



### **Introduction to**

### **Internet of Things**

Assignment-Week 3

TYPE OF QUESTION: MCQ/MSQ

Number of questions: 15

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

### **OUESTION 1:**

State whether the following statement is true or false.

Statement: Wired HART lacks a network layer.

a. True

b. False

**Correct Answer: a. True** 

**Detailed Solution:** Wired HART lacks a network layer.

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 05:22

#### **OUESTION 2:**

The HART physical layer is derived from	protocol and operates only in
GHz ISM band.	

- a. IEEE 802.15.4, 2.4
- b. IEEE 802.15.4, 4.8
- c. IEEE 802.16.5, 4.8
- d. None of these

**Correct Answer: a. IEEE 802.15.4, 2.4** 

**Detailed Solution:** The HART physical layer is derived from IEEE 802.15.4 protocol and operates only in 2.4 GHz ISM band.

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 05:43





### **OUESTION 3:**

State whether the following statement is True or False

Statement: Super-frames in HART consist of grouped 20ms wide timeslots.

a. True

b. False

**Correct Answer: b. False** 

**Detailed Solution:** Super-frames in HART consist of grouped 10ms wide timeslots.

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 07:05

\_\_\_\_\_ identifies channels consistently affected by interference and removes themfrom use.

- a. Channel hopping
- b. Channel aggregating
- c. Channel blacklisting
- d. Frequency aggregating

**Correct Answer: c. Channel Blacklisting** 

**Detailed Solution:**Channel Blacklisting identifies channels consistently affected by interference and removes them from use.

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 07:30

#### **OUESTION 5:**

The \_\_\_\_\_ supervises each node in the network and guides them on when and where to send packets.

- a. Application manager
- b. Network manager
- c. Trust manager
- d. None of these

Correct Answer: b. Network manager

**Detailed Solution:** The Network manager supervises each node in the network and guides them on when and where to send packets..

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 12:14



### NPTEL Online Certification Courses





<b>OUES</b>	TIO	N	6:

OUESTION 6:
NFC is designed for use by devices within to each other?
a. Close proximity
b. No near contact
c. Both (a) and (b)
d. None of these
Correct Answer: a. Close proximity
<b>Detailed Solution:</b> NFC is designed for use by devices within close proximity to each other.
See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 17:43
OUESTION 7:
contain information which is readable by other devices, however it cannot read
information itself.
a. Active NFC devices
b. Dumb NFC devices
c. Passive NFC devices
d. None of these
Correct Answer: c. Passive NFC devices
<b>Detailed Solution:</b> Passive NFC devices contain information which is readable by oth devices, however it cannot read information itself.
See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 18:33
OUESTION 8:
NFC devices work on the principle of?
a. Magnetic introduction
b. Magnetic induction
<ul><li>c. Both (a) and (b)</li><li>d. None of these</li></ul>
Correct Answer: b. Magnetic induction
<b>Detailed Solution:</b> NFC devices work on the principle of magnetic induction.
See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 20:00





### **OUESTION 9:**

Which of these is NOT a mode of operation NFC?

- a. Server-to-Server
- b. Peer-to-Peer
- c. Read/Write
- d. Card emulation

Correct Answer: a. Server-to-server

**Detailed Solution:** There are primarily three modes of operation in NFC as –

- a. Peer-to-peer
- b. Read/Write
- c. Card emulation

See lecture 11 (Connectivity Technologies-III) @ 23:00

#### **OUESTION 10:**

State whether the following statement is true or false

Statement: Paging in Bluetooth is the process of forming a connection between two Bluetooth devices.

a. True

b. False

**Correct Answer: a. True** 

**Detailed Solution:** Paging in Bluetooth is the process of forming a connection between two Bluetooth devices.

See lecture 12 (Connectivity Technologies-IV) @ 05:32





### **OUESTION 11:**

There are	modes of operation i	n Bluetooth.
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a 3

b. 4

c. 5

d. None of these

Correct Answer: b. 4

**Detailed Solution:** There are 4 modes of operation in Bluetooth.

See lecture 12 (Connectivity Technologies-IV) @ 06:48

### **OUESTION 12:**

Zwave uses \_\_\_\_\_ for signaling and control?

a. Light

b. RF

c. Sound

d. None of these

Correct Answer: b. RF

**Detailed Solution:** Zwave uses RF for signaling and control.

See lecture 13 (Connectivity Technologies-V) @ 2:40

### **OUESTION 13:**

Which of the following is/are not a constraint on sensor nodes?

- a. Must consume high power
- b. Not be adaptive to the environment
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of these

Correct Answer: c. Both (a) and (b)

**Detailed Solution:** Sensor nodes -

a. Must consume extremely low power

b. Be adaptive to the environment

See lecture 14 (Sensor Networks-I) @ 14:35





#### **OUESTION 14:**

are simply those that are unable to perform an operation; this could be because of power failure and environmental events. a. Normal nodes b. Failed nodes c. Badly failed nodes d. None of these **Correct Answer: b. Failed nodes Detailed Solution:** Failed nodes are simply those that are unable to perform an operation; this could be because of power failure and environmental events. See lecture 15 (Sensor Networks-II) @ 03:52 **OUESTION 15:** Dumb behavior of sensor nodes is \_\_\_\_\_\_ in nature (as it is dependent on the effects of the environmental conditions). a. Temporal b. Spatial c. Both (a) and (b) d. None of these **Correct Answer: a. Temporal Detailed Solution:** Dumb behavior of sensor nodes is Temporal in nature (as it is dependent on the effects of the environmental conditions). See lecture 15 (Sensor Networks-II) @05:40 \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***END**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*