

JNTU ONLINE EXAMINATIONS

[Mid 1 - MC]

1. describes schemes to subdivide the frequency dimension into several non-overlapping frequency bands

- a. SDM
- b. TDM
- c. PSK
- d. **FDM**

2. MCM stands for

- a. **Multi-carrier modulation**
- b. Minimum-carrier modulation
- c. Maximum-carrier modulation
- d. Mode-carrier modulation

3. is used in the GSM system

- a. **Fixed channel allocation**
- b. Dynamic channel allocation
- c. Static channel allocation
- d. Sectorized antennas

4. A modulation scheme often used for wireless communication is

- a. ASK
- b. **FSK**
- c. PSK
- d. MSK

5. TDM stands for

- a. Trion Division Multiplexing
- b. **Time Division Multiplexing**
- c. Tedious Division Multiplexing
- d. Transfer Division Multiplexing

6. is basically BFSK without abrupt phase changes

- a. FSK
- b. PSK
- c. **MSK**
- d. ASK

7. SDM stands for

- a. Stack Division Multiplexing
- b. **Space Division Multiplexing**
- c. Special Division Multiplexing
- d. Select Division Multiplexing

8. FDM stands for

- a. **Frequency Division Multiplexing**
- b. Farad Division Multiplexing
- c. Final Division Multiplexing
- d. Free Division Multiplexing

9. CDMA stands for

- a. Carrier Division Multiple Access
- b. Constant Division Multiple Access
- c. Condition Division Multiple Access
- d. **Code Division Multiple Access**

10. QAM stands for

- a. **Quadrature Amplitude Modulation**
- b. Quality Amplitude Modulation
- c. Queue Amplitude Modulation
- d. Quantity Amplitude Modulation

11. systems take a user bit stream and perform an(XOR) with so-called chipping sequence

- a. FHSS
- b. **DSSS**
- c. MCM
- d. OFDM

12. For systems, the total available bandwidth is split into many channels of smaller bandwidth plus guard spaces between the channels

- a. **FHSS**
- b. DSSS
- c. MCM
- d. OFDM

13. are typically used for directed microwave links and fixed satellite services in the C-Band

- a. Super high frequencies
- b. Extremely high frequencies
- c. Low frequencies
- d. **High frequencies**

14. Some systems are planned in the range which comes close to infra red

- a. Super high frequencies
- b. **Extremely high frequencies**
- c. Low frequencies
- d. High frequencies

15. A scheme has been implemented in DECT

- a. Fixed channel allocation
- b. **Dynamic channel allocation**
- c. Static channel allocation
- d. Sectorized antennas

16. Example of PDN is

- a. TCP
- b. **X.25**
- c. X.22
- d. IP

17. The is a database for all IMEIs

- a. AuC
- b. OMC
- c. **EIR**
- d. VLR

18. GSM was found in

- a. 1980
- b. 1981
- c. **1982**
- d. 1983

19. Example of PSPDN is

- a. TCP
- b. **X.25**
- c. X.22
- d. IP

20. Example of ISDN is

- a. Telephone
- b. Mobile
- c. **FAX**
- d. cordless phone

21. A GSM network companies may BSSs, each controlled by a

- a. BTS
- b. **BSC**
- c. BSS
- d. BST

22. The monitors and controls all other network entities via the O interface

- a. **OMC**
- b. EIR
- c. OSS
- d. GSM

23. codes redundancy into the data stream and helps to reconstruct the original data in case of transmission errors

- a. **Forward Error Correction**
- b. Backward Error Correction
- c. CRC
- d. GSM

24. MMS stands for

- a. Multilevel Message Service
- b. Multilevel Message Service
- c. Memory Message Service
- d. **Multimedia Message Service**

25. SMS stands for

- a. Shared Message Service
- b. Signal Message Service
- c. Simple Message Service
- d. **Short Message Service**

26. A comprises all radio equipment

- a. **BTS**
- b. BSC
- c. BSS
- d. BST

27. The basically manages the BTSs

- a. BSS
- b. **BSC**
- c. BST
- d. RSS

28. ISDN stands for

- a. Internet Service Digital Network
- b. Interval Service Digital Network
- c. **Integrated Service Digital Network**
- d. International Service Digital Network

