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NEW QUESTION: 1

Which one of the following items has driven large serving 5- to 18-year-old students?

- A. Cloud-based applications
- B. Online torrent sites
- C. Streaming music
- D. Wearable body sensors

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Cloud-based applications drive bandwidth usage: Applications like Google Suite, Microsoft 365, and video conferencing (Zoom, Teams) are commonly used in educational settings. These rely on cloud servers, requiring significant downloads and uploads.

Shift towards online learning: More schools are utilizing online learning platforms and resources, further increasing their dependence on cloud-based solutions. Streaming, torrents, wearables less impactful: Streaming music and torrent sites can contribute, but their impact is generally less significant. Wearables in education are still niche despite their potential.

NEW QUESTION: 2

What is an important acceptance agreement to achieve in the final customer meeting for a wireless IoT deployment?

- A. Stakeholder acceptance
- B. Support for wearable IoT solutions
- C. Scope definition
- D. Power supply provisioning

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Successful Deployment Depends on Buy-In: A final customer meeting signifies the handover phase. Achieving stakeholder agreement ensures everyone impacted by the solution has a voice and feels their concerns are addressed.

Sign-Off and Formal Acceptance: Stakeholders often need to formally "sign-off" on a project's completion, indicating satisfaction and readiness for operational use.

NEW QUESTION: 3

What kind of PoE device can be used to power a non-PoE connected object assuming PoE power is provided on the Ethernet cable?

- A. PoE midspan injector
- B. PoE endspan switch
- C. PoE coupler
- D. PoE splitter

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

PoE Splitter: A PoE splitter separates power and data from a PoE-enabled Ethernet cable, allowing the powering of non-PoE devices.

NEW QUESTION: 4

What is an advantage of an overlay monitoring system for wireless networks as opposed to an Integrated monitoring system?

- A. An overlay solution collects less data so that reporting is more efficient
- B. An overlay solution does not require power provisioning
- C. An overlay solution is less expensive than an integrated solution
- D. An overlay solution functions without disrupting services provided by the wireless network

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

* Overlay vs. Integrated Monitoring:

* Overlay: A separate monitoring system independent of the primary wireless infrastructure.

* Integrated: Monitoring functions built into wireless access points or controllers.

* Overlay Advantage: Since the overlay system is separate, it doesn't add overhead or complexity to the core network, avoiding potential disruption of wireless services.

NEW QUESTION: 5

Which of the following is a characteristic of 802.15.4 networks such as Zigbee?

- A. Very high throughput (hundreds of Mbps)
- B. Mesh networking support
- C. Operation only on 5 GHz
- D. Extremely long range (tens of kilometers)

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Zigbee supports mesh networking for extended coverage and reliability. It offers low throughput, typically operates at 2.4 GHz, and is not long-range.

NEW QUESTION: 6

You have been asked to locate an intermittent RF interference source. What tool will assist best in locating the generating device?

- A. NMAP
- B. WinPCAP
- C. Spectrum analyzer
- D. Protocol analyzer

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Visualizing RF Interference: Spectrum analyzers display radio frequencies across a range, showing signal strength and potential interference sources. This is crucial for identifying non-Wi-Fi devices that might be disrupting your wireless solution.

NEW QUESTION: 7

How is ASK modulation different from FSK modulation?

- A. ASK varies the amplitude of the signal while FSK shifts its frequency
- B. FSK is more sensitive to noise than ASK
- C. ASK does not work at high frequencies
- D. ASK can carry more data than FSK

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the amplitude (strength) of a carrier wave.

FSK (Frequency Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the frequency of a carrier wave.

NEW QUESTION: 8

A technician is troubleshooting LoRaWAN packet loss. Which factor MOST likely causes uplink failures?

- A. Excessive spreading factor (SF too high)
- B. Incorrect network session keys
- C. Gateway operating on 5 GHz
- D. Too short antenna cables

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Incorrect session keys prevent devices from successfully joining or sending valid encrypted frames. High SF actually improves range; LoRaWAN does not operate on 5 GHz.

NEW QUESTION: 9

What is an advantage of using HTTP-based processing?

- A. It is more secure than other transports, when using SSH
- B. It is faster than any other APIs
- C. It is simple and commonly understood in the developer community
- D. It is more secure than any other APIs

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

HTTP's Popularity: HTTP is the foundation of the web, making it widely known and supported.

