

Paper / Subject Code: 87001 / Wireless Sensor Network & Mobile

TYBSC Sem VI
18/04/19.

(2½ Hours)

[Total Marks: 75]

- N.B.
- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
 - 3) Illustrations, in-depth answers and diagrams will be appreciated.
 - 4) Mixing of sub-questions is not allowed.

Q.1 Attempt All(Each of 5Marks)**(15M)**

- (a)
1. What is the access point (AP) in wireless LAN?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) wireless devices itself	<input type="radio"/> (b) device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (c) both device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network and wireless devices itself	<input type="radio"/> (d) none of the mentioned
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 2. A transceiver that is ready to receive but is not currently receiving anything is said to be in an

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) idle state	<input type="radio"/> (b) sleep state	<input type="radio"/> (c) transmit state	<input type="radio"/> (d) receive state
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 3. A GSM system consists of _____ subsystems.

<input type="radio"/> (a) five	<input type="radio"/> (b) four	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (c) three	<input type="radio"/> (d) two
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 4. Sky wave ranges from

<input type="radio"/> (a) above 100 MHz	<input type="radio"/> (b) > 30 MHz	<input checked="" type="radio"/> (c) < 2 MHz	<input type="radio"/> (d) 2 MHz–30 MHz
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 5. TCP is a connection-oriented protocol.

<input checked="" type="radio"/> (a) true	<input type="radio"/> (b) false
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- (b) Fill in the blank with the following option
{ structure , Physical, Data gathering, isotropic radiator , mobile }
1. A sensor network is designed to collect information from a _____ environment.
 2. The source of an event can be _____.
 3. A theoretical reference antenna is the _____.
 4. _____ is to transmit data that has been collected by the sensor nodes to the base station.
 5. Hierarchical routing protocols imposes a _____ on the network.
- (c) Answer the following in one line.
1. What Tiny Os?
 2. What does a gateway node do?
 3. What is shadowing?
 4. What is Data dissemination?
 5. GPRS stands for?

Q. 2 Attempt the following (Any THREE)(Each of 5Marks) (15M)

- (a) Define & explain any five tasks of transceivers
- (b) Explain sensor node with its different categories
- (c) What are different optimization goals for Wireless Sensor Networks ?
- (d) List & explain different types of application of WSN
- (e) What are different functionalities that a service interface should provide in WSN?
- (f) Explain the block diagram of a sensor node

Q. 3 Attempt the following (Any THREE) (Each of 5Marks) (15M)

- (a) Explain different performance requirements of MAC protocol
- (b) Explain periodic Listen & sleep operation in S-MAC
- (c) List & Explain different routing strategies in WSN
- (d) How Power-efficient gathering in sensor information systems (PEGASIS) routing protocol works?
- (e) What are the issues need to consider to design transport protocols for WSNs
- (f) Explain SPIN protocol

Q. 4 Attempt the following (Any THREE) (Each of 5Marks) (15M)

- (a) Explain range for signal propagation in wireless transmission
- (b) What are the Tele services provided by GSM?
- (c) With block diagram Explain System architecture of UMTS
- (d) Write difference between GEO, LEO, MEO?
- (e) Explain is HSCSD(High Speed circuit Switched data)
- (f) Explain features of DECT System

Q. 5 Attempt the following (Any THREE) (Each of 5Marks) (15M)

- (a) Discuss Salient features of TinyOS.
- (b) How Congestion Detection and Avoidance works?
- (c) Discuss any 2 Mobile and wireless devices.
- (d) Write a short note on Radio subsystem and its components.
- (e) Discuss the advantages of cellular systems with small cells.