

- 001.** In IoT applications, a pressure sensor is used to measure \_\_\_\_\_ **B**  
 A the atmospheric pressure in different Geographical location  
 B the pressure in hydraulics systems  
 C Both (a) and (b)  
 D None of the above
- 002.** What does a magnetostrictive sensor measure? **A**  
 A Time-varying strain in ferromagnetic materials  
 B Time-varying strain in non ferromagnetic material  
 C Both of the above  
 D None of the above
- 003.** What does a PIR sensor detect? **D**  
 A Motion of human body parts  
 B Pulse  
 C Blood pressure  
 D Infrared radiation from human body
- 004.** Which of the following is/are not referred to as the electrical variations of gas sensing methods? **B**  
 A Polymer  
 B Gas chromatograph  
 C CNT or carbon nanotube  
 D MOS or Metal Oxide Semiconductors
- 005.** Which of the following IEEE standards is followed by the physical and MAC layer protocols in ZigBee?. **B**  
 A IEEE 801.15.4  
 B IEEE 802.15.4  
 C IEEE 803.15.4  
 D IEEE 804.15.4
- 006.** What does a DHT sensor measure? **C**  
 A Temperature  
 B Humidity  
 C Both (a) and (b)  
 D None of the above
- 007.** Coordinator ZigBee devices act as the bridge between \_\_\_\_\_. **A**  
 A Different networks  
 B Different edge devices  
 C Different fog devices  
 D All of the above
- 008.** How many network topologies are supported by ZigBee? **C**  
 A 2  
 B 4  
 C 3  
 D 5
- 009.** Standard ports of MQTT are \_\_\_\_\_. **D**  
 A I2C  
 B SSL  
 C USART  
 D TCP/IP
- 010.** Full form of MQTT \_\_\_\_\_. **A**  
 A Message Queuing Telemetry Transport  
 B Message Queuing Telegram Transport  
 C Message Queue Telegram Transport  
 D Message Queue Telemetry Transport
- 011.** What are the key components of a M2M system? **C**  
 A Vortex DDS  
 B Smart Homes  
 C Sensors and Wi-Fi  
 D Protocols
- 012.** URI and content type support is which protocol feature? **D**  
 A SPI  
 B UDP  
 C HTTP  
 D CoAP
- 013.** Which is an open standard? **B**  
 A CoAP  
 B MQTT  
 C XMPP  
 D HTTP
- 014.** MQTT is \_\_\_\_\_ oriented. **B**  
 A Data  
 B Message  
 C Network  
 D Device
- 015.** Which of the following do(es) not refer to the typical communication requirements in industries? **A**  
 A Very high duty-cycle  
 B Real-time  
 C Very low latency  
 D None of the above
- 016.** MQTT is mainly used for \_\_\_\_\_. **A**  
 A M2M communication  
 B Device communication  
 C Internet communication  
 D Wireless communication

