O d. Greater coverage range





O d. 5.75

Question 17 Complete Marked out of 1.00
In a dense urban environment, path loss exponent $\eta = 3$ and there are six number of co-channel cells in cellular sy required signal to interference ratio is 12.05 dB . Determine the smallest cluster size needed to maintain this minim
O a. 4
b. 3
O c. 1
O d. 7
Question 18 Complete Marked out of 1.00
What is full form of UMTS? a. Universal Mobile Telecommunication Server b. Universal Mobile Telephonic System
 c. Universal Mobile Telephonic Server d. Universal Mobile Telecommunications System
Question 19 Complete Marked out of 1.00
What is the typical communication pattern between cluster heads and the base station in LEACH? a. Multicast b. All of these c. Unicast d. Broadcast

Question 20 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the primary difference between 4G LTE and 4G VoLTE networks?
 a. LTE provides higher data speeds, while VoLTE provides better voice quality
O b. LTE operates on different frequency bands than VoLTE
oc. LTE focuses on data transmission, while VoLTE focuses on voice calls
O d. LTE uses circuit-switched technology, while VoLTE uses packet-switched technology
Question 21
Complete Marked out of 1.00
How does OFDM mitigate the effects of frequency-selective fading?
a. By using differential encoding
O b. By utilizing cyclic prefix
O c. By employing error correction coding
d. By employing frequency-hopping
Question 22
Complete Marked out of 1.00
In a closed room environment with several scattered objects, a signal is going to fade due to
a. Small scale fading
O b. Both small and large scale fading
O c. Large scale fading
O d. None of these

Question 23
Complete Marked out of 1.00
The Signaling Correction Control Part (SS7) protocol supports the interface between the BSC and MSC.
a. True
O b. False
24
Question 24 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the use of an Radio Frequency Identifier module?
 a. Object Indentification
O b. To provide 3G Connectivity
O c. To measure the Wi-Fi strength
O d. To monitor temperature
Question 25
Complete Marked out of 1.00
In cellular system, neighboring stations are assigned different group of channels to
 a. minimize interference
O b. maximize capacity of each cell
O c. maximize throughput
O d. minimize area coverage

Question 26	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
An Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) system, consists of how many components	
O b. One	
O c. Two	
O d. Four	
Question 27	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Among the following which is not a part of Base Station Subsystem (BSS)	
O b. Mobile Station (MS)	
O c. Base Transceiver Station (BTS)	
d. Mobile Switching Centre (MSC)	
Question 28	
Complete Marked out of 1.00	
Walked Out of 1.00	
In MAHO, what does the mobile station (MS) measure to determine neighboring cells?	
 a. Received signal strength indicator (RSSI) 	
O b. Carrier frequency offset	
O c. Timing advance	
O d. Transmission power	

Question 29 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
The interface between the UTRAN (UMTS Terrestrial Radio Access Network) and the CN (Core Network) is
O a. lub interface
b. lu interface
O c. lur interface
O d. None of these
Question 30
Complete
Marked out of 1.00

In an AMPS cellular operator, there are 355 channels of 33 KHz each in a bandwidth of 12.5 MHz. If a narrowk system is used with frame duration 40 ms, with 8 time slots per frame, duration of time slot that carries data calculate the spectral efficiency of the TDMA system.

- O a. 80<mark>%</mark>
- b. 94%
- O c. 100%
- Od. None of these

Question 31 Complete Marked out of 1.00
Marked Out of 1.00
Which of the following statement is incorrect?
 a. In hard handoff, the existing connection with the Base Station (BS) must be broken before establishing a conn BS.
b. In hard handoff, the mobile unit simultaneously remain connected to more than one Base Station (BS).
C. In soft handoff, the existing connection with the Base Station (BS) must be broken before establishing a conne BS.
Od. In soft handoff, a new connection is established before the old one is released.
Question 32 Complete Marked out of 1.00
The uplink and downlink frequency bands of cellular GSM system are
O a. Uplink 1710-1785 MHz, Downlink 1805-1880 MHz
O b. None of these
o c. <mark>Uplink 890-915 MHz, Downlink 935-960 MHz</mark>
O d. Uplink 935-960 MHz, Downlink 890-915 MHz

