JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS [Mid 1 - MC]

1. _____describes schemes to subdivide the frequency dimension into several non-overlapping frequency bands

   a. SDM

   b. TDM

   c. PSK

   d. FDM

2. MCM stands for

   a. Multi-carrier modulation

   b. Minimum-carrier modulation

   c. Maximum-carrier modulation

   d. Mode-carrier modulation

3. _____is used in the GSM system

   a. Fixed channel allocation

   b. Dynamic channel allocation

   c. Static channel allocation

   d. Sectorized antennas

4. A modulation scheme often used for wireless communication is

   a. ASK

   b. FSK

   c. PSK

   d. MSK

5. TDM stands for

   a. Trion Division Multiplexing

   b. Time Division Multiplexing

    c.   Tedious Division Multiplexing

    d.   Transfer Division Multiplexing

6. ____is basically BFSK without abrupt phase changes

    a.   FSK

    b.   PSK

    c.   MSK

    d.   ASK

7.   SDM stands for

    a.   Stack Division Multiplexing

    b.   Space Division Multiplexing

    c.   Special Division Multiplexing

    d.   Select Division Multiplexing

8.   FDM stands for

    a.   Frequency Division Multiplexing

    b.   Farad Division Multiplexing

    c.   Final Division Multiplexing

    d.   Free Division Multiplexing

9.   CDMA stands for

    a.   Carrier Division Multiple Access

    b.   Constant Division Multiple Access

    c.   Condition Division Multiple Access

    d.   Code Division Multiple Access

10. QAM stands for

    a.   Quadrature Amplitude Modulation

    b.   Quality Amplitude Modulation

    c.   Queue Amplitude Modulation

d. Quantity Amplitude Modulation

11. _____systems take a user bit stream and perform an(XOR) with so-called chipping sequence

a. FHSS

b. DSSS

c. MCM

d. OFDM

12. For _____systems, the total available bandwidth is split into many channels of smaller bandwidth plus guard spaces between the channels

a. FHSS

b. DSSS

c. MCM

d. OFDM

13. _____are typically used for directed microwave links and fixed satellite services in the C-Band

a. Super high frequencies

b. Extremely high

frequencies c. Low

frequencies

d. High frequencies

14. Some systems are planned in the ___range which comes close to infra red

a. Super high frequencies

b. Extremely high frequencies

c. Low frequencies

d. High frequencies

15. A _____scheme has been implemented in DECT

a. Fixed channel allocation

b. Dynamic channel allocation

c. Static channel allocation

d. Sectorized antennas

16. Example of PDN is

a. TCP

b. X.25

c. X.22

d. IP

17. The ＿＿is a database for all IMEIs

a. AuC

b. OMC

c. EIR

d. VLR

18. GSM was found in

a. 1980

b. 1981

c. 1982

d. 1983

19. Example of PSPDN is

a. TCP

b. X.25

c. X.22

d. IP

20. Example of ISDN is

a. Telephone

b. Mobile

c. FAX

d. cordless phone

21. A GSM network companies may BSSs, each controlled by a

a. BTS

b. BSC

c. BSS

d. BST

22. The ___monitors and controls all other network entities via the O interface

a. OMC

b. EIR

c. OSS

d. GSM

23. _____codes redundancy into the data stream and helps to reconstruct the original data in case of transmission errors

a. Forward Error Correction

b. Backward Error Correction

c. CRC

d. GSM

24. MMS stands for

a. Multilevel Message Service

b. Multilevel Message Service

c. Memory Message Service

d. Multimedia Message Service

25. SMS stands for

a. Shared Message

Service b. Signal Message

Service c.   Simple

Message Service

d. Short Message Service

26. A _____comprises all radio equipment

a.

BTSb.

BSC   c.