- 017.** CoAP provides which of the following requirements? **D**  
 A Multicast support and simplicity      B Low overhead and multicast support  
 C Simplicity and low overhead      D Multicast support, Low over head, and simplicity
- 018.** What is the RAM and ROM size in CoAP? **B**  
 A 100 KiB of RAM and 10 KiB of ROM      B 10 KiB of RAM and 100 KiB of ROM  
 C 10 KiB of RAM and 250 KiB of ROM      D 250 KiB of RAM and 10 KiB of ROM
- 019.** Standard port number for secure MQTT is **C**  
 A 1883      B 8000  
 C 8883      D 8888
- 020.** Bluetooth 5.0 promises **C**  
 A 4x Speed, 2x Range, 2x Data      B 6x Speed, 3x Range, 3x Data  
 C 2x Speed, 4x Range, 8x Data      D 3x Speed, 4x Range, 8x Data
- 021.** Which layer is CoAP? **C**  
 A Control layer      B Transport layer  
 C Service layer      D Application layer
- 022.** The core of the protocol is specified in \_\_\_\_\_ **B**  
 A RFC 7254      B RFC 7252  
 C RFC 7452      D RFC 7524
- 023.** CoAP is specialized in \_\_\_\_\_ **A**  
 A Internet applications      B Device applications  
 C Wireless applications      D Wired applications
- 024.** CoAP is designed for use between devices on the same constrained network. **A**  
 A True      B CSMA/CD  
 C Both (a) and (b)      D None of the above
- 025.** The architecture of Bluetooth is called \_\_\_\_\_ **B**  
 A Scatternet      B Piconet  
 C Master and slave      D None of the above
- 026.** A \_\_\_\_\_ node is a node from which data is being sent **A**  
 A Master node      B Slave node  
 C Data node      D All of the above
- 027.** In which node the data is being received? **B**  
 A Master node      B Slave node  
 C Data node      D All of the above
- 028.** The Bluetooth technologies used in \_\_\_\_\_ **D**  
 A Wireless keyboard      B Wireless mouse  
 C Headsets      D All of the above
- 029.** The spectrum used by Bluetooth starts from \_\_\_\_\_ and ends at \_\_\_\_\_ **A**  
 A 2402 MHz, 2.483.5 MHZ      B 2302 MHz, 2.483 MHZ  
 C 2300 MHz, 2.400 MHZ      D None of the above
- 030.** How many channels do Bluetooth consists? **A**  
 A 79 channels      B 69 channels  
 C 89 channels      D 99 channels
- 031.** The frequency band of Bluetooth radio is around \_\_\_\_\_ **D**  
 A 2.1 GHz      B 2.2GHz  
 C 2.3 GHz      D 2.4 GHz
- 032.** What are the benefits of Bluetooth technology? **D**  
 A Cable replacement, ease of file sharing      B Internet connectivity  
 C Low-cost technology      D All of the above
- 033.** TCP and UDP are called \_\_\_\_\_ **C**  
 A Application protocols      B Session protocols  
 C Transport protocols      D Network protocols
- 034.** UDP packets are called as \_\_\_\_\_ **D**

- A Segments  
C Checksum
- B Frames  
D Datagrams
- 035.** \_\_\_\_\_ does not provide reliable end to end communication. **B**
- A TCP  
C TCP & UDP
- B UDP  
D None of the above
- 036.** Which of the following is false with respect to UDP? **A**
- A connection-oriented  
C Transport layer protocol
- B Unreliable  
D Low overhead
- 037.** How many layers are present in the Bluetooth technology? **C**
- A Two layers  
C Four layers
- B Three layers  
D None of the above
- 038.** The Bluetooth technology is also a \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Wired technology  
C Wired LAN technology
- B Wireless LAN technology  
D None of the above
- 039.** What is the advantage of using Bluetooth technology? **D**
- A Wireless technology, cheap  
C Robust, low energy consumption
- B Very simple to form a piconet technology  
D All of the above
- 040.** What are the disadvantages of Bluetooth technology? **C**
- A Wireless technology, cheap  
C Low in bandwidth
- B Very simple to form a piconet technology  
D All of the above
- 041.** TCP is **A**
- A connection-oriented protocol  
C both A and B
- B connectionless protocol  
D None of the above
- 042.** TCP is a \_\_\_\_\_ protocol **A**
- A byte oriented  
C block oriented
- B message oriented  
D None of the above
- 043.** TCP groups a number of bytes together into a packet called a \_\_\_\_\_ **B**
- A User datagram  
C datagram
- B segment  
D None of the above
- 044.** TCP is an \_\_\_\_\_ protocol **A**
- A reliable  
C best effort delivery
- B un reliable  
D None of the above
- 045.** Total length field in UDP packet header is the length of \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A Only UDP header  
C Only checksum
- B Only data  
D UDP header plus data
- 046.** Which is the correct expression for the length of UDP datagram? **A**
- A  $\text{UDP length} = \text{IP length} - \text{IP headers length}$   
C  $\text{UDP length} = \text{IP length} + \text{IP headers length}$
- B  $\text{UDP length} = \text{UDP length} - \text{UDP headers length}$   
D  $\text{UDP length} = \text{UDP length} + \text{UDP headers length}$
- 047.** What is the main advantage of UDP? **C**
- A More overload  
C Low overhead
- B Reliable  
D Fast
- 048.** What is the header size of a UDP packet? **A**
- A 8 bytes  
C 16 bytes
- B 8 bits  
D 124 bytes
- 049.** \_\_\_\_\_ an open source stack for gateways and the edge. **D**
- A Eclipse Kapua  
C Intercloud
- B Red Hat  
D Eclipse Kura
- 050.** \_\_\_\_\_ reduces the adoption and learning curve for the end user. **A**
- A Intuitive  
C Commands
- B IoT  
D Devices

