

(32)

Niranjan Aravind  
Test  
W1265C36

May-06-2019

COEN 331

Name:

Student Emplid:

1- In OFDM to prevent channels overlap and interfere with neighboring channel, we use FDM to prevent by using guard band.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

2- In IEEE 802.11 the IFFT (Inverse Fast Fourier Transform) is used to create a one single waveform to transmit.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

3- OFDM encodes a single large frequency transmission channel into multiple sub-carriers.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

4- After DIFS(Distributed Inter-Frame Space) contention based transmission starts and each station can access medium.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

5- In IEEE 802.11 power conservation for unicast mode the mobile device should decide the frame should be delivered if mobile client is active else should buffer the frame on VLR (Visited Location Server).

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

6- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode for Unicast all frames should be acknowledged.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

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

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

8- IEEE 802.11 mobile device registers with access point to use the network, distribution system will assign the best access point to user.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

9- IEEE 802.15.4 ZigBee supports TDM (Time Division Multiplexing) and access contention based access to connect to network.

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

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

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

11- Isotropic Antenna propagates from one single point the electromagnetic waves in spherical form.

Because of isotropic antenna the electromagnetic energy is not proportional to distance from the antenna.

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

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

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

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

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

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

14- IEEE 802.11n physical layer will use MIMO (Multi Input, Single Output) technology for less than 100 Kbps for single channel performance.

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE

15- 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

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

- Multiple access points connectivity for layer 4(Transport), 5(Session)
- Access point device discovery, connection to WLAN device
- Provides the recent software services (security, signaling)

----- TRUE

✓  
----- FALSE



17- Light transmission using Free Space Optics, that will transmit the information using laser for RX and photo diodes for TX.

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

18- The access point sends Power Save-Poll message after power saving wakeup mode to client to notify is ready to send buffered frames.

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

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

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

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

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

21- TIM (Traffic Indication Map) is sent periodically in RTS (Request to send) and CTS (Clear to send).

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

22- In Infrastructure Networks for Timing Synchronization Function the individual wireless clients are the coordination points for distribution of timing to each other.

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

23- In Contention Free Service with PCF (Point Coordination Function) stations will go to sleep during contention-free period to save battery.

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

24- IEEE 802.11e provides prioritization to multiple traffic types.

----- TRUE

----- FALSE

25- ZigBee coordinator initializes a network, choosing radio frequency, setting unique network identifier, manages network nodes, and stores network node information.

----- TRUE

☒ ----- FALSE

26- In ZigBee self-forming and self-healing mesh network permits data and control messages to be passed through nodes in one single path.

• ☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

27- In IEEE 802.11k when AP(Access point) determines the client is moving away, AP will inform the client to prepare to connect to another client.

• ☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

28- In IEEE 802.11k hidden nodes are nodes who are sitting at the edge of coverage areas of APs.

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

29- In ZigBee FFD(Full Function Device) is battery powered, serves as mobile network link coordinator for clients.

☐ TRUE

☒ FALSE

30- In IBSS (Independent Basic Service Set) Power Conservation mode Unicast only ATIM (Announcement Traffic Indication Messages) frame is acknowledged.

☒ TRUE

☐ FALSE

31- The management sub-messages in IEEE 802.11 used to setup NAV (Network Allocation Vector) are RTS, CTS, and ACK.

☐ TRUE

• ☒ FALSE

32- In modulation process the modulator will vary properties of Carrier signal with a signal that has the information and to be transported. The properties of carrier signal are phase, amplitude, frequency, antenna power, and terrestrial distance.

☐ TRUE

☒ FALSE

33- The major functions of IEEE 802.11h ?

1. Dynamic Phase Selection (DPS)

2. Dynamic Modulation Selection (DMS)

☐ TRUE

☒ FALSE

34- What are the scanning methods of IEEE 802.11?

- 1) Passive
- 2) Active

35- Please write below the Shannon formula for noisy channel with capacity B.

$$B \log_2(1 + S/N)$$