

SACA Certified Industry 4.0 Associate IV - IIoT, Networking & Data Analytics (C-104) Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. If 100 items enter a process and 84 of them are good, what does 16% represent for the process?**
 - A. Items accepted**
 - B. Items finished**
 - C. Items scrapped or reworked**
 - D. Items put on hold**

- 2. What type of component is most often used to sense light in a photoelectric sensor?**
 - A. Phototransistor**
 - B. Photodiode**
 - C. LED**
 - D. LDR**

- 3. Which type of protocol is often employed when the native protocols of devices are incompatible?**
 - A. HTTP**
 - B. Sockets**
 - C. FTP**
 - D. TCP/IP**

- 4. What is the primary function of applying voltage to the coils of a stepper motor?**
 - A. Increase motor speed**
 - B. Rotate the motor**
 - C. Decrease energy consumption**
 - D. Control motor temperature**

- 5. What is the purpose of eliminating waste in lean manufacturing?**
 - A. Reduce both cost and lead time while increasing quality**
 - B. Increase employee satisfaction and morale**
 - C. Enhance marketing strategies to boost sales**
 - D. Improve customer service response time**

- 6. What is a key benefit of using a relational database?**
- A. Consistent data access**
 - B. Limited scalability**
 - C. Increased data redundancy**
 - D. Complex data relationships**
- 7. What type of devices are specifically designed to detect physical features and relay information to control systems?**
- A. Actuators**
 - B. Sensors**
 - C. Transceivers**
 - D. Controllers**
- 8. What process is used to automatically transfer data from a database to a spreadsheet?**
- A. Export and import**
 - B. Data mining**
 - C. API integration**
 - D. Manual entry**
- 9. Which application is not associated with RFID systems?**
- A. Keyless entry**
 - B. Anti-theft detection**
 - C. Airport baggage handling**
 - D. None of the above**
- 10. Which protocol is commonly used by smart sensors for signal transmission?**
- A. Ethernet**
 - B. IO-Link**
 - C. TCP/IP**
 - D. Modbus**

Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. A
9. D
10. B

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Explanations

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1. If 100 items enter a process and 84 of them are good, what does 16% represent for the process?

- A. Items accepted**
- B. Items finished**
- C. Items scrapped or reworked**
- D. Items put on hold**

In this scenario, the percentage of 16% represents the portion of items that were not deemed acceptable after going through the process. Out of the 100 items that entered, 84 items were classified as good, which means they met the quality standards set for them. This implies that 16 items did not meet these standards. The 16% reflects the proportion of items that were either scrapped or require reworking because they did not pass the quality check. This metric is crucial for understanding process efficiency and quality control, as it indicates the level of waste or the need for additional resources to rectify the non-conforming items. By monitoring such percentages, organizations can identify areas for improvement, optimize processes, and reduce the overall scrap or rework rates. Other options present different concepts that do not apply here. For instance, items accepted would typically refer to those that passed inspection, finished items would mean all that were completed irrespective of quality, and items put on hold would imply a temporary situation, which doesn't accurately capture the finality of items that did not meet the required standards. Thus, categorizing the 16% as items scrapped or reworked is the correct interpretation in this context.

2. What type of component is most often used to sense light in a photoelectric sensor?

- A. Phototransistor**
- B. Photodiode**
- C. LED**
- D. LDR**

In the context of a photoelectric sensor, the primary function is to detect light and convert it into an electrical signal. The photodiode is most commonly used for this purpose due to its sensitivity to light and rapid response times. Photodiodes operate by producing a current when exposed to light, making them ideal for various applications where precise light detection is necessary. While phototransistors, LEDs, and LDRs (Light Dependent Resistors) have their respective roles in electronic circuits, they are not typically the preferred component in the design of photoelectric sensors. Phototransistors, for instance, also react to light, but they have a slower response time and lower sensitivity compared to photodiodes. LEDs are employed to emit light rather than to sense it, while LDRs are more commonly used in light-activated devices where gradual changes in light levels are monitored, rather than the precise and rapid detection required within photoelectric sensors. Thus, the photodiode's attributes specifically align it with the operational requirements of photoelectric sensors.

