

## Quiz #1

A+ (25-23)	A- (22-20)	B+ (19-17)	B- (16-13)	C+ (12-10)	C- (9-7)
5	7	4	3	1	0

## **Question 1: Circuit switched service architectures And related fundamental principles**

**It is important to make the difference between:**

- 1. Goal**
- 2. Fundamental principles**
- 3. Concepts**
- 4. Implementation techniques**

## **Question 1: Circuit switched service architectures And related fundamental principles**

- 1. IN:**
  - Separation of switching software and service logic
  - Standardization of capabilities for building services
- 2. WAP**
  - Optimal usage of .scarce. air interface resources
  - Optimal usage of .limited. terminal capabilities
  - Independence of underlying bearer (e.g. GSM, TDMA, PDC)
- 3. TINA-C**
  - The separation principle
  - Business model as starting point for specifications

## Question 2: TINA-C Business model

### Consumer

- . End-user: Actual user of the service
- . Subscriber: Entity having the business agreement for service usage

### Retailer

- . One stop shop
- . Entity which provides the services and which has the business agreement with the subscriber
- . Can provide own services or services subcontracted from third parties

### Third party service provider

- . Has business agreement with retailer and no direct business agreement with subscribers

### Communication/connectivity provider: .Pipe. provider

- . **Broker:** Ensure fair information distribution to all parties

## Question 3 – Three key differences between IntServ and DiffServ.

Several possible correct answers – Check course notes  
For next quiz, please do not give more than three answers.  
Otherwise you may lose points  
I may select only the wrong answers

## Question 4 – Three key differences between SIP and H.323

Several possible correct answers – Check course notes  
For next quiz, please do not give more than three answers.  
Otherwise you may lose points  
I may select only the wrong answers

## Question 5: Call intrusion & Megaco context

1. **Call intrusion** allows user A to establish a call with a busy user B by breaking into the call between B and C, which result in 3 party call
2. **Megaco context**
  - Is an association between terminations
  - It specifies who can hear/see/talk to whom
  - It may imply: Conversion (RTP stream to PSTN PCM and vice versa), mixing (audio or video)
3. **Add-to-Context**

## Question 6: Sequence diagram

A very wide range of correct (or wrong) answers

Key points

1. At the end of the process A, B and C need to be connected in a full mesh way
  - Invite (A,B), Invite (A,C) and Invite (B,C)
  - - 2 if they are not
2. At the end of the process, S should not be in the conference
  - -1 if it is
3. A, B, and C cannot take initiative. They do only what they are asked to do because the conferencing logic is fully implemented in S
  - - 2, if A, or B or C takes initiative
4. REFER and/or ALSO need to be used properly (i.e. according to their semantic / syntax)
  - - 2 if they are not



## Question 6: Sequence diagram

1. First category of solutions: REFER
  - Can be used with and without prior INVITE
2. Second category of solutions: ALSO
3. Third category of solutions: REFER + ALSO