- 051.** Most common application for voice control application are \_\_\_\_ **C**  
 A Home security B Family health monitoring  
 C Home security and health monitoring D Business
- 052.** \_\_\_\_\_ either built into smoke alarm and thermostat or in the form of small plug in. **A**  
 A Microphones B Loudspeaker  
 C Microphone and loudspeaker D MIC
- 053.** Open IoT manages the registration, data acquisition, deployment of sensors and interconnected of objects, through which network? **B**  
 A GSN B X-GSN  
 C LSM D HTTP
- 054.** Internet of Things needs a lot of network connection. What is the proposed white Space radio standard called? **C**  
 A Bluetooth B WiMax  
 C Weightless D Zigbee
- 055.** Communication in TCP is \_\_\_\_ **C**  
 A simplex B Half-Duplex  
 C Full-Duplex D None of the above
- 056.** In Bluetooth technology the access method used in the baseband layer is **A**  
 A Time Division Multiplexing B Frequency Division Multiplexing  
 C Code Division Multiplexing D All of the above
- 057.** Microphones usually have \_\_\_\_\_ **C**  
 A Amplitude filter B Noise filter  
 C Round filter D Frequency filter
- 058.** \_\_\_\_\_ are well integrated antennas for long range communication. **D**  
 A BC241 B BC154  
 C BC144 D BC118
- 059.** What is the use of Thermostat in Nest Thermostat E? **A**  
 A Save energy B Show the use of energy  
 C Supports in some devices only D Wont work at some conditions
- 060.** Function of huge light bulb? **C**  
 A To reduce energy and to control lightning B To create lighting scenes based on your favourite photos  
 C To reduce energy and to create lighting scenes based on your favourite photos and to control lightning D To controlling lightning and to create lighting scenes based on your favourite photos
- 061.** How the voice is transferred to our phone? **A**  
 A Internet B Bluetooth  
 C Sharing applications D Zigbee
- 062.** Is there any limit for connecting devices though voice. **A**  
 A True B False  
 C Both A and B D None of the above
- 063.** Voice recognition software and virtual assistant programs offer for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ **B**  
 A Communication B Communication and Entertainment  
 C Entertainment D Communication and Software
- 064.** \_\_\_\_\_ Will reduces the cost of the devices. **C**  
 A Intuitive B Voice telephony  
 C Voice Integration D Voice recognition
- 065.** Mobile cloud computing at its simplest refers to an \_\_\_\_\_ **C**  
 A Intervention B Internet  
 C Infrastructure D Intervention & Internet
- 066.** Mobile Cloud applications move the \_\_\_\_\_ Power and \_\_\_\_\_ away from mobile phone and into cloud. **C**

- A Computing and internet  
C Computing and data storage
067. SaaS stands for \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A Service as a Smartphone  
C Smartphone as a service
068. \_\_\_\_\_ reduces the development and running cost of mobile applications on smartphone devices. **B**
- A Infrastructure  
C Software
069. What are Revolv means? **D**
- A In built programming of all devices  
C A simple robot
- B Data storage and computing  
D Internet and computing
- B Service as a software  
D Software as a Service
- B Productive business  
D Services
- B Movement of device  
D Bringing all devices under a single command
070. IaaS stands for \_\_\_\_\_ **A**
- A Infrastructure as a Service  
C Internet as a Service
071. Sonos is a system that uses \_\_\_\_\_ wireless speakers. **B**
- A Wifi  
C Zigbee
072. Smart Fitness clothing mainly has which device? **C**
- A Battery  
C sensors
073. End Point Protection primarily focused around deployment on \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Laptops  
C Both laptops and desktops
074. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with management of mobile. **C**
- A Endpoint Protection  
C Mobile Device Management
075. EPP approach favours \_\_\_\_\_ data into the device. **B**
- A UnLocking  
C Blocking
076. PaaS stands as \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Platform as a Software  
C Platform as a Service
077. The architecture of MCC is such that various mobile devices are connected to their respective mobile networks via \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A Software  
C Access point
078. \_\_\_\_\_ segment contributing to protection of data on device. **A**
- A Endpoint Protection  
C Mobile Device Management
079. \_\_\_\_\_ segment indicates protection for device integrity. **A**
- A Endpoint Protection  
C Mobile Device Management
080. CPP embraces sharing of data between \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Devices  
C Both devices and users
081. Where does IoT devices store data? **D**
- A Gateway  
C End point devices
082. It enables \_\_\_\_\_ use of mobile devices without requiring the lockdown of data. **D**
- A own-device  
C sharing of data
083. How MDM will achieve locking mechanism? **C**
- B Satellite  
D Base Station
- B Photo as a service  
D Photo as a Software
- B Cloud Privacy Protection  
D Cloud
- B Cloud Privacy Protection  
D Cloud
- B Users  
D Cloud and Devices
- B Cloud  
D All of the above
- B controlling  
D bring-your-own-device