BSS

d.   BST

27. The _____ basically manages the BTSs

a.   BSS

b.   BSC

c.   BST

d.   RSS

28. ISDN stands for

a.   Internet Service Digital

Network b.   Interval Service Digital

Network

c.   Integrated Service Digital Network

d.   International   Service   Digital
Network

29. The _____ is the most important database in a GSM system as it stores all user-relevant information.

a.   HLR

b.   VLR

c.   MSC

d.   SS7

30. SIM stands for

a.   Subscriber Identity Module

b.   Sender Identity Module

c.   System Identity Module

d.   Switch Identity Module

31. Which is bidirectional channel?

a. BCCH

b. **FACCH**

c. CCCH

d. SCH

32. _____protocol is used for signaling between MSC and BSC

a. LAPDm

b. LAPD

c. PCM

d. **SS7**

33. Which protocol is used for signaling between An MSC and A BSC?

a. PCM

b. DTMF

c. **SS7**

d. BSSAP

34. A TCH/F has a data rate of

a. **22.8 kbits/s**

b. 17.8 kbits/s

c. 11.4 kbits/s

d. 13 kbits/s

35. A TCH/H has a data rate of

a. 22.8

kbits/s b. 17.8

kbits/s

c. **11.4 kbits/s**

d. 13 kbits/s

36. _____is used for signaling between entities in a GSM network

a. **LAPDm**

b. LAPD

c. PCM

d. SS7

37. Data is transmitted in small portions, called

a. explores

b. bursts

c. bounces

d. destroys

38. Which is unidirectional channel?

a. DCCH

b. SACCH

c. CCCH

d. FACCH

39. Which is unidirectional channel?

a. DCCH

b. SACCH

c. BCCH

d. FACCH

40. Which is bidirectional channel?

a. BCCH

b. SACCH

c. CCCH

d. SCH

41. The physical layer of GSM handles ___functions

a. radio-specific

b. television-specific

c. data-specific

d. call-specific

42. Data transmission at the physical layer typically uses ____systems

a. DTMF

b. PCM

c. ISDN

d. LAPD

43. Which layer main tack is error detection/correction?

a. Data link

b. Transport

c. Physical

d. Application

44. Which layer comprises severe sub layers?

a. Data link

b. Transport

c. Physical

d. Application

45. DTMF stands for

a. Dual Tone Multiple Frequencies

b. Data Tone Multiple Frequencies

c. Digital Tone Multiple Frequencies

d. Dual Time Multiple Frequencies

46. With handover margin _____effect may occur in GSM

a. periodic

b. positive

c. negative

d. ping-pong

47. GSM aims at maximum handover duration of

a. 30 ms

b. 40 ms

c. 50 ms

d. 60 ms

48. MOC stands for

a. Modern Originated Call

b. Mobile Originated Call

c. Mode Originated Call

d. Module Originated Call

49. It is simpler to perform a MOC compared to a _____

a. MTC

b. PSTN

c. GMSC

d. MSC

50. IMSI stands for

a. International Module subscriber Identity

b. International Mobile subscriber Identity

c. International Modern subscriber Identity

d. International Mode subscriber Identity

51. TMSI stands for

a. Time Module subscriber Identity

b. Total Module subscriber Identity

c. Temporary Module subscriber Identity

d. Travel Module subscriber Identity

52. MSRN stands for

    a. Mobile Station roaming number

b. Module Station roaming number

c. Modern Station roaming number

d. Mode Station roaming number

53. _____is a situation in which a station calls a mobile station

    a. Mobile terminated call

b. Mobile Accepted call

c. Mobile delivered call

d. Mobile divided call

54. Reason for handover is

a. moves within the range

    b. moves out of the range

c. moves constantly

d. moves continuously

55. Reason for handover is

    a. load balancing

b. moves within the

range c. traffic in

one cell is less d. moves

continuously

56. GPRS offers a ___packet transfer service.

    a. point-to-point

b. peer-to-peer

c. data

d. network

57. The typical circuit-switched packet-oriented transfer protocol is

a. X.21

b. X.22

c. X.24

d. X.25

58. AIVR stands for

a. all interface user rate

b. air interface user rate

c. antenna interface user rate

d. area interface user rate

59. Disadvantage of HSCSD is

a. connection-less

b. connection-oriented

c. wireless

d. random access

60. Algorithm A3 is used for

a. authentication

b. encryption

c. encryption

d. decryption

61. Algorithm A5 is used for

a. authentication

b. encryption

c. generation of a cipher key

d. decryption

62. Algorithm A8 is used for

a. authentication

b. encryption

c. generation of a cipher key

d. decryption

63. HSCSD stands for

a. high speed circuit switched data

b. high switched circuit speed data

c. high send circuit secure data

d. high store circuit secure data

64. The _____provides packet mode transfer for applications that exhibit traffic patterns such as frequent transmission of small volumes

