

CWNP CWIDP-401

CWNP Wi-Fi IoT Design Professional Certification Questions & Answers

Exam Summary – Syllabus – Questions

CWIDP-401

CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Design Professional

60 Questions Exam - 70% Cut Score - Duration of 90 minutes



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Know Your CWIDP-401 Certification Well:

The CWIDP-401 is best suitable for candidates who want to gain knowledge in the CWNP Wireless IoT solutions. Before you start your CWIDP-401 preparation you may struggle to get all the crucial Wi-Fi IoT Design Professional materials like CWIDP-401 syllabus, sample questions, study guide.

But don't worry the CWIDP-401 PDF is here to help you prepare in a stress free manner.

The PDF is a combination of all your queries like-

- What is in the CWIDP-401 syllabus?
- How many questions are there in the CWIDP-401 exam?
- Which Practice test would help me to pass the CWIDP-401 exam at the first attempt?

Passing the CWIDP-401 exam makes you CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Design Professional. Having the Wi-Fi IoT Design Professional certification opens multiple opportunities for you. You can grab a new job, get a higher salary or simply get recognition within your current organization.

CWNP CWIDP-401 Wi-Fi IoT Design Professional Certification Details:

| Exam Name | Wireless IoT Design Professional |
|---------------------|---|
| Exam Code | CWIDP-401 |
| Exam Price | \$350 USD |
| Duration | 90 minutes |
| Number of Questions | 60 |
| Passing Score | 70% |
| Exam Registration | <u>Prometric</u> |
| Sample Questions | CWNP CWIDP-401 Sample Questions |
| Practice Exam | CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Design Professional Practice Test |



CWIDP-401 Syllabus:

| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|---|--------|--|
| Assess an Existing IoT Solution | 5% | Evaluate an existing IoT implementation and understand its impact on a new wireless IoT deployment Use appropriate tools to analyze existing IoT implementations Protocol analyzers (wired and wireless) Spectrum analyzers Network diagrams Gather system documentation for the existing IoT solution Evaluate operational parameters Wireless signal coverage Frequencies used Functionality Network servers and services used Protocols implemented Potential impact on new deployments Document findings for use in the design of the new wireless IoT solution |
| Gather and Define Requirements and Constraints | 30% | Gather business requirements and constraints Use cases and justification Identify coverage areas Budget and schedule Architectural and aesthetic constraints Industry and regulatory compliance Government organizations Standards organizations Certification bodies Occupational Health and Safety Building codes and safety codes Data privacy regulations Data/event collection and control requirements |



| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|-------------------|---------------|---|
| | | Integration requirements |
| | | - Gather technical requirements and constraints |
| | | Obtain, create, and validate site plans |
| | | Gather environment characteristics and RF |
| | | measurements |
| | | Define device and application data |
| | | requirements for each area (requirement areas) |
| | | Gather and define system requirements |
| | | - Network topology, capacity, and redundancy |
| | | - Wireless IoT architecture |
| | | - IoT technologies aligned with requirements |
| | | Location services (geofencing, asset |
| | | tracking, etc.) |
| | | - Duty cycle, power consumption, and energy |
| | | harvesting requirements |
| | | - Security requirements |
| | | - Environment conditions |
| | | Node and tag types and capabilities |
| | | - Device mobility |
| | | - Vendor selection |
| | | Gather and define operational requirements System monitoring |
| | | - Data collection parameters |
| | | - IoT upgrade requirements, when applicable |
| | | Gather and define network infrastructure |
| | | requirements of the planned wireless IoT |
| | | solution |
| | | Gather and define cabling infrastructure |
| | | requirements of the planned wireless IoT |
| | | solution |
| | | Document existing wireless systems, designs, |
| | | and related documentation, when applicable |
| Design a Wireless | 1 ∩0/- | - Design for the selected topologies |
| IoT Solution to | 40 70 | Mesh |



| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|--------------|--------|--|
| Meet | | • PtP |
| Requirements | | PtMP |
| · | | • P2P |
| | | Tree |
| | | Star |
| | | Cluster Tree |
| | | - Design for appropriate channel configuration |
| | | Channel selection |
| | | Channel and protocol functionality |
| | | - Bandwidth |
| | | - Dwell time |
| | | - Spread factor |
| | | - Superframes |
| | | - Modulation and coding |
| | | Blocklist or blocked channels |
| | | - Design based on RF requirements and capabilities |
| | | Use RF measurements and survey tools |
| | | Use RF modeling tools |
| | | Perform continuous wave (CW) testing |
| | | Perform onsite coverage testing/Proof of |
| | | Concept (PoC) |
| | | - Use wireless IoT tools to create and validate the |
| | | design |
| | | Generate a predictive RF model using wireless design tools |
| | | wireless design tools |
| | | - Import and scale plans (floor, map) |
| | | Import geodata (outdoor design)Model attenuation based on calibration |
| | | - Select and place nodes |
| | | - Define requirement areas and parameters |
| | | Use additional tools to assist in the design |
| | | process |
| | | - RF modeling tools |
| | | - Distance measuring tools |
| | | - Cable testers |



| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|---------|--------|--|
| | | - Protocol capture and analysis tools |
| | | - Cameras |
| | | - Power kits |
| | | - Diagramming tools |
| | | - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) |
| | | PoC kit (customer devices, gateways, |
| | | coordinators, sensors, actuators, tags, etc.) |
| | | Utilize validation tools |
| | | - Topology validation |
| | | - RF scanners |
| | | - Survey software |
| | | - Spectrum analyzers |
| | | - Produce or recommend designs and configuration |
| | | parameters for the IoT related network infrastructure |
| | | requirements |
| | | Required infrastructure hardware and |
| | | software |
| | | - Application servers |
| | | - Data storage |
| | | - Big data systems |
| | | - Join servers |
| | | - Cloud platforms |
| | | - Containers |
| | | - Switches |
| | | - Gateways/Coordinators |
| | | - Network backhaul |
| | | Required PoE and power budgets |
| | | Recommend robust security solutions |
| | | - Authentication |
| | | - Join Keys |
| | | - Encryption |
| | | - Privacy |
| | | - Access Control Lists |
| | | - Firewalls |



| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|--|--------|--|
| | | Segmentation Change configuration defaults Required QoS configuration based on the selected wireless IoT protocol and supported wired network QoS parameters Produce design documentation Bill of Materials (BoM) Design report Heat maps Device placement maps Cabling runs Configuration parameters |
| Validate and Optimize the Wireless IoT Solution | 25% | Physical installation guide Validate that the RF requirements are met by the solution Ensure coverage requirements are met Ensure capacity requirements are met Identify and resolve interference sources, when applicable Validate that the IoT solution is functioning as defined in the solution requirements Conduct device testing Conduct mobility testing Verify proper security configuration and firmware/software support Verify proper node (or asset tag) and antenna installation per design specifications and location Verify power and grounding requirements are met Verify channel selections and transmit power Verify aesthetic requirements are met Recommend and/or perform appropriate corrective actions as needed based on validation results for RF requirements and IoT solution functionality |



| Section | Weight | Objectives |
|---------|--------|--|
| | | requirements |
| | | - Create a validation and test report including |
| | | solution documentation and asset inventory/asset |
| | | documentation |
| | | - Final meeting (Q&A and hand-off) |

CWNP CWIDP-401 Sample Questions:

Question: 1

What constraints are commonly considered during the design of an IoT solution? (Select two)

- a) Power consumption
- b) Aesthetic design
- c) Data transmission speed
- d) Device compatibility with future upgrades

Answer: a, c

Question: 2

Which method is commonly used to elicit requirements from stakeholders during the planning phase of an IoT solution?

- a) Surveys
- b) Brainstorming
- c) Prototyping
- d) Interviews

Answer: d

Question: 3

When assessing an existing IoT solution, which of the following is the most critical factor to evaluate first?

- a) The scalability of the solution
- b) The cost of the IoT devices
- c) The power consumption of each device
- d) The aesthetic appearance of the devices

Answer: a



Question: 4

During an assessment of an existing IoT solution, which issue is most likely to arise due to a lack of device interoperability?

- a) Increased battery life
- b) Enhanced security
- c) Device communication failures
- d) Reduced deployment time

Answer: c

Question: 5

Which tool is commonly used to validate the security of a wireless IoT solution?

- a) Wireshark
- b) Heat map analyzer
- c) Firmware updater
- d) Spectrum analyzer

Answer: a

Question: 6

When designing a wireless IoT network for a smart home, which factors are critical to ensure reliable communication? (Select two)

- a) Network coverage in all areas of the home
- b) Device processing power
- c) Signal interference from other devices
- d) Device aesthetics

Answer: a, c

Question: 7

In a wireless IoT solution, which factor is most important when designing a network to support mobile devices?

- a) Network topology
- b) Data storage capacity
- c) Handoff and roaming capabilities
- d) Signal frequency

Answer: c



Question: 8

What are the primary benefits of defining clear interoperability requirements for an IoT solution?

(Select two)

- a) Ensuring seamless communication between devices
- b) Reducing overall project costs
- c) Minimizing system latency
- d) Allowing integration of devices from different manufacturers

Answer: a, d

Question: 9

Which type of requirement involves ensuring that devices in an IoT network can communicate using a standard protocol?

- a) Functional requirement
- b) Technical constraint
- c) Security requirement
- d) Interoperability requirement

Answer: d

Question: 10

In evaluating an existing IoT solution, what is a common indicator that the network infrastructure is not optimized for IoT deployments?

- a) Low latency
- b) Excessive packet loss
- c) Strong signal strength
- d) High data transmission rates

Answer: b



Study Guide to Crack CWNP Wi-Fi IoT Design Professional CWIDP-401 Exam:

- Getting details of the CWIDP-401 syllabus, is the first step of a study plan.
 This pdf is going to be of ultimate help. Completion of the syllabus is must to pass the CWIDP-401 exam.
- Making a schedule is vital. A structured method of preparation leads to success. A candidate must plan his schedule and follow it rigorously to attain success.
- Joining the CWNP provided training for CWIDP-401 exam could be of much help. If there is specific training for the exam, you can discover it from the link above.
- Read from the CWIDP-401 sample questions to gain your idea about the actual exam questions. In this PDF useful sample questions are provided to make your exam preparation easy.
- Practicing on CWIDP-401 practice tests is must. Continuous practice will make you an expert in all syllabus areas.

Reliable Online Practice Test for CWIDP-401 Certification

Make NWExam.com your best friend during your Wireless IoT Design Professional exam preparation. We provide authentic practice tests for the CWIDP-401 exam. Experts design these online practice tests, so we can offer you an exclusive experience of taking the actual CWIDP-401 exam. We guarantee you 100% success in your first exam attempt if you continue practicing regularly. Don't bother if you don't get 100% marks in initial practice exam attempts. Just utilize the result section to know your strengths and weaknesses and prepare according to that until you get 100% with our practice tests. Our evaluation makes you confident, and you can score high in the CWIDP-401 exam.

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