- A Wrapping  
C Both wrapping and controlling
084. MDM is focused on \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Laptops  
C Both phones and tablets
085. \_\_\_\_\_ complicates \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A MDM, EPP and CPP  
C MDM, CPP and EPP
- B Controlling  
D Encryption
- B Tablets  
D Phones
086. \_\_\_\_\_ enables the use of cloud sync and storage. **A**
- A Inevitable movement of data  
C Wrapping
- B Encryption  
D Controlling
087. Which IoT security threat is defined as an attack where multiple compromised OSes target a server, website or network to overwhelm a network with traffic, causing it to slow down or crash and deny service to legitimate users or systems? **B**
- A Ransomware  
C Malware
- B Distributed denial of service (DDoS)  
D Man in the middle
088. Trusted Platform Modules make certificate-based security or digital signing processes more secure; however, the disadvantage organizations must consider is: **B**
- A They control the host system they are embedded on.  
C They make device maintenance more difficult.
- B They don't offer secure booting of IoT devices.  
D They can't be used with firewalls.
089. \_\_\_\_\_ is an IoT threat defined by its collection of hijacked devices used to launch massive attacks on networks. **D**
- A IoT ransom ware  
C Shadow IoT
- B IoT malware  
D IoT botnet
090. Which of the following is not a potential shadow IoT device? **C**
- A Medical device  
C Smartphone
- B Drone  
D Wireless thumb drive
091. \_\_\_\_\_ are physical devices or software programs that route inbound or outbound data between controllers, sensors and devices and the cloud or servers and provide an additional layer of security for IoT data while in transit. **D**
- A IoT actuators  
C IoT sensors
- B IoT portcullis  
D IoT gateways
092. What is the difference between IoT authentication and authorization? **A**
- A Authentication is the process of device identification, and authorization provides permissions.  
C Authentication gives permissions to human users, but authorization gives permissions to devices.
- B Authentication provides an undisputed connection, and authorization is the process of writing identification.  
D Authentication is when technology confirms you are not a robot, and authorization is when an OS confirms your login information.
093. Which of the following is not an authentication method for IoT devices? **C**
- A Two-factor authentication  
C Endpoint trust response
- B Trusted execution environment  
D Hardware root of trust
094. Requests package is very popular \_\_\_\_\_ Library. **B**
- A MQTP  
C CoAP
- B SMTP  
D HTTP
095. \_\_\_\_\_ are the applications of IOT **D**
- A House  
C Regional office
- B Virtual environment  
D All of the above
096. PIP stands for \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Package Management System  
B Python Package Index

