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CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q36-Q41):

NEW QUESTION # 36
What function does the IEEE perform in relation to wireless technologies?

- A. Certified equipment to be compatible
- B. Designs wireless chipsets
- C. Promotes technology and standards development
- D. Brings wireless products to market

Answer: C

Explanation:
* IEEE's Role: The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) is a global organization critical in developing and

promoting technical standards across various fields, including wireless technologies.
* Standards Work: IEEE creates wireless technology standards like:
* IEEE 802.11: Wi-Fi standards
* IEEE 802.15.4: Basis for ZigBee, Thread, and other low-power networks References
* IEEE: https://www.ieee.org/

NEW QUESTION # 37
What is the primary difference between LoRa and LoRaWAN?

- A. LoRa is the modulation method and LoRaWAN implements the higher network layers
- B. LoRaWAN is the Physical Layer and LoRa is the Transport Layer
- C. LoRa uses RF and LoRaWAN uses light-based communications
- D. LoRa Is used for communicating across the Internet and LoRaWAN is used only on the local link

Answer: A

Explanation:
* LoRa: Refers to the physical layer chirp spread spectrum (CSS) modulation, enabling long-range, low- power communication.
* LoRaWAN: An open MAC layer protocol that builds on LoRa, defining network architecture, device management, and data routing for large-scale LoRa networks.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Which layer of the OSI model includes encryption protocols such as TLS used in IoT cloud communication?

- A. Layer 7 (Application)
- B. Layer 4 (Transport)
- C. Layer 2 (Data Link)
- D. Layer 3 (Network)

Answer: B

Explanation:
TLS typically runs over TCP at the Transport Layer (Layer 4), securing communication sessions between devices and cloud services.

NEW QUESTION # 39
Which one of the following is NOT a typical Smart City application?

- A. Self-driving ride sharing
- B. City-wide municipal Wi-Fi
- C. Pollution monitoring
- D. Demand-based road tolling

Answer: A

Explanation:
Smart City Focus: Smart city initiatives mainly address infrastructure, environmental monitoring, and optimization of public services.
Ride-sharing Context: While self-driving technology could contribute to future smart city transportation, it's primarily a private-sector innovation, not a core municipal service like the other options.

NEW QUESTION # 40
What software is typically stored in ROM and is used to initialize a device?

- A. Service
- B. Application
- C. Firmware

- D. Container

Answer: C

Explanation:
Firmware Definition: Firmware is a type of software embedded in hardware devices. It provides low-level instructions that control the basic operations and initialization of the device.
ROM Storage: Firmware is typically stored in Read-Only Memory (ROM) or other forms of non- volatile memory, meaning it persists even when the device is powered off.
Functions:
Booting: Initiates the hardware and loads the operating system.
Hardware Control: Provides an interface between the hardware and the operating system.
BIOS: The firmware on PCs is often referred to as BIOS (Basic Input/Output System).

NEW QUESTION # 41
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