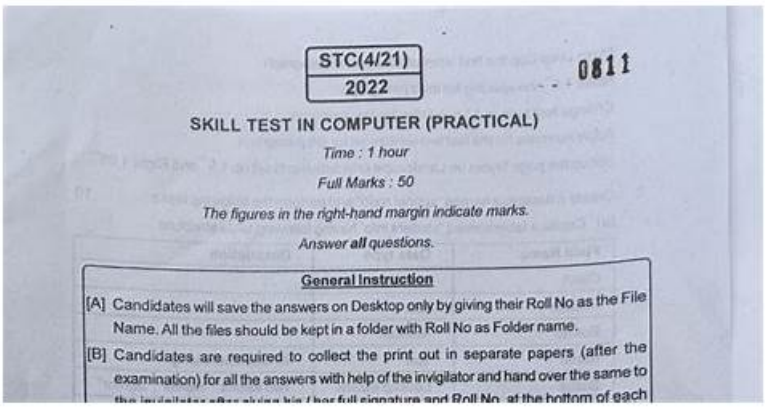
New CWISA-103 Test Question & CWISA-103 Reliable Practice Questions


STC(4/21)
2022

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SKILL TEST IN COMPUTER (PRACTICAL)

Time : 1 hour

Full Marks : 50

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

Answer **all** questions.

General Instruction

[A] Candidates will save the answers on Desktop only by giving their Roll No as the File Name. All the files should be kept in a folder with Roll No as Folder name.

[B] Candidates are required to collect the print out in separate papers (after the examination) for all the answers with help of the invigilator and hand over the same to

P.S. Free & New CWISA-103 dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Real4dumps: https://drive.google.com/open?id=16HPmZp8lpMz2kK5cuS49UtogC4HSuy4v

The Real4dumps is one of the top-rated and reliable platforms that has been helping the CWNP CWISA-103 exam candidates for many years. Over this long time period, countless CWISA-103 exam candidates have passed their CWNP exam with good scores. In their success one thing is common and that is the usage of Real4dumps CWISA-103 Exam Practice test questions.

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	• 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 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	• 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.

CWISA-103 Reliable Practice Questions - CWISA-103 Real Sheets

At Real4dumps, we strive hard to offer a comprehensive Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) exam questions preparation material bundle pack. The product available at Real4dumps includes Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) real dumps pdf and mock tests (desktop and web-based). Practice exams give an experience of taking the Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) (CWISA-103) actual exam.

CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) Sample Questions (Q35-Q40):

NEW QUESTION # 35
What is the typical range of a wireless body area network (WBAN)?

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

Answer: C

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.
References
* WBAN Overview: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_area_network
* WBAN Research Paper (Check Range Discussion): https://www.mdpi.com/2224-2708/11/4/67

NEW QUESTION # 36
You are considering the implementation of a lab for testing wireless equipment. What is the primary benefit of such a lab? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Provides a safe environment in which to develop practical skills and knowledge of a technology and to test the technology

- B. Provides a failover environment for your production systems
- C. Provides a way to repurpose old hardware that is not ready for final removal
- D. Provides for testing to determine how much RF exposure you can tolerate

Answer: A

Explanation:
* Lab Purpose: Wireless testing labs offer controlled settings to:
* Skill Development: Hone practical understanding of wireless technologies without impacting production environments.
* Experimentation: Safely test different configurations, compatibility, and potential issues.
* Troubleshooting: Isolate problems, test solutions, and understand how equipment behaves in various scenarios.
* Other Benefits (While not the primary benefit):
* Learning Environment: Ideal for structured training and exploration.
* Evaluation: Compare hardware performance before deployment.
References
* Benefits of IT Labs: Can be extended from wireless to broader IT experimentation and learning.
(Articles on this topic are readily available)

NEW QUESTION # 37
What consideration is found in PtMP systems that is not found in PtP systems?

- A. Interference avoidance
- B. Airtime management
- C. Frequency selection
- D. SINR optimization

Answer: B

Explanation:
* PtMP (Point-to-Multipoint): A single access point (AP) communicates with multiple client devices.
This means the AP needs to manage how the available airtime is shared among those clients.
* Airtime Fairness: Mechanisms are needed to ensure that:
* Each client gets a fair chance to communicate
* High-priority traffic isn't starved by low-priority traffic
* PtP (Point-to-Point): A dedicated link only has two devices, eliminating the need for complex airtime management.
* Considerations in Both: While interference, SINR, and frequency selection are important in both PtMP and PtP systems, the need for airtime management is unique to the multipoint scenario.
References:
Wireless Network Topologies (PtP vs. PtMP): Explanations of the differences in how communication is managed in each scenario.
TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access): A common airtime sharing method used in PtMP systems.

NEW QUESTION # 38
As an RF signal propagates it becomes weaker as it gets farther away from the transmitter. What concept is described?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
The concept described is Free Space Path Loss (FSPL). FSPL refers to the reduction in power density of an electromagnetic wave as it propagates through a clear, unobstructed path in free space. This weakening of the signal is due to the spreading of the wavefront as it travels, causing the power to be distributed over a larger area. The FSPL can be calculated using the Friis Transmission Equation, which shows that the received power decreases with the square of the distance from the transmitter. This concept is fundamental to understanding the behavior of RF signals in various communication systems, including wireless IoT, where the signal strength at the receiver is a critical factor for reliable data transmission.
References:The information provided aligns with the Friis Transmission Equation, which models how the power of an RF signal

decreases with distance1. Additionally, the concept of FSPL is a well-known phenomenon in RF propagation, affecting the design and optimization of wireless communication systems

NEW QUESTION # 39
You have been asked to locate an intermittent RF interference source. What tool will assist best in locating the generating device?

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

Answer: D

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 # 40
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