

(32)

T/M

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COEN 331

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

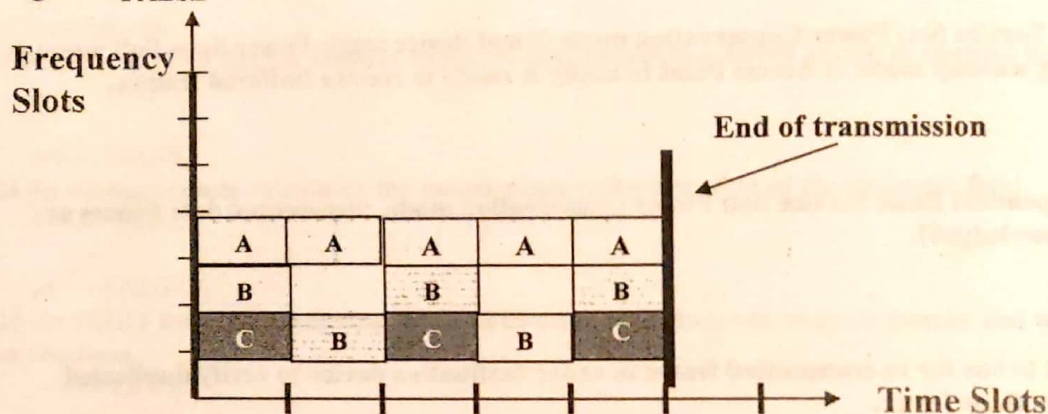
----- TRUE

✓ ----- FALSE

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?

----- TRUE

✓ ----- FALSE



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 ^{AP} mobile device should decide the frame should be delivered if AP (Access Point) is active else should buffer the frame.

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

9- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode for Unicast all message should be acknowledged. ^{ATIM}

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

10- NAV value is carried in ACK (Acknowledge) header. ^{RTS CTS}

----- TRUE

✓----- 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

X 12- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode, transmitted data frames are not ACKed (Acknowledged).

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

13- Retry bit is set to one for re-transmitted frame in order destination device to verify duplicated frames and process those faster.

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

14- In 802.11 the Fragment number is used when higher layer protocol segment needs fragmentation.

✓----- TRUE

----- FALSE

15- MLME is Physical Layer Management Entity. ^{MAC}

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

X 16- TIM (Traffic Indication Map) is sent periodically in NAV. ^{beacon}

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

17- More bit is set to one to indicate more frames are available. ^{data}

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

X 18- Duration NAV value is set based on the value in Beacon header

----- TRUE

✓----- FALSE

19- IEEE 802.11i provides security for WLAN, the RSN (Robust Security Network) negotiates authentication and encryption between two users.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

20- IEEE 802.11h defines Distributed Data Selection (DDS) and Dynamic frame Control.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

21- IEEE 802.11e standard provides the QoS for WLANs (Wireless LANs) using EDCA (Enhanced 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 network.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

23- In wireless communications the polarization is the direction of the magnetic field.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

24- In 802.11 for active scanning, the mobile station sends probe request frames and waits for Beacon as response.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

25- Dipole Antenna (Half Dipole or Hertz Antenna) has half-length of wave length, consists of two straight conductors with equal length.

Maximum propagation (main lobe) is in vertical direction (90 degrees) to the ground.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

26- In Forward Error Correction source will add additional redundant parity bits to transmitted blocks that destination can recover the error.

The received block bit errors could be corrected by using the parity bits.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

27- IEEE 802.11k provides measurements reports for layer 1 and layer 2 statistics.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

28- Modulation process will add information to a carrier signal.

The modulator will vary properties of Carrier signal with a signal that has the information and to be transported.

~~-----~~ TRUE

~~-----~~ FALSE

29- In 802.11 frame header the "address 2" is destination address of frame.

☒ 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

☒ FALSE

32- CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Point) provides the following services:

- Multiple access points connectivity for layer 2(Eth) , 3(IP)
- Access point device discovery, connection to WLAN device
- Provides the recent software services(security, signaling)

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

33- The ZigBee networks are autonomous, because devices organize themselves into a hierarchical 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 transmission (TX) and a Receiving Laser for receive (RX).

☐ TRUE

☒ FALSE