

INTRODUCTION TO PACKET RADIO - PART 17

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PACKET RADIO REVIEW - ANSWERS

How did you do on the review quiz in the previous part of this series? If you haven't taken it, you might want to read [part 16](#) and take the quiz now before reading any further.

Here are the correct answers and the series part numbers where you can read more about the subject:

1. Answer C is correct. The three TNC modes of communication are Command, Converse and Transparent. Command mode is for communicating with the TNC. Converse mode is for normal QSOs, connects to a BBS or mailbox, etc. and Transparent mode is used for binary file transfer. (Parts 2, 3 and 14)
2. The **UNPROTO** command is used for setting the transmit path for both beacons and CQs. (Parts 3 and 13)
3. The **CHECK** command is used for setting a timeout value in your TNC. If set to a value other than zero, the TNC will attempt to recover a connection after a certain specified time if nothing is received from the other station. This command is used in combination with the **AX25L2V2** command. (Part 13)
4. The **MCON** command (Monitor while CONnected) is used to monitor other traffic on the frequency while you're connected to another station. (Part 3)
5. When monitoring, the asterisk indicates the station that you actually heard the packet from. The **MRPT** command must be ON for the monitor display to show digipeaters. (Part 2 and 3)
6. The packet node network improves communications because packets are acknowledged between your station to the first node, and then node to node to the destination. A packet doesn't have to reach the destination before an ack is returned. (Parts 4, 10 and 11)
7. When using the node network (no matter who you're connected to) you disconnect by going to command mode on your TNC and entering a **D**, just like at other times. Some nodes have the **B** (Bye) command available, so a **B** might also work. The fact that you're using several nodes or are connected to a distant station makes no difference. The network will take care of disconnecting all stations and links. (Parts 4, 10 and 11)
8. N6ZYX-2 would appear as N6ZYX-13 if he connects to you using a node. The nodes change the SSID using the formula 15-N. (Part 10)
9. The two most probable causes for a packet not to get through are collisions with other packets on the frequency and noise due to weak signals. (Part 15)
10. BBS commands: (Parts 5, 6, 7 and 8)
 - A. To receive a list of messages you enter:
 - **L**
 - B. To read message 47134 enter:
 - **R 47134**
 - C. To download a file in the General (G) directory called FCCEXAMS.LST you'd enter:
 - **D GENERAL FCCEXAMS.LST OF**