Question 33
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
In LEACH, what technique is used to reduce energy consumption during data transmission?
a. Spatial division multiple access (SDMA)
b. Frequency division multiple access (FDMA)
○ c. Time division multiple access (TDMA)
O d. Code division multiple access (CDMA)
Question 34
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Warked Out of 1.00
Which of the following statement is incorrect about microcell zone concept?
a. More number of handoffs
O b. No loss in trunking efficiency
C. Reduced interference
\circ d.
Od. Increase in capacity

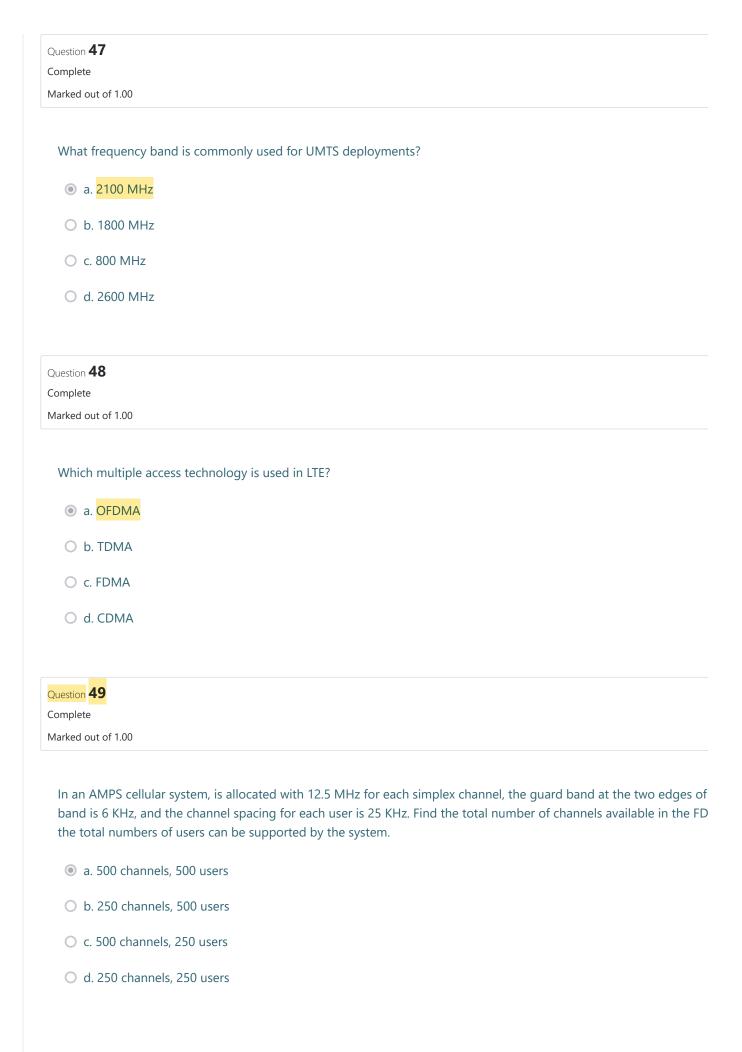
Question 35
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Warked Out of 1.00
In OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), a set of different subcarriers overlapping in frequency domaisubcarriers are
$^{\circ}$ a designed to be in $\pm 135^{\circ}$ phase shift with each other.
Observed to be in $\pm 180^{\circ}$ phase shift with each other.
$^{\circ}$ c designed to be in $\pm 90^{\circ}$ phase shift with each other
O d. None of these
Question 36
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Walked out of 1.50
If the distance between co-channel cells are \boldsymbol{D} and the cell radius is \boldsymbol{R} , then the co-channel reuse ratio is given by
O a. D*R
O b. D ² /R
O d. D/R ²

Question 37
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Among the following which is not a part of Network Switching Subsystem (NSS)
a. Operation Support Subsystem (OSS)
Base Transceiver Station (BTS)
C. Authentication Center (AUC)
O d. Mobile Switching Centre (MSC)
Question 38 Complete Marked out of 1.00
The number of sensor nodes in an Adhoc network is more than in a Wireless Sensor Network O a. True
b. False
Question 39 Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which of the statement is correct among the following
a. UTMS networks has a packet switched element.
O b. None of these
 c. UTMS networks has both circuit and packet switched element.
O d. UTMS networks has a circuit switched element.

