CWISA-103試験問題解説集、CWISA-103復習資料

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CWNP CWISA-103 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• 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.
トピック 2	• 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.
トピック 3	• 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.

トピック４	• 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.
トピック５	• 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.

CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) 認定 CWISA-103 試験問題 (Q59-Q64):

質問 # 59
Which one of the following items has driven large serving 5- to 18-year-old students?

- A. Streaming music
- B. Cloud-based applications
- C. Wearable body sensors
- D. Online torrent sites

正解：B

解説：
* Cloud-based applications drive bandwidth usage: Applications like Google Suite, Microsoft 365, and video conferencing (Zoom, Teams) are commonly used in educational settings. These rely on cloud servers, requiring significant downloads and uploads.
* Shift towards online learning: More schools are utilizing online learning platforms and resources, further increasing their dependence on cloud-based solutions.
* Streaming, torrents, wearables less impactful: Streaming music and torrent sites can contribute, but their impact is generally less significant. Wearables in education are still niche despite their potential.
References
* Trends in education technology: Reports on the rise of cloud-based learning platforms in schools.
* [Example: Project Tomorrow Speak Up Research Project on Digital Learning] (https://tomorrow.org/speakup/)
* Network usage studies in schools: Research on bandwidth usage patterns can confirm the primary drivers of traffic in educational settings.

質問 # 60
What modulation is used by LoRa?

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

正解：A

解説：
* 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.
References
* LoRa: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LoRa
* Chirp Spread Spectrum (CSS): https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chirp_spread_spectrum

質問 # 61
You have been asked to consider smart building opportunities for your organization. Which one of these is a benefit of smart building technology?

- A. Increased vacation time for building managers
- B. Reduced design and construction costs
- C. Improved operational efficiency
- D. Faster Wi-Fi connectivity

正解：C

解説：
* Smart Building Core Benefit: Smart building technologies primarily aim to optimize a building's operational efficiency through automation and data-driven insights.
* Efficiency Examples:
* Energy Management: Automated lighting and HVAC control based on occupancy and environmental conditions.
* Maintenance: Predictive maintenance through IoT sensors reduces downtime.
* Space Utilization: Optimization of space allocation based on real-time usage patterns.
References
* Smart Buildings: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smart_building
* Articles on Benefits of Smart Buildings: A quick search will yield many resources detailing these advantages.

質問 # 62
What is the most common difference between a single board computer (SBC) and a controller board?

- A. Controller boards have I/O headers and SBCs do not
- B. SBCs always have connectors for M2 devices and controller boards do not
- C. SBCs typically have connectors for display and input devices while controller boards do not
- D. Controller boards have more powerful processors than most SBCs

正解：C

解説：
SBCs (Single Board Computers): Designed as standalone, small-form-factor computers. They often include:
Display Interfaces: HDMI, DisplayPort, etc.
Input Connections: USB for keyboards, mice, etc.
General Purpose Functionality: Can run a full operating system for wider applications.
Controller Boards: Focus on controlling specific hardware or systems.
Limited direct I/O: Limited connectors for displays/input devices.
Specialized tasks: Designed for embedded applications within larger systems.

質問 # 63
What process, used for security in wireless solutions, is defined as the encoding of information to prevent readability by unauthorized users?

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

正解：D

解説：
* 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.

質問 # 64
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