1. According to the Oxford Dictionary (Jan 2022), how is the Internet of Things (IoT) defined? (Easy

A) A network of everyday objects with sensors and software communicating via human interaction.

B) The integration of blockchain technology with physical devices for secure data exchange.

C) The connection of devices within everyday objects via the internet, enabling them to share data.

D) A system where machines learn from user behavior to automate tasks.

Answer: C) The connection of devices within everyday objects via the internet, enabling them to

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2. How does content consumption differ between traditional networks and IoT systems? (Medium)*

A) Traditional networks rely on machines to generate content, while IoT uses humans.

B) Traditional networks consume content by request, while IoT pushes information automatically.

C) IoT requires explicit links to combine content, unlike traditional networks.

D) Traditional networks emphasize timely actions, while IoT focuses on answering questions.

Answer: B) Traditional networks consume content by request, while IoT pushes information aut

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

A) Simple

B) Secure

C) Scalable

D) Stable

Answer: D) Stable

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4. Which IoT level involves multiple end nodes sending data to a coordinator node, with computatio

A) Level-1 (Device Level)

B) Level-3 (Cloud Analysis and Applications)

C) Level-5 (Coordinator Node)

D) Level-6 (Independent Nodes with Cloud Communication)

Answer: C) Level-5 (Coordinator Node)

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5. In which application domain would IoT systems like "Smart Hospitals" and "Patient Surveillance

A) Environmental Monitoring

B) Energy Management

C) Healthcare

D) Transportation

Answer: C) Healthcare