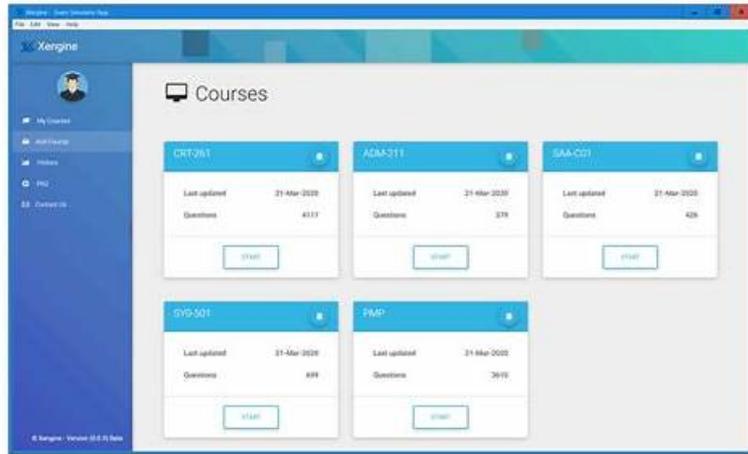


最新CWNP CWISA-103題庫資訊，最新CWISA-103考題



想要通過CWISA-103認證考試並不是僅僅依靠與考試相關的書籍就可以辦到的。與其盲目地學習考試要求的相關知識，不如做一些有價值的試題。一本高效率的考古題是大家準備考試時必不可少的工具。所以，快點購買Fast2test的CWISA-103考古題吧。這是一本命中率很高的考古題，比其他任何學習方法都有效。这是可以保证你一次就成功的难得的資料。

CWNP CWISA-103 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
主題 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, 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, including staff training and solution documentation.
主題 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> 最新CWNP CWISA-103題庫資訊 <<

最新CWNP CWISA-103考題 - CWISA-103題庫分享

你只需要獲得Fast2test提供的CWNP CWISA-103認證考試的練習題和答案做模擬測試，您是可以順利通過CWNP CWISA-103 認證考試的。如果你有了CWNP CWISA-103 認證證書，你的職業水準就超出很大部分人，你就可以獲得很大職位晉升機會。將Fast2test的產品加入購物車吧，Fast2test可以在互聯網上為你提供24小時線上客戶服務。

最新的 CWNP CWISA CWISA-103 免費考試真題 (Q51-Q56):

問題 #51

How does OFDMA differ from OFDM?

- A. Subcarriers of OFDMA can contain data destined for a different receiver
- B. OFDMA offers greater range by using multiple channels at once
- C. OFDMA uses multiple radios to achieve higher throughput
- **D. OFDMA allows multiple devices to transmit simultaneously on the same frequency**

答案： D

解題說明：

OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiplexing): Divides a channel into multiple subcarriers for data transmission.

OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency-Division Multiple Access): Extends OFDM by allowing multiple users to share subcarriers simultaneously, improving efficiency and spectral utilization.

問題 #52

What best describes a proof-of-concept implementation?

- A. A full-scale test deployment in the target environment for users to work with
- **B. A limited-scope prototype deployment in the target environment to test and demonstrate capabilities in the real world**
- C. A demonstration provided by the manufacturer in their facility that shows the capabilities of the system
- D. Testing for software bugs that might impact the end user

答案： B

解題說明：

* Purpose of POC: A proof-of-concept (POC) validates the feasibility and potential value of a solution within its intended operational environment.

* Scaling: POCs are small-scale, allowing for quicker and less costly testing before committing to a full-scale deployment.

* Real-world Evaluation: Unlike manufacturer demos, a POC exposes the system to the unique variables (e.g., interference, usage patterns) present in the user's specific setting.

References:

IT project management: Materials discussing the role of proof-of-concept phases and their goals.

問題 #53

What is a fundamental structural feature of JSON? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. It is a compressed data structure optimized for low bandwidth applications
- B. It is a data structure stored in MySQL databases for configuration management
- C. It is a plaintext data structure that consists of free-form Key:Value pairs
- D. It is an encrypted data structure optimized for secure applications

答案: C

解題說明:

JSON Fundamentals: JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) is a text-based format for representing data in a structured, yet flexible way. Its key features are:

Key-Value Pairs: Information is organized as "key":"value" pairs, making it human-readable.

Plaintext: JSON is not encrypted, ensuring easy parsing across different systems.

問題 #54

What software is typically stored in ROM and is used to initialize a device?

- A. Firmware
- B. Container
- C. Service
- D. Application

答案: A

解題說明:

* Firmware Definition: Firmware is a type of software embedded in hardware devices. It provides low-level instructions that control the basic operations and initialization of the device.

* ROM Storage: Firmware is typically stored in Read-Only Memory (ROM) or other forms of non-volatile memory, meaning it persists even when the device is powered off.

* Functions:

* Booting: Initiates the hardware and loads the operating system.

* Hardware Control: Provides an interface between the hardware and the operating system.

* BIOS: The firmware on PCs is often referred to as BIOS (Basic Input/Output System).

References

* Firmware Explanation: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firmware>

* ROM: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Read-only_memory

問題 #55

What primary component is required to implement a wireless transceiver in a device?

- A. Flash memory
- B. SRAM
- C. Radio
- D. GPIO pins

答案: C

解題說明:

* Wireless Transceiver: A transceiver is a combination of a transmitter and receiver used for wireless communication.

* Radio: The radio is the primary component responsible for:

* Modulation: Encoding data onto a carrier wave.

