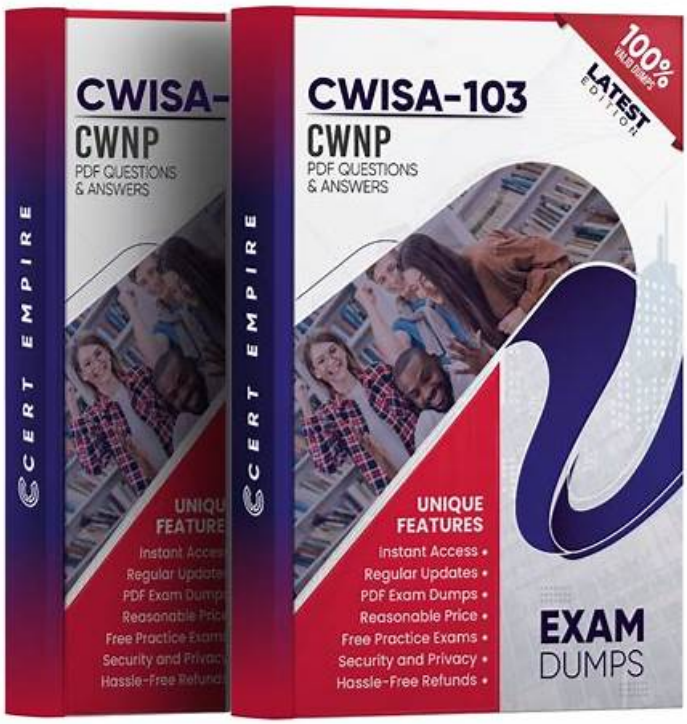
# CWNP CWISA-103 Review Guide - CWISA-103 Valid Exam Tips

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Are you racking your brains for a method how to pass CWNP CWISA-103 exam? CWNP CWISA-103 certification test is one of the valuable certification in modern IT certification. Within the last few decades, IT got a lot of publicity and it has been a necessary and desirable part of modern life. CWNP certification has been well recognized by international community. So, most IT people want to improve their knowledge and their skills by CWNP certification exam. CWISA-103 test is one of the most important exams and the certificate will bring you benefits.

## CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • Supporting Wireless Solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of Wireless Support Engineers and focuses on the ongoing administration and support of wireless solutions across various vertical markets. It involves administering solutions in healthcare, industrial, smart cities, retail, and other environments while troubleshooting common problems including interference, configuration issues, and hardware malfunctions. The domain includes determining the best use of scripting and programming solutions for IoT implementations, understanding data structures and APIs, and comprehending networking and security protocols. It also covers understanding application architectures and their impact on wireless solutions, including single-tier and multi-tier architectures, database systems, and application servers. |
| Topic 2 | • Wireless Technologies: This section of the exam measures the skills of Wireless Architects and covers foundational knowledge of wireless IoT technologies and their applications. It includes maintaining awareness of emerging technologies through research, understanding common applications and their associated frequencies and protocols, and familiarity with key standards organizations like IEEE, IETF, and Wi-Fi Alliance. The domain also encompasses defining various wireless network types including WLAN, WPAN, and IoT implementations across industries, along with understanding the hardware and software components of IoT devices and gateways, covering processors, memory, radios, sensors, and operating systems. |

