真実的CWNP CWISA-103｜ユニークなCWISA-103関連日本語内容試験｜試験の準備方法Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition)過去問無料

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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	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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.

>> CWISA-103関連日本語内容 <<

CWNP CWISA-103過去問無料、CWISA-103資料的中率

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CWNP Certified Wireless IoT Solutions Administrator(2025 Edition) 認定 CWISA-103 試験問題 (Q79-Q84):

質問 # 79
How is ASK modulation different from FSK modulation?

- A. ASK does not work at high frequencies
- B. ASK can carry more data than FSK
- C. FSK is more sensitive to noise than ASK
- D. ASK varies the amplitude of the signal while FSK shifts its frequency

正解：D

解説：
* Key Modulation Differences:
* ASK (Amplitude Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the amplitude (strength) of a carrier wave.
* FSK (Frequency Shift Keying): Digital data is represented by changes in the frequency of a carrier wave.
References
* ASK: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Amplitude-shift_keying
* FSK: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frequency-shift_keying

質問 # 80
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. Python
- C. PHP
- D. JavaScript

正解：D

解説：
* 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.
* Other Languages:
* PHP: Primarily server-side for web applications
* Python: Versatile language, used in some back-end IoT functions but not natively in browsers
* R: Statistical and data analysis, not typically embedded in wireless solutions References:
JavaScript (Browser Compatibility): Documentation of its near-universal support Node-RED (Programming Model): Descriptions of how it uses JavaScript for node logic.

質問 # 81
What statement best describes the difference between authentication and authorization?

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

正解：B

解説：
* 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.

質問 # 82
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

正解：B

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

質問 # 83
You must plan for encryption in a wireless solution deployment. What type of data should always be encrypted? (Choose the single best answer.)

- A. Sensitive data in memory
- B. Sensitive data in transmission
- C. Non-sensitive data in archives
- D. Non-sensitive data at rest

正解：B

解説：
Most Vulnerable In Transit: Sensitive data (passwords, health information, etc.) is most susceptible to interception while being sent over a wireless network. Encryption is crucial at this stage.
Encryption at Rest and in Memory: While also important, these are often handled with different cryptographic techniques depending on the system.

質問 # 84
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