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| **SESSION** | **NOV-DEC 2023** |
| **PROGRAM** | **Master of Computer Applications (MCA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **III** |
| **course CODE & NAME** | **DCA8141 – Wireless & mobile communication** |
| **CREDITS** | **4** |
| **nUMBER OF ASSIGNMENTS & Marks** | **02****30 Marks each** |

**Assignment Set – 1st**

**1. What is Cellular system? What are the advantages and disadvantages of cellular systems for mobile communication? Explain briefly.**

**Ans:**

A cellular system is a type of mobile communication network that divides a geographic area into smaller hexagonal or circular cells. Each cell is served by a base station, and the overall system is designed to provide mobile communication services to users within these cells. Cellular systems are widely used for mobile phone communication, and they help manage the limited radio frequency spectrum efficient

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**2. How does Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (MACA) solve the problem of hidden and terminal? Describe about the GSM logical channels.**

**Ans:**A cellular system is a type of mobile communication network that divides a geographic area into smaller hexagonal or circular cells. Each cell is served by a base station, and the overall system is designed to provide mobile communication services to users within these cells. Cellular systems are widely used for mobile phone communication, and they help manage the limited radio frequency spectrum efficient

**3. Discuss Handover in GSM. How it is different from handover in UTMS.**

**Ans: Handover in GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications):** Handover, also known as handoff, is a crucial mechanism in mobile communication networks that enables a seamless transfer of an ongoing call or data session from one cell to another without interruption.

In GSM networks,

**Assignment Set – 2nd**

**1. Explain IEEE standard 802.11. Discuss Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP).**

**Ans: IEEE Standard 802.11:** IEEE 802.11 is a set of standards defining the specifications for implementing wireless local area networking (WLAN) communication. Commonly referred to as Wi-Fi, IEEE 802.11 provides the framework for wireless communication between devices such as laptops, smartphones, tablets, and access points.

The standards

**2. Explain Congestion Control. Describe Transaction-Oriented TCP.**

**Ans:**

**Congestion Control:** Congestion control is a crucial aspect of networking that involves mechanisms and techniques to manage and prevent network congestion. Congestion occurs when the demand for network resources exceeds its capacity, leading to performance degradation, packet loss, and potential network instability. The goal of congestion control is to regulate the flow of data in the network to ensure efficient utilization of resources and maintain a

**3. Discuss Transaction Management in Mobile Database Systems. Discuss the basics of 4G.**

**Ans: Transaction Management in Mobile Database Systems:** Transaction management is a crucial aspect of database systems that ensures the consistency, integrity, and reliability of data. In the context of mobile database systems, which involve databases accessed by mobile devices, there are additional challenges and considerations due to the mobility of users.

**Here are key aspects of transaction management in mobile database systems:**