

****1. What is the primary definition of IoT according to the Oxford Dictionary (2022)?****

(Easy)

- A. A network of industrial machines communicating via 5G.
- B. The connection of everyday devices via the internet to share data.
- C. A system requiring human interaction for data exchange.
- D. Communication between devices using specialized protocols like ZigBee.

****Answer:** B**

****2. Which component is *not* part of the IoT equation mentioned in the text?****

(Easy)

- A. Controller, Sensor, and Actuator
- B. Physical Object
- C. Blockchain Technology
- D. Internet Connectivity

****Answer:** C**

****3. Which IoT level involves *cloud-based storage, computationally intensive analysis*, and a single node**

(Medium)

- A. Level-1
- B. Level-2
- C. Level-3
- D. Level-5

****Answer:** C**

****4. In IoT, how does content creation differ from traditional networks?****

(Hard)

- A. IoT relies on human-generated content, while traditional networks use machine-generated data.
- B. IoT uses search engines to retrieve information, while traditional networks push data automatically.
- C. IoT content is created by machines, while traditional networks rely on human-generated content.
- D. Both IoT and traditional networks primarily use human-generated content.

****Answer:** C**

****5. What best describes "Digital Twins" in IoT?****

(Hard)

- A. A method to secure IoT devices using encryption.
- B. A cloud-based application for user interaction.
- C. A physical replica of cloud infrastructure.
- D. A digital simulation mirroring a physical system to provide real-time recommendations.

****Answer:** D**

****Explanation of Key Answers:****

- ****Q3:**** Level-3 IoT systems involve cloud storage and computationally intensive analysis, distinguishing
- ****Q4:**** The text states that IoT content is created by machines, contrasting with traditional networks whe
- ****Q5:**** Digital Twins are defined as digital simulations that mirror physical systems to optimize performan