Developers have extensive familiarity with its concepts (methods, headers, status codes, etc.).

REST APIs and Webhooks: These often leverage HTTP for communication, building upon existing knowledge and tools.

Tradeoffs:

Security: HTTP itself is not inherently secure; HTTPS or additional layers address this.

Speed: Protocols optimized for IoT may have lower overhead, but HTTP's simplicity often outweighs minor performance differences.

NEW QUESTION: 10

What advantage is provided by using an NTP server within a wireless solution architecture?

- A.** It provides for semi-automatic IP addressing in wireless sensor networks
- B.** It ensures security through AES encryption
- C.** It ensures uniform, synchronized time among devices
- D.** It provides for name resolution for older network devices

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Importance of Time Sync in IoT: Coordinated actions, accurate data analysis, and event logging in wireless IoT solutions often rely on devices having a shared time reference.

NTP's Role: Network Time Protocol (NTP) enables devices to synchronize their clocks against a reliable time source (NTP server), ensuring consistency across the network.

NEW QUESTION: 11

You are deploying a ZigBee network based on the frequency band available for ZigBee deployment worldwide. What allowable action will do the most to minimize ZigBee and 802.11 interference?

- A.** Use the 6 GHz band for all ZigBee communications
- B.** Use the 5 GHz band for all 802.11 communications
- C.** Use the 5 GHz band for all ZigBee communications
- D.** Use the 2.4 GHz band for all 802.11 communications

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Wi-Fi and Zigbee Interference: Both can operate in the 2.4 GHz band, leading to potential interference that degrades performance for both networks.

5 GHz Advantages:

Less crowded: Fewer devices operate in the 5 GHz band, reducing interference potential.

Wider Channels: 5 GHz supports wider channels, enabling higher data throughput for Wi-Fi.

NEW QUESTION: 12

What does the number in the various Quadrature Amplitude Modulation levels, such as 16 in QAM-16 and 64 in QAM-64, indicate? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. The speed of data transfer, which is four times the number in the QAM level
- B. The channel width, which is stipulated in MHz
- C. The number of target points in the QAM constellation, which are equivalent to amplitude and phase combinations
- D. The number of spatial streams, which is 1/4 the number in the QAM level

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

QAM Constellations: QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) uses a constellation diagram where points represent unique combinations of amplitude and phase.

Bits per Symbol: The number in QAM-XX indicates the number of points:

QAM-16: 16 points = $2^4 = 4$ bits per symbol

QAM-64: 64 points = $2^6 = 6$ bits per symbol

Higher Data Rates: More points in the constellation enable transmitting more bits per symbol, leading to higher data rates at the same bandwidth.

NEW QUESTION: 13

What is the typical range of a wireless body area network (WBAN)?

- A. 1-2 meters
- B. 10 square meters
- C. 10 centimeters
- D. 10 meters

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

WBAN Range: Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) specialize in short-range communication around the human body. Typical ranges fall within 1-2 meters.

Purpose: This range is designed to:

Connect sensors monitoring health metrics.

Transmit data to a central coordinator device (e.g., smartphone).

Minimize interference potential with other wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION: 14

What is the primary difference between LoRa and LoRaWAN?

- A. LoRa is the modulation method and LoRaWAN implements the higher network layers
- B. LoRa is used for communicating across the Internet and LoRaWAN is used only on the local link
- C. LoRa uses RF and LoRaWAN uses light-based communications
- D. LoRaWAN is the Physical Layer and LoRa is the Transport Layer

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

* LoRa: Refers to the physical layer chirp spread spectrum (CSS) modulation, enabling long-range, low-power communication.

* LoRaWAN: An open MAC layer protocol that builds on LoRa, defining network architecture, device management, and data routing for large-scale LoRa networks.

NEW QUESTION: 15

What organization maintains and publishes the 802.15.4 Standard?

- A. Bluetooth SIG
- B. IEEE
- C. IETF
- D. Zigbee Alliance

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

IEEE 802.15.4: The IEEE 802.15.4 standard is a fundamental specification for low-rate wireless personal area networks (LR-WPANs). It serves as the basis for many wireless IoT protocols.

IEEE's Role: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is the organization responsible for creating, maintaining, and publishing the 802.15.4 standard.

