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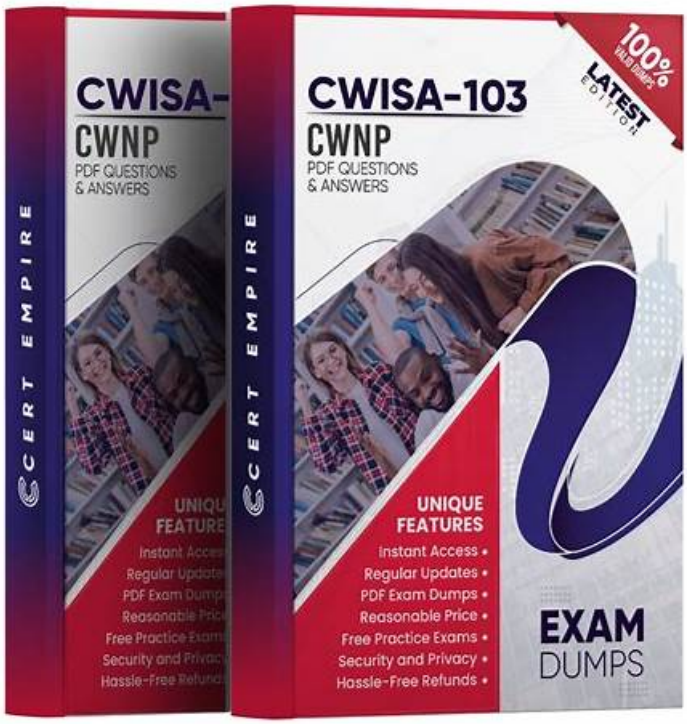

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許多考生花費了大量的時間和精力學習CWNP CWISA-103考試相關知識，但是到最後卻沒有成功，分析他們失敗的原因，我們得出結論是沒有針對性的復習。現在，VCESoft專門針對認證考試研發出有針對性的CWNP CWISA-103考古題，為考生獲得認證節約更多的時間和金錢。CWISA-103題庫的高效率和準確性兩大特點讓我們收到廣大考生的好評，獲得如此有價值的認證方案對您來說是非常划算的。

CWNP CWISA-103 考試大綱：

主題	簡介

主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• 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.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• 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.
主題 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.

最新的 CWNP CWSA CWISA-103 免費考試真題 (Q41-Q46):

問題 #41
What is most often used to track livestock on large farms and identify each animal Individually?

- A. 802.11 wireless radios
- B. Photodiode sensors
- C. Thermistor sensors
- D. RFID tags

答案：D

解題說明：
* RFID for Livestock: Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) tags are the most widely used technology for livestock tracking and individual identification on large farms.

* Benefits:
* Unique ID: Each RFID tag has a unique code.
* Data Storage: Some tags store information about the animal.
* Durability: Tags withstand outdoor conditions.
* Automated Reading: Tags can be scanned quickly.
References
* RFID (General): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Radio-frequency_identification

問題 #42
What scripting language works natively inside of nearly all modern Web browsers and may also be used for automation within some wireless solutions, such as Node-RED?

- A. R
- B. PHP
- C. JavaScript
- D. Python

答案：C

解題說明：
Browser Ubiquity: JavaScript has a native runtime environment within almost every modern web browser, making it the 'built-in' scripting language for web-based interfaces.
Node-RED: This IoT flow-based programming tool specifically uses JavaScript for its logic and automation functions.

問題 #43
What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

- A. Authentication is not used in wireless solutions and authorization is used in wireless solutions
- B. Authentication ensures privacy and authorization ensures availability
- C. Authentication is used in wireless solutions and authorization is not
- D. Authentication proves identity and authorization determines access to specific resources

答案：D

解題說明：
* Authentication: Verifying "who" the user or device is (e.g., via passwords, certificates).
* Authorization: Controlling "what" a user or device can do once authenticated (e.g., read-only vs. read /write permissions).
* Combined for Security: Both are essential. Authentication alone doesn't control access levels, and authorization without verification is meaningless.
References:
Identity and Access Management (IAM): Articles and resources outlining the core principles of authentication and authorization.
Cybersecurity Best Practices: Guides on securing systems will often emphasize the need for both authentication and authorization controls.

問題 #44
What is the purpose of the duty cycle?limitation in LPWAN technologies such as LoRaWAN (EU region)?

- A. To prevent device tampering
- B. To limit how often devices transmit to avoid spectrum congestion
- C. To increase the maximum data rate
- D. To conserve device storage

答案：B

解題說明：
Duty cycle regulations restrict transmission time in unlicensed bands to prevent RF congestion and ensure fair spectrum usage among devices.

問題 #45
What process, used for security in wireless solutions, is defined as the encoding of information to prevent readability by unauthorized users?

- A. Encryption
- B. Authentication
- C. Access Control
- D. Authorization

答案：A

解題說明：
* Encryption vs. Other Options:
* Access Control: Limits who can access data, but doesn't make it unreadable.
* Authentication: Validates user/device identity, but not focused on data confidentiality.
* Authorization: Determines the actions a user is allowed, separate from securing the data itself.
* How encryption works: Encryption uses algorithms and keys to turn plaintext into unreadable ciphertext. Only those with the correct key can decrypt it.
* Data in motion vs. data at rest: Encryption protects sensitive information both when transmitted over the wireless network and when stored on devices.
References:
Encryption standards and protocols: Resources on common wireless encryption types (WPA2, WPA3, TLS) and their implementation.

問題 #46
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