

Scheme	R2016
Semester	8
Course Code	DLO8013
Course Name	ADHOC WIRELESS NETWORKS

Question No.	Question	a	b	c	d	Answer Key
1	Ad-hoc network connects each computer using which network topology?	Three	Mesh	Star	Bus	b
2	Major advantage of Wireless Mesh Network is -----	Less physical infrastructure	High scalability	Wired communication	Dedicated Bandwidth	b
3	Hidden terminals are nodes that are	configured on the network	hidden from the sender of the session	available with sender	hidden from receiver of the session	b
4	Which is not a disadvantage of using an ad-hoc network connection?	There are too many issues (lack of security, etc.).	It is good for for every day use.	There are only certain situations where it would be useful.	No dedicated bandwidth	b
5	Which multiple access technique is used by IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless LAN?	CSMA/CD	CDMA	CSMA/CA	ALOHA	c
6	In wireless ad-hoc network ____	Access point is must	Access point is not required	Nodes are not required	All nodes are access points	b
7	Mostly _____ is used in wireless LAN.	Space division multiplexing	Channel division multiplexing	Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing	Time division multiplexing	c
8	Which one of the following event is not possible in wireless LAN?	Collision detection	Acknowledgement of data frames	Multi-mode data transmission	Connection to wired networks	a
9	The Random Direction mobility model was created to overcome ----- .	Collision	Cogestion	Density Waves	Interference	c
10	Major advantage of _____ is for a high data rate, quick & low cost of deployment, enhanced services,high scalability, easy extensibility, high availability & low cost per bit.	Military applications	Emergency Operation	Wireless Sensor Network	Wireless Mesh Network	d
11	Which of these is not a fast fading propogation mechanisms?	Reflection	Diffraction	Refraction	Scattering	c
12	The wireless transmission is divided into _____ .	3 broad groups	6 broad groups	9 broad groups	8 broad groups	a
13	In this model, each group has a center, which is either a logical center or a group leader node.	In-Place Mobility Model	Overlap Mobility Model	Reference Point Group Mobility Model	Convention Mobility Model	c
14	The _____ represents a set of mobile nodes (e.g., robots) that move in a certain fixed direction.	Column Mobility Model	Overlap Mobility Model	In-Place Mobility Model	Reference Point Group Mobility Model	a
15	_____ is very important for bandwidth reservations by nodes.	Bandwidth efficiency	Quality of service support	Synchronisation	Hidden and Exposed Terminal Problem	c
16	The _____ protocol was proposed as an alternative to the traditional carrier sense multiple access protocols in wired networks.	FAMA	BTMA	MACA	MACAW	c
17	The _____ protocol is fully distributed, that is, multiple reservations can be simultaneously made throughout the network and no ordering among nodes is followed.	Five Phase Reservation Protocols(FPRP)	Media Access Protocol for Wireless LANs(MACAW)	Busy Tone Multiple Access Protocols(BTMA)	Distributed Packet Reservation Multiple Access Protocol (D-PRMA)	a
18	D-PRMA extends PRMA for providing ----- .	Necessary information to the receiver nodes	Voice support in adhoc wireless network	RTR packets transmitted by receiver	Hidden terminals about the impending DATA packets	b
19	BTMA protocol comes under which mechanism?	Contention Based Protocols	Contention-based protocols with reservation mechanisms	MAC protocols	Contention-based protocols with scheduling mechanisms	a
20	The channel is divided into frames in _____ .	D-PRMA	MARCH	BTMA	MACA	a
21	_____ refers to the process of gaining control of the channel.	BTMA	MARCH	Floor Acquisition	MACA	c
22	MARCH protocol comes under _____ .	Sender-initiated Protocol	Synchronous Protocol	Receiver-initiated Protocol	Asynchronous Protocol	c
23	Classification of MAC Protocol consist of ____ .	Contention based protocol	Security based protocol	Power control MAC Protocol	Receiver based Autorate protocol	a
24	RRTS means ----- .	Request-for-Request-to-Send	Repeat-Request-to-Rend	Receive-Request-of-Trasmit-Siignal	Return-Request-of-Trasmit-Siignal	a
25	Which protocol ensure that all nodes are treated fairly with respect to bandwidth allocation?	MAC	MACAW	BTMA	PRMA	a
26	_____ protocol does not require any bandwidth reservation	Contention based protocol	Security based protocol	Power control MAC Protocol	Receiver based Autorate protocol	a
27	In which protocol duration of RTS must be atleast twice the maximum channel propogation delay?	BTMA	FAMA	MARCH	PRMA	b
28	In which protocol probability of collision is very low but bandwidth utilization is very poor?	BTMA	FAMA	MARCH	PRMA	a
29	In RI-BTMA the data packets are divided into two portions a _____ and actual data packets.	Asynchronous	Synchronous	Preamble	Free	c