3. Which type of protocol is often employed when the native protocols of devices are incompatible?

- A. HTTP**
- B. Sockets**
- C. FTP**
- D. TCP/IP**

When addressing interoperability issues between devices that use incompatible native protocols, sockets are commonly utilized as the solution. Sockets provide a simplified way for software applications to communicate over a network, essentially allowing them to send and receive data regardless of their underlying protocols. This is particularly useful in scenarios where disparate systems need to exchange information, as sockets enable a layer of abstraction that facilitates this process. Unlike specific application layer protocols such as HTTP or FTP, which are used for particular types of communication (web browsing and file transfer respectively), sockets offer a more general-purpose approach to data transmission. They work at a lower level on the transport layer, which allows them to handle streams of data and communicate directly between devices, making them suitable for establishing connections even when the devices' native protocols do not align. Therefore, in contexts where devices cannot communicate due to protocol incompatibility, leveraging socket-based programming and communication can effectively bridge that gap, enabling effective data exchanges and fostering interoperability in industrial settings.

4. What is the primary function of applying voltage to the coils of a stepper motor?

- A. Increase motor speed**
- B. Rotate the motor**
- C. Decrease energy consumption**
- D. Control motor temperature**

The primary function of applying voltage to the coils of a stepper motor is to rotate the motor. Stepper motors operate by receiving pulses or voltages at specific intervals and angles, which cause the motor to move in discrete steps. Each pulse of voltage energizes a particular coil, creating a magnetic field that interacts with the rotor, enabling it to turn to a specific position. In essence, the stepper motor converts electrical energy into precise mechanical movement. By controlling the sequence and timing of when voltage is applied to the coils, it's possible to control the direction, speed, and position of the motor with high precision. This characteristic makes stepper motors exceptionally useful in applications requiring accurate positioning, such as in robotics or CNC machines.

5. What is the purpose of eliminating waste in lean manufacturing?

- A. Reduce both cost and lead time while increasing quality**
- B. Increase employee satisfaction and morale**
- C. Enhance marketing strategies to boost sales**
- D. Improve customer service response time**

The purpose of eliminating waste in lean manufacturing primarily revolves around the idea of maximizing value for the customer while minimizing resources used. By focusing on waste reduction, organizations aim to enhance efficiency and productivity, which directly leads to a reduction in costs associated with manufacturing processes. Additionally, eliminating unnecessary steps and materials helps shorten lead times, allowing products to reach customers faster. This streamlined approach often results in improved quality as it encourages the use of only those processes that add value, ultimately leading to higher customer satisfaction. Therefore, the correct choice highlights that the comprehensive goal of eliminating waste is to achieve a harmonious balance where costs are reduced, lead times are minimized, and quality is increased, creating a more efficient manufacturing environment that better serves the customer's needs.

6. What is a key benefit of using a relational database?

- A. Consistent data access**
- B. Limited scalability**
- C. Increased data redundancy**
- D. Complex data relationships**

Using a relational database offers the key benefit of consistent data access, which is essential for maintaining data integrity and reliability across applications. Relational databases organize data into tables that can be easily linked through relationships, allowing users to perform queries, updates, and transactions consistently. This structured approach not only supports data integrity rules, such as primary and foreign keys, but also ensures that users can retrieve accurate and up-to-date information. When data is accessed through a relational database, it is typically managed using Structured Query Language (SQL), which provides a standardized way to interact with the data. This leads to a more predictable and dependable user experience. Organizations can rely on this consistency when developing applications or performing analytics, as they can be assured that the results will be accurate, assuming the data is properly normalized and managed. In contrast, other options suggest drawbacks of relational databases. For instance, limited scalability can pose challenges as data volume grows, while increased data redundancy is generally something that relational databases aim to minimize through normalization. Lastly, while relational databases can effectively handle complex data relationships, it is the consistent access that stands out as a primary benefit in the context of reliability and data integrity.

