

1. Modify the following texts so that the statements are true:

The (packet/circuit) switched services provide (data message fragmentation/dedicated path reservation) for (audio/VoIP) calls.

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The UTRAN network topology follows the (star/mash) model whereas evolved UTRAN points to (star/mash) topology.

User identification and addressing based on (IP address/IMSI and MSISDN) is processed in (HSS/HLR).

In LTE, (IP packets/VoIP calls) are forwarded through the (IMS service/GTP tunnel).

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Each application running in UE has (same/different) QoS requirements.

2. Assign the individual technologies to the corresponding generations of mobile systems:

eNodeB, GGSN, HSS, I-CSCF, MME, MSC, NodeB, P-CSCF, S-CSCF, SGSN, S-GW

IMS	
3G core	
UTRAN	
EPC	
E-UTRAN	

3. Assign the terms from the left column to the corresponding properties on the right.

Proxy-CSCF	forwarding an initial SIP request to the main control
Interrogating-CSCF	central node of the signalling plane
Serving-CSCF	specific IP applications
Application Server	the first point of contact for the terminal

4. Mark the true statements.

- In 2G GSM no packet transport was possible.
- The circuit switching domain is composed of the MSC/VLR and Gateway MSC.
- LTE is based only on CS services so voice communication is natively supported.
- Evolved NodeB are part of Evolved UTRAN and can be interconnected via X2 interface.
- Evolved NodeB includes database of users profiles.
- Serving Gateway is the concatenation of the HLR and the AuC.
- LTE Advanced adds carrier aggregation and relaying to the LTE.