

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK Unit Test-I

Program: - Electrical Engineering

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Unit - I Digitization beyond Automation (14M) (CO-I)

Identify which is not an element of IoT?

- a. People.
- b. Process.
- c. Security.
- d. Things.

Internet of things is natural extension of -----

- a. Smart Factory
- b. Computer
- c. SCADA
- d. I3.0

Which of the following is first and most commonly used smart, interactive IoT device?

- a. Smart Watch
- b. ATM
- c. Health Tracker
- d. Video Game.

IOT is evolved from ----- communication

- a. B2B
- b. M2B
- c. M2H
- d. M2M

----- are smart devices that uses embedded processors, sensor and Communication hardware to collect and send data which is acquired from environment

- a. Computers
- b. Network
- c. Things
- d. Protocols

----- is the physical device or software program that serves as the Connection point between the cloud and controllers

- a. SCADA
- b. PLC
- c. Actuator
- d. IOT Gateway

Sequence of devices in IoT architecture from bottom layer to top layer is

- a. Sensors->things->IoTgateway->Edge IT-> Data Center/ Cloud
- b. Things ->Sensors ->IoTgateway->Edge IT-> Data Center/ Cloud
- c. Things ->Sensors -> Edge IT->IoTgateway-> Data Center/ Cloud
- d. Data Center/ Cloud-> Edge IT ->IoTgateway->Sensors->Things

The role of internet technologies and IoT in the context of Industry 4.0 is_____.

- a. They form the base to connect everyday items.
- b. They form the base for environmental friendly products
- c. They form among others base for corporate communication
- d. IoT and internet have no role to play

----- is the direct contact between two smart objects when they share Information instantaneously without intermediaries

- a. Device to device
- b. Device to gateway
- c. Gateway to data systems
- d. Between data systems

Top layer in IOT architecture is

- a. Sensors, connectivity and network layer
- b. Application layer
- c. Management Service
- d. Gateway and network

Agriculture IoT stick is smart gadget work on principle of

- a. Plug & sense
- b. Plug and play
- c. Plug and work
- d. Plug and socket

Data speed in 4G is_____.

- a. 10Mbps
- b. 64Kbps
- c. 2 Mbps
- d. 2.4 Kbps

Electrical power and locomotives are the inventions of

- a. First revolution
- b. Second revolution
- c. Third Revolution
- d. Fourth revolution

Industrial revolution is

- a. Significant change that affects a single industry only
- b. New technologies and novel ways of perceiving the world that trigger a profound change in economic and social structures
- c. An event that happened in a previous century and doesn't affect modern society
- d. A series of technological advances that may or may not have a

profound effect on societies

Which series of events best describes the transformations of the first three industrial revolutions?

- a. Mechanization of production; introduction of mass production; the digital revolution
- b. Mechanization of production; invention of steamships and railroads; the digital revolution
- c. Discovery of electricity; the growth of mass production; the digital revolution
- d. Mechanization of production; the agrarian revolution; the digital revolution

IOT cloud application may have capability of

- a. Only Machine learning
- b. Only Performing analytics
- c. Only Generating reports
- d. All of the above

IoT, Cyber Physical Systems, AI and Machine learning is characterized by

- a. First revolution
- b. Second revolution
- c. Third Revolution
- d. Fourth revolution

Key impact of the Third Industrial Revolution is

- a. Agrarian societies become more urban.
- b. The world became less reliant on animals and humans for energy creation.
- c. Mass production created more jobs for skilled workers.
- d. Electronics and information technology began to automate production.

The following applications are included under smart lighting:

- i. Smart bulbs
 - ii. Smart dimmers.
 - iii. Smart flash mount lighting.
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Only iii
 - d. i, ii and iii.

E-learning helps in:

- i. Increases Effectiveness.
 - ii. Improves productivity
 - iii. Hands on advanced technological tools.
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Only iii

d. i, ii and iii.

The objective of industry 4.0 is

- a. Increase efficiency
- b. Reduce complexity
- c. Enabled self-controlling
- d. All above

SCADA is abbreviation of

- a. Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition
- b. Smart Control And Data Acquisition
- c. Sensors Control And Data Acquired
- d. Smart Control And Data Acquired

Data speed in 5G is_____.

- a. 1Gbps
- b. 64Kbps
- c. 2 Mbps
- d. 2.4 Kbps

_____ devices are able to intervene the physical reality like switching of the light or adjust the temperature of room.

- a. IoT Gateway
- b. Cloud
- c. Sensors
- d. Actuators

_____ is the other way of referring to IoT devices.

- a. Connected.
- b. Smart
- c. Both A and B
- d. None of the above

IIoT means

- a. Information Internet of things.
- b. Industrial Internet of things.
- c. Innovative Internet of things.
- d. Itemized Internet of things.

