

1. According to the Oxford Dictionary (Jan 2022), what defines the Internet of Things (IoT)? (Easy)*

- A) Direct communication between devices using wired channels
- B) Connection of everyday objects via the internet to share data
- C) Human-created content combined through explicit links
- D) A network of devices using only wireless protocols like Bluetooth

****Answer:** B) Connection of everyday objects via the internet to share data**

2. Which IoT level involves a single node performing sensing, storing data, and hosting the application? (Easy)*

- A) Level-1
- B) Level-3
- C) Level-5
- D) Level-6

****Answer:** A) Level-1**

3. What is a key difference between traditional networks and IoT in terms of content consumption? (Easy)*

- A) IoT content is consumed by request, while traditional networks push information
- B) Traditional networks use explicit links, while IoT uses explicit operations
- C) IoT content is pushed automatically, while traditional networks rely on human requests
- D) Traditional networks focus on action, while IoT answers questions

****Answer:** C) IoT content is pushed automatically, while traditional networks rely on human requests**

4. Which of the following is NOT part of the IoT 4S rule? (Medium)**

- A) Scalable
- B) Secure
- C) Symmetrical
- D) Smart

****Answer:** C) Symmetrical**

5. What is the primary purpose of a "digital twin" in IoT? (Hard)**

- A) To replace physical systems entirely
- B) To simulate real-time sensor data and improve system performance
- C) To act as a backup for cloud storage
- D) To enable human interaction with IoT devices

****Answer:** B) To simulate real-time sensor data and improve system performance**

6. Which communication protocol is NOT typically associated with IoT? (Easy)**

- A) ZigBee
- B) HTTP/3
- C) RFID
- D) Bluetooth

****Answer:** B) HTTP/3**

7. IoT Level-5 systems are most suitable for which scenario? (Hard)**

- A) A single sensor monitoring room temperature
- B) A wireless sensor network with computationally intensive data analysis
- C) A cloud-based application with minimal data storage
- D) A home security system using local data processing

****Answer:** B) A wireless sensor network with computationally intensive data analysis**

8. What distinguishes Machine-to-Machine (M2M) from Ambient Intelligence (Aml)? (Medium)**

- A) M2M requires human intervention, while Aml does not
- B) M2M focuses on device communication, while Aml focuses on human-environment interaction
- C) Aml uses only wired protocols, while M2M uses wireless
- D) Aml is a subset of IoT, while M2M is not

****Answer:** B) M2M focuses on device communication, while Aml focuses on human-environment**

9. Which IoT application domain includes "smart hospitals" and "patients surveillance"? (Easy)**

- A) Energy Management
- B) Healthcare
- C) Transportation
- D) Agriculture

****Answer:** B) Healthcare**

10. Why might local processing be "sometimes overlooked" in IoT systems? (Hard)**

- A) Cloud storage is cheaper
- B) Most data pushed to the cloud is irrelevant
- C) Local processing requires human intervention
- D) IoT devices lack sufficient processing power

****Answer:** B) Most data pushed to the cloud is irrelevant**
