These are sample MCQs to indicate pattern, may or may not appear in examination

Mahatma Education Society's
Pillai HOC College of Engineering and Technology

Program: BE Information Technology
Curriculum Scheme: Revised 2016
Examination: BE SEM VIII
Course Code: ITC802 and Course Name: Internet of Everything

Time: 1hour Max. Marks: 50

Note to the students:- All the Questions are compulsory and carry equal marks .

Q	---------- is mainly used for M2M communication and open standered	M
A	MQTT	1
A	CoAP	0
A	XMPP	0
A	XMPP	0
Q	A ---------- is placed on Integrated Circuits. They are linear but have the lowest accuracy	M
A	Thermistor	0
A	Semiconductor based sensor	1
A	Resistance Thermometer	0
A	Thermocouple	0
Q	----------is a wireless battery-free sensor. This lug mounted sensor is designed to monitor electric distribution and switching equipment temperatures	M
A	ESP8266	0

A	LM35	0
A	DHT11	0
A	RFM3200	1
Q	How many times loop function runs in Arduino IDE?	M
A	forever	0
A	5	1
A	6	0
A	1	0
Q	Raspbian is	M
A	Assembler	0
A	Language	0
A	Compiler	0
A	Operating System	1
Q	How may messages types are there in CoAP	M
A	5	0
A	4	1
A	3	0
A	2	0
Q	_____ occurs when many tags are present in a	M
A	RFID reader collision	0
A	RFID Tag collision	1
A	RFID standard collision	0
A	RFID material	0
Q	Which is not the RFID ethical issues from listed below?	M
A	Readers are not rectified by tags	0
A	Tags are diificult to remove	0
A	Tags can be read without your knowledge	0
A	Tags are costly	1
Q	Which is the layer responsible for managing device drivers	M
A	Reader interface	1
A	Data processor	0
A	Application interface	0
A	middleware management	0

Q	Find the principle on which RFID work from the given list.	M
A	Thumb rule	0
A	Ohm’s law	0
A	Demorgan’s law	0
A	Electromagnetic Coupling	1
Q	RFID some times uses one or two antenna , RFID with one	M
A	Passive, Active	0
A	Active, Passive	0
A	Bistatic, Monostatic	0
A	Monostatic, Bistatic	1
Q	Bar code and RFID can be diffentiated as_____	M
A	Barcode carries editable information eg. Read, write etc but	0
A	Barcodes are invisible	0
A	RFID carries editable information eg. Read, write etc but	1
A	RFID code are invisible	0
Q	The classification of RFID is as follows _____.	M
A	Slow and Fast	0
A	Slow and active	0
A	Transmitter and receiver	0
A	Active and Passive	1
Q	The effect of RF on Human body / animals would be as	M
A	Detuning (dielectric)	0
A	Absorption	1
A	Reflection	0
A	Filters	0
Q	The data rate for low , high and ultra high frequencies in RFID are____.	M
A	Slower, moderate, faster respectively.	1
A	Slower, faster, moderate respectively.	0
A	faster, moderate, Slower respectively.	0
A	Faster ,faster,faster respectively	0
Q	The ability to read near metal or wet surface for low , high	M
A	Poor, moderate, better respectively.	0

A	Better, moderate, poor respectively.	1
A	Moderate, poor, Better respectively.	0
A	Bettere , better, better respectively	0
Q	The software or device which connects readers to provide data collected by them to enterprise system.	M
A	RFID reader	0
A	RFID tag	0
A	RFID middleware	1
A	Data processor	0
Q	The effect of RF on Metals can be as follows	M
A	Detuning (dielectric)	0
A	Filters	0
A	Absorption	0
A	Reflection	1
Q	The values for RFID Low frequency is ____, its High frequency is_____and Ultra High frequency is___	M
A	13.56kHz, 125MHz, 433 MHz	1
A	125/134kHz, 433MHz, 13.56MHz	0
A	13.56kHz, 125MHz, 435 MHz	0
A	13.56kHz, 125MHz, 555 MHz	0
Q	The terminology used in RFID is if any article that is similar resonance characteristics as that of tag eg. a bundle of electrical cable can potentially trigger the system and generate false alarm is _____.	M
A	System fault	0
A	Loose connection	0
A	False triggering	1
A	Integrated circuit	0
Q	The edgeware in RFID middleware architecture	M
A	Middleware	0
A	Core processing interface	0
A	Application interface	0
A	Device interface	1

