- 1. What is the motivation behind congestion control for V2X communication?
- 2. What are the reasons of performance degradation when increasing vehicle density?
- 3. List some performance degradation due to high channel load
- 4. What is the main objective of congestion control?
- 5. What is the main objective of awareness control?
- 6. Describe the transition phase from congestion avoidance to congestion control
- 7. Give a comparison of open and closed loop controller
- 8. Briefly explain the aim of proactive congestion control
- 9. Give a comparison of awareness control and congestion control
- 10. What is flow control?
- 11. What is the aim of congestion avoidance?
- 12. How does the TCP congestion detection work?
- 13. Explain the TCP rate adaptation
- 14. What is the motivation behind the slow start in TCP?
- 15. List four channel load measures
- 16. Consider a 4-lane highway scenario with a vehicle density of 20 veh/km/lane. Suppose each vehicle on the highway periodically transmits packets of length 800 Byte with a rate of 5 Hz over a broadcast channel of capacity C = 6 Mbit/s. Assume a carrier sense range of 800 meter.
 - (a) Calculate the beaconing load (BL)
 - (b) Determine the channel load achieved in this scenario
 - (c) Calculate the transmission rate generating a maximum channel load of 15%
- 17. How to derive the channel busy ratio?
- 18. Give the main causes of packet losses
- 19. When does the exposed station problem lead to packet losses?
- 20. What is the purpose of Decentralized Congestion Control (DCC)?
- 21. Describe the role of Network Design Limits (NDL) in DCC
- 22. How does the Transmit Power Control (TPC) work?

- 23. What is the side effect of increasing the transmission power?
- 24. Describe how the congestion control algorithm LIMERIC works
- 25. List the three main states of DCC access control loop