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## ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY (IUT) ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION (OIC)

## Department of Computer Science and Engineering (CSE)

## SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION DURATION: 3 Hours

**SUMMER SEMESTER, 2018-2019** 

FULL MARKS: 150

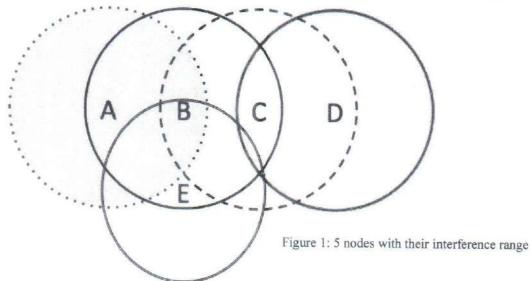
## CSE 4671: Wireless and Mobile Communication

Programmable calculators are not allowed. Do not write anything on the question paper.

There are 8 (eight) questions. Answer any 6 (six) of them.

Figures in the right margin indicate marks.

- a) Illustrate a timeline diagram of a successful retransmission (a collision and then a successful transmission) in the current WLAN protocol (802.11) when 3 stations are trying to access the channel at the same time. (You do not have to use CTS/RTS).
  - b) From the Figure 1, identify which of the nodes are "exposed" and which are "hidden".



- c) What is a "Hidden Terminal"? What is an "Exposed Terminal"?
- 2. a) What is post-backoff and why is it used?
  - a) What is post-backoff and why is it used?b) How does PCF provide Quality of Service (QoS)?
    - c) Explain the problems of PCF.
- a) How does Hybrid Coordination Function (HCF) solve the problems (in Figure 2) of Point Coordination Function (PCF) in providing QoS guarantee? Be specific.

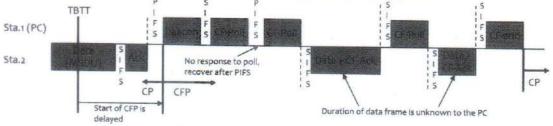


Figure 2: Point Coordination Function (PCF)

- b) Hybrid Coordination Function (HCF) has four access categories Briefly describe them.
- c) Draw a simple diagram of a superframe of HCF which contains the followings:
  - i. Contention Period (CP) and Contention Free Period (CFP)
    ii. Fragmented packets
  - iii. Controlled Access Phase (CAP) inside a Contention Period (CP)

- 4 There are two types of correlation in CSMA/CN (preamble correlation and signature correlation), what is each of them used for and how they are used?
  - Collision Notification is a creative way to implement collision detection in wireless communications What are the problems of using Collision Notification in wireless CSMA?

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Figure 3 contains an overview of a network with end systems and routers. Mark the nodes which are part of the access network, core network, and edge network. Justify your answer (if required, define the networks).

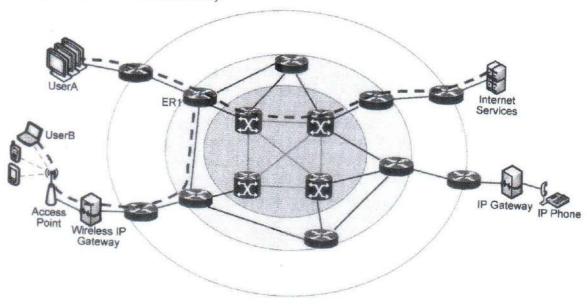


Figure 3: an example network overview

- What is Wastage-Aware Routing? Explain the term "Sastage".
  - Find the path that wastes the least energy. Demonstrate your calculations based on scenario shown in Figure 4.

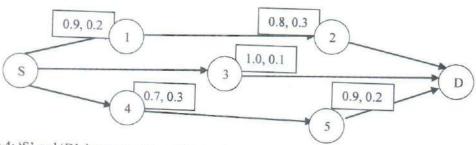


Figure 4: 'S' and 'D' denote source and destination and each hop consumes 0.1 battery life. Each box contains the current battery life followed by the amount of battery consumed for each transmission.

- How is the expected transmission count (RTX) calculated for a successful data packet delivery (including acknowledgement)?
- 6. Explain how are wireless sensor networks (WSNs) different from other wireless networks?
  - b) Define the two different WSN architectures and write their advantages.
    - WSN-MAC has many classifications. Explain those classifications.
- What are "Synchronized islands"? 7. b) How does RIMA-MAC protocol handle collisions?
  - 5 How does LEACH select its cluster heads? 10 10

- 8. a) Existing medium access control protocols (MACs) for collision avoidance in wireless networks can be classified into four categories
  - Co-ordination based schemes
  - Multi-frequency assisted schemes
  - Slot-assignment schemes
  - Backoff-tuning schemes

Which protocol falls under which category and why? Take help from the Table 1.

Table 1: Protocol Propositions

Protocol Name	Description
HiBo	Performs hierarchical backoff on nodes.
PC protocols	Provides perfect coordination (according to name) through learning phase and transmission phase.
CSMA/ECA	Variation of the original protocol CSMA collision avoidance.
Back2F	Migrates contention from time domain to frequency domain.

- b) Write the problems or disadvantages of the four MAC protocols.
- c) Which is the better of these protocols? Give your own justification.

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