1. What is the IoT equation according to the text? (Easy)**
A) Physical Object + Cloud + Sensors
B) Physical Object + Controller, Sensor and Actuator + Internet
C) Human Interaction + Internet + Data Analytics
D) Machine Learning + Actuators + Protocols
****Answer:** B) Physical Object + Controller, Sensor and Actuator + Internet**
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2. Which IoT level involves cloud-based analysis and applications with a single node? (Medium)**
A) Level-1
B) Level-2
C) Level-3
D) Level-4
****Answer:** C) Level-3**
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3. A smart city project uses multiple sensors to monitor traffic and sends data to the cloud for real-
A) Level-2
B) Level-4
C) Level-5
D) Level-6
****Answer:** B) Level-4**
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4. What does the "4S rule" in IoT systems emphasize? (Easy)**
A) Speed, Security, Scalability, Sensors
B) Simple, Secure, Smart, Scalable
C) Storage, Sensors, Software, Safety
D) Stability, Speed, Software, Security
****Answer:** B) Simple, Secure, Smart, Scalable**
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5. Which of the following is NOT listed as an IoT communication protocol in the text? (Medium)**
A) ZigBee
B) Bluetooth
C) HTTP
D) RFID
****Answer:** C) HTTP**
---

6. Which challenge is NOT explicitly mentioned in the text regarding IoT? (Hard)**
A) Long battery lifetime requirements
B) Data privacy concerns
C) Scalability of systems
D) High computational costs for analysis
****Answer:** B) Data privacy concerns**
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7. According to the Oxford Dictionary definition in the text, what enables IoT devices to share data?
A) Human interaction
B) The internet
C) Local storage
D) Machine-to-machine protocols
****Answer:** B) The internet**
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8. Which application domain of IoT includes "environmental monitoring" and "soil moisture checks
A) Healthcare
B) Agriculture
C) Smart Cities
D) Energy Management
****Answer:** B) Agriculture**
---

9. In IoT Level-5, what role does the coordinator node play? (Hard)**
A) Performs local data analysis
B) Acts as a cloud-based application host
C) Collects data from end nodes and sends it to the cloud
D) Simulates real-time sensor data
****Answer:** C) Collects data from end nodes and sends it to the cloud**
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10. What distinguishes Ambient Intelligence (AmI) from Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication
A) AmI focuses on human presence responsiveness, while M2M involves direct device communication.
B) AmI uses cloud computing, while M2M relies on local networks.
C) AmI requires human intervention, while M2M is fully automated.
D) AmI is limited to healthcare, while M2M applies to industrial systems.
****Answer:** A) AmI focuses on human presence responsiveness, while M2M involves direct device**