Q	The term orthogonal linear polarization is ____.	M
A	Used for providing isolation between transmitter and	0
A	Used for monostatic RFID	0
A	Used in bistatic RFID	0
A	Is technique to provide isolation between transmitter and	1
Q	RFID tag design for metallic objects is used___	M
A	Tag	0
A	Reader	0
A	Chip	0
A	Antenna	1
Q	Avoid the problem of collision, especially in counting items in a retail chain___	M
A	Every tag needs to be detected correctly	1
A	Every reader needs to be detected correctly	0
A	Every motor needs to be detected correctly	0
A	All antenna needs to be detected correctly	0
Q	TDMA approaches space division multiple access and _____	M
A	Code division multiple access	1
A	Class division multiple access	0
A	Change division multiple access	0
A	Collision division multiple access	0
Q	The tags have a random counter that sets a delay and once the time is expired known as _____	M
A	Pure Aloha	1
A	Framed Slotted Aloha	0
A	Tree Protocol	0
A	Framed Slotted Antenna	0
Q	The slotted aloha (SA) works in _____	M
A	Asynchronous mode	0
A	Single mode	0
A	Synchronous mode	1
A	Seconadary mode	0

Q	Allows end a transmission slot and prevent other tags	M
A	Early-end feature	1
A	front-end feature	0
A	Early-feature	0
A	Early-backend feature	0
Q	Tree protocols divides____ in order to perform the	M
A	Tag Space	1
A	Reader space	0
A	Motor Space	0
A	Code Space	0
Q	Reduces the idle timeslots obtaining a fast tag identification	M
A	Adaptive tree splitting	1
A	Absolute tree splitting	0
A	Adaptive tag splitting	0
A	Asynchronous tree splitting	0
Q	Multimode and Multiband RFID is _____	M
A	Tag	0
A	Reader	1
A	Motor	0
A	Antenna	0
Q	Which binary search algorithms are provided the reading	M
A	Exterior Binary Search Algorithms	0
A	End Binary Search Algorithms	0
A	Enhanced Binary Search Algorithms	1
A	Enhanced Binded Search Algorithms	0
Q	_____ does not require the whole ID to identify the tags	M
A	Dynamic Bind Search Algorithms	0
A	Digital Binary Search Algorithms	0
A	Dynamic Binary Single Algorithms	0
A	Dynamic Binary Search Algorithms	1
Q	_____ request a tag's IDs in a bit-by-bit manner	M
A	Bit sight Arbitration	0
A	Binary Arbitration	0

A	Bind Arbitration	0
A	Bitwise Arbitration	1
Q	____tags can transmit their IDs only once per frame	M
A	Framed single Aloha	0
A	Framed Slotted Aloha	1
A	Face Site Align	0
A	Framed Slotted Antenna	0
Q	_____ minimizes the subset until only one tag is present	M
A	Basic Tree Splitting	1
A	Bind Tree Splitting	0
A	Boolean Tree Splitting	0
A	Basic tag Splitting	0
Q	Which type of tag use in In-house logistics Application of	M
A	Active Tag	0
A	Passive Tag	1
A	Semi Active Tag	0
A	Semi Pasive Tag	0
Q	Which type of tag not used in Access control, tracking	M
A	Active Tag	0
A	Passive Tag	0
A	Semi Active Tag	1
A	Semi Pasive Tag	0
Q	Which type of tag not used in Product safety, quality and	M
A	Active Tag	0
A	Passive Tag	0
A	Semi Active Tag	1
A	Semi Pasive Tag	0
Q	The main standard used by EPCglobal for RFID systems is	M
A	Gen 1	0
A	Gen 3	0
A	Gen 2	1
A	Gen 4	0
Q	The main standard used by _____ for RFID systems	M

A	Electrical product count	0
A	Electronic Product Code	1
A	Electronic Process Code	0
A	Electronic Planned Code	0
Q	The anti-collision protocols preferred for RFID are those	M
A	Time division multiple access	1
A	Time dependent multiple access	0
A	Time division matrix access	0
A	Trace divided multiple action	0
Q	Select false statement related to TDMA	M
A	Single carrier frequency for single user	1
A	Discontinuous data transmission	0
A	No requirement of duplexers	0
A	High transmission rates	0
Q	Measure of the percentage of transmitted data that contains information as opposed to providing overhead for the access scheme of TDMA is known as_____	M
A	Efficiency	1
A	Figure of merit	0
A	Signal to noise ratio	0
A	Mean	0
Q	A TDMA system uses 25 MHz for the forward link, which is broken into radio channels of 200 kHz. If 8 speech channels are supported on a single radio channel, how many simultaneous users can be accommodated?	M
A	25	0
A	200	0
A	1600	0
A	1000	1
Q	In WSN, sensor nodes can converse among themselves using _____	M
A	Even and Odd Signals	0
A	radio signals	1

