1. Which of the following is the IoT equation as defined in the text? (Easy)**
A) Sensor + Actuator + Cloud = IoT
B) Physical Object + Controller, Sensor and Actuator + Internet = IoT
C) Machine + Protocol + Data = IoT
D) Human + Device + Network = IoT
Answer:** B) Physical Object + Controller, Sensor and Actuator + Internet = IoT
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2. According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), what defines IoT? (Easy)**
A) Direct communication between devices using wireless protocols
B) The connection of everyday objects via the internet to share data
C) A network of industrial machines for automation
D) Human-controlled devices linked through cloud computing
Answer:** B) The connection of everyday objects via the internet to share data
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3. What is a key difference between traditional networks and IoT in terms of content creation? (Med
A) Traditional networks use human-generated content, while IoT uses machine-generated content.
B) IoT relies on explicit links, while traditional networks use operations.
C) Traditional networks prioritize action, while IoT answers questions.
D) IoT requires human intervention, while traditional networks do not.
Answer:** A) Traditional networks use human-generated content, while IoT uses machine-genera
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4. Which IoT level is characterized by a single node storing data locally and performing computatic
A) Level-1
B) Level-3
C) Level-5
D) Level-6
Answer:** A) Level-1
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5. What is the primary purpose of a "digital twin" in IoT? (Medium)**
A) To replace physical systems entirely
B) To simulate real-time sensor data and generate performance recommendations
C) To encrypt data transmitted to the cloud
D) To reduce the need for sensors in industrial applications
Answer:** B) To simulate real-time sensor data and generate performance recommendations
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6. Which of the following is NOT listed as an IoT enabling technology in the text? (Hard)**
A) Wireless Sensor Networks
B) Blockchain
C) Big Data Analytics
D) Embedded Systems
Answer:** B) Blockchain
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7. The "4S Rule" for IoT systems includes all EXCEPT: (Medium)**
A) Simple
B) Secure
C) Sustainable
D) Scalable
Answer: C) Sustainable**
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8. Which IoT application domain includes "intelligent traffic control systems" and "RFID tag commu
A) Healthcare
B) Transportation
C) Energy Management
D) Agriculture
Answer: B) Transportation**
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9. In a Level-5 IoT system, what role does the coordinator node play? (Hard)**
A) It performs local analysis and stores data in the cloud.
B) It collects data from end nodes and sends it to the cloud.
C) It hosts the application and visualizes results.
D) It simulates sensor data for testing.
Answer: B) It collects data from end nodes and sends it to the cloud.**
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10. What distinguishes Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communication from IoT? (Medium)**
A) M2M requires human intervention, while IoT does not.
B) M2M focuses on direct device-to-device communication, while IoT extends to internet-based systems.
C) M2M uses cloud computing, while IoT relies on local storage.
D) M2M is limited to industrial applications, while IoT is consumer-focused.
Answer: B) M2M focuses on direct device-to-device communication, while IoT extends to intern**