効果的CWNP CWISA-103 |検証するCWISA-103模擬体験試験 |試験の準備方法Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition)試験問題解説集

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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	• 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) 認定 CWISA-103 試験問題 (Q60-Q65):

質問 # 60
What part(s) of the OSI network model does the IETF primarily focus on for the development of standards?

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

正解：D

解説：
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.

質問 # 61
Which description BEST defines NB-IoT?

- A. A long-range satellite communication standard
- B. A high-bandwidth 5G millimeter-wave service
- C. A short-range 2.4 GHz mesh protocol
- D. A low-power cellular IoT technology operating in licensed spectrum

正解：D

解説：
NB-IoT is a narrowband cellular LPWAN technology designed for deep coverage, low power consumption, and massive IoT device support in licensed spectrum.

質問 # 62
What best describes a proof-of-concept implementation?

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

正解：D

解説：
* 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.

質問 # 63
You are planning a wireless implementation. At what point should you begin to consider security requirements for the implementation?

- A. In the planning phase
- B. In the acceptance testing phase
- C. During hand-off to support
- D. In the implementation phase

正解：A

解説：
* Security by Design: Security should be a fundamental consideration from the initial planning stages of any wireless implementation. This ensures:
* Risk Assessment: Identifying potential vulnerabilities early on.
* Security Controls: Choosing appropriate encryption, authentication, and access control mechanisms.
* Integration: Security measures are seamlessly woven into the system's architecture, not retrofitted later, which can be less effective.

質問 # 64
As an RF signal propagates it becomes weaker as it gets farther away from the transmitter. What concept is described?

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

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 65
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