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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	• 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 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	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q76-Q81):

NEW QUESTION # 76
Which one of the following location tracking technologies is most energy efficient in typical implementations?

- A. BLE Beacons
- B. Cellular
- C. Wi-Fi
- D. GPS

Answer: A

Explanation:
BLE Beacon Power Efficiency: Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) beacons are designed for low power consumption. Their primary function is to periodically broadcast short data packets (advertising their presence).

NEW QUESTION # 77
What is a common characteristic of Industrial IoT (IIoT) devices that is not a characteristic of all IoT devices?

- A. Use of proprietary protocols
- B. Ruggedized devices constructed for operating in harsh environments
- C. Use of standardized protocols
- D. Transmission of small amounts of data throughout the day

Answer: B

Explanation:
* IIoT Environments: Industrial IoT (IIoT) often involves deployment in harsh environments (factories, plants, outdoor sites) with:
* Extreme temperatures

* Dust & Vibrations
* Exposure to chemicals or moisture
* Ruggedization: IIoT devices are designed to withstand these conditions, ensuring reliability and longevity.
References
* IIoT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Internet_of_things
* Rugged Devices: Articles on ruggedized electronics will emphasize their importance in industrial settings.

NEW QUESTION # 78
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 cellular Internet connections only
- B. Through the use of IPX/SPX routers
- C. Through any Layer 3 network connected to the Internet
- D. Through BLE Layer 2 connections that do not use IP

Answer: C

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.
References:
OSI Model: Descriptions of Network Layers, especially Layer 2 (Data Link) and Layer 3 (Network).
Cloud Architecture: Diagrams showing how devices commonly access cloud resources through internet- based infrastructures.

NEW QUESTION # 79
What metric is used to express a relative increase or decrease in signal strength?

- A. dB
- B. dBm
- C. W
- D. mW

Answer: A

Explanation:
Decibel (dB): A logarithmic unit expressing ratios of power or signal strength. It's used in RF contexts due to the wide range of signal levels encountered.
Examples:
dBm: Decibels relative to one milliwatt (power measurement).
dBi: Decibels relative to an isotropic antenna (antenna gain).

NEW QUESTION # 80
As an RF signal propagates it becomes weaker at any given measurement point as it gets farther away from the transmitter. What concept is described?

- A. Beamwidth
- B. RF latency
- C. Diffraction
- D. Free Space Path Loss

Answer: D

Explanation:
Free Space Path Loss (FSPL): Describes how a radio signal weakens as it travels through open space, even without obstacles. It's caused by the signal spreading out, resulting in decreased power density at the receiver.
Calculation: FSPL depends on distance and frequency.

NEW QUESTION # 81
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