

AFCOMAC PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Describe frequency planning considerations for multi-band AFCOMAC operations to minimize interference.**
 - A. Assign bands randomly without coordination.
 - B. Use a single band for all operations.
 - C. Non-overlapping bands should be allocated; coordinate with spectrum managers.
 - D. Increase transmitter power to reduce interference.
- 2. How does continuous monitoring contribute to compliance and risk management in AFCOMAC systems?**
 - A. It provides ongoing evidence of security posture, allows timely detection of deviations, and informs risk decisions.
 - B. It replaces all testing.
 - C. It only monitors user login frequency.
 - D. It is not needed in AFCOMAC.
- 3. Which sequence correctly describes the basic EW kill chain stages from sensing to execution?**
 - A. Sensing, Analysis, Decision, Execution
 - B. Sensing, Execution, Analysis, Decision
 - C. Analysis, Sensing, Decision, Execution
 - D. Decision, Sensing, Analysis, Execution
- 4. What is battle rhythm in the AFCOMAC context?**
 - A. Battle rhythm is the tempo of physical training; it ensures unit readiness.
 - B. Battle rhythm is a security scanning schedule; it ensures vulnerability checks.
 - C. Battle rhythm is the regular cadence of planning, briefing, execution, and reviews; it ensures timely data exchange and decision-making.
 - D. Battle rhythm is a legal compliance deadline; it ensures audits.
- 5. What is a Mission Capabilities Statement (MISCAP)?**
 - A. A budget summary for the unit's upcoming year.
 - B. It defines the basic mission the UTC is capable of accomplishing.
 - C. A training and readiness report for new UTC assignments.
 - D. A list of personnel assigned to the UTC.

- 6. Who is the eyes, ears, and voice of the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC)?**
- A. Air Tasking Order (ATO)
 - B. The GAP process
 - C. The UCML
 - D. Air Operations Center (AOC)
- 7. Which is an interoperability standard associated with NATO?**
- A. STANAGs
 - B. IEEE 802.3
 - C. SMTP
 - D. USB-C
- 8. Which concept governs permissible actions and shapes information sharing within AFCOMAC operations?**
- A. RMF
 - B. ROE
 - C. BCP
 - D. OPORD
- 9. Which term describes attackers moving laterally within a network after gaining initial access?**
- A. Lateral movement
 - B. Baseline checking
 - C. Time division
 - D. Data exfiltration
- 10. EEI studies how the electromagnetic environment affects systems and how systems affect operations. This information is used to...**
- A. Determine The Purchasing Strategy For New Hardware
 - B. Improve The Visual Design Of Interfaces
 - C. Design Robust, Interoperable Systems
 - D. Reduce The Size Of The Electromagnetic Spectrum Used

Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. A
4. C
5. B
6. D
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. C

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Explanations

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1. Describe frequency planning considerations for multi-band AFCOMAC operations to minimize interference.

- A. Assign bands randomly without coordination.
- B. Use a single band for all operations.

C. Non-overlapping bands should be allocated; coordinate with spectrum managers.

- D. Increase transmitter power to reduce interference.

To minimize interference in multi-band AFCOMAC operations, allocate non-overlapping frequency bands and coordinate closely with spectrum managers. Clear, distinct spectral allocations prevent signals from one operation spilling into another, which reduces adjacent-channel and cross-band interference. Coordinating with spectrum managers ensures the plan complies with regulatory rules, includes appropriate guard bands, adheres to power and emission limits, and secures licenses or agreements that prevent conflicts with other users. In practice, this means carefully mapping each operational requirement to a specific band, validating the plan with stakeholders, and documenting the coordination and approvals. Randomly assigning bands invites unpredictable interference and regulatory issues. Using a single band for all operations undermines the benefits of multi-band use and can still cause congestion and interference across that band. Simply increasing transmitter power tends to broaden the interference footprint and violate spectral masks and rules rather than reduce interference.

2. How does continuous monitoring contribute to compliance and risk management in AFCOMAC systems?

A. It provides ongoing evidence of security posture, allows timely detection of deviations, and informs risk decisions.

- B. It replaces all testing.
- C. It only monitors user login frequency.
- D. It is not needed in AFCOMAC.

