

# MSDF END SEMESTER MAKE-UP EXAMINATION (FEBRUARY 2022)

**COURSE CODE** : MULTI-SENSOR DATA FUSION  
**COURSE NAME** : ICE 4057  
**SEMESTER** : VII  
**DATE OF EXAM** : 24/02/2022  
**DURATION** : 45 + 3 minutes

**Instructions for Students:**

(1) ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS.

(2) EACH QUESTION CARRIES 1 MARK.

(3) YOU ARE INSTRUCTED TO INFORM THE INVIGILATOR AFTER SUBMISSION OF THIS FORM IN THE CHAT SECTION.

\* Required

\* This form will record your name, please fill your name.

1

STUDENT NAME: \*

2

REGISTRATION NUMBER: \*

3

**The fusion classification proposed by Dasarathy is based on \_\_\_\_\_. (1 Point)**

- ☐ I/O characteristics
- ☐ Fusion type
- ☐ None
- ☐ Sensor configuration

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Communication bottleneck is a drawback in \_\_\_\_\_ topology. (1 Point)

- ☐ Both Decentralized and Hierarchical
- ☐ Centralized
- ☐ Decentralized
- ☐ Hierarchical

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In image applications, fusing images of same scene taken during day and night with different cameras is an example for \_\_\_\_\_ sensor configuration. (1 Point)

- ☐ Competitive
- ☐ Cooperative
- ☐ Complementary
- ☐ None

6

State true or false

- a) PCA aims to achieve maximum class separability.
- b) PCA is a supervised technique used for dimensionality reduction.

(1 Point)

- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is true

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Spatial alignment is used as the primary fusion algorithm in \_\_\_\_\_ class of applications. (1 Point)

- ☐ Dal-FeO
- ☐ FeI-DeO
- ☐ FeI-FeO
- ☐ Dal-DaO

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\_\_\_\_\_ is a constraint for DDTW (1 Point)

- ☐ Slope constraint
- ☐ Continuity
- ☐ Boundary conditions
- ☐ Monotonicity

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State true or false:

(a) Spatial alignment is the conversion of local sensor observation time to common time axis.

(b) Continuity is one of the constraints in DTW.

(1 Point)

- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is true

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Histogram estimation is the approach used to calculate \_\_\_\_\_. (1 Point)

- ☐ Maximum information
- ☐ All of the above
- ☐ Mutual Information
- ☐ Multiple Information

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\_\_\_\_\_ is more commonly referred to as Image registration. (1 Point)

- ☐ Spatial alignment
- ☐ Temporal alignment
- ☐ Radiometric normalization
- ☐ Semantic alignment

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State true or false:

a) Min-Max is one of the parametric normalization functions.

b) Binarization is a method of radiometric normalization process for converting sensor measurements into values between 0 to 1.

(1 Point)

- ☐ a) is false and b) is true
- ☐ a) is false and b) is false
- ☐ a) is true and b) is false
- ☐ a) is true and b) is true

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Multiplication and division can be performed on \_\_\_\_\_ scale of measurement.

(1 Point)

- ☐ Ordinal
- ☐ Nominal
- ☐ Ratio
- ☐ Interval

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\_\_\_\_\_ method is a non-Bayesian method used for single target data association.

(1 Point)

- ☐ NNSF
- ☐ PDAF
- ☐ GNN
- ☐ None

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Which of the following is not a characteristic of NNSF. (1 Point)

- ☐ Simple to implement
- ☐ Non-Bayesian
- ☐ Used for single target tracking.
- ☐ Complex and expensive

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State true or false.

(a) The gating method helps in pruning matches that are geometrically unlikely from the start.

(b) Data association is the process of associating uncertain measurements to known tracks.

(1 Point)

- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is false

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\_\_\_\_\_ architecture represents both multi-sensor fusion and multi-sensor integration. (1 Point)

- ☐ Pau's
- ☐ Luo and Kay's
- ☐ JDL
- ☐ Thomopoulos's

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Level 4 of JDL model is \_\_\_\_\_ refinement. (1 Point)

- ☐ Situation
- ☐ Subobject
- ☐ Object
- ☐ Process

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Data fusion focuses on the detection of relationship and entities through \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning. (1 Point)

- ☐ a) Abductive
- ☐ b) Deductive
- ☐ c) Inductive
- ☐ d) Both a) and c)

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\_\_\_\_\_ reflects the commander's intent in the context of mission goals and priorities.

(1 Point)

- ☐ Information needs
- ☐ Objective setting
- ☐ Task and plans
- ☐ Observability context

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The duality of Impact is \_\_\_\_\_ in resource management. (1 Point)

- ☐ Plan
- ☐ Objective
- ☐ Resource
- ☐ Control

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The level 1 of the resource management system is \_\_\_\_\_. (1 Point)

- ☐ Resource relationship management
- ☐ Mission objective management
- ☐ Resource response management
- ☐ Design management

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In distributed blackboard data fusion model, C represents \_\_\_\_\_ of sensor measurement. (1 Point)

- ☐ Correct value
- ☐ Correlation value
- ☐ Certain level
- ☐ Confidence level



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In \_\_\_\_\_ level of Thomopoulos architecture, data is combined based on a statistical model. (1 Point)

- ☐ Evidence
- ☐ Sensor
- ☐ Dynamics
- ☐ Signal

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The user requirement(UR) level 4 represents \_\_\_\_\_. (1 Point)

- ☐ Information needs
- ☐ Tasks and plans
- ☐ Collection objectives
- ☐ Dynamic replanning

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Cost or benefit analysis is the characteristic of recommended data fusion \_\_\_\_\_ level. (1 Point)

- ☐ Situation assessment
- ☐ Entity assessment
- ☐ Impact assessment
- ☐ Signal/feature assessment

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Dasarathy's \_\_\_\_\_ I/O model represents Model-based feature extraction. (1 Point)

- ☐ DEI-FEO
- ☐ DEI-DAO
- ☐ FEI-DAO
- ☐ DAI-DEO

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State true or false

- a) Bayesian filter technique is a probabilistic filtering technique.
- b) Kalman filtering works mainly based on the state matrix.

(1 Point)

- ☐ a)is false and b) is false
- ☐ a)is true and b) is false
- ☐ a)is false and b) is true
- ☐ a)is true and b) is true

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\_\_\_\_\_ filter is a recursive estimator. (1 Point)

- ☐ None
- ☐ Bayesian
- ☐ Information
- ☐ Kalman

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The objective of \_\_\_\_\_ filtering is to remove unrelated data from the huge data stream. (1 Point)

- ☐ Bayesian
- ☐ Information
- ☐ None
- ☐ Kalman

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In the given Bayes equation,  $P(z | x)$  represents \_\_\_\_\_. (1 Point)

$$P(x | z) = \frac{P(z | x)P(x)}{P(z)}.$$

- ☐ Prior probability density function
- ☐ Conditional probability density function
- ☐ Likelihood
- ☐ Posterior distribution

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State true or false:

(a) Track splitting does not completely decompose a multiple target tracking problem into single target problems.

(b) Global NNSF used for multi-object tracking is also called a greedy algorithm.

(1 Point)

- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is true
- ☐ (a) is false and (b) is false
- ☐ (a) is true and (b) is false

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