A	Periodic and Signals	0
A	Power Signals	0
Q	_____ is origin of IEEE 802 MAC address	M
A	MAC address	0
A	IP address	0
A	Ethernet address	1
A	HTTP	0
Q	_____technique is used by IEEE 802.11	M
A	CDMA	0
A	CDMA/CD	0
A	CDMA/CA	1
A	TDMA	0
Q	_____protocol is open standard protocol	M
A	CoAP	0
A	MQTT	1
A	XMPP	0
A	HTTP	0
Q	Request field is present in which message format?	M
A	Request message	1
A	Response message	0
A	Both request and response	0
A	Neither request nor response	0
Q	CoAP built /works on _____Layer	M
A	Control layer	0
A	Transport layer	0
A	Service layer	1
A	Application layer	0
Q	CoAP supports RAM and ROM size as	M
A	100 KiB of RAM and 10 KiB of ROM	0
A	10 KiB of RAM and 100 KiB of ROM	1
A	10 KiB of RAM and 250 KiB of ROM	0
A	250 KiB of RAM and 10 KiB of ROM	0
Q	The Unified Network Protocol Framework integrates	M

A	Only network maintenance and routing protocol	0
A	Network initialization, Routing protocol and Wireless	0
A	Only Network initialization, Routing protocol and Wireless	0
A	Network initialization and maintenance , medium access	1
Q	Which XML tag represents information related to a REST	M
A	Result and Body	0
A	Title and Body	0
A	Body and Head	0
A	Result and Title	1
Q	Routing Information Protocol is an intra domanin routing	M
A	Distance Vector	1
A	Link State	0
A	Path Vector	0
A	State of neighbour	0
Q	Dynamic mobile on-demand routing is an evolution of	M
A	DSR	0
A	AODV	1
A	OLSR	0
A	OSPF	0
Q	Which protocol maintains source route for all destination	M
A	DSR	1
A	AODV	0
A	OLSR	0
A	OSPF	0
Q	IETF standards documents are also known as	M
A	RFC	1
A	RCF	0
A	ID	0
A	None	0
Q	In RPL, a gradient protocol is defined by the 4 elements.	M
A	set of sink node	0
A	set of atomic metrics collected on each link	0
A	Distance between each link	1

A	link costs are combined to form a multi-hop path	0
Q	which statement is true about WSN	M
A	In WSN communication area of a node is a perfect disk of	0
A	radio that is on consumes almost the same amount of	1
A	In WSN packet indicates at what power that packet was	0
A	WSN are zero vulnerable	0
Q	To utilize the ability of the terminal to have active communication, UMTS defines	M
A	Easier handover	0
A	Simpler handover	0
A	Periodic handover	0
A	Softer handover	1
Q	The movement of a mobile node between 2 subnets within 1 domain is referred to as	M
A	Inter-mobility	0
A	Macro-mobility	0
A	Micro-mobility	1
A	Intra-mobility	0
Q	Most widely used protocol in Mobile IP is for	M
A	Inter-mobility	0
A	Macro-mobility	1
A	Micro-mobility	0
A	Intra-mobility	0
Q	Macro mobility scheme solves the problem of	M
A	Node mobility	1
A	Location mobility	0
A	Network mobility	0
A	Protocol mobility	0
Q	Handover occurs if it is required to change	M
A	Location being used by a mobile	0
A	Time being used by a mobile	0
A	Period being used by a mobile	0
A	Frequency being used by a mobile	1

Q	In GSM handover, the mobile remains attached to the	M
A	Different base station transceiver but same channel	0
A	Same workstation transceiver without changing the channel	0
A	Same base station transceiver but changes the channel	1
A	Different workstation transceiver but changes the channel	0
Q	In tags, the localization methods does not depend on	M
A	Ultrasonic	0
A	Infrared	0
A	RFID	0
A	Transceiver	1
Q	Select incorrect statement related to RFID tags localization	M
A	It permits remotely to identify, to track, and to know the	0
A	It allows reading tags even without a direct sight	0
A	Tag is additionally composed of a chip connected to an	0
A	RFID reader is always ready to print the tag contents based	1
Q	Which one of the following plays an important role in the	M
A	Power	1
A	Signal	0
A	Size	0
A	Storage	0
Q	In localization and handover management, handover is a	M
A	Architecture	0
A	Process	1
A	Connectivity	0
A	Framework	0
Q	Which one is not classified as technology based in	M
A	Wi-Fi	0
A	Camera	0
A	Bluetooth	0
A	Tape	1
Q	In Localization approach tags in libraries or in warehouse	M
A	Item	1
A	location	0