29. The is the most important database in a GSM system as it stores all user-relevant information.

- a. **HLR**
- b. VLR
- c. MSC
- d. SS7

30. SIM stands for

- a. **Subscriber Identity Module**
- b. Sender Identity Module
- c. System Identity Module
- d. Switch Identity Module

31. Which is bidirectional channel?

- a. BCCH
- b. **FACCH**
- c. CCCH
- d. SCH

32. protocol is used for signaling between MSC and BSC

- a. LAPDm
- b. LAPD
- c. PCM
- d. **SS7**

33. Which protocol is used for signaling between An MSC and A BSC?

- a. PCM
- b. DTMF
- c. **SS7**
- d. BSSAP

34. A TCH/F has a data rate of

- a. **22.8 kbits/s**
- b. 17.8 kbits/s
- c. 11.4 kbits/s
- d. 13 kbits/s

35. A TCH/H has a data rate of

- a. 22.8 kbits/s
- b. 17.8 kbits/s
- c. **11.4 kbits/s**
- d. 13 kbits/s

- d. 13 kbits/s
- 36. is used for signaling between entities in a GSM network**
- LAPDm**
 - LAPD
 - PCM
 - SS7
- 37. Data is transmitted in small portions, called**
- explores
 - bursts**
 - bounces
 - destroys
- 38. Which is unidirectional channel?**
- DCCH
 - SACCH
 - CCCH**
 - FACCH
- 39. Which is unidirectional channel?**
- DCCH
 - SACCH
 - BCCH**
 - FACCH
- 40. Which is bidirectional channel?**
- BCCH
 - SACCH**
 - CCCH
 - SCH
- 41. The physical layer of GSM handles functions**
- radio-specific**
 - television-specific
 - data-specific
 - call-specific
- 42. Data transmission at the physical layer typically uses systems**
- DTMF
 - PCM**
 - ISDN
 - LAPD
- 43. Which layer main tack is error detection/correction?**
- Data link
 - Transport
 - Physical**
 - Application
- 44. Which layer comprises severe sub layers?**
- Data link**
 - Transport
 - Physical
 - Application
- 45. DTMF stands for**
- Dual Tone Multiple Frequencies**
 - Data Tone Multiple Frequencies
 - Digital Tone Multiple Frequencies
 - Dual Time Multiple Frequencies
- 46. With handover margin effect may occur in GSM**
- periodic
 - positive
 - negative
 - ping-pong**
- 47. GSM aims at maximum handover duration of**
- 30 ms
 - 40 ms
 - 50 ms
 - 60 ms**
- 48. MOC stands for**
- Modern Originated Call
 - Mobile Originated Call**
 - Mode Originated Call
 - Module Originated Call
- 49. It is simpler to perform a MOC compared to a**
- MTC**
 - PSTN
 - GMSC
 - MSC
- 50. IMSI stands for**
- International Module subscriber Identity
 - International Mobile subscriber Identity**
 - International Modern subscriber Identity
 - International Mode subscriber Identity
- 51. TMSI stands for**
- Time Module subscriber Identity
 - Total Module subscriber Identity
 - Temporary Module subscriber Identity**
 - Travel Module subscriber Identity
- 52. MSRN stands for**
- Mobile Station roaming number**
 - Module Station roaming number
 - Modern Station roaming number
 - Mode Station roaming number
- 53. is a situation in which a station calls a mobile station**
- Mobile terminated call**
 - Mobile Accepted call
 - Mobile delivered call
 - Mobile divided call
- 54. Reason for handover is**
- moves within the range
 - moves out of the range**
 - moves constantly
 - moves continuously
- 55. Reason for handover is**
- load balancing**
 - moves within the range
 - traffic in one cell is less
 - moves continuously
- 56. GPRS offers a packet transfer service.**
- point-to-point**
 - peer-to-peer
 - data
 - network
- 57. The typical circuit-switched packet-oriented transfer protocol is**
- X.21
 - X.22
 - X.24
 - X.25**
- 58. AIVR stands for**
- all interface user rate**
 - air interface user rate
 - antenna interface user rate
 - area interface user rate
- 59. Disadvantage of HSCSD is**
- connection-less
 - connection-oriented**
 - wireless
 - random access
- 60. Algorithm A3 is used for**
- authentication**
 - encryption
 - decryption
 - generation of a cipher key
- 61. Algorithm A5 is used for**
- authentication
 - encryption**
 - generation of a cipher key
 - decryption
- 62. Algorithm A8 is used for**
- authentication
 - encryption
 - generation of a cipher key**
 - decryption
- 63. HSCSD stands for**
- high speed circuit switched data**
 - high switched circuit speed data
 - high send circuit secure data
 - high store circuit secure data
- 64. The provides packet mode transfer for applications that exhibit traffic patterns such as frequent transmission of small volumes**
- HSCSD
 - DECT
 - GPRS**
 - PTP
- 65. GPRS stands for**
- General Packet Radio Service**
 - General Personal Retrieval Service
 - General Peer Ratio Service
 - General Prevent Radio Service
- 66. Assigning a optimal base station to a mobile phone user is an application of**
- FDMA
 - CDMA
 - TDMA
 - SDMA**
- 67. The near/far effect is a severe problem of wireless networks using**
- CSMA
 - CDM**
 - TDM
 - FDM
- 68. The task of is to establish a reliable point to point or point to multi-point connection between different devices over a wired or wireless medium**
- Minimum Access Control
 - Maximum Access Control
 - Medium Access Control**
 - More Access Control
- 69. CSMA/CD stands for**
- Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection**
 - Code Sense Mode Access with Collision Detection
 - Carry Sense Module Access with Collision Detection
 - Collision Sense Medium Access with Collision Detection
- 70. MAC belongs to**
- Network layer
 - Physical layer
 - Data link layer**
 - Application layer
- 71. MAC stands for**
- Minimum Access Control
 - Maximum Access Control
 - Medium Access Control**
 - More Access Control
- 72. is used for allocating a separate space to users in wireless networks**
- FDMA
 - CDMA
 - TDMA
 - SDMA**
- 73. SDMA stands for**

