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Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1
What primary component is required to implement a wireless transceiver in a device?

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

Answer: D
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 2
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
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 3
What metric is used to express a relative increase or decrease in signal strength?

A. W
B. dBm
C. dB
D. mW

Answer: C
Explanation:
Decibel (dB): A logarithmic unit expressing ratios of power or signal strength. It's used in RF contexts due to the wide range of signal levels encountered.
Examples:
dBm: Decibels relative to one milliwatt (power measurement).
dBi: Decibels relative to an isotropic antenna (antenna gain).

QUESTION 4
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: B
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 5
You are planning a wireless solution deployment. The organization has several wireless solutions in use. The new deployment must coexist with these other wireless solutions. What is the most important factor to consider when implementing the new wireless solution?

A. Coordinating mounting locations with the other wireless solutions
B. Implementing matching encryption keys synchronized with the other wireless solutions
C. Implementing contrasting encryption keys countering the other wireless solutions
D. Coordinating frequency use with the other wireless solutions

Answer: D
Explanation:
Coexistence Priority: Frequency coordination is the most critical aspect in ensuring that multiple wireless solutions function without significant interference.
Impact of Interference: Uncoordinated frequencies lead to:
Signal degradation: Reduced network performance and reliability.
Data errors and retransmissions: Inefficient operation and higher battery drain on devices.

QUESTION 6
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
Explanation:
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.

QUESTION 7
When deploying devices in an indoor manufacturing environment, which IP rating is more likely to

be required?

A. IP47
B. IP38
C. IP46
D. IP66

Answer: D
Explanation:
IP Ratings & Manufacturing: IP66 provides:
Dust-tight: (First '6') Complete protection against dust ingress.
Powerful Water Jets: (Second '6') Protection against strong water jets from any direction.
Harsh Manufacturing Environments: IP66 is common due to dust, dirt, and potential exposure to liquids during cleaning or spills.

QUESTION 8
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
Explanation:
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).

QUESTION 9
You are defining capacity for a wireless solution. What is the most important factor related to each use case defined in relation to capacity?

A. Total airtime utilization
B. Support for mobility
C. Number of devices
D. Protocols used on each device

Answer: C
Explanation:
Capacity Planning: The number of devices a wireless network can support is the primary determinant of its required capacity. This is because:
Traffic Load: Each device generates network traffic that contributes to the overall load.
Resource Sharing: Devices compete for airtime and bandwidth resources.
Device Type: Requirements vary; a simple sensor has different needs than a video camera.

QUESTION 10
You are planning a wireless implementation. At what point should you begin to consider security requirements for the implementation?

A. During hand-off to support

B. In the planning phase
C. In the implementation phase
D. In the acceptance testing phase

Answer: B
Explanation:
Security by Design: Security should be a fundamental consideration from the initial planning stages of any wireless implementation. This ensures:
Risk Assessment: Identifying potential vulnerabilities early on.
Security Controls: Choosing appropriate encryption, authentication, and access control mechanisms.
Integration: Security measures are seamlessly woven into the system's architecture, not retrofitted later, which can be less effective.

QUESTION 11
You are planning a wireless solution. Why should you consider an ongoing monitoring system for use after the solution is deployed?

A. Implementation validation is never completed, it continues throughout the life of the system
B. Monitoring the solution provides additional billable hours
C. The number of users and the use of the solution will change over time and monitoring allows for detection of these changes
D. To ensure that the system continues to meet the original requirements, even if users later indicate poor performance

Answer: C
Explanation:
Ongoing Monitoring for Adaptability: Wireless networks are dynamic environments. Ongoing monitoring is essential because:
Changing Usage Patterns: User numbers and how they utilize the network evolve over time.
Capacity Adjustments: Monitoring reveals if the network needs scaling for more devices or changing use cases.
Security: Helps detect unauthorized access or anomalies.

QUESTION 12
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
Explanation:
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.

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