

1. A TCP sender can detect a “loss event” by
 - A. timeout
 - B. duplicate ACKs
 - C. ACK with ECE (explicit congestion notification echo) bit
 - D. all of the above

2. TCP fast recovery can be triggered by
 - A. timeout
 - B. duplicate ACKs
 - C. new ACK
 - D. all of the above

3. In TCP congestion control, a timeout event will always transition a sender to the slow start state.
 - A. True
 - B. False

4. Two TCP connections can always achieve fair share of a bottleneck network link.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. Two applications can achieve fair share of a bottleneck network link as long as they are both running over TCP.
 - A. True
 - B. False