30	Main function of Temporally ordered routing algorithm(TORA) is ----- .	Establishing, maintaining, and erasing routes	Efficiency, finding routes	Finding location, Relocating	Finding Routes	a
31	Which one is the first protocols proposed for adhoc wireless networks?	Wireless routing protocol(WRP)	Destination sequenced distance-vector routing Protocol(DSDV)	Source-tree adaptive routing protocol (STAR)	Dynamic source routing protocol (DSR)	b
32	Classification of routing protocol is based on _____ .	Routing information update mechanism	Routing topology	Utilization of specific resources	Processing Utilization	d

33	Which is not a reactive routing information update protocol?	DSR	AODV	DSDV	FORP	c
34	Which is a proactive routing information update protocol?	AODV	STAR	DSR	FORP	b
35	Wireless routing protocol is an example of _____ .	Proactive routing protocol	Reactive routing protocol	Hybrid routing protocol	Source initiated Routing Protocol	a
36	One advantage that DSR has over DSDV due to its on-demand nature.	New link is generated	Routing adapts to load	Sequence number is updated	No New link is generated	b
37	Which is not a type of Adhoc Wireless Routing Protocol Based on routing information?	Proactive Routing Protocol	Hybrid Routing Protocol	Power Aware Routing Protocol	Reactive Routing Protocol	c
38	Which is type of Table driven Routing Protocol?	AODV	CSGR	STAR	CSMA	
39	Floor Acquisition Multiple Access Protocols (FAMA) is based on _____ .	Carrier-sensing operation	Bandwidth limitation	Collision	Hidden Channel	a
40	In frequent path breaks, TCP enters a slow start phase if _____ .	RouteRecong.<=RTO	RouteRecong.<RTO	RouteRecong.=>RTO	RouteRecong.>RTO	d
41	Once the TCP-ELFN sender receives the ELFN packet, enters a _____ state.	Previous sender	Snooze	Standby	Null	c
42	In TCP-Bus, Route Notification includes the _____ of packet belonging to that flow in the head of its queue.	Source id	Sequence number	Destination id	Receiver id	b
43	In TCP, when ATCP is in the DISCONNECTED state then _____ .	remains in normal state	remains in loss state	remains in congested state	remains in same state	d
44	TCP WITH EXPLICIT LINK FAILURE NOTIFICATION: (TCP-ELFN) _____ .	Improves TCP performance in adhoc wireless network	services from network and physical layers for improving its performance	services from network and MAC layers for improving its performance	services from network and CSMA layers for improving its performance	a
45	The objectives of transport layer protocol include:	Bandwidth allocation	end-to-end delivery of data packets	Path finding	Speed of transmission	b
46	TCP uses _____ .	a sliding window for flow control.	high bandwidth	wired communication	services from network and MAC layers for improving its performance	a
47	Application Controlled Transport Protocol _____ .	Provides freedom of choosing the required reliability level to the application layer	Is very compatible with TCP	Is very not compatible with TCP	is Less dependent on routing protocol	a
48	TCP Over AD HOC Wireless Networks _____	Provides a byte stream based service	Minimize overall transmission power for each connection	Reduce bandwidth consumption	Increases bandwidth consumption	a
49	ADHOC TRANSPORT PROTOCOL (ATP) uses information from lower layers for _____ .	Detection, avoidance and control of congestion	Successful delivery of the packet	maximum delay	provide simple feedback information	a
50	In this attack, a malicious node falsely advertises good paths to the destination node during the path-finding process or in the route update messages.	Active Attack	Blackhole Attack	Denial of Service Attack	Wormhole attack	a
51	In this attack, a malicious node tries to consume/waste away resources or other nodes present in the network.	Resource consumption attack	Blackhole Attack	Denial of Service Attack	Wormhole attack	a
52	In this type of attack, an adversary attempts to prevent consume/waste away resources of other nodes present in the network.	Resource consumption attack	Blackhole Attack	Denial of Service Attack	Wormhole attack	c
53	WPA uses _____ Algorithm to check integrity of the packets.	TKIP	SAP	DOA	TKP	a
54	Frequency hopping spread spectrum(FHSS) and direct sequence spread spectrum(DSSS) are commonly use techniques to overcome _____ attacks.	Passive Attack	Active Attack	Snooping	Jamming	d
55	When using _____ there is a shared key between all the stations and access points.	WPA	WEP	ICV	SSID	b
56	_____ is a standard from the Wifi-Alliance based upon the IEEE 802.11i.	WEP	WPA	WPA2	IEEE 802.11	c
57	In WPA, a choice can be made between either _____ or WEP2.	TKIP	SAP	DOA	TKP	a
58	Two known attacks on WPA are _____ and DOS attack.	Session Hijacking	Dictionary Attack	Rushing Attack	Jamming	b
59	In _____ attack, an attacker receives packets at one location in the network and tunnels them to another location in the network, where the packets are resent into the network.	Blackhole attack	Wormhole attack	Byzantine attack	Information disclosure	b