Advance analytics and monitoring in IoT ecosystem is provided by

- a. IoT Gateway
- b. Cloud
- c. Sensors
- d. Actuators

_____ is best described about industry 4.0.

- a. Analytics
- b. Speed
- c. Smart factory

d. Prediction

CPS means

- a. Central Power System
- b. Central Physical System
- c. Cyber Power System
- d. Cyber Physical system

CMfg means

- a. Cloud Manufacturing
- b. Cloud Making Fix Gadgating
- c. Cloud Making Fix gateway
- d. Cone Manufacturing

Following is the feature of IoT

- a. Connectivity
- b. Analyzing
- c. Sensing
- d. All of the above

AMR means

- a. Automatic Meter Recycling
- b. Automatic Monitoring Record
- c. Automatic Monitoring Reading
- d. Automatic Meter Reading

Following is the application of Industry 4.0

- a. 3D Printing
- b. Mobile Devices
- c. Smart Sensors
- d. All of the above

Electrical Energy is related to which industry revolution

- a. Industry Revolution 1.0
- b. Industry Revolution 2.0
- c. Industry Revolution 3.0
- d. Industry Revolution 4.0

Top First layer in IOT architecture is

- a. Sensors Connectivity
- b. Application Layer
- c. Management Service
- d. Network Layer

Who is the founder of Industry Revolution 4.0

- a. Prof. Paul Dirac
- b. Prof. Klaus Schwab
- c. Prof. Richard Feynman
- d. Prof. William Gilbert

The first revolution is about

- a. Water and steam to mechanize production
- b. Mass production Electronics & IT
- c. Electric Power
- d. Mass production

Before the industrial revolution all products were created by-

- a. Factory
- b. Hand
- c. Slaves
- d. Royalty

What was the industrial revolution?

- a. Changes and advancements in religion
- b. Changes and advancements in militarism
- c. Changes and advancements in government
- d. Changes and advancements the production of goods

The transformation of industry and economy in Britain, between the 1780s and 1850s is called as-

- a. First Industrial revolution
- b. First Agriculture revolution
- c. First Technological revolution
- d. First Communication revolution

Which is the current Industrial revolution?

- a. Industry 1.0
- b. Industry 2.0
- c. Industry 3.0
- d. Industry 4.0

An IoT network is a collection of _____ devices.

- a. Signal
- b. Machine to Machine
- c. Interconnected
- d. Network to Network

Which of the following is not an application of IoT?

- a. Wearables
- b. Smart Grid
- c. Arduino
- d. Smart City

Which of these is not a device used in IoT?

- a. Server
- b. Node
- c. Gateway
- d. Loop

An IoT that applies to all aspects of Smart Grid the ICT stands for _____

- a) Information and Communication Technology
- b) Internet and Communication Technology
- c) Internet and Communication of Things
- d) Information and Communication of Things

Unit – II Smart Grid (14 M) (CO-II)

Electric grid is a single entity with

- a. Multiple generation plants and transmission network
- b. Conventional generation plants and transmission network
- c. Multiple generation plants and distribution network
- d. Multiple generation plants, transmission and distribution network

Smart grid an electric grid that uses information and communication technology

- a. To gather data and act on information
- b. To gather data only
- c. To gather the information only
- d. To gather data and not to act on information

Objective of Smart grid is...

- a. Smart utilization of all the available resources.
- b. Best utilization of all the available resources
- c. optimum utilization of all the available resources
- d. all of the above

Function of the communication network in Smart grid is.....

- a. Energy Generation
- b. Control and connectivity
- c. Applications
- d. Optimum use of energy

Following are sub-domains of Grid domain of Smart Grid.

- a. Generation domain only
- b. Generation and transmission domain only
- c. Generation , transmission and distribution domain only
- d. Distribution and transmission domain only

Third stage in evolution of Smart Grid is....

- a. Preliminary stage
- b. Elementary stage
- c. Evolutionary stage

d. Post evolutionary stage

Self-healing is the significant feature of

- a. Conventional grid
- b. Smart grid
- c. Micro grid
- d. Macrogrid

Which of the following plays crucial role in optimization of cost of energy?

- a. Macro grid
- b. Micro grid
- c. Smart grid
- d. Conventional grid

Challenge faced by Energy Storage System of smart grid is....