a. HSCSD

b. DECT

c. GPRS

d. PTP

65. GPRS stands for

a. General Packet Radio Service

b. General Personal Retrieval

Service c. General Peer Ratio

Service

d. General Prevent Radio Service

66. Assigning a optimal base station to a mobile phone user is an application of

a. FDMA

b. CDMA

c. TDMA

d. SDMA

67. The near/far effect is a severe problem of wireless networks using

a. CSMA

b. CDM

c. TDM

d. FDM

68. The task of _____ is to establish a reliable point to point or point to multi-point connection between different devices over a wired or wireless medium

a. Minimum Access Control

b. Maximum Access Control

c. Medium Access Control

d. More Access Control

69. CSMA/CD stands for

a. Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection

b. Code Sense Mode Access with Collision Detection

c. Carry Sense Module Access with Collision Detection

d. Collision Sense Medium Access with Collision Detection

70. MAC belongs to

a. Network layer

b. Physical layer

c. Data link layer

d. Application layer

71. MAC stands for

a. Minimum Access Control

b. Maximum Access Control

c. Medium Access Control

d. More Access Control

72. _____ is used for allocating a separate space to users in wireless networks

a. FDMA

b. CDMA

c. TDMA

d. SDMA

73. SDMA stands for

   a. Space Division Multiple Access

   b.   Share Division Multiple Access

   c. Signal Division Multiple Access

   d. Send Division Multiple Access

74. FDMA stands for

   a.   Frequent Division Multiple Access

   b. Final Division Multiple Access

   c. Formal Division Multiple Access

   d. Frequency Division Multiple Access

75. A channel that allows for simultaneous transmission in both directions is

   a.   Half duplex

   b. Simplex

   c.   Duplex

   d.   Full duplex

76. Example of implicit reservation is

   a. PRMA

   b.   DAMA

   c. CDMA

   d.   MACA

77. Example of explicit reservation is

   a.   PRMA

   b. DAMA

   c. CDMA

   d. MACA

78. Choose the correct statement

a. Base band network uses analog methodology

b. Base band network are TDM

c. Broad band network uses digital technology

d. In broad band network the carrier signals operate at lower frequency

79. ALOHA

a. use for channel allocation problem

b. is use of data transfer

c. is buffering

d. asynchronization

80. Pickup the incorrect statement

a. Another name for primary/secondary protocol is master/slave

b. Peer to peer protocol provides equal status to all sites on the channel

c. Priority, non-priority type does not come under master/slave protocol

d. TDM is a primary/secondary non-polling system

81. Which of the following is non-polling system?

a. TDMA

b. stop and wait

c. CDMA

d. Continuous ARQ

82. PURE ALOHA

a. does not require global time synchronization

b. does require global time

synchronization c. does divide time

into discrete intervals

d. does not divide time into discrete intervals

a.   does   not   require   global   time
synchronization

b.   does   require   global   time synchronization

c.   does   divide   time   into   discrete intervals

d.   does not divide time into discrete intervals

