CWNP CWISA-103 PDF Questions Format

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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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

Free PDF Quiz 2026 CWISA-103: Professional Test Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Questions Vce

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q63-Q68):

NEW QUESTION # 63
You must ensure proper security controls are in place for a wireless solution. The solution allows for the use of groups to grant access to resources and capabilities. What is the term used to describe a situation where an individual is granted more access than required because of inclusion in a group?

- A. Improper delegation
- B. Improper grouping
- C. Privilege escalation
- D. Privilege creep

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Privilege Creep Defined: Gradual accumulation of excessive permissions over time, often due to users changing roles or access needs not being adjusted accordingly.
* Other Terms:
* Privilege Escalation: A malicious act of obtaining higher-than-authorized access.

* Improper Delegation/Grouping: Faulty permission assignment, but not the gradual accretion aspect.
References:
Principle of Least Privilege: Security best practice emphasizing the need to minimize access to only what's necessary.
Access Control Models: Discussions of how privilege creep can violate security principles.

NEW QUESTION # 64
In the simplified three-layer model for wireless IoT, what is the universal primary function of the Perception layer?

- A. Analyzing data for actions and reporting using AI and ML
- B. Providing the network across which data can be transmitted to the cloud
- C. Decrypting local data to send across the unencrypted IoT network
- D. Gathering and transmitting data to be used for actions, analysis or reporting

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Perception Layer: The foundation of an IoT system, it consists of sensors and actuators that:
* Sense: Collect data about the environment or object being monitored.
* Actuate: Potentially make changes based on commands (e.g., a smart valve opening/closing).
* Transmit: Send gathered data to upper layers for processing.

NEW QUESTION # 65
What modulation is used by LoRa?

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

Answer: A

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 # 66
What is an advantage of using HTTP-based processing?

- A. It Is more secure than any other APIs
- B. It is simple and commonly understood in the developer community
- C. It is more secure than other transports, when using SSH
- D. It is faster than any other APIs

Answer: B

Explanation:
* HTTP's Popularity: HTTP is the foundation of the web, making it widely known and supported.
Developers have extensive familiarity with its concepts (methods, headers, status codes, etc.).
* REST APIs and Webhooks: These often leverage HTTP for communication, building upon existing knowledge and tools.
* Tradeoffs:
* Security: HTTP itself is not inherently secure; HTTPS or additional layers address this.
* Speed: Protocols optimized for IoT may have lower overhead, but HTTP's simplicity often outweighs minor performance differences.
References:
REST APIs: Overviews of their use of HTTP, demonstrating its prevalence in API development.
Developer Experience with HTTP: Discussions on the familiarity with and availability of HTTP libraries in various programming

languages

NEW QUESTION # 67
Which one of the following is NOT a typical Smart City application?

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

Answer: D

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 # 68
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