- a. **Space Division Multiple Access**
b. Share Division Multiple Access
c. Signal Division Multiple Access
d. Send Division Multiple Access
- 74. FDMA stands for**
a. Frequent Division Multiple Access
b. Final Division Multiple Access
c. Formal Division Multiple Access
d. **Frequency Division Multiple Access**
- 75. A channel that allows for simultaneous transmission in both directions is**
a. Half duplex
b. Simplex
c. **Duplex**
d. Full duplex
- 76. Example of implicit reservation is**
a. **PRMA**
b. DAMA
c. CDMA
d. MACA
- 77. Example of explicit reservation is**
a. PRMA
b. **DAMA**
c. CDMA
d. MACA
- 78. Choose the correct statement**
a. Base band network uses analog methodology
b. **Base band network are TDM**
c. Broad band network uses digital technology
d. In broad band network the carrier signals operate at lower frequency
- 79. ALOHA**
a. use for channel allocation problem
b. **is use of data transfer**
c. is buffering
d. asynchronization
- 80. Pickup the incorrect statement**
a. Another name for primary/secondary protocol is master/slave
b. Peer to peer protocol provides equal status to all sites on the channel
c. Priority, non-priority type does not come under master/slave protocol
d. **TDM is a primary/secondary non-polling system**
- 81. Which of the following is non-polling system?**
a. **TDMA**
b. stop and wait
c. CDMA
d. Continuous ARQ
- 82. PURE ALOHA**
a. **does not require global time synchronization**
b. does require global time synchronization
c. does divide time into discrete intervals
d. does not divide time into discrete intervals
- 83. Slotted ALOHA**
a. does not require global time synchronization
b. does require global time synchronization
c. **does divide time into discrete intervals**
d. does not divide time into discrete intervals
- 84. Assigning different slots for uplink and downlink using the same frequency is called**
a. Time Division Multiplexer
b. **Time Division Duplex**
c. Time Division Pattern
d. Time Division Slot
- 85. TDD stands for**
a. Time Division Multiplexer
b. **Time Division Duplex**
c. Time Division Pattern
d. Time Division Slot
- 86. Problem of TDMA is**
a. **Synchronization**
b. Polling
c. asynchronization
d. Propagation delay
- 87. Which one represents a simple scheme that solves the hidden terminal problem.**
a. CSMA
b. DAMA
c. PRMA
d. **MACA**
- 88. In CSMA, stations sense the carrier and start sending immediately if the medium is idle**
a. p-persistent
b. 1-persistent
c. **non-persistent**
d. 2-persistent
- 89. In CSMA, all situations wishing to transmit access the medium at the same time as soon as it becomes idle**
a. p-persistent
b. **1-persistent**
c. non-persistent
d. 2-persistent

