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Exam : **CWISA-103**

Title : Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition)

Version : DEMO

1.What part(s) of the OSI network model does the IETF primarily focus on for the development of standards?
A. Physical Layerand above
B. All layers
C. Network Layer and above
D. Data Link Layer
Answer: C
Explanation:
IETF's Focus: The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) primarily develops and standardizes internet protocols operating at the Network Layer (Layer 3) and above in the OSI model. Key Protocols:
Some prominent IETF-developed protocols include:
IP (Internet Protocol): Foundation of internet addressing and routing.
TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): Reliable, connection-oriented data transport.
UDP (User Datagram Protocol): Connectionless, best-effort data transport.
DNS (Domain Name System): Translates domain names into IP addresses.
HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Web communication.
Reference
IETF Website: https://www.ietf.org/
OSI Model: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model

2.What organization maintains and publishes the 802.15.4 Standard?
A. Bluetooth SIG
B. IEEE
C. IETF
D. Zigbee Alliance
Answer: B
Explanation:
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.
Reference
IEEE 802.15.4 Standard: https://standards.ieee.org/standard/802_15_4-2020.html
IEEE Website: https://www.ieee.org/

3.What is the most common difference between a single board computer (SBC) and a controller board?
A. SBCs typically have connectors for display and input devices while controller boards do not
B. Controller boards have I/O headers and SBCs do not
C. SBCs always have connectors for M2 devices and controller boards do not
D. Controller boards have more powerful processors than most SBCs
Answer: A
Explanation:
SBCs (Single Board Computers): Designed as standalone, small-form-factor computers.
They often include:

Display Interfaces: HDMI, DisplayPort, etc.
Input Connections: USB for keyboards, mice, etc.
General Purpose Functionality: Can run a full operating system for wider applications.
Controller Boards: Focus on controlling specific hardware or systems.
Limited direct I/O: Limited connectors for displays/input devices.
Specialized tasks: Designed for embedded applications within larger systems.
Reference
SBC Examples: https://www.raspberrypi.org/, https://www.beagleboard.org/
Controller Board Examples: https://www.arduino.cc/

4.You are considering the implementation of a lab for testing wireless equipment.
What is the primary benefit of such a lab? (Choose the single best answer.)
A. Provides for testing to determine how much RF exposure you can tolerate
B. Provides a failover environment for your production systems
C. Provides a way to repurpose old hardware that is not ready for final removal
D. Provides a safe environment in which to develop practical skills and knowledge of a technology and to test the technology
Answer: D
Explanation:
Lab Purpose: Wireless testing labs offer controlled settings to:
Skill Development: Hone practical understanding of wireless technologies without impacting production environments.
Experimentation: Safely test different configurations, compatibility, and potential issues. Troubleshooting: Isolate problems, test solutions, and understand how equipment behaves in various scenarios.
Other Benefits (While not the primary benefit):
Learning Environment: Ideal for structured training and exploration.
Evaluation: Compare hardware performance before deployment.
Reference
Benefits of IT Labs: Can be extended from wireless to broader IT experimentation and learning. (Articles on this topic are readily available)

5.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
Explanation:
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.
Reference

WBAN Overview: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_area_network
WBAN Research Paper (Check Range Discussion): https://www.mdpi.com/2224-2708/11/4/67