- a. Complex design and network
- b. Security
- c. Consumer awareness
- d. Stability of Power flow

ISGTF abbreviation stands for

- a. India Smart Grid Task Force
- b. International Scout And Guide Fellowship
- c. International Smart Grid Task Force
- d. India Standard Grid Task Force

Classification of micro grids is based on ...

- a. type of controlling apparatus
- b. type of supply (AC/DC)
- c. type of load
- d. number of generating units

Distributed generation plays significant role in macro grid to improve

- a. increasing the power demand on the grid
- b. increasing the transmission line losses
- c. increasing the reliability factor of supply
- d. increasing the cost of power generation

Technologies for Distributed Generation includes

- a. Micro- compressors
- b. Micro –hydro turbines
- c. Macro –hydro turbines
- d. Macro- turbines

A key feature of a micro-grid is its ability.....from the utility seamlessly during grid disturbance

- a. not to separate and isolate itself
- b. to separate and isolate itself
- c. to separate but not to isolate itself
- d. not to separate and isolate itself

_____ is a stakeholders of smart grid.

- a. Oil manufacturing companies
- b. Utility companies
- c. Motor manufacturing companies
- d. Political Parties

A localized grouping of electricity generations, energy storages, and loads is termed as?

- a. Macro grid
- b. Micro grid
- c. National grid
- d. State grid

What is the full form of DR in the perspective of Smart Grids?

- a. Divide and Rule
- b. Demand and Response
- c. Delivery Rate
- d. Data Reduction

A micro-grid is designed for a _____ usually for a certain community while the smart grid is designed for the _____ electrical system.

- a. small scale, whole
- b. medium scale, whole
- c. large scale, whole
- d. small scale, partial

India Smart Grid Task Force (ISGTF) recommended

_____ number of pilot projects in different distribution companies.

- a. 20
- b. 18
- c. 14
- d. 16

“Transform the Indian power sector into a secure, adaptive, sustainable and digitally enabled ecosystem that provides reliable and quality energy for all with active participation of stakeholders.”

- a. Micro Grid Vision for India
- b. Smart Grid Vision for USA
- c. Smart Grid Mission for India
- d. Smart Grid Vision for India

Micro Grid can be operated said to be in islanded mode when.....

- a. it function synchronously
- b. it functions autonomously.
- c. it function asynchronously
- d. it stops functioning

What is the role of Big Data in IoT's Smart Grid architecture?

- a. Filter the data

- b. Locked the data
- c. Store data
- d. None of the these

What is the real example of a smart grid device in IoT?

- a. Mobile phone
- b. Television
- c. Smart Speaker
- d. Smart Meters

What is the example for smart grid edge device for utility?

- a) Smart Meters
- b) Smart Home
- c) Smart Car
- d) Smart Collage

In smart grid PLM means –

- a. Peak Load Management
- b. Plant Load Management
- c. Power Leakage Management
- d. Plant Leakage Management

In smart grid OMS means –

- a. Overall Maintenance System
- b. Overall Management System
- c. Outage Management System
- d. Outage Maintenance System

Smart grid technologies are aimed at improvement of-

- a. Only Power Transmission System
- b. Only Power Distribution System
- c. Both Power Transmission and Distribution Systems
- d. Neither Power transmission nor Power Distribution System

Smart Meters used in Smart Grid –

- a. Measure electricity usage in real time
- b. Can send data to and from utilities and their consumers.
- c. Allows utilities to give consumers more information about current electricity charges.
- d. All of above

The main segments of micro grid are –

- a. Phase A, Phase B, Phase C
- b. Measurement, Logic and Control
- c. Generation, Transmission and distribution.
- d. Generation, Transmission, Distribution and Utilisation/Consumption.

The main types of sources in Micro grid are –

- a. Only Renewables
- b. Only diesel generators

- c. Renewables and Diesel generators
- d. Renewables, Diesel generators, Micro turbines, fuel cells

What is the need of energy management in Micro Grid?

- a. To manage the renewable resources, storages and loads
- b. To reduce the stress on grid during peak hours.
- c. To obtain an energy balance in an islanded operation
- d. All of above

Which is a building system that provides artificial light for indoor areas-

- a. Lighting system
- b. Building automation system
- c. Closed loop control system
- d. Direct Digital control system

Smart substation has to comply with which international standard?

- a. IEC 245
- b. IEC 23-67-80
- c. IEC 61850
- d. None of these

In a Smart or Digital Substation, what is used for measurement and protection?