- 90. Reservation ALOHA also called as**
a. CSMA
b. **DAMA**
c. PRMA
d. MACA
- 91. represents a simple scheme that solves the hidden terminal problem**
a. CSMA
b. DAMA
c. PRMA
d. **MACA**
- 92. PRMA stands for**
a. **Packet Reservation Multiple Access**
b. Prototy pe Reservation Multiple Access
c. Peer Reservation Multiple Access
d. Persistent Reservation Multiple Access
- 93. DSMA stands for**
a. **Digital Sense Multiple Access**
b. Dynamic Sense Multiple Access
c. Division Sense Multiple Access
d. Divide Sense Multiple Access
- 94. MACA stands for**
a. **Multiple Access with Collision Detection**
b. Module Access with Collision Detection
c. Mobile Access with Collision Detection
d. Mode Access with Collision Detection
- 95. DAMA also called as**
a. Pure ALOHA
b. Slotted ALOHA
c. **Reservation ALOHA**
d. Polling
- 96. Walsh table is**
a. 1-dimensional
b. **2-Dimensional**
c. 3-dimensional
d. 4-Dimensional
- 97. Spread Aloha Multiple Access is a combination of**
a. SAMA & MACA
b. SAMA & ISMA
c. **CDMA & TDMA**
d. CDMA & DSMA
- 98. Synchronization is difficult in**
a. SDMA
b. **TDMA**
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 99. Which has complex receivers?**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. FDMA
d. **CDMA**
- 100. In , one channel carries all transmissions simultaneously**
a. TDMA
b. **CDMA**
c. FDMA
d. CSMA
- 101. Combination of CDMA and TDMA is**
a. SAMA
b. ISMA
c. DSMA
d. MACA
- 102. Advantage of TDMA is**
a. simple
b. very simple
c. flexible
d. **very flexible**
- 103. Which is used in 3G systems?**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. FDMA
d. **CDMA**
- 104. Which is robust?**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. **FDMA**
d. CDMA
- 105. Which is fully digital?**
a. SDMA
b. **TDMA**
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 106. Disadvantage of CDMA is**
a. Inflexible
b. Synchronization
c. Antennas fixed
d. **complex receivers**
- 107. FDMA is combined with**
a. TDMA and CDMA
b. **TDMA and SDMA**
c. CDMA and SAMA
d. SDMA and CDMA
- 108. Which is very flexible?**
a. SDMA
b. **TDMA**
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 109. Disadvantage of TDMA is**

