CWISA-103 Boot Camp | Valid CWISA-103 Exam Notes

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CWNP CWISA-103 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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	• 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 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
You have been asked to locate an intermittent RF interference source. What tool will assist best in locating the generating device?

- A. NMAP
- B. Spectrum analyzer
- C. Protocol analyzer
- D. WinPCAP

Answer: B

Explanation:
isualizing RF Interference: Spectrum analyzers display radio frequencies across a range, showing signal strength and potential interference sources. This is crucial for identifying non-Wi-Fi devices that might be disrupting your wireless solution.

NEW QUESTION # 69
What is most often used to track livestock on large farms and identify each animal Individually?

- A. RFID tags
- B. 802.11 wireless radios
- C. Thermistor sensors
- D. Photodiode sensors

Answer: A

Explanation:
RFID for Livestock: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags are the most widely used technology for livestock tracking and

individual identification on large farms.
Benefits:
Unique ID: Each RFID tag has a unique code.
Data Storage: Some tags store information about the animal.
Durability: Tags withstand outdoor conditions.
Automated Reading: Tags can be scanned quickly.

NEW QUESTION # 70
What modulation is used by LoRa?

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

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 # 71
You have been asked to locate an intermittent RF interference source. What tool will assist best in locating the generating device?

- A. NMAP
- B. Spectrum analyzer
- C. Protocol analyzer
- D. WinPCAP

Answer: B

Explanation:
* isualizing RF Interference: Spectrum analyzers display radio frequencies across a range, showing signal strength and potential interference sources. This is crucial for identifying non-Wi-Fi devices that might be disrupting your wireless solution.
* Other Tools Have Limitations:
* NMAP: Network mapper, focused on discovering devices, not RF analysis
* WinPCAP: Packet capture software, helpful but doesn't directly display the RF spectrum.
* Protocol Analyzer: Analyzes network traffic, but won't pinpoint physical layer interference.
References:
Spectrum Analyzers: How they work and common use cases in RF troubleshooting.
Wireless Interference Types: Resources that discuss non-Wi-Fi interference sources (microwaves, cordless phones, etc.)

NEW QUESTION # 72
You are planning to outsource the implementation of a new LoRaWAN w of the service provider performing the implementation in all cases?

- A. Effective documentation
- B. Proof of concept
- C. Ongoing paid support
- D. Ongoing free support

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Outsourcing Knowledge Transfer: When outsourcing implementation, the service provider has firsthand knowledge of system setup and configuration. Clear documentation ensures this knowledge remains accessible to you after the project is complete.

* Ongoing Support: While paid/free support options influence long-term maintenance, they won't substitute missing documentation about the specific setup.
* Reducing Future Vendor Reliance: Detailed documentation helps mitigate over-reliance on the service provider for minor changes and troubleshooting, giving you more long-term autonomy.
* Proof of Concept: A POC typically happens before outsourcing, and focuses on validating the solution's feasibility, not ensuring smooth knowledge transfer thereafter.
References:
Service Level Agreements (SLAs): Documentation related to outsourced work may be defined as a deliverable within an SLA.
Knowledge Management Best Practices:

NEW QUESTION # 73
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