84. Assigning different slots for uplink and downlink using the same frequency is called

a.   Time Division Multiplexer

b.   Time Division Duplex

c.   Time Division Pattern

d.   Time Division Slot

85. TDD stands for

a.   Time Division Multiplexer

b.   Time Division Duplex

c.   Time Division Pattern

d.   Time Division Slot

86. Problem of TDMA is

a.   Synchronization

b.   Polling

c.   asynchronization

d. Propagation delay

87. Which one represents a simple scheme that solves the hidden terminal problem.

a.   CSMA

b.   DAMA

c.   PRMA

d.   MACA

88. In ____CSMA, stations sense the carrier and start sending immediately if the medium is idle

a.   p-persistent

b.   1-persistent

   c. **non-persistent**

   d. 2-persistent

89. In _____CSMA, all situations wishing to transmit access the medium at the same time as soon as it becomes idle

   a. p-persistent

   b. 1-persistent

   c. non-persistent

   d. 2-persistent

90. Reservation ALOHA also called as

   a. CSMA

   b. DAMA

   c. PRMA

   d. MACA

91. _____represents a simple scheme that solves the hidden terminal problem

   a. CSMA

   b. DAMA

   c. PRMA

   d. MACA

92. PRMA stands for

   a. Packet Reservation Multiple Access

   b. Prototype Reservation Multiple Access

   c. Peer Reservation Multiple Access

   d. Persistent Reservation Multiple Access

93. DSMA stands for

   a. Digital Sense Multiple Access

   b. Dynamic Sense Multiple Access

   c. Division Sense Multiple Access

d.   Divide Sense Multiple Access

94. MACA stands for

   a.   Multiple Access with Collision Detection

   b.   Module Access with Collision Detection

   c.   Mobile Access with Collision Detection

   d.   Mode Access with Collision Detection

95. DAMA also called as

   a.   Pure ALOHA

   b.   Slotted ALOHA

   c.   Reservation ALOHA

   d.   Polling

96. Walsh table is

   a.   1-dimensional

   b.   2-Dimensional

   c.   3-dimensional

   d.   4-Dimensional

97. Spread Aloha Multiple Access is a combination of

   a.   SAMA & MACA

   b.   SAMA & ISMA

   c.   CDMA & TDMA

   d.   CDMA & DSMA

98. Synchronization is difficult in

   a.   SDMA

   b.   TDMA

   c.   FDMA

   d.   CDMA

99. Which has complex receivers?

    a.   SDMA

    b.   TDMA

    c. FDMA

    d. CDMA

100.In _____, one channel carries all transmissions simultaneously

    a. TDMA

    b. CDMA

    c. FDMA

    d. CSMA

101.Combination of CDMA and TDMA is

    a. SAMA

    b. ISMA

    c. DSMA

    d. MACA

102.Advantage of TDMA is

    a. simple

    b. very

simple c.

    flexible

    d. very flexible

103.Which is used in 3G systems?

    a.   SDMA

    b.   TDMA

    c. FDMA

    d. CDMA

104.Which is robust?

a. SDMA

b. TDMA

c. FDMA

d. CDMA

105. Which is fully digital?

a. SDMA

b. TDMA

c. FDMA

d. CDMA

106. Disadvantage of CDMA is

a. Inflexible

b. Synchronization

c. Antennas fixed

d. complex receivers

107. FDMA is combined with

a. TDMA and CDMA

b. TDMA and SDMA

c. CDMA and SAMA

d. SDMA and CDMA

108. Which is very flexible?

a. SDMA

b. TDMA

c. FDMA

d. CDMA

109. Disadvantage of TDMA is

a. Inflexible

b. **Synchronization**

c. Antennas fixed

d. complex receivers

110.Which is flexible?

