

SRM Institute of Science and Technology College of Engineering and Technology School of Computing

Mode of Exam

OFFLINE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur - 603203, Chengalpattu District, Tamilnadu

Academic Year: 2022-2023 (ODD)

SET 2

ANSWER KEY

Test: CLAT-3 Date: 19-11-2022

Course Code & Title: 18CSE453T & Network Routing Algorithms Duration: 2 Hour

Year & Sem: III & V Max. Marks: 50

Course Articulation Matrix: (to be placed)

S.N O	CO/P O	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PO1 0	PO1 1	PO1 2	PSO 1	PSO 2	PSO 3
1	CO1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3		-	-
2	C02	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
3	CO3	3	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
4	CO4	3	3	3	3	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
5	CO5	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
6	CO6	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

	Part - A					
Inetra	(20x 1 = 20 Marks)					
Q.	Question	Marks	BL	CO	PO	PI
No						Code
1	A protocol on one router communicates with the same protocol	1	2	4	1	1.6.1
	running on neighbor routers?					
	A. In default and static routing.					
	B. In default routing.					
	C. In Static routing.					
	D. In dynamic routing Answer: D					
2	Which routing protocol has a maximum network diameter (hop	1	2.	4	2.	2.6.3
	count) of 15?	1	2	4	2	2.0.3
	A RIPv1					
	B RIPv2					
	C. EIGRP					
	D. RIPv1 and RIPv2					
	Answer : D					
3	What are the two routing protocols that a Cisco router is	1	1	4	1	1.6.1
	capable of redistributing into OSPF?					
	A. IP EIGRP and AppleTalk EIGRP					
	B. AppleTalk EIGRP and RIPv2					
	C. RIPv2 and IP EIGRP					
	D. IPX RIP & AppleTalk EIGRP					
	Answer :C					
4	Flooding is used to send packets to all the router in the	1	1	4	1	1.6.1
	Multicast Routing Protocol, but it creates					
	A. Holes					
	B. Loops					
	C. Links					
	D. Gaps					
	Answer :B					

5 Which of the following are the benefits provided by EIGRP? 1) Faster convergence ii) Partial routing updates iii) High bandwidth utilization iv) Route summarization A. i. iii and iv only B. i. ii and iii only C. ii. iii and iv only Answer: D 6 What is the correct order of the operations of OSPF? i) Hello packets ii) Propagation of link-state information and building of routing tables iii) Establishing adjacencies and synchronization of database A. i-ii-iii B. i-iii-ii C. iii-ii-i D. ii-i-iii Answer: B 7 EIGRP includes afor neighbour discovery and recovery. A. Hello Protocol B. IGRP Protocol C. RIP Protocol D. BGP Protocol D. BGP Protocol O. Berodicast multi-access D. Non-broadcast multi-access A. ISRP B. RIP-I C. EIGRP D. IS-IS Alswer: C If Touters in a single area are configured with the same priority value, what value does a router use for the OSPF Router ID in the absence of a loopback interface? A. The lowest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The highest IP address of any physical interface B. The imast be adaltoned and maintenance must involve a minimum number of nodes; iv. route computation and maintenance must involve a minimum number of nodes; iv. route computation and maintenance must involve a minimum number of nodes; iv. route computation and maintenance must involve a minimum number of nodes; iv. route computation and maintenance must involve a minim		******		_		_	
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iii) High bandwidth utilization A i, iii and iv only B, ii and iii only C, ii, iii and iv only D, i iii and iv only Answer: D What is the correct order of the operations of OSPF? i) Hello packets ii)Propagation of link-state information and building of routing tables iii) Establishing adjacencies and synchronization of database A, i-ii-iii B, i-ii-ii C, iii-ii-i D, ii-i-iii Answer: B FIGRP includes afor neighbour discovery and recovery. A. Hello Protocol B, IGRP Protocol B, IGRP Protocol C, RIP Protocol D, BGP Protocol B, IGRP Protocol C, RIP Protocol B, IGRP Protocol C, RIP Protocol C, RIP Protocol C, RIP Protocol D, BGP Protocol C, RIP Rotocol C, RIP							
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C. i,ii,iii D. I,ii,iii,iv							
D. I,ii,iii,iv							
Answer: D							
		Answer : D					

