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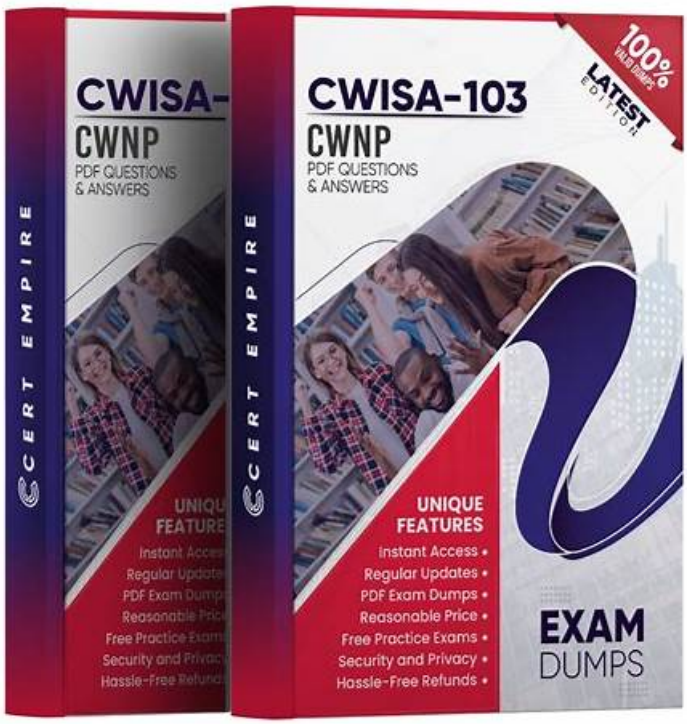

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CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 36
What is a valid reason to continue using older wireless networking technologies?

- A. The desire to use older encryption processes, which are faster regardless of the CPU implemented
- B. The desire to support internal antennas
- C. The desire for faster communications
- D. A requirement to support legacy devices

Answer: D

Explanation:
Legacy Support: The primary reason to continue using older wireless technologies is the need to connect with devices that don't support newer standards (e.g., old sensors or equipment).

NEW QUESTION # 37
Key performance indicators and business requirements are most relevant to what operational activity for an existing wireless IoT solution?

- A. Removal

- B. Upgrading
- C. Implementation
- D. Monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:
KPI alignment: Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) define success metrics for the wireless IoT solution (e.g., uptime, device responsiveness, data accuracy). Continuous monitoring tracks performance against these KPIs.
Meeting Business Needs: Monitoring ensures the solution delivers the intended value.
Are response times fast enough? Are business processes supported effectively?
Proactive maintenance: Monitoring can reveal performance issues before they become critical failures, allowing for proactive fixes.
Optimization: Monitoring data over time helps identify areas for fine-tuning the solution to further align with business requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 38
Why is it important to adhere to safety and building codes when installing equipment?

- A. It prevents equipment from falling to the floor and being damaged because of the Impact
- B. It is an insurance requirement designed to reduce insurance rates and reduce Incident reports against Insurance policies
- C. It protects the life and health of Installers and end users during installation and after the system Is deployed
- D. They can be ignored as they are regulations designed for other industries

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Primary Concern: Safety: Building codes and safety regulations are there to prevent injury and accidents. This includes potential harm from improper equipment installation (falling objects, electrical hazards, etc.).
* Legal and Ethical Responsibility: Organizations have an obligation to provide a safe workplace for employees and protect the well-being of end-users.
* Insurance Considerations: While complying with codes may impact insurance rates, this shouldn't be the primary motivation, as safety itself is paramount.
References:
Occupational Safety and Health (e.g., OSHA in the US): Websites of regulatory bodies outlining guidelines for safe equipment installation in various settings.
Electrical Codes (e.g., National Electrical Code): Standards that address safe practices to prevent fire and shock hazards.

NEW QUESTION # 39
What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

- A. Authentication is used in wireless solutions and authorization is not
- B. Authentication ensures privacy and authorization ensures availability
- C. Authentication is not used in wireless solutions and authorization is used in wireless solutions
- 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 # 40

You are performing an implementation for a cloud-based wireless solution. How is connectivity to the cloud established? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Through any Layer 3 network connected to the Internet
- B. Through BLE Layer 2 connections that do not use IP
- C. Through the use of IPX/SPX routers
- D. Through cellular Internet connections only

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cloud Connectivity Relies on IP: Most cloud-based services operate via the internet, which utilizes Internet Protocol (IP) at Layer 3 of the network model.
Flexibility: Various Layer 2 technologies (Ethernet, Wi-Fi) can connect to a Layer 3 network that ultimately provides Internet access
BLE Exception: Bluetooth Low Energy can have cloud connectivity, but often through gateways and not as a direct Layer 2 connection.
Eliminating Incorrect Options: IPX/SPX is an outdated protocol, and cellular is only one possible way to achieve Internet access.

NEW QUESTION # 41
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