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1. (1 point) Which of the following mechanism(s) address(es) packet loss?
    - A. sequence number
    - B. retransmission
    - C. timer
    - D. all of the above
  
  2. Neither GNB nor SR accommodates packet re-ordering
    - A. True
    - B. False
  
  3. Which of the following is (are) a stop-and-wait protocol (s)?
    - A. Go-Back-N
    - B. Selective Repeat
    - C. Pipelined
    - D. none of the above
  
  4. In Selective Repeat (SR) protocol with a window size  $N$ , define `rcv_base` to be the sequence number equal to the base of the window. When the receiver receives a packet ( $p$ ) with sequence number in `[rcv_base-N, rcv_base+1]`:
    - A.  $p$  must be a retransmitted packet
    - B. the receiver must generate an ACK for  $p$
    - C. the receiver must have generated an acknowledgment for  $p$  before
    - D. all of the above
  
  5. In Go-Back-N (GBN) protocol, define  $N$  to be the maximum allowable number of packets that can be transmitted without waiting for an acknowledgment, `base` to be the sequence number of the oldest unacknowledged packet, and `nextseqnum` to be the smallest unused sequence number. The sequence number of in-flight packets falls into:
    - A. `[0, base-1]`
    - B. `[base, nextseqnum-1]`
    - C. `[nextseqnum, base+N-1]`
    - D. `>base+N`