Explain Blue	tooth technology and its protocol in detail.	10	3	5	12
	(OR)				
Explain the f	following				
(i) Fu	ture phones and applications	5	3	5	12
(ii) Co	rdless technology	5	3	5	12
	Explain the f	Explain the following  (i) Future phones and applications	(OR) Explain the following (i) Future phones and applications 5	(OR) Explain the following (i) Future phones and applications  5 3	(OR) Explain the following (i) Future phones and applications  5 3 5

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Reg. No.	4			

## B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

Sixth and Seventh Semester

## 18ECO103T - MODERN WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2018-2019 to 2019-2020)

Note	:								
(i)		Par	t - A should be answered in ON	AR sheet	within first 40 minutes and OMR she	et shou	ld be	han	idea
			r to hall invigilator at the end of						
(ii)	)	Par	t - B should be answered in answ	ver bookle	t.				
m,	•	/ TT				) /	N.C.	.1	75
lime	e: Z	½ Ho	urs			Max	. IVI2	IKS:	/3
			DADT A (25	v 1 – 25	Morks	Marks	BL	CO	PC
$PART - A (25 \times 1 = 25 Marks)$ Answer ALL Questions									
	1	4G s	systems provide data rates of		Olis	1	1	1	12
	1.		30 Kbps		2 Mbps				
		. ,	384 Kbps	. ,	100 Mbps				
		(0)	30.1100		100 Niopo				
	2.	Digi	tal signals are commonly ref	erred to a	as waves.	1	1	1	4
		_	Circle		Triangle				
		(C)	Square	(D)	Spike				
		. ,	-						
	3.	In ra	dio wave the high frequency	range be	etween	1	2	1	4
		(A)	3 Hz-300 kHz	(B)	300 kHz – 30 MHz				
		(C)	30  MHz - 300  MHz	(D)	300 MHz- 300 GHz				
					, Al. 1 1	1	2	1	12
	4.		it is the set of possible carrier	-		1	2	1	12
		` '	Hopset	, ,	Нор				
		(C)	Chips	(D)	Symbols				
	5	Tran	smission media are usually o	eaterorize	ed as	1	1	1	12
	٥.		Fixed or unfixed	-	Guided or unguided				
		` /	Determinate or indetermina	, ,	_				
		(0)	Determinate of mortermina	(2)	Tributino of non mountaino				
	6.	In T	DM, slots are further divided	into		1	2	2	4
			Seconds		Frames				
		. ,	Packets	(D)					
					ographical area is	. 1	1	2	12
		` '			Polygon				
		(C)	Rectangle	(D)	Hexagon				
	0	T.a.			Iloantad on damond	1	1	2	12
	0.	In_	systems, resour Packet switching						
		` '	Message switching		Circuit switching Line switching				
•		(U)	Micsage Switching	(D)	Time switching				
	9.	Beca	use of transm	issions in	TDMA, the handoff process in	1	2	2	4