NEW QUESTION: 16

As an RF signal propagates it becomes weaker at any given measurement point as it gets farther away from the transmitter. What concept is described?

- A. RF latency
- B. Free Space Path Loss
- C. Beamwidth
- D. Diffraction

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Free Space Path Loss (FSPL): Describes how a radio signal weakens as it travels through open space, even without obstacles. It's caused by the signal spreading out, resulting in decreased power density at the receiver.

Calculation: FSPL depends on distance and frequency.

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NEW QUESTION: 17

What is the benefit of using SINR as opposed to SNR to reference signal quality at a receiver?

- A. SINR includes interference as well as the noise floor
- B. SNR excludes the noise floor, which skews the results
- C. SINR excludes interference and only measures the noise floor
- D. SNR includes interference measurements that skew the results

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

SINR vs. SNR:

SNR (Signal-to-Noise Ratio): Measures the power of the desired signal relative to background noise.

SINR (Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio): Considers both background noise and interference from other signals operating on the same frequency.

Practical Importance: SINR is a more realistic indicator of real-world signal quality in wireless environments where interference is a significant factor.

NEW QUESTION: 18

A Wi-Fi IoT device periodically disconnects due to excessive power consumption. Which setting is MOST likely misconfigured?

- A. DTIM interval
- B. Channel bonding
- C. VLAN assignment
- D. SSID broadcast

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

DTIM determines how often a Wi-Fi client wakes to receive buffered multicast/broadcast frames.

A very low DTIM forces frequent wake-ups, draining battery and causing disconnects.

NEW QUESTION: 19

What is the purpose of the duty cycle?limitation in LPWAN technologies such as LoRaWAN (EU region)?

- A. To prevent device tampering
- B. To conserve device storage
- C. To limit how often devices transmit to avoid spectrum congestion
- D. To increase the maximum data rate

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

Duty cycle regulations restrict transmission time in unlicensed bands to prevent RF congestion and ensure fair spectrum usage among devices.

NEW QUESTION: 20

Within what development environment is XAML most commonly used?

- A. .NET
- B. Python
- C. R

D. PHP

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

XAML and .NET: XAML (eXtensible Application Markup Language) is primarily used within the .NET framework for defining user interfaces.

NEW QUESTION: 21

What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

- A. Authentication ensures privacy and authorization ensures availability
- B. Authentication is not used in wireless solutions and authorization is used in wireless solutions
- C. Authentication proves identity and authorization determines access to specific resources
- D. Authentication is used in wireless solutions and authorization is not

Answer: C ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Authentication: Verifying "who" the user or device is (e.g., via passwords, certificates).

Authorization: Controlling "what" a user or device can do once authenticated (e.g., read-only vs.

read/write permissions).

Combined for Security: Both are essential. Authentication alone doesn't control access levels, and authorization without verification is meaningless.

NEW QUESTION: 22

You must plan for encryption in a wireless solution deployment. What type of data should always be encrypted? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Sensitive data in transmission
- B. Sensitive data in memory
- C. Non-sensitive data at rest
- D. Non-sensitive data in archives

Answer: A ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Most Vulnerable In Transit: Sensitive data (passwords, health information, etc.) is most susceptible to interception while being sent over a wireless network. Encryption is crucial at this stage.

Encryption at Rest and in Memory: While also important, these are often handled with different cryptographic techniques depending on the system.

NEW QUESTION: 23

In the simplified three-layer model for wireless IoT, what is the universal primary function of the Perception layer?

- A. Gathering and transmitting data to be used for actions, analysis or reporting
- B. Analyzing data for actions and reporting using AI and ML
- C. Decrypting local data to send across the unencrypted IoT network

D. Providing the network across which data can be transmitted to the cloud

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

Perception Layer: The foundation of an IoT system, it consists of sensors and actuators that:

Sense: Collect data about the environment or object being monitored.

Actuate: Potentially make changes based on commands (e.g., a smart valve opening/closing).

Transmit: Send gathered data to upper layers for processing.

NEW QUESTION: 24

How does OFDMA differ from OFDM?

A. Subcarriers of OFDMA can contain data destined for a different receiver

B. OFDMA offers greater range by using multiple channels at once

C. OFDMA allows multiple devices to transmit simultaneously on the same frequency

D. OFDMA uses multiple radios to achieve higher throughput

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

NEW QUESTION: 25

In a Wi-Fi IoT deployment, which factor MOST affects the number of devices that can be supported by a single access point?