60	In _____ attack, a malicious node falsely advertises good paths to the destination node during the path-finding process.	Blackhole attack	Wormhole attack	Byzantine attack	Information disclosure	a
61	In _____ an adversary node advertises routes to non-existent nodes, to the authorized nodes present in the network.	Routing table poisoning	Route cache poisoning	Routing table overflow	Packet replication	c
62	In this _____ attack, an adversary node replicates stale packets.	Routing table poisoning	Route cache poisoning	Packet replication	Routing table overflow	c
63	Spoofing attack is not considered in _____ .	AODV	DSR	ARAN	ARNA	c
64	Cache poisoning is recognized in _____ .	AODV	DSR	ARAN	ARNA	b
65	Location disclosure attack targets _____ Layer.	Physical	Transport	Network	Datalink	c
66	Denial of Service attack targets _____ Layer.	Physical	Multi	Network	Datalink	b
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77	Internal attacks are from ----- .	Compromised-nodes that are actually part of the network	carried out by nodes that do not belong to the network	carried out by nodes that belong to the network	Receiver	a
78	Wormhole Attack ----- .	Receives packets at one location in the network	creates routing loops	selectively dropping packets	may leak confidential information to unauthorized-nodes in the network	a
79	Repudiation refers to the ----- .	attempted denial by a node involved in a communication	selection of node involved in a communication of having	selectively dropping packets	disrupt the normal operation of the network	a
80	Symmetric-key algorithms consist of ----	Block ciphers	Hidden Channel	RTS-CTS exchange with carrier-sensing	Link Layers	a
81	In Security Aware AODV Protocol ----- .	the route discovery process is initiated by sending RouteRequest packets	the route discovery process is initiated by sending RTS packets	the route discovery process is initiated by sending RRTS packets	the route discovery process is initiated by sending CTS packets	a
82	What is VANET stands for ----- .	Vehicular Ad-Hoc Network	Vehicular Address Network	Vehicular Adhoc Neural Network	Wireless Sensor Networks	a
83	VANET refers for ----- .	Inter vehicular communication	Communication between devices	Communication between Aps	Communication between Wired Network	a
84	For forwarding data packet from one node to another following protocol in VANET can be used ----- .	Delay Tolerant Network	TCP/IP	UDP	IP	a
85	What type of routing is used in VANET?	Single layer routing	Cross Layer Routing	Hybrid Routing	AP Routing	b
86	Following are considered as characteristics of VANET.	Static Topology	Wired communication	Fixed ifrastructure	Mobility Modeling and Prediction	d
87	A _____ broadcast storm occurs when broadcast or multicast packets flood the LAN.	MAN	WAN	LAN	None of these	c
88	The basic idea of the aggregation scheme is based on so-called landmarks.	Judging the quality of information	Landmark-based aggregation	Hierarchical landmark aggregation	Wired landmark	b
89	In flow models, _____ commands the car's acceleration/deceleration in order to maintain either a safe distance headway or to guarantee a safe time headway (reaction time).	macroscopic modeling	mesoscopic modeling	microscopic modeling	path Modelling	c
90	The driver is influenced by an approaching preceding vehicle and applies a normal deceleration rate to reach a safe inter-distance.	Approaching mode	Free-driving	Following mode	Breaking mode	a
91	Vehicular adhoc network (VANET) is a tupr of ----- .	Wired Network	Mobile Ad-hoc Network (MANET)	Wireless Sensor Network	Wired Sensor Network	b
92	Communication in vehicular environment are provided by ----- .	using a OSI Model	using a wireless medium 802.11p which is based out of 802.11 standard protocol.	Satellite communication	using a wireless medium 820.11p which is based out of 820.11 standard protocol.	b
93	Enhanced Distributed Channel Access (EDCA) allows ----- .	Adhoc sensors	Wired communication	Safety messages	Physical infrastrucute	c
94	Wireless access in vehicular environments (WAVE)is a ----- .	Network	Protocol	Sensor	Hub	b
95	IEEE 802.2: specifies.....	the Logical Link Control (LLC)	the Phisical Link Control (PLC)	OSI Layers	the Route Link Control (RLC)	a
96	Delay-Tolerant Routing is used in ----	Delivering advertisements	Sensing element	Path finding	Information Processing	a
97	Flooding-based mechanisms classified as -----	Hybrid mechanisms	Forwarding-based	Dissemination-based	Priority-based	d
98	A vehicular ad hoc network (VANET) can be used -----	to alert drivers of traffic jams ahead, help balance traffic loads, and reduce traveling time.	balance traffic loads, and reduce traveling time by informing the government official.	close the jam route	to observe the road to maintain street safty	a