Page 4 of 4

24NF6&7-18ECO103J

(C) Discontinuous, complex Page 1 of 4

(A) Continuous, complex

(B) Continuous, simple (D) Discontinuous, simple

24NF6&7-18ECO103J

	ATM uses			1	2	2	4
	(A) Asynchronous frequency	(B)	Asynchronous time division				
	division multiplexing						
	(C) Asynchronous space division	(D)					
	multiplexing	100	division multiplexing				
11.			ion in Obivi.	1	I	3	12
	(A) BSS	. ,	NSS				
	(C) OSS	(D)	MSC				
12	The CDMA IS 95 is the	digita	al cellular network system.	1	1	3	12
12,	(A) 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation		2.5 generation				
	(C) 2 <sup>nd</sup> generation		1 <sup>st</sup> generation				
	(c) 2 generation	(D)	1 generation				
13.	HSCSD supports which 2G standard			1	1	3	12
	(A) GSM		IS-136				
	(C) GSM and IS-136		PDC				
-		( )					
14.	supports the operation and	main	tenance of GSM.	1	1	3	12
	(A) BSS	(B)	NSS				
	(C) OSS	(D)	MSC				
15.	User data in IS-95 is spread to a char			1	2	3	4
	(A) 1.2288 Mchip/s						
	(C) 12.288 Mchip/s	(D)	0.96 Mchip/s				
16	Various sin intenfess formats as	1.	EDCE1 1	1	2	4	4
10.	Various air interface formats us	sea b	y EDGE are also known as	•	-	,	-
	(A) Modulation and coding	(B)	Coding schemes				
	(A) Modulation and coding schemes	(B)	Coding schemes				
	schemes		The state of the s				
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface		The state of the s				
17.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as	(D)	Air interface coding schemes	1	1	4	12
17.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95	(D) (B)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS	1	1	4	12
17.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as	(D) (B)	Air interface coding schemes	1	1	4	12
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one	(D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA	1			
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was a	(D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA	1	1 2	4	12
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique?	(D) (B) (D) the first	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding	1			
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g	(D) (B) (D) the fit	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a	1			
	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique?	(D) (B) (D) the fit	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding	1			
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was a technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n	(D) (B) (D) the fit	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a	1			
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides	(D) (B) (D) the fit (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides (A) VoIP services	(D) (B) (D) the fit (B) (D) (B)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides	(D) (B) (D) the fit (B) (D) (B)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides (A) VoIP services	(D) (B) (D) the fin (B) (D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h  IPTV services No IPTV services	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides (A) VoIP services (C) Both VoIP and IPTV services	(D) (B) (D) the fin (B) (D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h  IPTV services No IPTV services	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as (A) IS-95 (C) CDMA one  Which networking standard was technique? (A) 802.11 g (C) 802.11 n  WiMAX provides (A) VoIP services (C) Both VoIP and IPTV services	(D) (B) (D) the fit (B) (D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rst to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h  IPTV services No IPTV services	1	2	4	12
18.	schemes (C) Modulating air interface  UMTS is also known as	(D) (B) (D) the fit (B) (D) (B) (D)	Air interface coding schemes  GPRS W-CDMA  rest to use OFDM as a coding  802.11 a 802.11 h  IPTV services No IPTV services natural radio wave phenomenon	1	2	4	12

	21.	language assisted in creating pages delivering WAP data.	1	2	5	4
		(A) Wireless markup language (B) Wired markup language				
		(C) Hyper text markup language (D) C language				
	22.	Which of the following specifies a set of MAC and physical layer	1	2	5	12
		specifications for implementing WLANs?				
		(A) IEEE 802.16 (B) IEEE 802.3				
		(C) IEEE 802.11 (D) IEEE 802.15				
	23.	An interconnected collection of piconet is called	1	1	5	12
		(A) Scatternet (B) Micronet				
		(C) Mininet (D) Multinet				
	24.	Which of the following is a protocol used for cordless telephone system?	1	1	5	4
		(A) PACS (B) ERMES				
		(C) IS-95 (D) FLEX				
	25	In which frequency range do the cordless phones mostly work?	1	2	5	4
	25.	(A) 43-50 MHz (B) 88-108 MHz				
		(C) 540-1600 kHz (D) 200-540 kHz				
		$PART - B (5 \times 10 = 50 \text{ Marks})$	Marks	BL	co	PO
		Answer ALL Questions				
20	6. a.	With neat sketch explain direct sequence spread spectrum and frequency	10	3	1	12
		hopping spread spectrum.				
		(OB)				
	h.i.	(OR) Explain time domain and frequency domain signaling concepts in detail.	8	4	1	4
	V.1.	2. promise domain and noquency domain signaming concepts in domain.				
	ii.	What is meant by transmission media and mention its types.	2	3	1	12
2	7. a.	Explain in detail about circuit switching and packet switching.	10	3	2	1
	h	(OR) With neat sketch explain the different types of multiple access technique.	10	4	2	4
	υ.	with neat sketch explain the unferent types of multiple access technique.				
2	8. a.	With neat sketch explain the GPRS network architecture in detail.	10	3	3	12
		(OP)				
	h	(OR) Explain in detail about the digital advanced mobile phone system in	10	4	3	4
	٠.	personal communication services.				
0.4	0		10	all.		
29	9. a.	Describe in brief about the service requirements in IMT-2000.	10	4	4	4
		(OR)				
	b.	Explain detail about the W-CDMA in third generation systems.	10	3	4	12

Page 2 of 4

24NF6&7-18ECO103J

Page 3 of 4