T/m

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COEN 331

Name:

Adin Parikh

Student Emplid:

W 1550 758

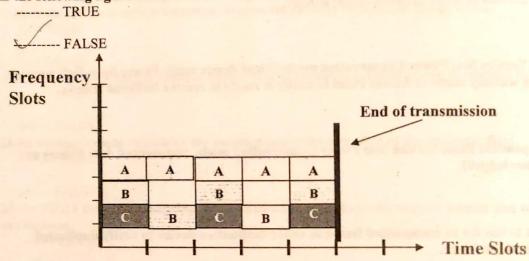
1- BSSType (BaSic Service Type) field defines the network type as WiFi or cellular network.

---- FALSE

----- TRUE

2-In the following figure all channels A, B and C are using frequency hopping.

Is the following figure correct for all channels A, B, and C?



3- In DCF (Distributed Coordination Function) WiFi networks it is not required transmitted frames to be ACKed (Acknowledged) by receiver.

----- TRUE

FALSE

4-PLCP (Physical Layer Convergence Procedure) maps MAC frames into the Layer 4 Transport layer.

---- TRUE

FALSE

5- OFDM encodes a single large frequency transmission channel into one main carrier, data is multiplexed over this carrier.

---- TRUE

FALSE

6- After DIFS(Distributed Inter-Frame Space) contention based transmission ends and each station cannot access medium.

----- TRUE

---- FALSE

7- In IEEE 802.11 the IFFT (Inverse Fast Fourier Transform) is used to create a non-composite waveform for transmission.

---- TRUE

----FALSE

8- In IEEE 802.11 power conservation mode for unicast mode the client mobile device should decide the frame should be delivered if AP (Access Point) is active else should buffer the frame. FALSE 9- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode for Unicast all message should be acknowledged. FALSE 10- NAV value is carried in ACK (Acknowledge) header. FALSE 11- In BSS (Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode Client device sends Power Save-Poll message after power saving wakeup mode to Access Point to notify is ready to receive buffered frames. TRUE FALSE 12- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode, transmitted date frames are not ACKed (Acknowledged). FALSE 13- Retry bit is set to one for re-transmitted frame in order destination device to verify duplicated frames and process those faster. FALSE 14- In 802.11 the Fragment number is used when higher layer protocol segment needs fragmentation. FALSE 15- MLME is Physical Layer Management Entity. FALSE 16-TIM (Traffic Indication MAP) is sent periodically in NAV. TRUE FALSE 18- Duration NAV value is set based on the value in Beacon header TRUE FALSE FALSE 18- Duration NAV value is set based on the value in Beacon header TRUE FALSE		8. In IEEE coast
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TRUE		
TRUE		FALSE
TRUE		18-Duration NAV value is set based on the value in Reacon header
	+	
FALSE		
FALSE		/ DALGE
		FALSE
		V

	rotiates
19- IEEE 802.11i provides security for WLAN, the RSN (Robust Security Network) neg	gonates
authentication and encryption between two users.	
TRUE	
FALSE	
20- IEEE 802.11h defines Distributed Data Selection (DDS) and Dynamic frame Contro	ol.
TDUE	
TRUE	
FALSE FDCF	A STATE OF
21-IEEE 802.11e standard provides the QoS for WLANs (Wireless LANs) using EDCF	(Enhanced
21-IEEE 802.11e standard provides the QoS for WLANS (Wheless Lines)	
Distribution Coordination Function) to provide priority to multiple traffic types.	
TRUE	
FALSE 22- IEEE 802.15.4 ZigBee alliance supports only contention-based access to connect to a	network.
22- IEEE 802.15.4 ZigBee alliance supports only contention-based access to contention	
TRUE	
FALSE FALSE	
23-In wireless communications the polarization is the direction of the magnetic field.	
Z3-III WIFELESS COMMUNICATIONS THE P	
TRUE	Spiritual and
TALOR	its for Beacon
FALSE the searning the mobile station sends probe request frames and wa	113 101 2
FALSE 24- In 802.11 for active scanning, the mobile station sends probe request frames and wa	
as response.	
TRUE	
FALSE has half-length of wave length, cons	into of two
25- Dipole Antenna (Half Dipole or Hertz Antenna) has half-length of wave length, cons	ists of two
25- Dipole Antenna (Half Dipole of Hertz Antenna)	
straight conductors with equal length. Maximum propagation (main lobe) is in vertical direction (90 degrees) to the ground.	
Maximum propagation (main lobe) is an arrangement of the control o	
TRUE	
	Maria de la companya della companya
FALSE III add additional redundant parity bits to tra	ansmitted
26- In Forward Error Correction source will add additional redundant parity bits to tra	
26- In Forward Error Corrected by using the parity bits.	
blocks that destination can recover the error. The received block bit errors could be corrected by using the parity bits.	
TRUE	
FALSE	
FALSE 27-IEEE 802.11k provides measurements reports for layer 1 and layer 2 statistics.	
TRUE	
J	
FALSE	
28- Modulation process will add information to a carrier signal.	ion and to be
28- Modulation process will add information to a carrier signal. The modulator will vary properties of Carrier signal with a signal that has the informat	on and to be
the mounted.	
transportedTRUE	
FALSE	

_	29- In 802.11 frame header the "address 2" is destination address of frame.
	TRUE
	TRUE
,	
	FALSE
	30- In ZigBee routing is based on request/response protocol, using Ad hoc on demand Distance Vector
	algorithm.
	TRUE
	FALSE
	31- In 802.11 Contention Free Service with PCF (Point Coordination Function),
	if no response is received from polled station after elapse of PIFS time the access point
	immediately will poll the same station again.
	TRUE Next
	TRUE
	FALSE
	32- CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Point) provides the following services:
	Multiple access points connectivity for layer 2(Eth), 3(IP)
	 Provides the recent software services(security, signaling)
	TRUE
	FALSE
	33- The ZigBee networks are autonomous, because devices organize themselves into a hierarchical
	55- The Zighee hetworks are autonomous, because devices or games
	network around a ZigBee coordinator.
	TRUE
	FALSE
	34- IEEE 802.11k the AP can implement a noise measurement device to record the non 802.11 noise.
	TRUE
	FALSE 35- Light transmission using Free Space Optics, that will transmit the information using a Laser for
	35- Light transmission using Free Space Optics, that will transmit the information using a Zasser
	transmission (TX) and a Receiving Laser for receive (RX).
	TRUE
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
	FALSE
	VI