    a. SDMA

    b. TDMA

    c. FDMA

    d. CDMA

111.Antennas typically fixed in

    a. SDMA

    b. TDMA

    c. FDMA

    d. CDMA

112.Disadvantage of FDMA is

    a. Antennas typically

fixed b. Guard space

needed

    c. Synchronization difficult

    d. Inflexible

113.Disadvantage of FDMA is

    a. Antennas typically fixed

    b. Guard space needed

    c. Synchronization difficult

    d. Frequencies are a scarce resource

114.Disadvantage of SDMA is

    a. Antennas typically fixed

    b. Guard space needed

c. Synchronization difficult

d. Inflexible

115. Which is used in 3G systems?

a. SDMA

b. TDMA

c. FDMA

d. CDMA

116. The _____ can be implemented on a router that is responsible for the home network

a. Mobile node

b. Foreign agent

c. Home agent

d. Care-of address

117. UDP packets are for

a. solicitation

b. tunneling

c. encapsulation

d. registration

118. All IP packets sent to the MN are delivered to the

a. Mobile node

b. Foreign

agent c.Home

agent

d. Care-of address

119. The solicitations are based on _____ for router solicitations

a. RFC 1256

b. RFC 3220

c. RFC 2002

d. RFC 2008

120. A _____ is an end-system or router that can change its point of attachment to the internet using mobile IP

   a.   Mobile node

   b.   Foreign agent

   c.   Home agent

   d. Care-of address

121. The _____ can provide several services to the MN during its visit to the foreign network

   a.   Mobile node

   b. Foreign agent

   c.   Home agent

   d. Care-of address

122. The ___ provides several services for the MN and is located in the home network

   a.   Mobile node

   b.   Foreign agent

   c.   Home agent

   d. Care-of address

123. The _____ defines the current location of the MN from an IP point of view

   a.   Mobile node

   b.   Foreign

   agent c.Home

   agent

   d. Care-of address

124. The _____ is the current subnet the MN visits and which is not the home network

   a.   Mobile node

   b.   Foreign agent

   c.   Home agent

   d. Care-of address

125.A socket consists of

   a. address and port

   b. address

   c. port

   d. location

126.For agent advertisements _____protocol is used

   a. TCP

   b. IP

   c. RFC

   d. ICMP

127._____packets are used for registration requests

   a. TCP

   b. IP

   c. UDP

   d. ICMP

128.The UDP destination port is set to

   a. 424

   b. 434

   c. 444

   d. 454

129.The solicitations are based on _____for router solicitations

   a. RFC 1256

   b. RFC 3220

   c. RFC 2002

   d. RFC 2008

130.ICMP stands for

a. **Internet Control Message Protocol**

b. Internet Condition Message Protocol

c. Internet Console Message Protocol

d. Internet Carrier Message Protocol

131. The IP destination address according to standard router advertisements can be

a. 224.225.0.1

b. **224.0.0.1**

c. 255.255.255.0

d. 225.0.0.1

132. The IP destination address according to standard router advertisements can be

a. 224.225.0.1

b. 224.0.0.1

c. **255.255.255.255**

d. 225.0.0.1

133. UDP packets are for

a. solicitation

b. tunneling

c. encapsulation

d. **registration**

134. Agent solicitations are based on

a. **RFC 1256**

b. RFC 3220

c. RFC 2002

d. RFC 2008

135. Registration is depending on

a. CN

b. **COA**

c. HA

d. FA

136. _____is the mechanism of taking a packet consisting of packet header and data putting it into the data port of a new packet

a. tunnel

b. **encapsulation**

c. decapsulation

d. IP-in-IP encapsulation

137. _____encapsulation allows the encapsulation of packets of the protocol suite into the payload portion of a packet of another protocol suite

a. IP-in-IP

b. Minimal

c. **Generic routing**

d. Maximum

138. Disadvantage of HAWAII is

a. Manageability

b. efficiency

c. Transparency

d. **Implementation**

139. Advantage of HMIPv6 is

a. Manageability

b. **efficiency**

c. Transparency

d. security

140. A _____establishes a virtual pipe for data packets between entry and end point

a. **tunnel**

b. encapsulation

c. decapsulation

d. IP-in-IP encapsulation

141.Mandatory for mobile IP is _____ encapsulation as specified for mobile IP

   a. IP-in-IP

   b. Minimal

   c. Generic routing

   d. Maximum

142. _____ encapsulation-method is an optional encapsulation method for mobile IP

   a. IP-in-IP

   b. Minimal

   c. Generic routing

   d. Maximum

143.Which encapsulation supports network layer protocols?