12	Which of the following network is using ISM band?	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
12	A. Cellular network	1	1	3	1	1.0.1
	B. Adhoc wireless network					
	C. Fixed line network					
	D. Bluetooth network					
	Answer: B					
12				5	1	1.61
13	Which is not a reactive routing information update protocol?	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
	A. DSR					
	B. AODV					
	C. DSDV					
	D. FORP					
	Answer: C					
14	What is the advantage of DSR has over DSDV due to its on-	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
	demand nature?.					
	New link is generated					
	 B. Routing adapts to load 					
	 C. Sequence number is updated 					
	 D. No New link is generated 					
	Answer: B					
15	The regions in hierarchical routing are grouped into	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
	A. Clusters					
	B. Zones					
	C. Blocks					
	D. Cells					
	Answer: A					
16	Which of the following is a not Topology information protocol?	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
	A. CGSR					
	B. FSR					
	C. HSR					
	D. PAR					
	Answer: D					
17	How many cluster head elected in Cluster head gateway switch	1	1	5	1	1.6.1
	routing protocol?	•	•	5	-	1.0.1
	A. 1					
	B. 2					
	C. 3					
	D. 4					
	Answer: A					
18		1	2	5	2	2.6.3
10	Which is not a type of Adhoc Wireless Routing Protocol Based	1	2	3		2.0.3
	on routing information? A. Proactive Routing Protocol					
	B. Hybrid Routing Protocol					
	C. Power Aware Routing Protocol					
	D. Reactive Routing Protocol					
10	Answer: C			-		1.61
19	PLMN has been developed to provide services for	1	1	6	1	1.6.1
	wireless subscribers					
	A. Voice					
	B. Video					
	C. Voice & Video					
	D. Image					
	Answer :A					
20	From the below options select the protocol it is free from	1	1	6	1	1.6.1
	loops, deadlock, and packet duplicates					
	A. Associativity Based Routing					
	B. Dynamic Source Routing Protocol					
	C. Ad hoc on-demand distance vector routing protocol					
	D. Dynamic source routing protocol					
	Answer: A					



SRM Institute of Science and Technology College of Engineering and Technology School of Computing

Mode of Exam

OFFLINE

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING TECHNOLOGIES

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur - 603203, Chengalpattu District, Tamilnadu

Academic Year: 2022-2023 (ODD)

SET 2

Test: CLAT-3

Course Code & Title: 18CSE453T & Network Routing Algorithms

Duration: 2 Hour

Year & Sem: III &V Max. Marks: 50

Course Articulation Matrix: (to be placed)

S.NO	CO/PO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
1	CO1	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3		-	-
2	C02	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-
3	CO3	3	3	1	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
4	CO4	3	3	3	3	3	1	-	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
5	CO5	3	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-	-
6	CO6	3	3	3	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-

Part – B
(2x5 = 10 Marks)

21 Compare Open Shortest Path First and Integrated IS-IS(intermediate systems)routing protocol.

similarities: 2 Marks different: 3 Marks

SIMILARITIES

- There are several similarities between IS-IS and OSPF:
- Both protocols provide network hierarchy through two-level areas.
- Both protocols use Hello packets to initially form adjacencies and then continue to maintainthem.
- Both protocols have the ability to do address summarization between areas.
- Both protocols maintain a link state database, and shortest path computation performed using Dijkstra's algorithm.
- Both protocols have the provision to elect a designated router for representing a broadcastnetwork.

Differences

- With OSPF, an area border router can sit on the boundary between the backbone area and a low-level
 area with some interfaces in the area while other interfaces are in the other
- area. In IS-IS, routers are entirely within one or the other area—the area borders are on links, not on routers.
- While OSPF packets are encapsulated in IP datagrams, IS-IS packets are directly encapsulated in link layer frames.
- The OSPF dimension-less link metric value is in the range 1 to 65,535, while IS-IS allows
- the metric value to be in the range 0 to 63 (narrow metric), which has been extended to the range 0 to 16,777,215 (wide metric).
- IS-IS being run directly over layer 2 is relatively safer than OSPF from spoofs or attacks.
- IS-IS keepalives can be used for MTU detection since they are MTU-sized TLVs that are explicitly
 checksummed and need to be verified as such.
- IS-IS allows overload declaration through an overload bit by a router to other routers.
- This is used, for example, by other routers to not consider an overloaded router in path computation.

(OR)

22 Draw and explain EIGRP packet format.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 0 1 2 3 4 5 6
Version	OpCode	Checksum
(1 byte)	(1 byte)	(2 bytes)
- 1 5 t	Fla	igs
	(4 by	vtes)
	Seque	
	(4 by	vtes)
	AC	
	(4 by	ytes)
	Autonomous Sy	ystem Number
	(4 by	vics)

Draw and Explain Next generation network architecture Diagram: 3 Marks

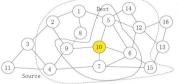
Explanation : 2 Marks



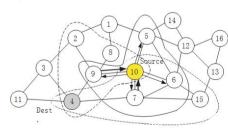


(OR)

Apply Zone routing protocol in node 10 and find the best path.

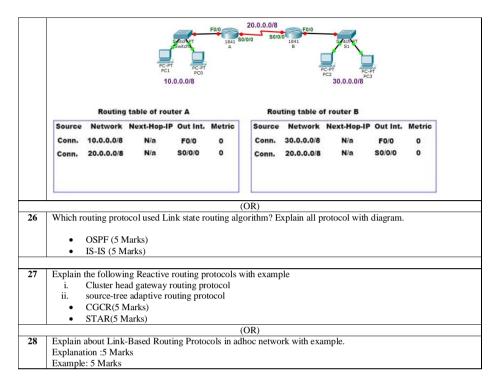


Answer:



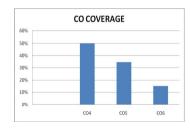
Part - C (2x10 = 20 Marks)

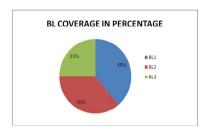
25 Create routing table for each router in the below router network.



*Performance Indicators are available separately for Computer Science and Engineering in AICTE examination reforms policy.

Course Outcome (CO) and Bloom's level (BL) Coverage in Questions





Approved by the Audit Professor/Course Coordinator