Q=QUESTION A=ANSWER	question_description answer_description	question_explanation answer_explanation	question_type answer_isright	question_difficulty answer_position
Q	Communication device exhibit characteristics on the basis of___		M	1
A	Fixed		0	1
A	Mobile and Wireless		1	2
A	Wired		0	3
A	Mobile		0	4
Q	Frequency division multiple access (FDMA) assigns ____channels to _____ users.		M	1
A	Individual, individual		1	1
A	Many, individual		0	2
A	Individual, many		0	3
A	Many, many		0	4
Q	Physical or logical arrangement of network is____		M	1
A	Routing		1	1
A	Networking		0	2
A	Topology		0	3
A	Controlling		0	4
Q	The multiplexing technique that shifts each signal to a different carrier frequency is___		M	1
A	FDM		1	1
A	TDM		0	2
A	PAM		0	3
A	PDM		0	4
Q	1G or First Generation Mobile Network is		M	1
A	Analog		1	1
A	Digital		0	2
A	Sequential		0	3
A	Fuzzy		0	4
Q	The 2G -GSM cellular network uses____ and The 2G -CDMA cellular network uses____ respectively.		M	1
A	TDMA& FDMA , TDMA & CDMA		0	1
A	FDMA&TDMA, FDMA & CDMA		1	2
A	FDMA & CDMA , FDMA & TDMA		0	3
A	TDMA & CDMA, FDMA & CDMA		0	4
Q	Downlink is _____and Uplink is _____		M	1
A	From base station to mobile station, From mobile station to Base station		1	1
A	From mobile station to base station, From base station to mobile station		0	2
A	From mobile station to base station, From base station to base station		0	3
A	From mobile station to mobile station, From base station to base station		0	4

Q	A connection is momentarily broken during the cell-to-cell transfer is called _____and a connection with no perceivable interruption of service during the cell-to-cell transfer is called .		M		1
A	Paging, Roaming			0	1
A	Roaming, Handoff			0	2
A	paging, handoff			0	3
A	Hard Handoff, Soft Handoff			1	4
Q	What is a cluster in a cellular system ? why it is repeated any number of times in the designated larger geographical service area ?		M		1
A	Group of frequencies, to increase capacity of cellular system			0	1
A	Group of Cells, to increase capacity of cellular system			1	2
A	Group of subscribers, to maintaing capacity of cellular system			0	3
A	Group of mobile systems, to increase capacity of cellular network			0	4
Q	Determine the distance from the nearest co-channel cell for a cell having radious of 0.64km and a cochannel reuse factor of 12.		M		1
A	6 km			0	1
A	8.64 km			0	2
A	7.68 km			1	3
A	7.45 km			0	4
Q	A spectrum of 30 MHz is allocated to a cellular system which uses two 25 KHz simplex channels to provide full duplex voice channels. What is the number of channels available per cell for 4 cell reuse factor?		M		1
A	150 channels			1	1
A	600 channels			0	2
A	85 channels			0	3
A	50 channels			0	4
Q	What are the advantages of WLL		M		1
A	Less time of installation, Low Cost, Scale of installation			1	1
A	Larger time of installation, Low Cost, Scale of installation			0	2
A	Less time of installation, High Cost, Scale of installation			0	3
A	Larger time of installation, High Cost, Scale of installation			0	4
Q	MMDS is		M		1
A	Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service			1	1
A	Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Set			0	2
A	Multichannel Multipoint Distribution System			0	3

A	Mining Massive Data Sets			0	4
Q	LMDS is		M		1
A	Local Multipoint Distribution Set			1	1
A	Local Multipoint Distribution System			0	2
A	Local Multipoint Distribution Service			0	3
A	Lan Multipoint Distribution Service			0	4
Q	Which of the following is the IEEE standard for WLLL?		M		1
A	802.15			0	1
A	802.11			0	2
A	802.12			1	3
A	802.16			0	4
Q	The access point (AP) is the wireless equivalent of a wired LAN		M		1
A	Router			0	1
A	Switch			0	2
A	Repeaters			0	3
A	Hub			1	4
Q	Ad hoc mode is also called as		M		1
A	Peer-to-peer mode & Independent basic service set			1	1
A	Peer-to-peer mode			0	2
A	Independent basic service set			0	3
A	Dependent basic service set			0	4
Q	Which of the following is the IEEE standard for WLAN?		M		1
A	802.15			0	1
A	802.16			0	2
A	802.3			0	3
A	802.11			1	4
Q	Bluetooth is the wireless technology for _____		M		1
A	local area network			0	1
A	personal area network			1	2
A	metropolitan area network			0	3
A	wide area network			0	4
Q	Which is the WPAN Technology from following list		M		1
A	IEEE802.15.4 ZigBee			1	1
A	Wi-Fi			0	2
A	Wi-Max			0	3
A	IEEE802.11 WLAN			0	4
Q	_____also known as impulse or zero-carrier radio technology.		M		1
A	Ultra wideband technology			1	1
A	Femtocell technology			0	2
A	Multicasting			0	3
A	Multiplexing			0	4
Q	Which among them has the strongest wireless security?		M		1
A	WEP			0	1
A	WPA			0	2
A	WPA2			0	3
A	WPA3			1	4
Q	_____is the central node of 802.11 wireless operations.		M		1

A	WPA			0	1
A	Access Point			1	2
A	WAP			0	3
A	Access Port			0	4
Q	MMP combines the concepts of and _____		M		1
A	Mobile IPs, GSM			0	1
A	Core based trees, GSM			0	2
A	Mobile IPs, core based trees			1	3
A	Core based trees, LTE			0	4
Q	Third Generation (3G) wireless networks will be commercially deployed in the very near future, offering data rates up to _____Mbps. Such speeds are enough for supporting wireless data applications.		M		1
A	2			1	1
A	10			0	2
A	100			0	3
A	10			0	4