CWNP CWISA-103 Practice Questions

Shared by Acevedo on 06-11-2026

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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the spacing between ZigBee channels when operating in the 2.4 GHz frequency band?

Options:

A- 25 MHz
B- 2 MHz
C- 5 MHz
D- 1 MHz

Answer:

C

Explanation:

ZigBee Channel Spacing:ZigBee channels in the 2.4 GHz band are spaced 5 MHz apart. This helps manage interference in the crowded 2.4 GHz spectrum.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

When deploying devices in an indoor manufacturing environment, which IP rating is more likely to be required?

Options:

A- IP47
B- IP38
C- IP46
D- IP66

Answer:

D

Explanation:

IP Ratings & Manufacturing:IP66 provides:

Dust-tight:(First '6') Complete protection against dust ingress.

Powerful Water Jets:(Second '6') Protection against strong water jets from any direction.

Harsh Manufacturing Environments:IP66 is common due to dust, dirt, and potential exposure to liquids during cleaning or spills.

Reference

IP Ratings:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IP_Code

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an important acceptance agreement to achieve in the final customer meeting for a wireless IoT deployment?

Options:

A- Stakeholder acceptance
B- Support for wearable IoT solutions
C- Scope definition
D- Power supply provisioning

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Successful Deployment Depends on Buy-In:A final customer meeting signifies the handover phase. Achieving stakeholder agreement ensures everyone impacted by the solution has a voice and feels their concerns are addressed.

Sign-Off and Formal Acceptance:Stakeholders often need to formally 'sign-off' on a project's completion, indicating satisfaction and readiness for operational use.

Other Options: While Important, Not the Primary Goal:

Scope definition typically happens much earlier

Solutions may or may not include wearables

Power supply should already be planned

Project Management Methodologies:Emphasis on stakeholder involvement & acceptance criteria.

ITIL (Change Management):Materials on getting approval before a system goes live.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Provides for testing to determine how much RF exposure you can tolerate
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 a safe environment in which to develop practical skills and knowledge of a technology and to test the technology

Answer:

D

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.

Reference

Benefits of IT Labs:Can be extended from wireless to broader IT experimentation and learning. (Articles on this topic are readily available)

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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).

Other Technologies:

Cellular:More power-hungry due to long-range communication and complex protocols.

GPS:Power intensive,especially when actively tracking location.

Wi-Fi:

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Among these choices, what is the most common reason administrators use scripting during the deployment of a wireless solution?

Options:

A- To provide time for playing solitaire
B- To reduce configuration errors
C- To increase the signal strength of the resulting wireless links
D- To enhance the capabilities of the resulting solution

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Automation for Consistency:Scripts eliminate the potential for human error during repetitive configuration tasks on multiple devices. This ensures uniformity across the wireless solution.

Speed and Efficiency:Scripts can be much faster than manual configuration, particularly in large deployments.

Other Benefits:While scriptsmightaid signal strength (e.g., optimizing settings) or enhance solution capabilities, their core value in configuration is reducing errors.

Network Automation:Benefits of using scripts for configuration management.

Configuration Management Best Practices:Emphasize the importance of consistency and repeatability.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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Answer:

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Explanation:

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Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

C

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 thespecificsetup.

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.

Service Level Agreements (SLAs):Documentation related to outsourced work may be defined as a deliverable within an SLA.

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