   a. IP-in-IP

   b. Minimal

   c. Generic routing

   d. Maximum

144.Advantage of cellular IP is

   a. Manageability

   b. efficiency

   c. Transparency

   d. security

145. _____ tries to keep micro-ability support as transparent as possible for both home agents and mobile nodes

   a. cellular IP

   b. Hawaii

   c. IPv6

d. HMIPv6

146.An on-demand version of DSDV is

a. DSR

b. AODV

c. CGSR

d. TCP

147.LIR stands for

a. Least interference routing

b. Lost interference routing

c. Lossless interference routing

d. Less interference routing

148.MANET stands for

a. Multi-level Ad-hoc NETworking

b. Mobile Ad-hoc NETworking

c. Modern Ad-hoc NETworking

d. Master Ad-hoc NETworking

149.A typical hybrid hierarchical routing protocol is

a. location-aided routing protocol

b. zone routing protocol

c. TCP

d. IP

150.DHCP stands for

a. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

b. Demand Host Configuration Protocol

c. Destroy Host Configuration Protocol

d. Divide Host Configuration Protocol

151. _____is used to specify the installation and maintenance of networked companies

    a. TCP

    b. DHCP

    c. IP

    d. MAAC

152. _____routing is an enhancement to distance vector routing for ad-hoc networks

    a. DSDV

    b. DSR

    c. AODV

    d. TCP

153. _____is a typical representative of hierarchical routing algorithms based on distance vector routing

    a. DSDV

    b. DSR

    c. AODV

    d. CGSR

154. DSDV stands for

    a. Destination Sequence Distance Vector

    b. Distance Sequence Distance Vector

    c. Derived Sequence Distance Vector

    d. Dynamic Sequence Distance Vector

155. DSR stands for

    a. Distance Source Routing

    b. Dynamic Source Routing

    c. Derived Source Routing

    d. Destination Source Routing

156.Disadvantage of SDMA is

a. Antennas typically fixed

b. Guard space needed

c. Synchronization difficult

d. Inflexible

157.Which is used in 3G systems?

a. SDMA

b. TDMA

c. FDMA

d. CDMA

158._____packets are used for registration requests

a. TCP

b. IP

c. UDP

d. ICMP

159.The UDP destination port is set to

a. 424

b. 434

c. 444

d. 454

160.AODV stands for

a. Ad-hoc On-demand Distance Vector

b. Address On-demand Distance Vector

c. Alternative On-demand Distance Vector

d. Advance On-demand Distance Vector

161.ECN stands for

a. **Explicit congestion notification**

b. Exclusive congestion notification

c. Express congestion notification

d. Encode congestion notification

162.The behavior of TCP shows after the detection of congestion is called

a. congestion window

b. congestion threshold

c. **slow start**

d. fast retransmit

163.A good place for the enhancement of TCP could be the _____ in the mobile IP context

a. mobile node

b. **foreign agent**

c. home agent

d. care-of address

164.Negative acknowledgement is in

a. Indirect TCP

b. **Snooping TCP**

c. Mobile TCP

d. P-TCP

165.The behavior of TCP shows after the detection of congestion is called

a. congestion window

b. congestion threshold

c. **slow start**

d. fast retransmit

166.In TCP, the start size of the congestion window is _____segment

a. **one**

b. two

c. three

d. four

167.UDP is

a. connection less

b. connection oriented

c. network oriented

d. LAN

168.The main difference between UDP and TCP is

a. efficiency

b. connections

c. protocols

d. bandwidth allocation

169.TCP stands for

a. Transport control protocol

b. Transmission control protocol

c. Traditional control protocol

d. Tentative control protocol

170.TCP is a _____layer protocol

a. data-link

b. transport

c. physical

d. network

171._____states that ECN cannot be used as surrogate for explicit transmission error notification

a. RFC

3168 b. RFC

2122

    c. **RFC 3155**

    d. RFC 3531

172.ECN stands for

    a. **Explicit congestion notification**

    b. Exclusive congestion notification

    c. Express congestion notification

    d. Encode congestion notification

173.Which improves the efficiency of TCP?

