University of Mumbai
Online Examination 2020

Program: BE Computer Engineering
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2012
Examination: Final Year Semester VIII
Course Code:CPE8033 and Course Name: Elective-III Adhoc Wireless Networks

Time: 1hour   Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q1.	_____interference is type of interference, where distortion in the received signal is caused by the temporal spreading and the consequent overlapping of individual pulses in the signal.
Option A:	adjacent channel
Option B:	Inter-symbol
Option C:	co-channel
Option D:	narrow-band

Q2.	_____ can be formed to provide an alternate communication-infrastructure for mobile or fixed nodes,* without the spectrum reuse constraint &* without the requirement of network planning of cellular network.
Option A:	LAN
Option B:	MAN
Option C:	WMN
Option D:	WAN

Q3.	Dual Busy Tone Multiple Access Protocol (DBTMAP) Uses two busy tones on the control channel, _____indicate that it is transmitting on the data channel and _____ indicate that it is receiving on the data channel.
Option A:	BTr and BTt
Option B:	BTt and BTr
Option C:	BTf and BTp
Option D:	BTp and BTf

Q4.	_____has better network utilization than RTS/CTS based protocol.
Option A:	DBTMA
Option B:	BTMA
Option C:	FAMA
Option D:	RI-BTMA

Q5.	The efficiency of the _____ scheme is mainly dependent on the ability of the receiver node to predict accurately the arrival rates of traffic at the sender nodes.
Option A:	RI-BTMA
Option B:	MACA-BI
Option C:	DBTMA
Option D:	BTMA

Q6.	_____ is developed with the main objective of supporting integrated services of real-time and non-real-time application in ad hoc networks.

Option A:	Hop Reservation Multiple Access Protocol (HRMA)
Option B:	Collision Avoidance Time Allocation Protocol (CATA)
Option C:	Soft Reservation Multiple Access with Priority Assignment (SRMA/PA)
Option D:	Five-Phase Reservation Protocol (FPRP)

Q7.	In _____,a directional antenna is used for transmitting RTS, DATA & ACK. While an omnidirectional directional antenna is used for transmitting CTS.
Option A:	DMAC-1
Option B:	DMAC-2
Option C:	MMAC-1
Option D:	MMAC-2

Q8.	In _____The nodes use directional antennas for transmitting & receiving data packets, thereby reducing their interference to other neighbor nodes.
Option A:	DISTRIBUTED WIRELESS ORDERING PROTOCOL
Option B:	DISTRIBUTED PRIORITY SCHEDULING
Option C:	DISTRIBUTED LAXITY BASED PRIORITY SCHEDULING SCHEME
Option D:	MAC PROTOCOL USING DIRECTIONAL ANTENNAS

Q9.	which routing protocol type is Based on the Utilization of Specific Resources ?
Option A:	Hierarchical topology routing protocols
Option B:	Power-aware routing
Option C:	Proactive routing protocols
Option D:	Flat topology routing protocols

Q10.	_____maintains the routing table by interacting with the DRP processes on other hosts. _____performs the actual routing to forward a packet on its way to the destination.
Option A:	DRP,DRP
Option B:	FP,FP
Option C:	DRP ,FP
Option D:	FP,DRP

Q11.	CEDAR stands for _____
Option A	Core extraction distributed ad hoc routing
Option B	Cost extra distributed ad hoc routing
Option C	Core extraction on demand ad hoc routing
Option D	Core extraction duplicate ad hoc routing

Q12.	Signal stability-based adaptive routing protocol (SSA) is an_____that uses signal stability as the prime factor for finding stable routes.
Option A:	HIERARCHICAL ROUTING PROTOCOL
Option B:	ROUTING PROTOCOL WITH EFFICIENT FLOODING MECHANISMS
Option C:	HYBRID ROUTING PROTOCOL
Option D:	ON-DEMAND ROUTING PROTOCOL

Q13.	ON-DEMAND ROUTING PROTOCOL
Option A:	Dynamic Source Routing Protocol
Option B:	wireless routing protocol (WRP)

Option C:	source-tree adaptive routing protocol (STAR)
Option D:	cluster-head gateway switch routing protocol (CGSR)

Q14.	WHY TCP DOES NOT PERFORM WELL IN ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORK ?
Option A:	very low Frequent Path Breaks
Option B:	Misinterpretation of Packet Loss
Option C:	very low Effect of Path Length
Option D:	bi directional Path

Q15.	_____improves the TCP performance by decoupling the path break information from the congestion information by the use of ELFN.
Option A:	TCP – F
Option B:	Split-TCP
Option C:	TCP-ELFN
Option D:	TCP-BuS

Q16.	When sender receives an RFN packet, it goes into a state called snooze. In snooze state, a sender
Option A:	starts sending any more packets to the destination
Option B:	starts all timers

Option C:	terminate a route failure timer
Option D:	stops sending any more packets to the destination

Q17.	Advantage of SPLIT TCP:
Option A:	Requires modifications to TCP protocol.
Option B:	End to End connection handling of traditional TCP is violated.
Option C:	The failure of proxy nodes can lead to throughput degradation.
Option D:	Improved throughput fairness.

Q18.	Denial of Service attacks include_____
Option A:	Impersonation
Option B:	Repudiation
Option C:	Jamming
Option D:	Resource Consumption

Q19.	A compromised-node may leak confidential information to unauthorized-nodes in the network.
Option A:	Wormhole Attack
Option B:	Blackhole Attack
Option C:	Byzantine Attack
Option D:	Information Disclosure

Q20.	An adversary takes control over a session between two nodes.
Option A:	Session Hijacking
Option B:	Packet Replication
Option C:	Rushing Attack
Option D:	Resource Consumption Attack

Q21.	CHALLENGE IN SECURITY PROVISIONING
Option A:	secure Operational Environment
Option B:	lack of Central Authority
Option C:	large numbers of Resource Availability
Option D:	very less Physical Vulnerability

Q22.	Finding the_____ is the first step toward a QoS-aware routing protocol.
Option A:	quality
Option B:	frequency
Option C:	cost
Option D:	path

Q23.	An _____ that is globally unique in the connected part of the adhoc network is required for a node in order to participate in communication.
Option A:	address
Option B:	service
Option C:	system

Option D:	operator

Q24.	The QoS-Aware Routing parameter that can be considered for routing decisions is _____ .
Option A:	
Option B:	Packet loss rate
Option C:	Path cost
Option D:	Byte error rate

Q25.	_____ can tolerate imprecise state information during QoS route computation and exhibits good performance even when the degree of imprecision is high.
Option A:	trigger-based (on-demand) distributed QoS routing (TDR) protocol
Option B:	predictive location-based QoS routing protocol (PLBQR)
Option C:	bandwidth routing (BR) protocol
Option D:	ticket-Based QoS Routing (TR)Protocol