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| Topic 3 | • Radio Frequency Communications: This section of the exam measures the skills of RF Engineers and focuses on the fundamental principles of radio frequency communications. It involves explaining RF wave characteristics such as frequency, wavelength, and amplitude, and understanding behaviors like amplification, attenuation, and free space path loss. The domain covers describing modulation techniques including ASK, FSK, PSK, and QAM, and explaining the capabilities of RF components like radios, antennas, and cabling. It also includes describing the use and capabilities of different RF bands in terms of communication ranges and power levels. |
| Topic 4 | • Implementing Wireless Solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of Wireless Implementation Specialists and covers the practical implementation of wireless IoT solutions. It involves understanding key issues related to automation, integration, monitoring, and management, and using best practices in implementation,n including pilot testing, configuration, installation, and documentation. The domain includes validating implementations through testing and troubleshooting, performing installation procedures including equipment mounting and connectivity configuration, and implementing security solutions covering authentication, authorization, and encryption. It also encompasses knowledge transfer practice,s including staff training and solution documentation. |
| Topic 5 | • Planning Wireless Solutions: This section of the exam measures the skills of IoT Solutions Architects and encompasses the planning phase of wireless IoT solutions. It involves identifying system requirements, including use cases, capacity needs, security requirements, and integration needs, while considering constraints such as budgetary, technical, and regulatory limitations. The domain includes selecting appropriate wireless solutions based on requirements, planning for technical needs, including LAN<br>• WAN networking and frequency coordination, and understanding the capabilities of common wireless IoT solutions like Bluetooth, Zigbee, and LoRaWAN, along with location services and methods. |



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## CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q48-Q53):

**NEW QUESTION # 48**
What software is typically stored in ROM and is used to initialize a device?

- A. Application
- B. Firmware
- C. Container
- D. Service

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
Firmware Definition: Firmware is a type of software embedded in hardware devices. It provides low-level instructions that control the basic operations and initialization of the device.
ROM Storage: Firmware is typically stored in Read-Only Memory (ROM) or other forms of non- volatile memory, meaning it persists even when the device is powered off.
Functions:
Booting: Initiates the hardware and loads the operating system.
Hardware Control: Provides an interface between the hardware and the operating system.
BIOS: The firmware on PCs is often referred to as BIOS (Basic Input/Output System).

**NEW QUESTION # 49**
You have been asked to consider smart building opportunities for your organization. Which one of these is a benefit of smart building technology?

- A. Reduced design and construction costs
- B. Improved operational efficiency
- C. Increased vacation time for building managers
- D. Faster Wi-Fi connectivity

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
* 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.
References
* Smart Buildings: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_building
* Articles on Benefits of Smart Buildings: A quick search will yield many resources detailing these advantages.

**NEW QUESTION # 50**
You have implemented a wireless mesh network. All mesh nodes are properly configured for participation in the same mesh network. Several of the mesh nodes are unable to connect to other mesh nodes. What action may provide a solution to this problem?

- A. Move the faulty mesh nodes to provide for better signal strength
- B. Place the faulty mesh nodes in their own mesh network
- C. Change the security settings on the faulty mesh nodes
- D. Change the output power settings only on the faulty mesh nodes

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Mesh Connectivity Depends on Signal: Mesh nodes relay data for each other. Weak signal strength between nodes can disrupt connectivity throughout the network.
Troubleshooting Signal Issues: Physically relocating affected nodes can improve their ability to form stable connections with other nodes in the mesh.

**NEW QUESTION # 51**
You must ensure proper security controls are in place for a wireless solution. The solution allows for the use of groups to grant access to resources and capabilities. What is the term used to describe a situation where an individual is granted more access than required because of inclusion in a group?

- A. Improper grouping
- B. Improper delegation
- C. Privilege creep
- D. Privilege escalation

**Answer: C**

Explanation:
Privilege Creep Defined: Gradual accumulation of excessive permissions over time, often due to users changing roles or access needs not being adjusted accordingly.

**NEW QUESTION # 52**
What is most often used to track livestock on large farms and identify each animal Individually?

- A. Photodiode sensors
- B. Thermistor sensors
- C. 802.11 wireless radios
- D. RFID tags

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
RFID for Livestock: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags are the most widely used technology for livestock tracking and individual identification on large farms.
Benefits:
Unique ID: Each RFID tag has a unique code.
Data Storage: Some tags store information about the animal.
Durability: Tags withstand outdoor conditions.
Automated Reading: Tags can be scanned quickly.

**NEW QUESTION # 53**
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