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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	• 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 3	• 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 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	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q30-Q35):

NEW QUESTION # 30
What is the typical range of a wireless body area network (WBAN)?

- A. 10 meters
- B. 1-2 meters
- C. 10 centimeters
- D. 10 square meters

Answer: B

Explanation:
WBAN Range: Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) specialize in short-range communication around the human body. Typical ranges fall within 1-2 meters.
Purpose: This range is designed to:
Connect sensors monitoring health metrics.
Transmit data to a central coordinator device (e.g., smartphone).

Minimize interference potential with other wireless networks.

NEW QUESTION # 31
What modulation is used by LoRa?

- A. OFDM
- B. CSS
- C. ASK
- D. OFDMA

Answer: B

Explanation:
LoRa Modulation: LoRa (Long Range) is a proprietary wireless technology that utilizes Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS) modulation.
CSS Characteristics:
Spread spectrum technique for resilience against interference. Chirps (frequency sweeps) enable operation below the noise floor for long range.

NEW QUESTION # 32
Which one of the following is NOT a typical Smart City application?

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

Answer: B

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.
* Typical Smart City Applications:
* Wi-Fi: Provides public internet access, enabling data collection
* Pollution Monitoring: Tracks air/water quality for environmental management.
* Demand-based Tolling: Adjusts pricing for traffic management.
References:
Smart City Examples: Case studies showcasing common application areas (infrastructure, environment, utilities).
Autonomous Vehicles and Smart Cities: Discussions of the potential interplay but emphasize the still- developing nature of self-driving tech.

NEW QUESTION # 33
What provides the security (encryption) in an HTTPS connection?

- A. IPSec
- B. SSH
- C. SSL/TLS
- D. SNMPv3

Answer: C

Explanation:
SSL/TLS Secures Web Traffic: HTTPS builds upon HTTP, adding the encryption provided by Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) or its successor, Transport Layer Security (TLS).

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is the primary difference between LoRa and LoRaWAN

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

Answer: D

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 # 35

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