- a. Inflexible
b. Synchronization
c. Antennas fixed
d. complex receivers
- 110. Which is flexible?**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 111. Antennas typically fixed in**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 112. Disadvantage of FDMA is**
a. Antennas typically fixed
fixed b. Guard space needed
c. Synchronization difficult
d. Inflexible
- 113. Disadvantage of FDMA is**
a. Antennas typically fixed
b. Guard space needed
c. Synchronization difficult
d. Frequencies are a scarce resource
- 114. Disadvantage of SDMA is**
a. Antennas typically fixed
b. Guard space needed
c. Synchronization difficult
d. Inflexible
- 115. Which is used in 3G systems?**
a. SDMA
b. TDMA
c. FDMA
d. CDMA
- 116. The _____ can be implemented on a router that is responsible for the home network**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 117. UDP packets are for**
a. solicitation
b. tunneling
c. encapsulation
d. registration
- 118. All IP packets sent to the MN are delivered to the**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 119. The solicitations are based on _____ for router solicitations**
a. RFC 1256
b. RFC 3220
c. RFC 2002
d. RFC 2008
- 120. A _____ is an end-system or router that can change its point of attachment to the internet using mobile IP**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 121. The _____ can provide several services to the MN during its visit to the foreign network**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 122. The _____ provides several services for the MN and is located in the home network**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 123. The _____ defines the current location of the MN from an IP point of view**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 124. The _____ is the current subnet the MN visits and which is not the home network**
a. Mobile node
b. Foreign agent
c. Home agent
d. Care-of address
- 125. A socket _____ consists of**
a. address and port
b. address
c. port
d. location
- 126. For agent advertisements _____ protocol is used**
a. TCP
b. IP
c. RFC
d. ICMP
- 127. _____ packets are used for registration requests**
a. TCP
b. IP
c. UDP
d. ICMP
- 128. The UDP destination port is set to**
a. 424
b. 434
c. 444
d. 454
- 129. The solicitations are based on _____ for router solicitations**
a. RFC 1256
b. RFC 3220
c. RFC 2002
d. RFC 2008
- 130. ICMP stands for**
a. Internet Control Message Protocol
b. Internet Condition Message Protocol
c. Internet Console Message Protocol
d. Internet Carrier Message Protocol
- 131. The IP destination address according to standard router advertisements can be**
a. 224.225.0.1
b. 224.0.0.1
c. 255.255.255.0
d. 225.0.0.1
- 132. The IP destination address according to standard router advertisements can be**
a. 224.225.0.1
b. 224.0.0.1
c. 255.255.255.255
d. 225.0.0.1
- 133. UDP packets are for**
a. solicitation
b. tunneling
c. encapsulation
d. registration
- 134. Agent solicitations are based on**
a. RFC 1256
b. RFC 3220
c. RFC 2002
d. RFC 2008
- 135. Registration is depending on**
a. CN
b. COA
c. HA
d. FA
- 136. _____ is the mechanism of taking a packet consisting of packet header and data putting it into the data port of a new packet**
a. tunnel
b. encapsulation
c. decapsulation
d. IP-in-IP encapsulation
- 137. _____ encapsulation allows the encapsulation of packets of the protocol suite into the payload portion of a packet of another protocol suite**
a. IP-in-IP
b. Minimal
c. Generic routing
d. Maximum
- 138. Disadvantage of HAWAII is**
a. Manageability
b. efficiency
c. Transparency
d. Implementation
- 139. Advantage of HMIPv6 is**
a. Manageability
b. efficiency
c. Transparency
d. security
- 140. A _____ establishes a virtual pipe for data packets between entry and end point**
a. tunnel
b. encapsulation
c. decapsulation
d. IP-in-IP encapsulation
- 141. Mandatory for mobile IP is _____ encapsulation as specified for mobile IP**
a. IP-in-IP
b. Minimal
c. Generic routing
d. Maximum
- 142. _____ encapsulation-method is an optional encapsulation method for mobile IP**
a. IP-in-IP
b. Minimal
c. Generic routing
d. Maximum
- 143. Which encapsulation supports network layer protocols?**
a. IP-in-IP
b. Minimal
c. Generic routing
d. Maximum
- 144. Advantage of cellular IP is**
a. Manageability
b. efficiency
c. Transparency
d. security
- 145. _____ tries to keep micro-ability support as transparent as possible for both home agents and mobile nodes**
a. cellular IP
b. Hawaii
c. IPv6

d. HMIPv6

146.An on-demand version of DSDV is

- a. DSR
- b. AODV**
- c. CGSR
- d. TCP

147.LIR stands for

- a. Least interference routing**
- b. Lost interference routing
- c. Lossless interference routing
- d. Less interference routing

148.MANET stands for

- a. Multi-level Ad-hoc NETworking
- b. Mobile Ad-hoc NETworking**
- c. Modern Ad-hoc NETworking
- d. Master Ad-hoc NETworking

149.A typical hybrid hierarchical routing protocol is

- a. location-aided routing protocol
- b. zone routing protocol**
- c. TCP
- d. IP

150.DHCP stands for

- a. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol**
- b. Demand Host Configuration Protocol
- c. Destroy Host Configuration Protocol
- d. Divide Host Configuration Protocol

151. is used to specify the installation and maintenance of networked companies

- a. TCP
- b. DHCP**
- c. IP
- d. MAAC

152. routing is an enhancement to distance vector routing for ad-hoc networks

- a. DSDV**
- b. DSR
- c. AODV
- d. TCP

153. is a typical representative of hierarchical routing algorithms based on distance vector routing

- a. DSDV**
- b. DSR
- c. AODV
- d. CGSR

154.DSDV stands for

- a. Destination Sequence Distance Vector**
- b. Distance Sequence Distance Vector
- c. Derived Sequence Distance Vector
- d. Dynamic Sequence Distance Vector

155.DSR stands for

- a. Distance Source Routing
- b. Dynamic Source Routing**
- c. Derived Source Routing
- d. Destination Source Routing

156.Disadvantage of SDMA is

- a. Antennas typically fixed
- b. Guard space needed
- c. Synchronization difficult
- d. Inflexible**

157.Which is used in 3G systems?

