امتحان مادة: نظم تحكم بالحاسبات كود المادة: CSE 6704 : ٢٠١٣ ما ٢٠١٣ تاريخ الامتصان: ١ / ٩ / ٢٠١٣



الزمن ٣ ساعات- الدرجة من ١٠٠					الفرف تمهيدي ماجستير تحكم الى	
[1-a] What does the following terms mean? [5 marks]						
	SPI	$I^2C$	MAC	GAF	DSDV	
	AODV	OLSR	<b>GEAR</b>	LEACH	PAMAS	
[ 1-b ]	Name at least four	r techniques to	o reduce power	consumption in	WSN. And describe a	
	WSN application	categories.			[5 marks]	
[1-c]	protocol? Name a scenarios and exp solution:	it least two exa lain why you	amples for each	h category. Considerither a proactive	l a reactive routing der the following WSN or a reactive routing wer sensors report	
		d to detect the	presence of ve	chicles, where each	h sensor locally records	
	the times of vehic the sensor is expli		hese records a	re delivered to th	e base station only when [ 9 marks ]	
[ 2-a ]	Write short notes	on the follow			[8 marks]	
	i- Data freshness. iii- Challenges of	WSN.		Node architecture Types of attacks i		
[ 2-b ]	Explain briefly ho (i) concurrency so (ii) oversampling (iii) an acoustic so (iv) a magnetic se (v) a local power wireless sensor no	upported in Ti of sensor data ensor can be u nsor be emplo management s	overcome the sed to monitor yed to measur	the content of a pe the movement o	_	
[ 2-c ]	interference rang the left and right. (i) Node C sends t will it do so?	he communication and immediate neighbors to  Is E allowed to do so and [3 marks] another nodes are allowed [3 marks]				
[ 3-a ]	Give three reason both SOS and Ti			programming in V	WSNs. And explain how [ 6 marks ]	
[ 3-b ]					s control mechanism in a elay before accessing [ 6 marks ]	

[ 3-c ] Fig. 2 shows a number of nodes as small dots. Each node has a radio range of 2 units. How would the gray node positioned at (0, 0) route a packet to the gray node at position (9, 9) using GPSR? Indicate the visited nodes. [8 marks]

من فضلك اقلب الورقة

- [ 4-a ] What are the specific features of the IEEE 802.11 PSM and what are the main difficulties of using it in WSNs?. And explain why is the IEEE 802.15.4 standard preferable over the IEEE 802.11 standard for most WSNs?. [ 6 marks ]
- [ 4-b ] (i) Discuss why overhearing is a problem in a WSN, and explain how PAMAS addresses this problem.
  - (ii) Explain briefly T-MAC's ability to adapt the traffic density. And how does it address the "early sleeping problem". [3 marks]
- [ 4-c ] Consider the network topology in Fig. 3 where the lines indicate which nodes can interfere and communicate with each other. Assume a TDMA protocol with a frame size of 5 slots and that each node can only be sender or receiver during any time slot.
  - (i) Generate a schedule such that every node has an opportunity to communicate to all its neighbors. [4 marks]
  - (ii) For your schedule, how many slots in a frame could each node sleep to preserve energy? [3 marks]
  - (iii) Assume that node A sends a message to node E; how long does it take for E to receive the message using your schedule? (Explain your answer). [3 marks]
- [5-a] Give three reasons why dynamic power management is a crucial concern in WSNs. Give an example how a global power management can be realized at the link layer. [5 marks]
- [5-b] Why is time of synchronization needed in a WSN? Name at least three concrete examples. And explain why nondeterminism of communication latencies affects the time of synchronization.
- [ 5-c ] Explain some of the characteristics of a WSN that make routing security difficult to be implemented. And why do you think authentication can be a particularly significant problem in a WSN?

  [ 5 marks ]