- C PIP installs packages                      D Python Management System
- 097.** Which of the following is not a best practice to ensure IoT devices are physically secure? **C**
- A Deploy only authenticated devices.      B Put it in a tamper-resistant case.  
C Camouflage the device.                      D Disable the device when tampered with.
- 098.** Software that address the data protection is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ Segments. **C**
- A 1 segment                                      B 2 segments  
C 3 segments                                      D None of the above
- 099.** \_\_\_\_\_ consumers investing in general data protection needs in multiple dimensions. **B**
- A Normal    B Business  
C Office    D Third Party
- 100.** The temperature and humidity sensor values are printed in \_\_\_\_\_ **B**
- A PIP    B OLED matrix  
C SDK    D PYPI
- 101.** ITS stands for \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A Internet Travel Services                      B Internet Transportation Security  
C Intelligent Transportation Security      D Intelligent Transportation Services
- 102.** The autonomous \_\_\_\_\_ based IoT platforms are used for internal management of the corresponding enterprise. **C**
- A Government related                          B Enterprise-based  
C Company based                                D Business oriented platform
- 103.** The \_\_\_\_\_ may become an important facilitator and stimulate for the modern economy. **D**
- A Government related                          B Enterprise-based  
C Company based                                D Business oriented platform
- 104.** Which is the future application of IoT? **B**
- A QoS in communication                      B Role of green IoT system  
C Secure communication                      D Multimedia communication
- 105.** Which of the following option allows us to monitor the application? **A**
- A Boot    B Endpoints  
C Actuators                                        D Hypermedia
- 106.** In order to promote \_\_\_\_\_ the government should employ more management. **A**
- A Government related                          B Enterprise-based  
C Company based                                D Business oriented platform
- 107.** In order to improve their competitiveness and services assurance, the \_\_\_\_\_ require independently funded IoT projects. **B**
- A Government related                          B Enterprise-based  
C Company based                                D Business oriented platform
- 108.** The core element of architecture of smart city is **D**
- A mobile unified service                      B urban application platform  
C management center                          D integrated information provider
- 109.** What is ICT **A**
- A Information and Communication Technology      B Information and Common Technology  
C Information and Creation Technology      D None of the above
- 110.** What are the application fields of IOT **D**
- A Agriculture                                      B Healthcare  
C Automation                                      D All of the above
- 111.** The core element of architecture of smart city is \_\_\_\_\_ **D**
- A Mobile Unified Service                      B Urban Application Platform  
C Management center                          D Integrated Information Provider
- 112.** IoT promotes the creation of IoT terminal industry \_\_\_\_\_ **C**
- A Devices    B Network

- |      |   |   |   |   |
|------|---|---|---|---|
| C    | Clusters  | D | Things  |   |
| 113. | A smart home is defined as _____  |   |   | A |
| A    | A house that works on automation  | B | A house that is safe and secure                           |   |
| C    | A house that has sufficient food and drinks                               | D | A house that works on automation that is safe and secure. |   |
| 114. | _____ Empowers IoT by bringing together everyday objects.                 |   |   | B |
| A    | intelligence  | B | connectivity  |   |
| C    | dynamic nature  | D | enormous scale  |   |
| 115. | In the agricultural sector _____ helps to enhance many farming practices. |   |   | A |
| A    | Drones  | B | Planes  |   |
| C    | motors  | D | None of the mentioned                                     |   |
| 116. | How many types of drones are used in agriculture sector                   |   |   | B |
| A    | 1   | B | 2   |   |
| C    | 3   | D | 4   |   |
| 117. | Which organization that focuses on ultra-modern agronomic solutions       |   |   | A |
| A    | CropMetrics   | B | CropAngle   |   |
| C    | Matrix  | D | None of the mentioned                                     |   |
| 118. | Precision Farming is called as  |   |   | A |
| A    | Precision agriculture   | B | Precision technology                                      |   |
| C    | Precision tolerance   | D | None of the above   |   |
| 119. | The key component in agriculture is _____                                 |   |   | A |
| A    | Information Technology  | B | Information   |   |
| C    | knowledge   | D | None of the mentioned                                     |   |
| 120. | The key component in agriculture is _____                                 |   |   | C |
| A    | Information Technology  | B | sensors   |   |
| C    | Both A and B  | D | None of the mentioned                                     |   |
| 121. | The key component in agriculture is _____                                 |   |   | D |
| A    | Information Technology  | B | sensors   |   |
| C    | robotics, automation vehicles   | D | All of the above  |   |
| 122. | From the data collected from drones, farmers are able to _____            |   |   | D |
| A    | Draw insights regarding plant health indices                              | B | Plant counting  |   |
| C    | yield prediction  | D | All of the above  |   |
| 123. | The IoT sensors installed inside the greenhouse to provide                |   |   | D |
| A    | Crucial information on temperature  | B | Humidity  |   |
| C    | Pressure  | D | All of the above  |   |
| 124. | _____ can we use to increase the crop yields                              |   |   | A |
| A    | Drones  | B | sectors   |   |
| C    | Time  | D | None of the above   |   |
| 125. | Which drones are used in agriculture sector                               |   |   | B |
| A    | ground-based Drones   | B | aerial-based Drones                                       |   |
| C    | Both A and B  | D | Serial Drones   |   |
| 126. | ground-based & aerial-based Drones are helps in _____                     |   |   | D |
| A    | Crop Assessment   | B | Crop Monitoring   |   |
| C    | Crop Removal  | D | Both A and B  |   |
| 127. | ground-based & aerial-based Drones are helps in _____                     |   |   | D |
| A    | Crop Assessment   | B | Crop Monitoring   |   |
| C    | Irrigation  | D | All of the above  |   |
| 128. | The use of drones offers _____ benefits such as                           |   |   | C |
| A    | crop health imaging   | B | integrated GIS mapping                                    |   |
| C    | Both A and B  | D | None of the above   |   |
| 129. | What are the benefits of IoT in agriculture projects                      |   |   | D |
| A    | Business Automation   | B | Remote Monitoring   |   |
| C    | Improved ROI  | D | All of the above  |   |