- a. SDMA
- b. TDMA
- c. FDMA
- d. CDMA**

158. packets are used for registration requests

- a. TCP
- b. IP
- c. UDP**
- d. ICMP

159.The UDP destination port is set to

- a. 424
- b. 434**
- c. 444
- d. 454

160.AODV stands for

- a. Ad-hoc On-demand Distance Vector**
- b. Address On-demand Distance Vector
- c. Alternative On-demand Distance Vector
- d. Advance On-demand Distance Vector

161.ECN stands for

- a. Explicit congestion notification**
- b. Exclusive congestion notification
- c. Express congestion notification
- d. Encode congestion notification

162.The behavior of TCP shows after the detection of congestion is called

- a. congestion window
- b. congestion threshold
- c. slow start**
- d. fast retransmit

163.A good place for the enhancement of TCP could be the in the mobile IP context

- a. mobile node
- b. foreign agent**
- c. home agent

d. care-of address

164.Negative acknowledgement is in

- a. Indirect TCP
- b. Snooping TCP**
- c. Mobile TCP
- d. P-TCP

165.The behavior of TCP shows after the detection of congestion is called

- a. congestion window
- b. congestion threshold
- c. slow start**
- d. fast retransmit

166.In TCP, the start size of the congestion window is segment

- a. one**
- b. two
- c. three
- d. four

167.UDP is

- a. connection less**
- b. connection oriented
- c. network oriented
- d. LAN

168.The main difference between UDP and TCP is

- a. efficiency
- b. connections**
- c. protocols
- d. bandwidth allocation

169.TCP stands for

- a. Transport control protocol
- b. Transmission control protocol**
- c. Traditional control protocol
- d. Tentative control protocol

170.TCP is a layer protocol

- a. data-link
- b. transport**
- c. physical
- d. network

171. states that ECN cannot be used as surrogate for explicit transmission error notification

- a. RFC 3168
- b. RFC 2122
- c. RFC 3155**
- d. RFC 3531

172.ECN stands for

- a. Explicit congestion notification**
- b. Exclusive congestion notification
- c. Express congestion notification
- d. Encode congestion notification

173.Which improves the efficiency of TCP?

- a. congestion window
- b. congestion threshold
- c. slow start
- d. fast recovery**

174.TCP is

- a. connection less
- b. connection oriented**
- c. network oriented
- d. LAN

175.Negative acknowledgement is in

- a. Indirect TCP
- b. Snooping TCP**
- c. Mobile TCP
- d. P-TCP

176.Disadvantage of I-TCP is

- a. Strict partitioning
- b. short delay
- c. Performance
- d. end-to-end semantics**

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d. end-to-end semantics

177.Increased handover latency may be much more problematic in

- a. Indirect TCP**
- b. Snooping TCP
- c. Mobile TCP
- d. P-TCP

178. segments a TCP connection into fixed part and a wireless part

- a. Indirect TCP**
- b. Snooping TCP
- c. Mobile TCP
- d. P-TCP

179. segments a TCP connection into two parts

- a. Indirect TCP**
- b. Snooping TCP
- c. Mobile TCP
- d. P-TCP

180.Advantage of I-TCP is

- a. Strict partitioning**
- b. end-to-end semantics
- c. Increased handover latency
- d. trusted entity

181.A good place for the enhancement of TCP could be the in the mobile IP context