A. The SSID name length

B. Channel width and airtime utilization

C. The DHCP lease time

D. The Ethernet cable type used

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Airtime utilization determines how many clients an AP can serve. Wider channels and high utilization reduce capacity. SSID names, DHCP timing, and cabling have minimal impact.

NEW QUESTION: 26

How does OFDMA differ from OFDM?

A. Subcarriers of OFDMA can contain data destined for a different receiver

B. OFDMA offers greater range by using multiple channels at once

C. OFDMA allows multiple devices to transmit simultaneously on the same frequency

D. OFDMA uses multiple radios to achieve higher throughput

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing): Divides a channel into multiple subcarriers for data transmission.

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access): Extends OFDM by allowing multiple users to share subcarriers simultaneously, improving efficiency and spectral utilization.

NEW QUESTION: 27

As an RF signal propagates it becomes weaker as it gets farther away from the transmitter. What concept is described?

- A. Free Space Path Loss
- B. RF latency
- C. Beamwidth
- D. Diffraction

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

The concept described is Free Space Path Loss (FSPL). FSPL refers to the reduction in power density of an electromagnetic wave as it propagates through a clear, unobstructed path in free space. This weakening of the signal is due to the spreading of the wavefront as it travels, causing the power to be distributed over a larger area. The FSPL can be calculated using the Friis Transmission Equation, which shows that the received power decreases with the square of the distance from the transmitter. This concept is fundamental to understanding the behavior of RF signals in various communication systems, including wireless IoT, where the signal strength at the receiver is a critical factor for reliable data transmission.

NEW QUESTION: 28

What process, used for security in wireless solutions, is defined as the encoding of information to prevent readability by unauthorized users?

- A. Access Control
- B. Authentication
- C. Encryption
- D. Authorization

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Access Control: Limits who can access data, but doesn't make it unreadable.

Authentication: Validates user/device identity, but not focused on data confidentiality.

Authorization: Determines the actions a user is allowed, separate from securing the data itself.

How encryption works: Encryption uses algorithms and keys to turn plaintext into unreadable ciphertext. Only those with the correct key can decrypt it.

Data in motion vs. data at rest: Encryption protects sensitive information both when transmitted over the wireless network and when stored on devices.

NEW QUESTION: 29

You have been asked to consider smart building opportunities for your organization. Which one of these is a benefit of smart building technology?

- A. Increased vacation time for building managers
- B. Improved operational efficiency
- C. Reduced design and construction costs

D. Faster Wi-Fi connectivity

Answer: B (LEAVE A REPLY)

Smart Building Core Benefit: Smart building technologies primarily aim to optimize a building's operational efficiency through automation and data-driven insights.

Efficiency Examples:

Energy Management: Automated lighting and HVAC control based on occupancy and environmental conditions.

Maintenance: Predictive maintenance through IoT sensors reduces downtime.

Space Utilization: Optimization of space allocation based on real-time usage patterns.

NEW QUESTION: 30

What is the role of the ITU in wireless communications?

A. Defines international communications standards

B. Oversees communications regulatory agencies in each country

C. Coordinates the shared global use of the radio spectrum

D. Establishes wireless radiation exposure limits

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

ITU's Mandate: The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations focused on global information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Radio Spectrum Regulation: A core ITU function is allocating radio spectrum bands and satellite orbits to prevent harmful interference between different countries and technologies. This coordination is essential for the orderly use of wireless communications worldwide.

NEW QUESTION: 31

What consideration is found in PtMP systems that is not found in PtP systems?

A. Interference avoidance

B. SINR optimization

C. Airtime management

D. Frequency selection

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

PtMP (Point-to-Multipoint): A single access point (AP) communicates with multiple client devices.

This means the AP needs to manage how the available airtime is shared among those clients.

Airtime Fairness: Mechanisms are needed to ensure that:

Each client gets a fair chance to communicate

High-priority traffic isn't starved by low-priority traffic PtP (Point-to-Point): A dedicated link only has two devices, eliminating the need for complex airtime management.

Considerations in Both: While interference, SINR, and frequency selection are important in both PtMP and PtP systems, the need for airtime management is unique to the multipoint scenario.