Question 40 Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following is responsible for the transmission and reception of radio signals in UTRAN?
a. Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN)
○ b. Node B
c. Radio Network Controller (RNC)
O d. Home Location Register (HLR)
Question 41
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Determine the signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) in dB, for path loss $\eta = 3$ and $i = 2$, $j = 1$. There are six co-channel c
system.
O a. 16.03 dB
b. 12.05 dB
O c. 4.5 dB
O d. None of these
Question 42
Complete Marked out of 1.00
The 5G technology uses
 a. Millimeter wave
O b. None of these
O c. Microwave
O d. Infrared wave

Question 43	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Why is a cyclic pre	efix required in Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing?
a. To help ove	ercome Inter Symbol Interference (ISI)
O b. None of th	ese
O c. To ensure s	ymbol time is an integer number
O d. To maintai	n orthogonality
Question 44	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
Determine the cap replication factor	pacity of a cellular system, with cluster size $i = 1$, $j = 1$ where each cell is allocated a group of 60 ch $M = 6$.
O a. 1680	
● b. 1 <mark>080</mark>	
O c. None of the	ese
O d. 720	

Question 45
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Among them which one is not a multicarrier modulation technique
a. GFDM (Generalized Frequency Division Multiplexing)
O b. OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)
CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)
O d. None of these
Question 46 Complete Marked out of 1.00
In the link design analysis, the received power is not a function of
O a. Antenna gain
Doppler shift
C. Transmitter power
O d. Path loss



Question 50
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is a cluster in cellular system?
O a. A small geographic area
O b. A group of subscribers
oc. A large group of mobile systems
d. A group of cells
d. A group of cens
Question 51
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
The uplink and downlink frequency channels of GSM are separated by
a. None of these
b. 45 MHz
O c. 50 MHz
O d. 25 MHz
Question 52
Complete Marked out of 1.00
IMAIRED OUT OF 1.00
A spectrum of 30 MHz is allocated to a cellular system which uses two 25 KHz simplex channels to provide full duple What is the number of channels available per cell for 3 cell reuse factor?
a. None of these
O b. 300 channels
c. 200 channels
O d. 150 channels
G. 130 Chamiets

Question 53
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
The Adhoc network is a centralized type of network
O a. True
b. False
Question 54
Complete Marked out of 1.00
What is the purpose of the Base Station Controller (BSC) in GSM?
a. Processing billing information
 b. Managing handovers between cells
O c. Encoding voice signals
O d. Providing Internet connectivity
Question 55 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the typical communication technique between cluster heads and the cluster nodes in LEACH?
a. Code division multiple access (CDMA)
O b. Frequency division multiple access (FDMA)
oc. Spatial division multiple access (SDMA)
O d. Time division multiple access (TDMA)

Question 56
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
The coverage are of a cellular system is 2400 sq km. Each hexagonal cell having a radius of 4.806 km. There are tot channels allocated for the cellular system. Calculate the system capacity (\mathcal{C}) for cluster size N =4.
channels allocated for the central system. Calculate the system capacity (C) for cluster size N =4.
○ a. 5000
O b. 4000
● c. 1600
O d. <mark>1000</mark>
Question 57
Complete Marked out of 1.00
marked out of 1.00
In Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing, the guard interval is provided to
O a. To maintain orthogonality
O b. To attain high symbol rate
O c. None of these
 d. To eliminate Inter Symbol Interference (ISI)
Question 58
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
A network of five mobile phones for data sharing is created using Bluetooth, what is the operating frequency of th
○ a. 200 MHz
b. 2.4 GHz
O c. None of these
O d. 5 GHz