- a. mobile node
- b. foreign agent**
- c. home agent
- d. care-of address

182.If encryption is used above the transport layer can be used

- a. Indirect TCP

- b. **Snooping TCP**
c. Mobile TCP
d. P-TCP
183. **does not isolate the behavior of the wireless link**
a. Indirect TCP
b. **Snooping TCP**
c. Mobile TCP
d. P-TCP
184. **The state of the sender will not change no matter how long the receiver is disconnected**
a. **persistent**
b. non persistent
c. persistent
d. default-mode
185. **assumes low bit error rates, which is not allows a valid assumption**
a. snooping
b. I-TCP
c. P-TCP
d. **mobile TCP**
186. **M-TCP splits the TCP connection into parts**
a. Three
b. four
c. **two**
d. five
187. **The approach assumes a relatively low bit error rate on the wireless network**
a. I-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Mobile TCP**
d. A-TCP
188. **The approach has the same goals as I-TCP and snooping TCP**
a. **M-TCP**
b. H-TCP
c. P-TCP
d. C-TCP
189. **M-TCP stands for**
a. Module TCP
b. **Mobile TCP**
c. Monitor TCP
d. Modern TCP
190. **The is responsible for changing data between both parts similar to the proxy in I-TCP**
a. minimum host
b. mobile host
c. **supervisory host**
d. peer host
191. **Band width manager is required in**
a. I-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Mobile TCP**
d. A-TCP
192. **has efficient handover**
a. I-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Mobile TCP**
d. A-TCP
193. **is especially adapted to the problems arising from length or frequent disconnections**
a. I-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Mobile TCP**
d. A-TCP
194. **Using , TCP can indirectly request a selective retransmission of packets**
a. **RFC 2018**
b. RFC 2015
c. RFC 2020
d. RFC 2022
195. **Which is very efficient?**
a. mobile TCP
b. fast retransmit/fast recovery
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. **selective retransmission**
196. **Which one works for longer interrupts?**
a. mobile TCP
b. fast retransmit/fast recovery
c. **transmission/time-out freezing**
d. selective retransmission
197. **Which one is not transparent?**
a. mobile TCP
b. **fast retransmit/fast recovery**
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. selective retransmission
198. **No foreign agent or correspondent host to be changed in**
a. mobile TCP
b. **fast retransmit/fast recovery**
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. selective retransmission
199. **The insufficient isolation of packet losses in**
a. mobile TCP
b. **fast retransmit/fast recovery**
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. selective retransmission
200. **Which one offers a way to resume TCP connections even after longer interruptions of the connection?**
a. mobile TCP
b. fast retransmit/fast recovery
c. **transmission/time-out freezing**
d. selective retransmission
201. **A sender retransmits only the lost packets in**
a. mobile TCP
b. fast retransmit/fast recovery
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. **selective retransmission**
202. **Which is simple and efficient?**
a. mobile TCP
b. **fast retransmit/fast recovery**
c. transmission/time-out freezing
d. selective retransmission
203. **Which one is independent of content?**
a. mobile TCP
b. fast retransmit/fast recovery
c. **transmission/time-out freezing**
d. selective retransmission
204. **Which one is MAC dependent?**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. **transmission/time-out freezing**
c. selective retransmission
d. transaction-oriented TCP
205. **Which one avoids slow-start after roaming?**
a. **fast retransmit/fast recovery**
b. transmission/time-outfreezing
c. selective retransmission
d. transaction-oriented TCP
206. **Which one is not transparent?**
a. M-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Transaction oriented TCP**
d. Indirect TCP
207. **Which one has security problems?**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. transmission/time-outfreezing
c. selective retransmission
d. **transaction-oriented TCP**
208. **Which one is a required change in TCP?**
a. M-TCP
b. snooping TCP
c. **Transaction oriented TCP**
d. Indirect TCP
209. **Which one combines connection setup/release and data transmission?**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. transmission/time-outfreezing
c. selective retransmission
d. **transaction-oriented TCP**
210. **Which one is efficient for certain applications?**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. transmission/time-outfreezing
c. selective retransmission
d. **transaction-oriented TCP**
211. **can combine packets for connection establishment and connection release with user data packets?**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. transmission/time-outfreezing
c. selective retransmission
d. **transaction-oriented TCP**
212. **More buffer space needed in**
a. fast retransmit/fast recovery
b. transmission/time-out freezing
c. **selective retransmission**
d. transaction-oriented TCP
213. **Which one chokes sender via window size?**
a. **M-TCP**
b. snooping TCP
c. Transaction oriented TCP
d. Indirect TCP
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