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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What consideration is found in PtMP systems that is not found in PtP systems?

Options:

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



Answer:

C

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.

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.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What part(s) of the OSI network model does the IETF primarily focus on for the development of standards?

Options:

- A- Physical Layer and above
- B- All layers
- C- Network Layer and above
- D- Data Link Layer

Answer:

C

Explanation:

IETF's Focus: The Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) primarily develops and standardizes internet protocols operating at the Network Layer (Layer 3) and above in the OSI model.

Key Protocols: Some prominent IETF-developed protocols include:

IP (Internet Protocol): Foundation of internet addressing and routing.

TCP (Transmission Control Protocol): Reliable, connection-oriented data transport.

UDP (User Datagram Protocol): Connectionless, best-effort data transport.

DNS (Domain Name System): Translates domain names into IP addresses.

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol): Web communication.

Reference

IETF Website: <https://www.ietf.org/>

OSI Model: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSI_model

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is the role of the ITU in wireless communications?

Options:

- A- Defines international communications standards
- B- Oversees communications regulatory agencies in each country
- C- Coordinates the shared global use of the radio spectrum
- D- Establishes wireless radiation exposure limits

Answer:

C

Explanation:

ITU's Mandate:The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is a specialized agency of the United Nations focused on global information and communication technologies (ICTs).

Radio Spectrum Regulation:A core ITU function is allocating radio spectrum bands and satellite orbits to prevent harmful interference between different countries and technologies. This coordination is essential for the orderly use of wireless communications worldwide.

Other ITU Roles:While involved in standard-setting and establishing best practices, options A and D are less precise than the ITU's spectrum coordination focus.

ITU Website:(<https://www.itu.int/en/>) Outlines its activities and governance of radio spectrum.

ITU Radio Regulations:The international treaty governing the use of the radio-frequency spectrum.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What modulation is used by LoRa?

Options:

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

Answer:

B

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.

Reference

LoRa: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LoRa>

Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chirp_spread_spectrum

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

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.

Reference: 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



Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

You are implementing a smart office wireless solution for a small business. The business owner indicates that It is acceptable to use consumer-targeted wireless devices. What is a common negative attribute of consumer-targeted smart home or smart office devices?

Options:

- A- They rarely support features required for small business deployment
- B- They often operate only in the 2.4 GHz frequency band used by 802.11 devices
- C- They typically only support FHSS modulation schemes
- D- They usually stop working after twelve months

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Consumer Smart Devices Limitation: Many consumer-oriented smart devices are designed for simplicity and cost-effectiveness, leading to reliance on the crowded 2.4 GHz band.

Consequences:

High Interference: Increased potential for interference from Wi-Fi and other 2.4 GHz devices.

Limited scalability: Performance and reliability may degrade in busy wireless environments.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

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

Answer:

A

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.

Reference

IIoT: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Industrial_Internet_of_things

Rugged Devices: Articles on ruggedized electronics will emphasize their importance in industrial settings.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which one of the following is NOT a typical Smart City application?

Options:

- A- City-wide municipal Wi-Fi
- B- Pollution monitoring
- C- Demand-based road tolling
- D- Self-driving ride sharing

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Smart City Focus: Smart city initiatives mainly address infrastructure, environmental monitoring, and optimization of public services.

Ride-sharing Context: While self-driving technology could contribute to future smart city transportation, it's primarily a private-sector innovation, not a core municipal service like the other options.

Typical Smart City Applications:

Wi-Fi: Provides public internet access, enabling data collection

Pollution Monitoring: Tracks air/water quality for environmental management.

Demand-based Tolling: Adjusts pricing for traffic management.

Smart City Examples: Case studies showcasing common application areas (infrastructure, environment, utilities).

Autonomous Vehicles and Smart Cities: Discussions of the potential interplay but emphasize the still-developing nature of self-driving tech.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What is an advantage of an overlay monitoring system for wireless networks as opposed to an Integrated monitoring system?

Options:

- A- An overlay solution collects less data so that reporting is more efficient
- B- An overlay solution does not require power provisioning
- C- An overlay solution is less expensive than an integrated solution
- D- An overlay solution functions without disrupting services provided by the wireless network

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Overlay vs. Integrated Monitoring:

Overlay: A separate monitoring system independent of the primary wireless infrastructure.

Integrated: Monitoring functions built into wireless access points or controllers.

Overlay Advantage: Since the overlay system is separate, it doesn't add overhead or complexity to the core network, avoiding potential disruption of wireless services.



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