- a. CTs
- b. PTs
- c. CVTs
- d. Fibre-optic sensors

A smart substation improves-

- a. Power Quality
- b. Reliability
- c. Load Profile
- d. All of above

What is the role of Cloud in smart grid architecture of IoT?

- a) Store data
- b) Manage data
- c) Collect data
- d) Security

Unit - III Smart City (Electrical Features) (14M) (CO-III)

Which of following is features of a smart city?

- a) Preserving and developing open spaces
- b) Promoting Rapid Transit system
- c) Providing Online services
- d) All of above

Retrofitting in smart city means _____

- a) Increase area of city
- b) Decrease area of city
- c) Make existing area more efficient and livable
- d) Increase infrastructure base

Electronic service delivery is _____ part of smart solutions.

- a) E governance
- b) Water management
- c) Energy management
- d) Urban mobility

Bhendi Bazar Project in Mumbai is an example of _____.

- a) Retrofitting
- b) Redevelopment
- c) Greenfield development
- d) Pan city development

Greenfield Development means

- a) Implementing greenery in city
- b) Implemented in city area
- c) Implemented around city area
- d) None of above

Smart metering is part of _____.

- a) Water management
- b) Energy management
- c) A and B
- d) None of above

Pan city development is related to provide smart solutions for _____

- a) Existing infrastructure of city
- b) New infrastructure of city
- c) Outside of city
- d) New city

Which of following is not included in Smart City Mission?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Nashik
- c) Kolhapur
- d) Aurangabad

Which of these can be used to remotely control security system in smart homes?

- a. Smart Phone
- b. Tablet
- c. Computer
- d. All of above

What is another term for Smart home?

- a. Future Home
- b. Home Automation
- c. Sci-fi Home
- d. Robotic Home

The core element of architecture of smart city is _____

- a. Mobile Unified Service
- b) Urban Application Platform
- c) Management center
- d) Integrated Information Provider

In a smart city concept, ITS stands for _____

- a) Internet Travel Services
- b) Internet Transportation Security
- c) Intelligent Transportation Security
- d) Intelligent Transportation Services

Which of following is/are objective/s of smart cities ?

- (a) Smart Mobility
- (b) Public Safety
- (c) Smart Governance
- (d) All of Above

A smart city improves _____.

- (a) Quality of Life
- (b) Health and Safety
- (c) Social, Economic and cultural growth
- (d) All of above

Which of following are tools of Smart Governance ?

- (a) Digital Democracy
- (b) Citizen Empowerment
- (c) Open Governance
- (d) All of above

Multimodal transport, road condition monitoring, etc. are included in which of following objective of Smart cities ?

- (a) Smart Mobility
- (b) Smart economy
- (c) Smart life
- (d) All of above

The term 'Smart City' is broadly used as an equivalent to _____.

- (a) Intelligent City
- (b) Telecity
- (c) Teletopia
- (d) All of above

Which amongst following state has maximum number of cities associated with "Smart Cities Mission"?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Bihar

what is full form of GIFT city ?

- (a) Gujarat Interim Financial and Technical
- (b) Greater Interim Financial and Tec
- (c) Gujarat International Financial Tec
- (d) None

Which city become overall winner of Indian Smart Cities Awards 2020 ?

- (a) Indore
- (b) Surat
- (c) Indore and Surat
- (d) None of above

What is a "Charge Point Operator" (CPO)?

- (a) The company that owns the EV charging station
- (b) The company that manufactures the charging station
- (c) The company that manages, maintains, and operates the charging station
- (d) The company that designs the charging station

What is Vehicle-to-Grid (V2G) technology?

- (a) A technology that allows EVs to be charged from the grid
- (b) A technology that allows EVs to discharge power back to the grid
- (c) A technology that enables communication between the EV and the charging station
- (d) A technology that improves the efficiency of EV charging

According to the Department of Energy, what percentage of EV charging happens at home?

- a. 50%
- b. 75%
- c. 80%
- d. 90%

What is a primary advantage of bio-energy for smart cities?

- a) High cost
- b) Complex setup
- c) Renewable nature
- d) Low efficiency

What is a common challenge for wind and solar power in smart grids?

- a) High fuel costs
- b) Unreliable, intermittent supply (wind doesn't always blow, sun isn't always shining)
- c) Excessive greenhouse gas emissions
- d) Very low initial setup cost

Sustainability means

- (a) Building Green
- (b) Planting trees
- (c) Conducting any human activity such that Resources are not permanently depleted affecting the lives of f
- (d) Improving Infrastructure