Question 59
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
An Radio Frequency Identifier (RFID) reader, consists of how many components?
O a. One
b. Three
O c. Two
O d. Four
Question 60
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What defines an Ad-hoc network?
a. A network with a fixed topology
 b. A network that operates without any infrastructure

 \bigcirc c. A network that relies solely on wired connections

O d. A network with centralized control

Question 61
Complete
Marked out of 1.00

A spectrum of 60 MHz is allocated to a wireless cellular system which uses 50 KHz of duplex channel for communication. For cluster size N = 7 and replication factor M = 4, calculate the total capacity offered by the cellular system.



O b. 4400

© c. 4800

O d. None of these

Question **62**

Complete

Marked out of 1.00

Wireless networks are same as computer networks, that uses radio frequency channels as their ______

- O a. CDMA
- O b. Media access control
- c. Physical media
- O d. TDMA

Question 63
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Thanked out of 1.50
The interface between an mobile user and its nearest base transceiver station is
O a. A Interface
O b. Abis Interface
c. Air Interface
O d. None of these
Question 64
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Marked out of 1.00
Which feature of GPRS enables more efficient use of network resources compared to traditional GSM?
a. Voice call prioritization
O b. Circuit-switched data transmission
c. Always-on connectivity
O d. Dedicated communication paths for data transfer
Question 65
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Why the shape of cell in a cellular system is hexagonal not circle?
O a. Complex design
O b. None of these
O c. Omni directionality
o d. Overlapping regions or gaps are left

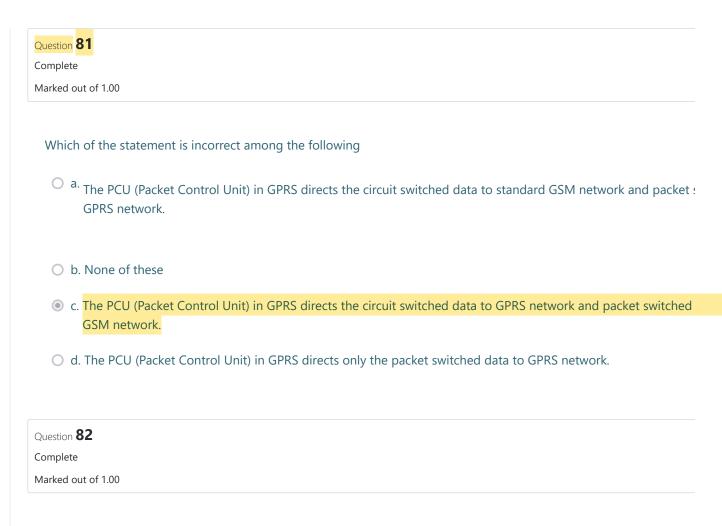
Question 66
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Walked Out of 1.00
The Dedic Formula at fine terms of Cinht (LeC) communication to be account by the Dedic Formula at
The Radio Frequency Identifier tag needs Line of Sight (LoS) communication to be scanned by the Radio Frequency
O a. True
b. False
Question 67
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What is the purpose of the guard interval in OFDM?
a. To protect against frequency-selective fading
b. To guard against Inter Symbol Interference (ISI)
O c. To increase the data rate
O d. To provide security
Question 68
Complete Made de la traff 100
Marked out of 1.00
AND THE COLOR OF THE COLOR OF THE COLOR OF THE COLOR
Which of the statement is incorrect among the following
 a. UTMS networks has both circuit and packet switched element.
O b. UTMS networks has a circuit switched element.
UTMS networks has a circuit switched element.
O c. None of these
O d. UTMS networks has a circuit switched element.
o mio networks has a circuit switched cicinent.