- 130.** What are the applications of IOT in smart homes **D**  
 A Temperature Control B Kitchen  
 C Safety sensors D All of the mentioned
- 131.** What are the benefits of IoT in agriculture projects **D**  
 A Data B Improved quality  
 C Risk Reduction D All of the above
- 132.** The whole IoT ecosystem is made up of sensors that detect real-time weather conditions like **D**  
 A Humidity B Rainfall  
 C Temperature D All of the above
- 133.** Livestock monitoring uses \_\_\_\_and\_\_\_\_ to track the location and health of livestock **D**  
 A sensors B RFIDtags  
 C Both A and B D None of the above
- 134.** Application developer has permission to decide the following on transport layer side **C**  
 A Radio fraction identity B Radio frequent identification  
 C Radio-frequency identification D None of the mentioned
- 135.** Irrigation management uses sensors to detect **A**  
 A how much water is needed by individual plants B Plants health problems  
 C Both A and B D None of the mentioned
- 136.** What are the Challenges in IoT Application Security **D**  
 A Brute force B Ransomware  
 C Data privacy and security D All of the above
- 137.** What are the Challenges in IoT Application Security **D**  
 A Artificial Intelligence B Remote vehicle access  
 C No security for minor evasions D All of the mentioned
- 138.** Deployment challenges in IoT? **D**  
 A Connectivity B Cross platform capability  
 C Data collection and processing D All of the above
- 139.** What are the applications of IOT in smart homes **D**  
 A Gardens B Home Routine  
 C Security systems D All of the mentioned
- 140.** What are the security challenges in IOT **D**  
 A Lack of encryption B Insufficient testing and updating  
 C IoT Malware and ransom ware D All of the mentioned
- 141.** What are the security challenges in IOT **C**  
 A Lack of encryption B IoT bot net aiming at crypto currency  
 C Both A and B D None of the mentioned
- 142.** Design challenge in IoT? **D**  
 A Battery life is a limitation B Increased cost and time to market  
 C Security of the system D All of the above
- 143.** Home automation has \_\_\_\_ parts: **C**  
 A 1 B 2  
 C 3 D 4
- 144.** Home automation has divided into \_\_\_\_ **D**  
 A Hardware B Software/Apps  
 C Communication protocols D All of the above
- 145.** IoT technology for connected public transport systems provides the following benefits **D**  
 A Real-time vehicle tracking B Data analysis and real-time management  
 C Personalised travel information D All of the above
- 146.** What are the Industrial IOT applications **D**  
 A Automated and remote equipment management and monitoring B Predictive maintenance

C Faster implementation of improvements

D All of the above

**147.** What are the Industrial IOT applications

**D**

A Quality control

B Supply chain optimization

C Plant safety improvement

D All of the above

**148.** Major Applications of IoT in Transportation?

**D**

A Efficient Traffic Management

B Automated Toll and Ticketing

C Self-driving Cars

D All of the above

**149.** Major Applications of IoT in Transportation?

**C**

A Advanced Vehicle Tracking or Transportation Monitoring

B Enhanced Security of the Public Transport

C Both A and B

D All of the above