

# NADAR SARASWATHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY, THENI.

<b>Course/Branch</b> : B.E /ECE	<b>Year / Semester</b> :IV/VII	Format No.	NAC/TLP-07a.13
<b>Subject Code</b> :EC 8702	<b>Subject Name</b> :Adhoc Wireless Sensor Networks	Rev. No.	02
<b>Unit No</b> :1	<b>Unit Name</b> : Ad Hoc Networks – Introduction And Routing Protocols	Date	30.09.2020

## OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION BANK

S. No.	Objective Questions (MCQ /True or False / Fill up with Choices )	BTL
1	Which of the following is not the requirement of routing function? A. Correctness B. Robustness <b>C. Delay time</b> D. Stability	L2
2	The ..... protocol allows the administrator to assign a cost, called the metric, to each route. <b>A. OSPF</b> B. RIP C. BGP D. BBGP	L2
3	If there is only one routing sequence for each source destination pair, the scheme is known as ..... A. static routing <b>B. fixed alternative routing</b> C. standard routing D. dynamic routing	L4
4	The Open Shortest Path First(OSPF) protocol is an intra domain routing protocol based on ..... routing. A. distance vector <b>B. link state</b> C. path vector D. non distance vector	L5
5	An/A .....routing scheme is designed to enable switches to react to changing traffic patterns on the network. A. static routing B. fixed alternative routing <b>C. standard routing</b> D. dynamic routing	L1
6	The Routing Information Protocol(RIP) is an intra domain routing based on .....routing. <b>A. distance vector</b> B. link state C. path vector D. distance code	L2
7	The term ..... refers to which node or nodes in the network are responsible for the routing decision. <b>A. decision place</b> B. routing place C. node place D. switching place	L3
8	In ..... routing the least cost route between any two nodes is the minimum distance. A. path vector <b>B. distance vector</b>	L5

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	C. link state D. switching		
9	For centralized routing the decision is made by some designated node called ..... A. designated center B. control center C. network center <b>D. network control center</b>	L6	
10	For purposes of routing, the Internet is divided into ..... A. wide area networks B. autonomous networks C. local area networks <b>D. autonomous system</b>	L6	
11	In ..... a route is selected for each destination pair of nodes in the network. A. flooding B. variable routing <b>C. fixed routing</b> D. random routing	L3	
12	To create a neighborhood relationship, a router running BGP sends an ..... message. A. open <b>B. update</b> C. keep alive D. close	L4	
13.	The technique which requires no network information required is .... <b>A. flooding</b> B. variable routing C. fixed routing D. random routing	L4	
14	An area is .... <b>A. part of an AS</b> B. composed of at least two AS C. another term for an AS D. composed more than two AS	L2	
15.	Which of the following produces high traffic network? A. Variable routing <b>B. Flooding</b> C. Fixed routing D. Random routing	L1	
16.	In ..... routing, we assume that there is one node (or more) in each autonomous system that acts on behave of the entire autonomous system. A. distant vector <b>B. path vector</b> C. link state	L3	

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	D. multipoint	
17.	When a direct delivery is made, both the deliverer and receiver have the same .... A. routing table B. host id C. IP address <b>D. Net id</b>	L5
18.	In OSPF, a ..... link is a network with several routers attached to it. A. point-to-point <b>B. transient</b> C. stub D. multipoint	L3
19.	In ..... routing, the mask and the destination address are both 0.0.0.0 in routing table. A. next-hop B. host-specific C. network-specific <b>D. default</b>	L3
20.	In ..... the router forwards the receive packet through only one of its interfaces. A. unicasting <b>B. multicasting</b> C. broadcasting D. point to point	L4
21.	In asymmetric key cryptography, the private key is kept by: A. sender <b>B. receiver</b> C. sender and receiver D. all the connected devices to the network	L2
22.	Which one of the following computer network is built on the top of another network? A. prior network B. chief network C. prime network <b>D. overlay network</b>	L5
23.	The attacker using a network of compromised devices is known as _____ a) Internet <b>b) Botnet</b> c) Telnet d) D-net	L5
24.	Which of the following is a form of DoS attack? a) Vulnerability attack b) Bandwidth flooding c) Connection flooding <b>d) All of the mentioned</b>	L2
25.	The DoS attack, in which the attacker establishes a large number of half-open or fully open	L1

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	TCP connections at the target host is _____ a) Vulnerability attack b) Bandwidth flooding <b>c) Connection flooding</b> d) UDP flooding	
26	The DoS attack, in which the attacker sends deluge of packets to the targeted host is _____ a) Vulnerability attack <b>b) Bandwidth flooding</b> c) Connection flooding d) UDP flooding	L4
27	Sniffers can be prevented by using _____ a) Wired environment b) WiFi c) Ethernet LAN <b>d) Switched network</b>	
28	Firewalls are often configured to block _____ <b>a) UDP traffic</b> b) TCP traffic c) Sensitive traffic d) Best-effort traffic	L2
29	In a network, If P is the only packet being transmitted and there was no earlier transmission, which of the following delays could be zero? a) Propagation delay <b>b) Queuing delay</b> c) Transmission delay d) Processing delay	L3
30	Packet sniffers involve _____ a) Active receiver <b>b) Passive receiver</b> c) Legal receiver d) Partially-active receiver	L4