

**SULIT**



**BAHAGIAN PEPERIKSAAN DAN PENILAIAN  
JABATAN PENDIDIKAN POLITEKNIK  
KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**

**JABATAN KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRIK**

**PEPERIKSAAN AKHIR  
SESI DISEMBER 2016**

**EP602 : WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**

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**TARIKH : 08 APRIL 2017  
MASA : 2.30 PM – 4.30 PM (2 JAM)**

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Kertas ini mengandungi **LAPAN (8)** halaman bercetak.

Bahagian A : Struktur (10 soalan)  
Bahagian B : Esei (3 soalan)

Dokumen sokongan yang disertakan : Tiada

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**JANGAN BUKA KERTAS SOALANINI SEHINGGA DIARAHKAN**

(CLO yang tertera hanya sebagai rujukan)

**SULIT**

**SECTION A : 40 MARKS*****BAHAGIAN A : 40 MARKAH*****INSTRUCTION:**

This section consists of **TEN (10)** structured questions. Answer **ALL** questions.

**ARAHAN:**

*Bahagian ini mengandungi SEPULUH (10) soalan berstruktur. Jawab SEMUA soalan.*

**QUESTION 1*****SOALAN 1***CLO1  
C1

Wireless communication evolved from analogue system to digital system with various types of standard system in each generation. 3G is an acronym for Third Generation technology. State **FOUR (4)** advantages of this technology.

*Komunikasi tanpa wayar berkembang dari sistem analog ke sistem digital dengan pelbagai jenis sistem standard bagi setiap generasi. 3G ialah singkatan untuk teknologi Generasi Ketiga. Nyatakan **EMPAT (4)** kelebihan teknologi ini.*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

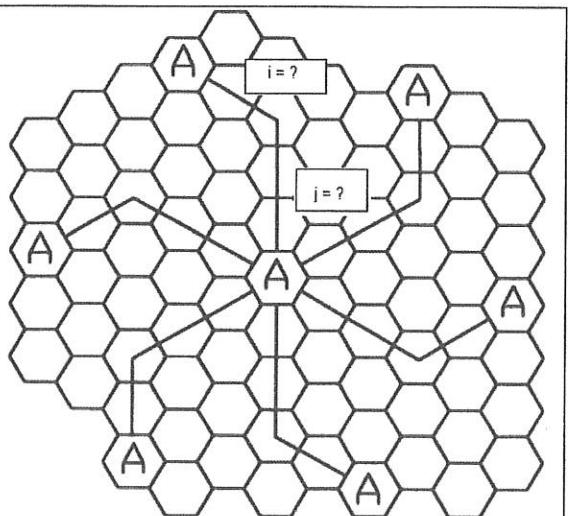
**QUESTION 2*****SOALAN 2***CLO1  
C1

Identify the role of International Telecommunications Union (ITU) organization.

*Kenalpasti peranan organisasi International Telecommunications Union (ITU).*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

	SULIT	EP602: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION	SULIT	EP602: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
CLO1 C1	<b>QUESTION 3</b> <b>SOALAN 3</b>	List <b>FOUR (4)</b> the features of Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX). <i>Senaraikan EMPAT (4) ciri-ciri Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access (WiMAX).</i>	CLO1 C2	Describe roaming concept in cellular communication system. <i>Terangkan konsep roaming dalam sistem komunikasi selular.</i>
		[4 marks] [4 markah]		[4 marks] [4 markah]
CLO1 C2	<b>QUESTION 4</b> <b>SOALAN 4</b>	Describe the Long Term Evolution (LTE). <i>Terangkan Long Term Evolution (LTE)</i>	CLO1 C2	Describe the types of radio channels in cellular communication system. <i>Terangkan jenis-jenis saluran radio dalam sistem komunikasi selular.</i>
		[4 marks] [4 markah]		[4 marks] [4 markah]
CLO1 C3	<b>QUESTION 5</b> <b>SOALAN 5</b>	Illustrate the Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA). <i>Illustrasikan Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA).</i>	CLO1 C3	Find value of i and j from <b>Figure A9</b> , then calculate cluster size (N). <i>Cari nilai i dan j dari Rajah A9, kemudian mengira saiz kluster (N).</i>
		[4 marks] [4 markah]		
CLO1 C3	<b>QUESTION 6</b> <b>SOALAN 6</b>	Illustrate the cluster that consist 7 cells. <i>Ilustrasikan kluster yang mengandungi 7 sel.</i>		<b>Figure A9 / Rajah A9</b>
		[4 marks] [4 markah]		[4 marks] [4 markah]

