ADSL success

One of the key element of the ADSL success is related to:

- (●) The use of the same copper cable of the old telephone network
- ( ) The use of the same frequency band of the old telephone network
- ( ) The use of new fiber cables in place of the old telephone ones
- ( ) The fact that no new network elements are needed at the Central Office side

Cross_talk

What is the cross-talk noise on ADSL?

- (●) The coupling of signals from a circuit to another giving rise to undesired interference
- ( ) A noise that is generated at a generic receiver within a fiber cable

A noise that is generated at a generic receiver within a copper cable

The interference of a signal in a frequency band to signals in other frequency bands of the ADSL

EDGE

What is the EDGE of a network and which is its role?

That part of the network in the between of the access and the core with some intelligent functions

The very peripheral part of the network where all the applications are

The very peripheral part of the network where only simple functions are implemented

The very core part of a network were powerful network functions are implemented

Evolution current access network

The evolution of the current access network aims at:

- (●) Employing fiber cables instead of copper ones
- ( ) Using only wireless access given its flexibility and low cost
- ( ) Using in a more capillary way the already existing infrastructure based on copper cables
- ( ) Providing an ADSL access to all the users

FTTX

Which one of these configurations is the best in terms of expected bit rate?

- (●) FFTB - to the building
- ( ) FTTE- to the exchange
- ( ) FTTC -to the curb
- ( )

ADSL

IPv6 fragmentation

Considering the fragmentation service of IPv6

- the Path MTU Discovery procedure is executed by the source only at the beginning of the communication session
- the only header of the original packet that is replicated in each fragment is the basic one
- in order to reassembly the original packet the destination node only needs to put all the fragments in the proper order
- some extension headers of the original packet might need to be replicated on each single fragment

SLAAC

With reference to the SLAAC procedure

- it is used by hosts to autoconfigure a global unicast address
- is the way hosts generate automatically a link-local unicast address
- it cannot be used in case in the subnetwork there is at least one DHCP server
-

once the host has generated the address it can immediately start using it

Topology

Which are the most used topologies for networks in the access part?

- (●) Stars and rings
- ( ) Rings
- ( ) Bus
- ( ) Mesh and bus

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