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Exam : **920-803**

Title : Nortel technology standards
and protocol for ip telephony
solutions

Version : DEMO

1. Which CODEC delivers the greatest compression?

A. B. 711

C. D. 723.1

E. F. 726

G. H. 729

I. J. 729A

Answer: C

2. To achieve the QoS necessary to deliver voice between two points on a Frame Relay network, which two items are required to guarantee that voice quality is maintained? (Choose two.) Assume that a Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC) is available to address converged voice and data.

A. a Variable Bit Rate (VBR) service type

B. a WAN access device that shapes traffic

C. a WAN access device that does NOT fragment voice IP packets

D. a WAN access device that can manage First-In, First-Out (FIFO) queuing

E. a Committed Information Rate (CIR) large enough to address the total peak voice traffic plus a portion allocated for Best-Effort (BE) data

Answer: BE

3. A video conference is in progress between two networked locations using gigabit Ethernet. The video conferencing application is using User Datagram Protocol (UDP) to transport the video and audio data. Why should UDP be used instead of Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)?

A. TCP CANNOT handle streaming data applications.

B. UDP is better than TCP at seamlessly synchronizing voice and video together.

C. UDP serves as an efficient transport for handling real-time application traffic.

D. UDP uses less bandwidth than TCP in a WAN, but more bandwidth than TCP in a LAN.

Answer: C

4. How does Real-Time Control Protocol (RTCP), the control protocol of Real-Time Protocol (RTP), assist RTP in handling packetized voice in an IP telephony environment?

A. Controls the RTP data flows.

- B. Identifies sources and provides QoS feedback.
- C. Interoperates with Transmission Control Protocol (TCP).
- D. Controls the network bandwidth used by RTP data flows.

Answer: B

5. The basic attributes of Real-Time Protocol (RTP) provide for support of applications like voice and video. Which three attributes of RTP support real-time applications? (Choose three.)

- A. Timestamping
- B. Packet sequencing
- C. Header compression
- D. Payload identification
- E. Packet retransmission

Answer: ABD

6. What are two differences between IP, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) and Frame Relay (FR)? (Choose two.)

- A. ATM has a fixed cell size, but IP and FR do NOT.
- B. FR has built in mechanisms within the protocol for QoS.
- C. ATM is connectionless, but IP and FR are connection oriented.
- D. IP is a Layer 3 protocol, but ATM and FR are Layer 2 protocols.

Answer: AD

7. Which two CODECs have the least delay (processing or algorithmic)? (Choose two.)

- A. B. 711
- C. D. 723.1
- E. F. 726
- G. H. 729

Answer: AE

8. To implement VoIP on a customer's IP network, which transport protocol should you use to best meet the real-time requirement for VoIP, and why?

- A. User Datagram Protocol (UDP); It ignores lost packets.
- B. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP); It retransmits lost packets.
- C. User Datagram Protocol (UDP); The amount of delay time is bounded.
- D. Transmission Control Protocol (TCP); The amount of delay time is bounded.

Answer: A