SULIT	EP602: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION	SULIT	EP602: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION
<b>QUESTION 10</b> <i>SOALAN 10</i>			
CLO1 C3	Illustrate the Co-Channel Interference (CCI) and Adjacent Channel Interference (ACI). <i>IlustrasikanCo-Channel Interference (CCI) dan Adjacent Channel Interference (ACI).</i>	CLO1 C2	(b) The Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) are organizations that determine communication standards. Describe THREE (3) MCMC roles in the wireless communication. <i>Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers( IEEE), International Telecommunication Union (ITU) dan Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) merupakan organisasi yang berperanan di dalam menentukan piawaian komunikasi. Huraikan TIGA (3) peranan bagi MCMC dalam komunikasi tanpa wayar.</i>
	[4 marks] <i>[4 markah]</i>		[6 marks] <i>[6 markah]</i>
<b>SECTION B : 60 MARKS</b> <i>BAHAGIAN B : 60 MARKAH</i>			
<b>INSTRUCTION:</b> This section consists of THREE (3) essay questions. Answer ALL questions.		CLO1 C2	(c) Define the wireless communication services for short range. <i>Terangkan komunikasi tanpa wayar bagi perkhidmatan jarak dekat.</i>
<b>ARAHAH:</b> <i>Bahagian ini mengandungi TIGA (3) soalan ese. Jawab SEMUA soalan.</i>			[10 marks] <i>[10 markah]</i>
<b>QUESTION 1</b> <i>SOALAN 1</i>		<b>QUESTION 2</b> <i>SOALAN 2</i>	
CLO1 C1	(a) Wireless Communication evolved from analogue system to digital system with various types of standard system in each generation. List FOUR (4) features of 4G (4 <sup>th</sup> Generation) technology systems. <i>Wireless Communication berkembang daripada sistem analog kepada sistem digital dengan pelbagai jenis sistem piawaian dalam setiap generasi. Senaraikan EMPAT (4) ciri-ciri bagi 4G (Generasi ke-4 )dalam teknologi sistem tersebut.</i>	CLO1 C2	(a) General Packet Data Radio Service (GPRS) is technology used to transfer data in Global System for Mobile telecommunication (GSM). State TWO (2) characteristics of GPRS, then explain the function of the node in General Packet Data radio Service (GPRS) structure for packet control Unit (PCU) and Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN). <i>General Packet Data radio Service (GPRS) adalah teknologi yang digunakan untuk memindahkan data dalam Global System for Mobile telecommunication (GSM). Nyatakan DUA (2) ciri-ciri GPRS kemudian jelaskan fungsi bagi nod yang terdapat dalam struktur General Packet Data Service (GPRS) untuk Packet Control Unit (PCU) and Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN).</i>
	[4 marks] <i>[4 markah]</i>		[4 marks] <i>[4 markah]</i>

- CLO1  
C2
- (b) Multiple Access Technique is a technique which many subscribers or local stations can share the use of a communication channel at the same time. State the type of Multiple Access Technique used in each of 1G, 2G, 3G and 4G system. **Figure B2(b)** shows principle of a Multiple Access Technique, explain the related multiple access technique.

*Teknik Capaian Pelbagai merupakan teknik yang membenarkan ramai pengguna menggunakan satu saluran komunikasi pada yang sama. Nyatakan jenis Teknik Capaian Pelbagai yang digunakan bagi setiap sistem 1G, GSM, 3G dan 4G. Rajah B2(b) menunjukkan prinsip bagi suatu Teknik Capaian Pelbagai. Dengan merujuk Rajah B2(b) tersebut, terangkan Teknik Capaian Pelbagai yang berkaitan.*

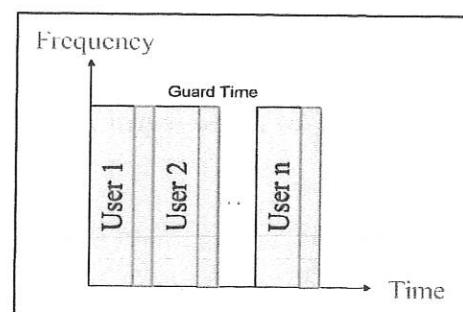


Figure B2(b) / Rajah B2(b)

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- CLO1  
C1
- (c) Long Term Evolution (LTE) uses Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA) on the downlink. State **THREE (3)** capabilities of LTE then explain **TWO (2)** advantages of OFDMA.

*Evolusi Jangka Panjang (LTE) menggunakan teknik Capaian Pelbagai Pembahagian Frekuensi Ortogonal (OFDMA) pada pautan turun. Nyatakan TIGA (3) keupayaan LTE kemudian terangkan DUA (2) kebaikan bagi OFDMA.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

### QUESTION 3

#### SOALAN 3

- CLO1  
C1
- (a) State the components connected to the Mobile Switching Center (MSC).

*Nyatakan bahagian yang berhubungan dengan Mobile Switching Center (MSC).*

[4 marks]

[4 markah]

- CLO1  
C2
- (b) Describe the cellular call procedures of making a call from a wireline to mobile.

*Terangkan prosedur panggilan selular apabila membuat panggilan dari ‘wireline’ ke telefon mudahalih yang lain.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

- CLO1  
C2
- (c) There are several types of interference in the cellular communication that occur during the transmission such as Co-Channel Interference (CCI) and Adjacent Channel Interference (ACI). Explain **TWO (2)** causes of interference in CCI and ACI.

*Terdapat beberapa jenis gangguan dalam komunikasi selular yang berlaku semasa penghantaran seperti Co-Channel Interference (CCI) dan Adjacent Channel Interference (ACI). Terangkan DUA (2) penyebab gangguan pada CCI and ACI.*

[8 marks]

[8 markah]

SOALAN TAMAT