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NEW QUESTION: 32

What primary component is required to implement a wireless transceiver in a device?

- A. GPIO pins
- B. SRAM
- C. Flash memory
- D. Radio

Answer: (SHOW ANSWER)

Wireless Transceiver: A transceiver is a combination of a transmitter and receiver used for wireless communication.

Radio: The radio is the primary component responsible for:

Modulation: Encoding data onto a carrier wave.

Demodulation: Extracting data from a received signal.

Transmission/Reception: Handling the actual sending and receiving of modulated signals over the air.

NEW QUESTION: 33

What is a valid reason to continue using older wireless networking technologies?

- A. The desire for faster communications
- B. The desire to support internal antennas
- C. The desire to use older encryption processes, which are faster regardless of the CPU implemented
- D. A requirement to support legacy devices

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Legacy Support: The primary reason to continue using older wireless technologies is the need to connect with devices that don't support newer standards (e.g., old sensors or equipment).

NEW QUESTION: 34

What scripting language works natively inside of nearly all modern Web browsers and may also be used for automation within some wireless solutions, such as Node-RED?

- A. PHP
- B. Python
- C. JavaScript
- D. R

Answer: C (LEAVE A REPLY)

Browser Ubiquity: JavaScript has a native runtime environment within almost every modern web browser, making it the 'built-in' scripting language for web-based interfaces.

Node-RED: This IoT flow-based programming tool specifically uses JavaScript for its logic and automation functions.

NEW QUESTION: 35

What is a fundamental structural feature of JSON? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. It is a plaintext data structure that consists of free-form Key:Value pairs
- B. It is an encrypted data structure optimized for secure applications
- C. It is a data structure stored in MySQL databases for configuration management
- D. It is a compressed data structure optimized for low bandwidth applications

Answer: A (LEAVE A REPLY)

JSON Fundamentals: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a text-based format for representing data in a structured, yet flexible way. Its key features are:

Key-Value Pairs: Information is organized as "key":"value" pairs, making it human-readable.

Plaintext: JSON is not encrypted, ensuring easy parsing across different systems.

NEW QUESTION: 36

Why is it important to adhere to safety and building codes when installing equipment?

- A. They can be ignored as they are regulations designed for other industries
- B. It is an insurance requirement designed to reduce insurance rates and reduce Incident reports against Insurance policies
- C. It prevents equipment from falling to the floor and being damaged because of the Impact
- D. It protects the life and health of Installers and end users during installation and after the system is deployed

Answer: D (LEAVE A REPLY)

Primary Concern: Safety: Building codes and safety regulations are there to prevent injury and accidents. This includes potential harm from improper equipment installation (falling objects, electrical hazards, etc.).

Legal and Ethical Responsibility: Organizations have an obligation to provide a safe workplace for employees and protect the well-being of end-users.

Insurance Considerations: While complying with codes may impact insurance rates, this shouldn't be the primary motivation, as safety itself is paramount.

NEW QUESTION: 37

What is the primary purpose of an IoT gateway in a wireless architecture?

- A. Increase sensor battery capacity
- B. Translate between device protocols and the cloud
- C. Replace the need for security in devices
- D. Store long-term sensor data

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

IoT gateways act as intermediaries, performing protocol translation (e.g., BLE/Zigbee to IP), security filtering, and data aggregation before forwarding to cloud systems.

NEW QUESTION: 38

What best describes the area covered or connected by a WWAN?

- A. City
- B. Campus
- C. Region
- D. In-building

Answer: ([SHOW ANSWER](#))

WWAN (Wide-Area Wireless Network): WWANs provide connectivity over extensive geographic areas, typically covering regions or even entire countries.

Cellular Technology: WWANs often rely on cellular networks (3G, 4G, 5G) offered by mobile carriers.

NEW QUESTION: 39

Among these choices, what is the most common reason administrators use scripting during the deployment of a wireless solution?

- A. To provide time for playing solitaire
- B. To reduce configuration errors
- C. To increase the signal strength of the resulting wireless links
- D. To enhance the capabilities of the resulting solution

Answer: B ([LEAVE A REPLY](#))

Automation for Consistency: Scripts eliminate the potential for human error during repetitive configuration tasks on multiple devices. This ensures uniformity across the wireless solution.

Speed and Efficiency: Scripts can be much faster than manual configuration, particularly in large deployments.

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