

# Test CWISA-103 Dates | Lab CWISA-103 Questions



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## CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>• <b>WAN networking and frequency coordination,</b> and understanding the capabilities of common wireless IoT solutions like Bluetooth, Zigbee, and LoRaWAN, along with location services and methods.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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

### NEW QUESTION # 60

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](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal_frequency-division_multiplexing)

\* OFDMA: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal\\_frequency-division\\_multiple\\_access](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orthogonal_frequency-division_multiple_access)

### NEW QUESTION # 61

What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

- A. Authentication ensures privacy and authorization ensures availability
- B. Authentication is not used in wireless solutions and authorization is used in wireless solutions
- C. Authentication is used in wireless solutions and authorization is not

- **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.

#### NEW QUESTION # 62

A BLE beacon is configured with a transmit power of +4 dBm. Which change will MOST increase its usable range?

- A. Lowering transmit power
- B. Changing the BLE version
- **C. Increasing advertising interval**
- D. Decreasing advertising interval

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A larger advertising interval reduces RF congestion and packet collisions, which improves effective detection range. Decreasing interval increases traffic; lowering transmit power reduces range.

#### NEW QUESTION # 63

When deploying devices in an indoor manufacturing environment, which IP rating is more likely to be required?

- A. IP47
- B. IP46
- C. IP38
- **D. IP66**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* IP Ratings & Manufacturing: IP66 provides:

\* Dust-tight: (First '6') Complete protection against dust ingress.

\* Powerful Water Jets: (Second '6') Protection against strong water jets from any direction.

\* Harsh Manufacturing Environments: IP66 is common due to dust, dirt, and potential exposure to liquids during cleaning or spills.

References

\* IP Ratings: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP\\_Code](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_Code)

#### NEW QUESTION # 64

You are planning a wireless solution. Why should you consider an ongoing monitoring system for use after the solution is deployed?

- A. Implementation validation is never completed, it continues throughout the life of the system
- B. Monitoring the solution provides additional billable hours
- C. To ensure that the system continues to meet the original requirements, even if users later indicate poor performance
- **D. The number of users and the use of the solution will change over time and monitoring allows for detection of these changes**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Ongoing Monitoring for Adaptability: Wireless networks are dynamic environments. Ongoing monitoring is essential because:

Changing Usage Patterns: User numbers and how they utilize the network evolve over time.

Capacity Adjustments: Monitoring reveals if the network needs scaling for more devices or changing use cases.

Security: Helps detect unauthorized access or anomalies.

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