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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	• 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	• 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 4	• 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 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 (Q79-Q84):

NEW QUESTION # 79
How does OFDMA differ from OFDM?

- A. OFDMA offers greater range by using multiple channels at once
- B. Subcarriers of OFDMA can contain data destined for a different receiver
- C. OFDMA allows multiple devices to transmit simultaneously on the same frequency
- D. OFDMA uses multiple radios to achieve higher throughput

Answer: C

Explanation:
* OFDM vs. OFDMA:
* OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing): Divides a channel into multiple subcarriers for data transmission.
* OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access): Extends OFDM by allowing multiple users to share subcarriers simultaneously, improving efficiency and spectral utilization.
References
* OFDM: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal_frequency-division_multiplexing
* OFDMA: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal_frequency-division_multiple_access

NEW QUESTION # 80
What is an important acceptance agreement to achieve in the final customer meeting for a wireless IoT deployment?

- A. Stakeholder acceptance
- B. Support for wearable IoT solutions
- C. Scope definition

- D. Power supply provisioning

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 # 81
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 endspan switch
- B. PoE coupler
- C. PoE splitter
- D. PoE midspan injector

Answer: C

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 # 82
What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

- A. Authentication is not used in wireless solutions and authorization is used in wireless solutions
- B. Authentication is used in wireless solutions and authorization is not
- C. Authentication ensures privacy and authorization ensures availability
- D. Authentication proves identity and authorization determines access to specific resources

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Authentication: Verifying "who" the user or device is (e.g., via passwords, certificates).
* Authorization: Controlling "what" a user or device can do once authenticated (e.g., read-only vs. read /write permissions).
* Combined for Security: Both are essential. Authentication alone doesn't control access levels, and authorization without verification is meaningless.
References:
Identity and Access Management (IAM): Articles and resources outlining the core principles of authentication and authorization.
Cybersecurity Best Practices: Guides on securing systems will often emphasize the need for both authentication and authorization controls.

NEW QUESTION # 83
What advantage is provided by using an NTP server within a wireless solution architecture?

- A. It ensures uniform, synchronized time among devices
- B. It ensures security through AES encryption

- C. It provides for semi-automatic IP addressing in wireless sensor networks
- D. It provides for name resolution for older network devices

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Importance of Time Sync in IoT: Coordinated actions, accurate data analysis, and event logging in wireless IoT solutions often rely on devices having a shared time reference.
* NTP's Role: Network Time Protocol (NTP) enables devices to synchronize their clocks against a reliable time source (NTP server), ensuring consistency across the network.
* Why Other Options Don't Fit:
* IP Addressing: Usually handled by DHCP, not NTP.
* Encryption: SSL/TLS secure data in transit, not related to timekeeping.
* Name Resolution: Purpose of DNS, not NTP.
References:
Network Time Protocol (NTP): How it works and its importance in distributed systems.
IoT Time Synchronization Challenges: Articles highlighting the need for accuracy in sensor networks and similar use cases.

NEW QUESTION # 84
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