Introduction to

Internet of Things

Assignment-Week

12

TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ/MSQ

Number ofquestions:**15**   **Total marks: 15 X 1= 15**

QUESTION 1:

The two types of data analysis are _____.

  a. Qualitative and Quantitative
  b. Repetitive and Quantitative
  c. Repetitive and Qualitative
  d. All of these

Correct Answer: a. Qualitative and Quantitative

Detailed Solution: Qualitative and Quantitative are the two types of data analysis. (Please refer Lecture 56@2:33)

QUESTION 2:

Which of the following is a principle of Qualitative analysis?

  a. Notice things
  b. Think about things
  c. Collect things
  d. All of these

Correct Answer: d. All of these

Detailed Solution: The three principles of Qualitative analysis are: Notice things, think about things and collect things. (Please refer Lecture 56@4:12)

QUESTION 3:

Select the statement(s) that denote the type of ANOVA.

Statement I: One way analysis

Statement II: Two way analysis

Statement III: K-way analysis

    a. Statement I
    b. Statement II
    c. Statements I, II, and III
    d. None of these

Correct Answer: c. Statements I, II, and III

Detailed Solution: The types of ANOVA includes One way analysis, Two way analysis and K-way analysis (Please refer Lecture 56@11:57)

QUESTION 4:

What is the type of the data dispersion?

    a. Range
    b. Average absolute deviation
    c. Variance
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: d. All of these

Detailed Solution: Range, average absolute deviation and variation are the type of data dispersions. (Please refer Lecture 56@13:43)

QUESTION 5:

The process by which numerical data is analyzed is known as _____.

   a. Qualitative analysis

   b. Quantitative analysis

   c. None of these

   d. All of these

Correct Answer: b. Quantitative analysis

Detailed Solution: Quantitative analysis is the process by which numerical data is analyzed. (Please refer Lecture 56@4:47)

QUESTION 6:

The mathematical equation that is formulated in the form of relationships between variables is known as _____.

   a. Logical model

   b. Relational model

   c. Data dispersion

   d. Statistical model

Correct Answer: d. Statistical model

Detailed Solution: The mathematical equation that is formulated in the form of relationships between variables is known as Statistical model (Please refer Lecture 56@7:53)

QUESTION 7:

What are the two types of statistical models?

    a. Qualitative and quantitative

    b. Complete and incomplete

    c. Regression and dispersion

    d. None of these

Correct Answer: b. Complete and incomplete

Detailed Solution: Complete and incomplete are two types of statistical **models** (Please refer Lecture 56@8:11)

QUESTION 8:

Contingency table is also known as?

    a. Cross tabulation

    b. Cross table

    c. All of these

    d. None of these

Correct Answer: c. All of these

Detailed Solution: Contingency table is also known as Cross tabulation and Cross table. (Please refer Lecture 56@14:36)

QUESTION 9:

Advances in sensor and connectivity have disabled preventive care.

    a. True
    b. False

Correct Answer: b. False

Detailed Solution: Advances in sensor and connectivity have disabled preventive care. (Please refer Lecture 58@4:22)

QUESTION 10:

Which of the following is a feature of IoT Healthcare?.

    a. Non-invasive monitoring
    b. Cloud-based analytics
    c. Wireless transmission
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: d. All of these

Detailed Solution: Non-invasive monitoring, Cloud-based analytics and Wireless transmission are all types of IoT healthcare. (Please refer Lecture 58@12:36)

QUESTION 11:

Which of the following are components of IoT?

    a. Sensing layer
    b. Aggregated layer
    c. Processing layer
    d. All of these

Correct Answer: d. All of these

Detailed Solution: Sensing layer, Aggregated layer, Processing layer and cloud platform are components of IoT. (Please refer Lecture 58@8:17)

QUESTION 12:

Which of the following is the advantage of activity monitoring?

    a. Hard integration

    b. <mark>Long term monitoring</mark>

    c. Expensive

    d. None of these

Correct Answer: b. Long term monitoring

Detailed Solution: Long term monitoring is one of the advantages of Activity monitoring. (Please refer Lecture 59@16:17)

QUESTION 13:

Deep learning based data analysis cannot be performed on videos

    a. True

    b. <mark>False</mark>

Correct Answer: b. False

Detailed Solution: Deep learning based data analysis can be done on sensor data, images and videos. (Please refer Lecture 59@19:34)

QUESTION 14:

Which of the following is true for in-place activity monitoring data analysis?

    a. Low power

    b. Good network connection required

    c. On-device

    d. Group-based analytics

Correct Answer: c. On device

Detailed Solution: In-place activity monitoring data analysis is on-device and power intensive (Please refer Lecture 59@20:10)

QUESTION 15:

Fill in the blank. Processing the handheld activity device data with artificial intelligence can be used for _____.

    a. Fall detection

    b. Heart rate detection

    c. Vehicle detection

    d. All of these

Correct Answer: a. Fall detection

Detailed Solution: Processing the handheld activity device data with artificial intelligence can be used for detecting sudden fall of a person. (Please refer Lecture 60@11:56)

*************END***********