

# CWISA-103 Reliable Practice Questions, CWISA-103 Exam Testking



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## CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Wireless Technologies:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Radio Frequency Communications:</b> 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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Implementing Wireless Solutions:</b> 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 practice, including staff training and solution documentation.</li></ul>

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Planning Wireless Solutions:</b> 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Supporting Wireless Solutions:</b> 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.</li> </ul>

### >> CWISA-103 Reliable Practice Questions <<

## CWISA-103 Exam Testking & Sample CWISA-103 Questions Pdf

The CWNP CWISA-103 certification exam is one of the hottest and career-oriented Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) exams. With the Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) exam you can validate your skills and upgrade your knowledge level. By doing this you can learn new in-demand skills and gain multiple career opportunities. To do this you just need to enroll in the CWNP CWISA-103 Certification Exam and put all your efforts to pass this important CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Questions. However, you should keep in mind that to get success in the Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) exam is not an easy task.

## CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

### NEW QUESTION # 46

What is a fundamental structural feature of JSON? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. It is a data structure stored in MySQL databases for configuration management
- **B. It is a plaintext data structure that consists of free-form Key:Value pairs**
- C. It is a compressed data structure optimized for low bandwidth applications
- D. It is an encrypted data structure optimized for secure applications

### Answer: B

Explanation:

\* **JSON Fundamentals:** JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a text-based format for representing data in a structured, yet flexible way. Its key features are:

\* **Key-Value Pairs:** Information is organized as "key":"value" pairs, making it human-readable.

\* **Plaintext:** JSON is not encrypted, ensuring easy parsing across different systems.

\* **JSON vs. Other Options**

\* **Not Encrypted:** Security must be handled at a higher layer if needed.

\* **Not Optimized for Databases:** While JSON can be stored in databases, it's designed for data exchange, not database structure.

\* **Not Inherently Compressed:** Compression can be used with JSON, but it's not a core feature.

References:

JSON Introduction: Clear definitions and examples of its syntax. (e.g., <https://www.json.org/json-en.html>) JSON Data Structures: Explanations of how arrays and nested objects are handled within JSON.

### NEW QUESTION # 47

What is a valid reason to continue using older wireless networking technologies?

- A. A requirement to support legacy devices
- B. The desire for faster communications
- C. The desire to use older encryption processes, which are faster regardless of the CPU implemented
- D. The desire to support internal antennas

**Answer: A**

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).
- \* Other Reasons (Not as Strong):
- \* Cost: Replacing legacy devices can be expensive.
- \* Reliability: Some legacy technologies might be well-proven in specific settings.

#### NEW QUESTION # 48

Which wireless technology is MOST appropriate for low-power sensors that must operate for multiple years on a coin-cell battery?

- A. Wi-Fi 6
- B. Bluetooth Classic
- C. LoRaWAN
- D. Zigbee

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

LoRaWAN is optimized for extremely low power consumption and long-range communication, allowing sensors to operate for years on small batteries. Wi-Fi and Bluetooth Classic consume too much power, and Zigbee, although low-power, does not match LoRaWAN's battery longevity.

#### NEW QUESTION # 49

You are performing an implementation for a cloud-based wireless solution. How is connectivity to the cloud established? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Through cellular Internet connections only
- B. Through the use of IPX/SPX routers
- C. Through BLE Layer 2 connections that do not use IP
- D. Through any Layer 3 network connected to the Internet

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

- \* Cloud Connectivity Relies on IP: Most cloud-based services operate via the internet, which utilizes Internet Protocol (IP) at Layer 3 of the network model.
- \* Flexibility: Various Layer 2 technologies (Ethernet, Wi-Fi) can connect to a Layer 3 network that ultimately provides Internet access.
- \* BLE Exception: Bluetooth Low Energy can have cloud connectivity, but often through gateways and not as a direct Layer 2 connection.
- \* Eliminating Incorrect Options: IPX/SPX is an outdated protocol, and cellular is only one possible way to achieve Internet access.

References:

OSI Model: Descriptions of Network Layers, especially Layer 2 (Data Link) and Layer 3 (Network).

Cloud Architecture: Diagrams showing how devices commonly access cloud resources through internet- based infrastructures.

#### NEW QUESTION # 50

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

- Answer: B**

Space Utilization: Optimization of space allocation based on real-time usage patterns.

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- [illegible]

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