

6. The main characteristics of an ideal routing protocol for Ad Hoc wireless networks is
 - (a) It must maximize the use of resources such as bandwidth, memory and computing power
 - (b) It must be loop free and free from stale routes
 - (c) It must not converge to optimal routes once network topology becomes stable.
 - (d) quality of service should be poor as demanded by the application
7. One of the design goal of transport layer protocol for Adhoc wireless network is
 - (a) the transport should have mechanisms for congestion control and flow control
 - (b) the protocol should minimize throughput
 - (c) the protocol should not be able to adapt to the dynamics of the network
 - (d) the protocol should not maintain end to end semantics
8. Port address is also known as
 - (a) Service point address
 - (b) Receiver point address
 - (c) Sender point address
 - (d) Both B & C
9. Mobile IP suffers from many drawbacks such as
 - (a) limited band width and battery power
 - (b) low hand off delay
 - (c) high hand off delay
 - (d) low packet loss
10. IP _____ protocols are designed to handle the mobile node movement between two domains.
 - (a) macro-mobility
 - (b) micro-mobility
 - (c) routing
 - (d) hybrid

PART – B (3 x 8= 24 Marks)

(Answer any three of the following questions)

11. Explain the characteristics of wireless channels.. (8)
12. Discuss the various HIPERLAN standards defined for wireless Networks by ETSI (8)
13. How routing table is constructed in fisheye state routing protocol? Explain in details. (8)
14. List and brief various network and transport layer attacks in detail. (8)
15. How the cross layer feedback can be categorized? Explain in details with its advantages and disadvantages. (8)