A	position	0
A	distance	0
Q	The readers attempts to make communication with tags that	M
A	Tag Collision	0
A	Readers Collision	1
A	Area Collision	0
A	Coverage Collision	0
Q	Following is not a Ranging based methods	M
A	TOA (Time of Arrival)	0
A	TDOA (Time Difference of Arrival)	0
A	AOA (Angle of Arrival)	0
A	TSSI (Transmitted Signal Strength Indicator)	1
Q	IP version 6 header format, the version of Internet Protocol	M
A	4-bits long	1
A	8-bits long	0
A	16-bits long	0
A	32-bits long	0
Q	In ToA calculation in which approach the roundtrip of the	M
A	One Way Propagation Time	0
A	Two Way Propagation Time	1
A	Round trip Propagation Time	0
A	Round Way Propagation	0
Q	In localization method, following is a phase	M
A	region partition and local partition	0
A	region refinement and localization refinement	0
A	region partition and localization refinement	1
A	region refinement and local partition	0
Q	During the interactions between blind node and beacon	M
A	4 times	0
A	6 times	0
A	8 times	1
A	10 times	0
Q	In mobility management, smart mobility is a	M

A	CRS2	0
A	CRS3	0
A	CRS4	1
A	CRS5	0
Q	Which is not a positioning technique	M
A	Triangulation	0
A	Localization	1
A	Scene Analysis	0
A	Proximity	0
Q	During the real time data processing of a stream data in Storm , a spout reads the incoming data stream and feeds it to a processing unit called_____	M
A	Spout	0
A	Bolts	1
A	HDFS	0
A	RDBMS	0
Q	_____ is a platform for constructing data flows for extract, transform, and load (ETL) processing and analysis of large datasets.	M
A	Oozie	0
A	Pig	1
A	Hive	0
A	Apache Mahout	0
Q	_____is responsible for managing resources and providing an execution environment for the said processes.	M
A	Hive	0
A	YARN	1
A	Oozie	0
A	Mahout	0
Q	Which is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modelling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusions and supporting	M
A	Data Inspecting	0

A	Data Modeling	0
A	Data Analytics	1
A	Data Cleaning	0
Q	Which type of data analytics is used to answer the question	M
A	Diagnostics Analytics	1
A	Descriptive Analytics	0
A	Predictive Analytics	0
A	Prescriptive Analytics	0
Q	The data that can be processed stored and retrieved in a	M
A	Structured Data	1
A	Semi Structured Data	0
A	Unstructured Data	0
A	XML Data	0
Q	The Hadoop list includes the HBase database, the Apache	M
A	Pattern recognition	0
A	Machine learning	1
A	Statistical classification	0
A	Artificial intelligence	0
Q	____is a key algorithm that hadoop engine uses to	M
A	Map Reduce	1
A	K-means	0
A	Bloom filter	0
A	Apriori	0
Q	Which of the following is NOT the Feature of Hadoop?	M
A	Suitable for Big Data Analysis	0
A	Scalability	0
A	Robust	1
A	Fault Tolerance	0
Q	What Is Chef?	M
A	Chef is an automation tool that provides a way to define	1
A	Chef is an routing phenomenon	0
A	Chef is an mechanical tool that provides a way to define	0
A	Chef is an automation tool that provides a way to define	0

Q	Chef uses popular _____to create a domain-specific	M
A	Ruby language	1
A	Python language	0
A	C language	0
A	C# language	0
Q	Chef does not make assumptions on the current status of a	M
A	current status	1
A	past status	0
A	future status	0
A	concurrent status	0
Q	As ____uses native Ruby language for configuration, a	M
A	Chef	1
A	IoT	0
A	Robotics	0
A	Mechatronics	0
Q	One of the huge____ of Chef is the way cookbooks are	M
A	disadvantages	1
A	advantages	0
A	support	0
A	likelihood	0
Q	NETCONF/YANG provides a standardized way to	M
A	modify	1
A	delete	0
A	add	0
A	configure	0
Q	The ___(commands) differs from vendor to vendor	M
A	CLI OUTPUT	1
A	CMI INPUT	0
A	CNI INPUT	0
A	CII INPUT	0
Q	NETCONF have ability to ___configurations	M
A	rollback	1
A	add	0

A	delete	0
A	add	0
Q	The ___ layer used to provide a communication path	M
A	transport	1
A	network	0
A	session	0
A	application	0
Q	The____ deployment means deploying from more than	M
A	Multitier	1
A	Twotier	0
A	onetier	0
A	multiplex	0
Q	In YANG terminology, what is the CONTAINER terminology?	M
A	An interior data node that exists in at most one instance in	1
A	A data model describes how data is represented and	0
A	Adds new schema nodes to a previously defined schema	0
A	The instantiated tree of configuration and state data on a	0