

# Actual CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Questions–Smart Strategy to Get Certified

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## CWNP CWISA-103 Exam

### Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator

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## CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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>
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>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>

>> CWISA-103 Latest Exam Cost <<

## **100% Pass Perfect CWNP - CWISA-103 - Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Latest Exam Cost**

The main key to passing the CWISA-103 exam is to use your time affectionately and grasp every topic so you can attempt the maximum number of questions in the actual CWISA-103 Exam. By studying the questions mentioned in the prep material, the candidates have control over the exam anxiety in no time.

### **CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q56-Q61):**

### NEW QUESTION # 56

What is an important acceptance agreement to achieve in the final customer meeting for a wireless IoT deployment?

- **A. Stakeholder acceptance**
- B. Scope definition
- C. Power supply provisioning
- D. Support for wearable IoT solutions

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* Successful Deployment Depends on Buy-In: A final customer meeting signifies the handover phase.

Achieving stakeholder agreement ensures everyone impacted by the solution has a voice and feels their concerns are addressed.

\* Sign-Off and Formal Acceptance: Stakeholders often need to formally "sign-off" on a project's completion, indicating satisfaction and readiness for operational use.

\* Other Options: While Important, Not the Primary Goal:

\* Scope definition typically happens much earlier

\* Solutions may or may not include wearables

\* Power supply should already be planned

References:

Project Management Methodologies: Emphasis on stakeholder involvement & acceptance criteria.

ITIL (Change Management): Materials on getting approval before a system goes live.

### NEW QUESTION # 57

You are troubleshooting a problem with a wireless solution that uses MQTT where the IoT end devices are not reporting to the MQTT server/broker. At what Layer of the OSI Model should troubleshooting begin when using a bottom-up method?

- A. Layer 6
- B. Layer 4
- **C. Layer 1**
- D. Layer 5

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Bottom-Up Troubleshooting: The OSI model provides a structured diagnostic approach. Starting at Layer 1 ensures basic physical connectivity issues are ruled out first.

MQTT Relies on IP: MQTT operates at a higher layer of the OSI model, relying on TCP/IP (Layers 4 and 3) for communication.

Problems at the physical layer will disrupt everything built upon it. Checking the Fundamentals: Before investigating complex application issues (MQTT), verify cables, link lights, Wi-Fi signal strength, etc.

### NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the primary difference between LoRa and LoRaWAN

- **A. LoRa is the modulation method (using CSS modulation at the Physical Layer) and LoRaWAN is the MAC sub-layer of the Data Link layer**
- B. LoRa is used for communicating across the Internet and LoRaWAN is used only on the local link
- C. LoRa is the Physical Layer and LoRaWAN is the Transport Layer
- D. LoRa uses RF and LoRaWAN uses light-based communications

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

LoRa: This refers to the underlying radio modulation technique using Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS). It defines how data is physically encoded onto the wireless signal.

LoRaWAN: This is the network protocol built on top of LoRa. It manages device communication, network topology, and aspects like security. It operates at the MAC sublayer of the Data Link layer (Layer 2) of the OSI model. LoRa vs. LoRaWAN: Key takeaway is that LoRa is the physical layer technology, while LoRaWAN adds the networking layer for management.

### NEW QUESTION # 59

What factor severely limits the range of systems operating in the 60GHz band?

- A. Oxygen Fade
- B. Atmospheric Scattering
- C. Rain Fade
- D. Solar Radiation

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

\* 60GHz Absorption: The 60GHz band experiences significant signal attenuation due to absorption by oxygen molecules in the atmosphere. This severely restricts the usable range of wireless systems operating in this frequency.

\* Why Other Options Don't Apply:

\* Atmospheric Scattering: Impacts longer wavelength transmissions, less significant at 60GHz.

\* Solar Radiation: Can cause interference on some frequencies, but not a primary range limitation at 60GHz.

\* Rain Fade: Primarily affects higher frequencies (above 10GHz), but its impact is less severe than oxygen absorption at 60GHz.

References:

60GHz Propagation Characteristics: Technical papers discussing oxygen absorption and its influence on range limitations.

Millimeter-wave (mmWave) Communication: Overviews highlighting the challenges and short-range applications of 60GHz systems.

### NEW QUESTION # 60

You are implementing a smart office wireless solution for a small business. The business owner indicates that it is acceptable to use consumer-targeted wireless devices. What is a common negative attribute of consumer-targeted smart home or smart office devices?

- A. They typically only support FHSS modulation schemes
- B. They rarely support features required for small business deployment
- C. They usually stop working after twelve months
- D. They often operate only in the 2.4 GHz frequency band used by 802.11 devices

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Consumer Smart Devices Limitation: Many consumer-oriented smart devices are designed for simplicity and cost-effectiveness, leading to reliance on the crowded 2.4 GHz band.

\* Consequences:

\* High Interference: Increased potential for interference from Wi-Fi and other 2.4 GHz devices.

\* Limited scalability: Performance and reliability may degrade in busy wireless environments.

### NEW QUESTION # 61

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