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

The switched services provide for calls.

The switched services provide for calls.

The switched services interwork with .

The switched services interwork with .

The UTRAN network topology follows the model whereas evolved UTRAN points to topology.

User identification and addressing based on is processed in .

In LTE, are forwarded through the .

In LTE, are forwarded through the .

Each application running in UE has QoS requirements.

1. 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 |  |

1. 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 |

1. 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.