



**VOLTE**-First wireless telephone technology was given the name of 1G, after which 2G and 3G technology got knocked down. It came after 4G which changed the definition of smartphone. The important work of 4G VoLTE is to improve call connectivity. VoLTE provides better network connectivity with 3G and 2G when talking to users on a phone. Which is not found in LTE. Calling quality from VoLTE is better than calling cellular networks. That's why voice calling from VoLTE is also called HD voice calling. Along with that, VoLTE does not require operators to use separate bands for voice and data.

Other than Reliance Geo, other companies are just using 4G LTE for data. They are using their 3G or 2G cellular network for voice calling. Accordingly, in VoLTE operation, there is a cheap technology as well as convenient. LTE support is available, the phone can get maximum data speed of maximum 100 to 150 megabits per second and 1 GB per second if it is stable. Apart from this, the Internet Protocol or IP based LTE network is named as VoLTE (Voice Over Long Term Evaluation). Actually, voice calling can also be done through LTE. For this, the carriers have to make changes in their voice call network. LTE requires operators to use separate bands for voice and data.

**WI-FI**- Wi-Fi is a technology for wireless local area networking with devices based on the IEEE 802.11 standards. Wi-Fi is a trademark of the Wi-Fi Alliance, which restricts the use of the term Wi-Fi Certified to products that successfully complete interoperability certification testing.

Devices that can use Wi-Fi technology include personal computers, video-game consoles, phones and tablets, digital cameras, smart TVs, digital audio players and modern printers. Wi-Fi compatible devices can connect to the Internet via a WLAN and a wireless access point. Such an access point (or hotspot) has a range of about 20 meters (66 feet) indoors and a greater range outdoors. Hotspot coverage can be as small as a single room with walls that block radio waves, or as large as many square kilometres achieved by using multiple overlapping access points. Depiction of a device sending information wirelessly to another device, both connected to the local network, in order to print a document. Wi-Fi most commonly uses the 2.4 gigahertz (12 cm) UHF and 5.8 gigahertz (5 cm) SHF ISM radio bands. Anyone within range with a wireless modem can attempt to access the network, because of this Wifi is more vulnerable to attack (called eavesdropping) than wired networks.



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