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CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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, 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 practices including staff training and solution documentation.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

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 splitter**
- C. PoE endspan switch
- D. PoE coupler

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 73

What is most often used to track livestock on large farms and identify each animal individually?

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

Answer: C

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 # 74

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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 # 75

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

Answer: D

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.

NEW QUESTION # 76

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 77

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