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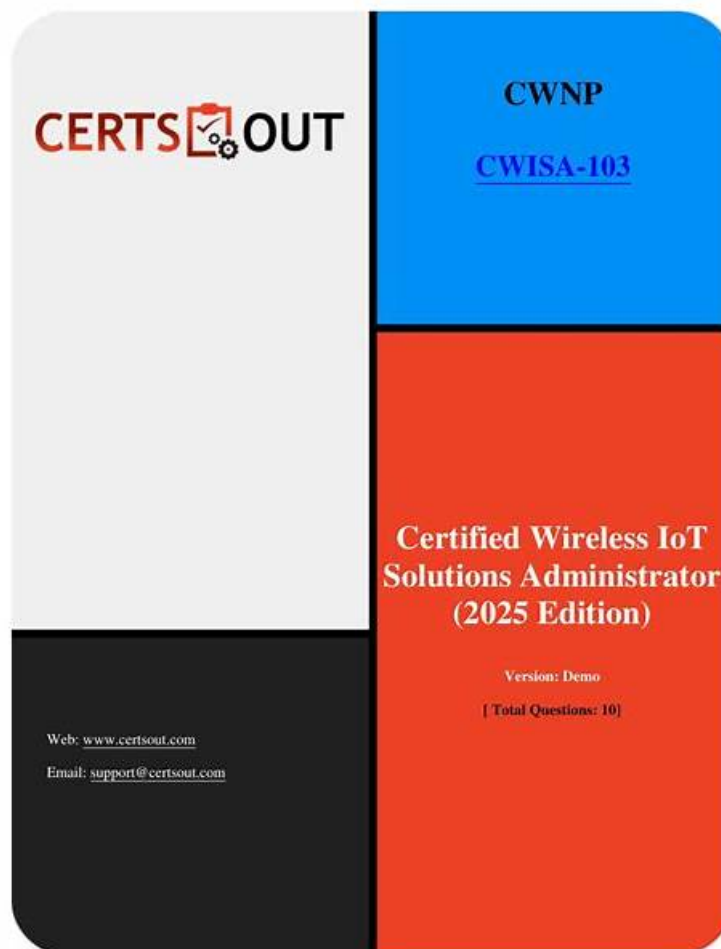
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CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.

Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q60-Q65):

NEW QUESTION # 60
Among these choices, what is the most common reason administrators use scripting during the deployment of a wireless solution?

- A. To provide time for playing solitaire
- B. To increase the signal strength of the resulting wireless links
- C. To enhance the capabilities of the resulting solution
- D. To reduce configuration errors

Answer: D

Explanation:
Automation for Consistency: Scripts eliminate the potential for human error during repetitive configuration tasks on multiple devices. This ensures uniformity across the wireless solution.
Speed and Efficiency: Scripts can be much faster than manual configuration, particularly in large deployments.

NEW QUESTION # 61

What part(s) of the OSI network model does the IETF primarily focus on for the development of standards?

- A. All layers
- B. Network Layer and above
- C. Data Link Layer
- D. Physical Layerand above

Answer: B

Explanation:
* IETF's Focus: The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) primarily develops and standardizes internet protocols operating at the Network Layer (Layer 3) and above in the OSI model.
* Key Protocols: Some prominent IETF-developed protocols include:
* IP (Internet Protocol): Foundation of internet addressing and routing.
* TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): Reliable, connection-oriented data transport.
* UDP (User Datagram Protocol): Connectionless, best-effort data transport.
* DNS (Domain Name System): Translates domain names into IP addresses.
* HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Web communication.
References
* IETF Website: https://www.ietf.org/
* OSI Model: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model

NEW QUESTION # 62

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 63

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. Change the security settings on the faulty mesh nodes
- B. Change the output power settings only on the faulty mesh nodes
- C. Move the faulty mesh nodes to provide for better signal strength

- D. Place the faulty mesh nodes in their own mesh network

Answer: C

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 # 64
How is ASK modulation different from FSK modulation?

- A. ASK does not work at high frequencies
- B. ASK varies the amplitude of the signal while FSK shifts its frequency
- C. FSK is more sensitive to noise than ASK
- D. ASK can carry more data than FSK

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Key Modulation Differences:
* ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the amplitude (strength) of a carrier wave.
* FSK (Frequency Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the frequency of a carrier wave.
References
* ASK: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amplitude-shift_keying
* FSK: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency-shift_keying

NEW QUESTION # 65
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