7. What type of devices are specifically designed to detect physical features and relay information to control systems?

A. Actuators

B. Sensors

C. Transceivers

D. Controllers

Sensors are devices that play a crucial role in monitoring and detecting physical features such as temperature, pressure, light, motion, and more. They work by converting these physical phenomena into signals that can be read by control systems, facilitating real-time data acquisition and feedback. By detecting changes in their environment, sensors provide critical information that enables automated systems to make informed decisions and adjustments. In the context of Industry 4.0, sensors are essential for gathering data that drives the Internet of Things (IoT), allowing for better process monitoring, predictive maintenance, and enhanced decision-making. This capability to detect and relay accurate information forms the backbone of intelligent control systems that enhance operational efficiency. The other options represent different types of devices that, while important in industrial systems, do not fulfill the specific function of detecting physical features. Actuators convert control signals into physical action but do not sense conditions. Transceivers facilitate communication but do not measure physical parameters. Controllers process data and execute control commands but rely on sensor inputs to function effectively.

8. What process is used to automatically transfer data from a database to a spreadsheet?

A. Export and import

B. Data mining

C. API integration

D. Manual entry

The process of automatically transferring data from a database to a spreadsheet is accurately described by export and import functionalities. This method involves extracting data from the database in a structured format, such as CSV or Excel, and then importing it into the spreadsheet. This automated process enables users to keep their spreadsheet updated with the latest data without the need for manual entry or repeated copying and pasting. Utilizing export and import ensures that large volumes of data can be handled efficiently, reducing errors that might occur with manual processes. It also enhances productivity by allowing users to schedule regular updates, making it a favored choice in many data management scenarios. Other options, while related to data handling, do not specifically address the automatic transfer from a database to a spreadsheet. Data mining refers to the process of discovering patterns and extracting valuable information from large datasets but does not involve the import of data into a spreadsheet format. API integration involves connecting different software applications to allow them to communicate and share data, but it typically requires more complex setup and programming, rather than a straightforward transfer process. Manual entry, on the other hand, is a labor-intensive method often leads to errors and inefficiencies, making it less suitable for transferring data automatically.

9. Which application is not associated with RFID systems?

- A. Keyless entry
- B. Anti-theft detection
- C. Airport baggage handling
- D. None of the above**

In this context, when assessing the applications associated with RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) systems, it's essential to understand the primary purposes of RFID technology. RFID systems are commonly used for identification, tracking, and managing inventory or assets without needing direct line-of-sight. Keyless entry systems leverage RFID technology by allowing users to unlock doors or access points without using traditional keys, thereby providing convenience and security. Similarly, anti-theft detection systems utilize RFID tags to monitor merchandise in retail settings, triggering alarms if items are removed without proper deactivation of the RFID tag. Airport baggage handling also employs RFID technology for efficient tracking and management of luggage, ensuring that bags are correctly routed and delivered to the right passengers. The choice indicating "None of the above" is accurate because all the applications mentioned—keyless entry, anti-theft detection, and airport baggage handling—are indeed related to RFID systems. Each application exemplifies how RFID technology can improve processes through automation, tracking, and enhanced security. Thus, this option correctly reflects that all presented applications are relevant to RFID functionalities.

10. Which protocol is commonly used by smart sensors for signal transmission?

- A. Ethernet
- B. IO-Link**
- C. TCP/IP
- D. Modbus

The choice of IO-Link as the protocol commonly used by smart sensors for signal transmission is accurate due to its design and functionality tailored for the needs of industrial automation. IO-Link is a point-to-point communication protocol specifically developed to connect sensors and actuators in a factory automation system. It operates at the physical layer and allows for bi-directional communication, enabling the transmission of not just the sensor's measured value, but also diagnostic data and configuration parameters. This ability to transmit extensive data makes IO-Link especially suitable for smart sensors, which often require more than just basic signal information for full functionality. By facilitating real-time data sharing between devices and controllers, IO-Link enhances the overall efficiency and maintainability of systems. In contrast, the other options do not specifically target the unique needs of smart sensors in the same way. Ethernet and TCP/IP are broader network protocols that serve various types of communication in industrial networks but are not specialized for direct communication with sensors in the manner that IO-Link is. Modbus, while a widely used communication protocol in industrial settings, primarily focuses on supervisory control and data acquisition and may not provide the same level of interaction and comprehensive data transmission for smart sensors as IO-Link does.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://sacac104.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!