    a. congestion window

    b. congestion threshold

    c. slow start

    d. **fast recovery**

174.TCP is

    a. connection less

    b. **connection oriented**

    c. network oriented

    d. LAN

175.Negative acknowledgement is in

    a. Indirect TCP

    b. **Snooping TCP**

    c. Mobile TCP

    d. P-TCP

176.Disadvantage of I-TCP is

    a. Strict partitioning

    b. short delay

    c. Performance

d. **end-to-end semantics**

177.Increased handover latency may be much more problematic in

a. **Indirect TCP**

b.   Snooping TCP

c.   Mobile TCP

d.   P-TCP

178._____segments a TCP connection into fixed part and a wireless part

a. **Indirect TCP**

b.   Snooping TCP

c.   Mobile TCP

d.   P-TCP

179.____segments a TCP connection into two parts

a. **Indirect TCP**

b.   Snooping TCP

c.   Mobile TCP

d.   P-TCP

180.Advantage of I-TCP is

a. **Strict partitioning**

b.   end-to-end semantics

c.   Increased handover latency

d.   trusted entity

181.A good place for the enhancement of TCP could be the ____in the mobile IP context

a.   mobile node

b. **foreign agent**

c.   home agent

d.   care-of address

182. If encryption is used above the transport layer ____ can be used

   a.   Indirect TCP

   b. Snooping TCP

   c.   Mobile TCP

   d.   P-TCP

183. _____ does not isolate the behavior of the wireless link

   a.   Indirect TCP

   b. Snooping TCP

   c.   Mobile TCP

   d.   P-TCP

184. The state of the sender will not change no matter haw long the receiver is disconnected

   a. persistent

   b.   non

persistent c.

    default-mode

   d.   mobile mode

185. _____ assumes low bit error rates, which is not allows a valid assumption

   a.   snooping

   b.   I-TCP

   c.   P-TCP

   d. mobile TCP

186. M-TCP splits the TCP connection into ____ parts

   a.   Three

   b.   four

   c. two

   d.   five

187. The ____ approach assumes a relatively low bit error rate on the wireless network

a. I-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Mobile TCP

d. A-TCP

188.The _____ approach has the same goals as I-TCP and snooping TCP

a. M-TCP

b. H-TCP

c. P-TCP

d. C-TCP

189.M-TCP stands for

a. Module TCP

b. Mobile TCP

c. Monitor TCP

d. Modern TCP

190.The _____ is responsible for changing data between both parts similar to the proxy in I-TCP

a. minimum

host b. mobile

host

c. supervisory host

d. peer host

191.Band width manager is required in

a. I-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Mobile TCP

d. A-TCP

192._____ has efficient handover

a. I-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Mobile TCP

d. A-TCP

193._____is especially adapted to the problems arising from length or frequent disconnections

a. I-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Mobile TCP

d. A-TCP

194.Using _____, TCP can indirectly request a selective retransmission of packets

a. RFC 2018

b. RFC 2015

c. RFC 2020

d. RFC 2022

195.Which is very efficient?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

196.Which one works for longer interrupts?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

197.Which one is not transparent?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

198.No foreign agent or correspondent host to be changed in

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

199.The insufficient isolation of packet losses in

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

200.Which one offers a way to resume TCP connections even after longer interruptions of the connection?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

201.A sender retransmits only the lost packets in

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

202.Which is simple and efficient?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

203.Which one is independent of content?

a. mobile TCP

b. fast retransmit/fast recovery

c. transmission/time-out freezing

d. selective retransmission

204.Which one is MAC dependent?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-out freezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

205.Which one avoids slow-start after roaming?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-outfreezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

206.Which one is not transparent?

a. M-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Transaction oriented TCP

d. Indirect TCP

207.Which one has security problems?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-outfreezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

208.Which one is a required change in TCP?

a. M-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Transaction oriented TCP

d. Indirect TCP

209.Which one combines connection setup/release and data transmission?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-outfreezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

210.Which one is efficient for certain applications?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-outfreezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

211._____can combine packets for connection establishment and connection release with user data packets?

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-outfreezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

212.More buffer space needed in

a. fast retransmit/fast recovery

b. transmission/time-out freezing

c. selective retransmission

d. transaction-oriented TCP

213. Which one chokes sender via window size?

a. M-TCP

b. snooping TCP

c. Transaction oriented TCP

d. Indirect TCP