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Question 69
Complete Marked out of 1.00
What is the primary advantage of OFDM in wireless communication systems?
a. Reduced power consumption
O b. Increased spectral efficiency
O c. Lower latency
O d. Simplified receiver design
Question 70
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which one of the following statement is correct?
In hidden terminal problem,
a. Two sender nodes are not in the communication range of each other
O b. Two sender nodes are in the communication range of each other
O c. None of these
O d. Hidden terminal problem is independent of node's communication range
Question 71
Complete Marked out of 1.00
marked out of 1.50
Which of the following technologies is essential for VoLTE operation on LTE networks?
o a. IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem)
b. OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)
o. c. MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output)
O d. Carrier Aggregation

Question 75 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
In the link design analysis the power received path loss is not a function of
a. Distance between the transmitter and receiver
b. None of these
O c. Antenna Gain
O d. Transmitter power
Question 76
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following is not a phase in the LEACH protocol?
a. Steady-state phase
O b. Setup phase
c. Data collection phase
O d. Cluster formation phase
Question 77
Complete Marked out of 1.00
Marked out of 1.00
What parameter in LEACH determines the probability of a node becoming a cluster head?
a. All of these
O b. Transmission power
C. Residual energy of a node
O d. Node density

Question 78
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
William of the Cille Control of the Control of the CARLING Control o
Which one of the following is not a characteristic of ADHOC network?
a. Dynamic changing topology
O b. Energy-constrained
o c. Fixed infrastructure
O d. No fixed infrastructure
Question 79
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
GPRS (General Packet Radio Service) is an example of
O a. 2 G
O b. 3 G
O d. 1 G
Question 80
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
The UMTS is based on multiple access technique.
a. CDMA
O b. TDMA
O c. FDMA
O d. SDMA



Determine the capacity of a cellular system, with cluster size N = 7 where each cell is allocated a group of 60 channels and replication factor M = 4.

- O a. None of these
- O b. 1480
- o c. 1680
- O d. 1600

Question 83 Complete
Marked out of 1.00
To avoid cell dragging which parameters has to carefully handled
^{a.} Transmitting power of Base Station (BS)
 b. Both transmitting power of BS and distance between the BS and the mobile unit
C. Distance between the BS and the mobile unit
O d. Handoff threshold
Question 84 Complete Marked out of 1.00
Which of the following is a feature of VoLTE but not necessarily of LTE?
a. Multi-user MIMO (Multiple Input Multiple Output)
O b. Carrier aggregation
c. Support for high-definition (HD) voice calls
O d. Enhanced voice codecs

Question 85
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
What does GSM stand for?
a. Global Standard for Mobile Devices
O b. Global System for Mobility
c. General System for Mobile Connectivity
o d. Global System for Mobile Communications
Question 86
Complete
Marked out of 1.00
In MACA protocol, which of the following packet avoids hidden terminal problem
O a. CTS (clear to send)
● b. ACK
oc. RTS (request to send)
O d. None of these

Question 87 Complete Marked out of 1.00	
mobile unit is 50 r) is transmitting with a power of 75 watt at frequency f_c = 915 MHz, the distance between the BS and a Calculate the power received in dBm by the mobile unit considering free space propagation, we receiving antenna has unit gain.
a. None of th	ese
O b. 2.046 × 10	⁻² dBm
O c. 16.89 dBm	
● d. – <mark>16.89 dB</mark> r	n
Question 88 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
In a cellular syster	n, the capacity pf the system is directly proportional to
O a. Number of	times a cluster is replicated
O b. Number of	Base stations
	ese
O c. None of th	

Question 89	
Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
For a roaming user who is visiting a new MSC, the IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) will be tempore	arily
O a. All of these	
O b. HLR (Home Location Register)	
o c. AuC (Authentication Center)	
d. VLR (Visitor Location Register)	
Question 90 Complete	
Marked out of 1.00	
A Bluetooth enabled wireless device supports	
a. point-to-multipoint communication	
O b. None of these	
c. both point-to-point and point-to-multipoint communication	
O d. point-to-point communication	
Jump to	
	Þ