Continuous monitoring provides ongoing visibility into how well security controls are working in AFCOMAC systems, which is essential for staying compliant and managing risk. It continuously gathers data from configurations, vulnerabilities, access events, and incident data, then analyzes it to reflect the current security posture. This ongoing evidence is valuable for audits and regulatory reporting because you can demonstrate how controls perform over time rather than just at a single moment in time. It also enables timely detection of deviations. Automated checks compare actual configurations and activities against established baselines and policies, so if something drifts or a control is not functioning as intended, alerts trigger remediation quickly, reducing the window of opportunity for threats. Finally, continuous monitoring informs risk decisions. With up-to-date metrics on control effectiveness, residual risk, and exposure, leaders can prioritize fixes, allocate resources appropriately, and adjust security measures to align with risk tolerance. While testing and assessments remain important, continuous monitoring complements them by providing real-time visibility and actionable insight, rather than relying on periodic snapshots or narrow metrics like login frequency.

3. Which sequence correctly describes the basic EW kill chain stages from sensing to execution?

- A. Sensing, Analysis, Decision, Execution
- B. Sensing, Execution, Analysis, Decision
- C. Analysis, Sensing, Decision, Execution
- D. Decision, Sensing, Analysis, Execution

The sequence starts with sensing, where information about the electromagnetic environment is gathered. Next is analysis, where that data is interpreted to understand the situation and its implications. After that comes decision, selecting the appropriate action based on goals and potential effects. Finally, execution implements the chosen action. This order matters because actions should be grounded in understood information and analyzed insights, not decided or carried out without them. The other sequences would move execution before understanding or place analysis/decision before sensing, which would lead to acting without adequate information.

4. What is battle rhythm in the AFCOMAC context?

- A. Battle rhythm is the tempo of physical training; it ensures unit readiness.
- B. Battle rhythm is a security scanning schedule; it ensures vulnerability checks.
- C. Battle rhythm is the regular cadence of planning, briefing, execution, and reviews; it ensures timely data exchange and decision-making.
- D. Battle rhythm is a legal compliance deadline; it ensures audits.

Battle rhythm in the AFCOMAC context is the regular cadence of planning, briefing, execution, and reviews that keeps people, data, and actions synchronized so decisions are timely. This cadence creates predictable points for gathering information, sharing updates, and confirming assumptions, which helps the team stay aligned across the entire cycle of an operation or project. Think of it as the heartbeat of the operation: there are set times for planning what to do, briefing everyone on the plan and current information, executing the actions, and then reviewing results and adjusting as needed. This flow ensures that data is exchanged when needed, decisions are made with current information, and everyone remains on the same page, reducing delays and miscommunication. The other ideas are more about one-off tasks or narrow functions—like a training tempo, a specific security scan schedule, or a legal deadline. They don't capture the ongoing, cross-functional cycle that Battle rhythm provides, which is why the regular cadence of planning, briefing, execution, and reviews is the best fit.

5. What is a Mission Capabilities Statement (MISCAP)?

- A. A budget summary for the unit's upcoming year.
- B. It defines the basic mission the UTC is capable of accomplishing.
- C. A training and readiness report for new UTC assignments.
- D. A list of personnel assigned to the UTC.

A Mission Capabilities Statement is the document that describes what a Unit Type Code can actually do—the basic mission the UTC is capable of accomplishing. It lays out the primary mission and the essential tasks the unit can perform, along with the required manpower, equipment, and any significant limitations. This concise summary helps planners quickly assess whether a UTC can meet a given mission and how to assemble force packages. It's not about budget details, training readiness tracking, or listing personnel.

6. Who is the eyes, ears, and voice of the Joint Force Air Component Commander (JFACC)?

- A. Air Tasking Order (ATO)
- B. The GAP process
- C. The UCML
- D. Air Operations Center (AOC)**

The Air Operations Center is the hub that provides real-time awareness, interpretation, and communication for air operations. It fuses sensors and ISR reports to deliver a current view of the battlespace, so commanders can see what's happening and where threats or opportunities lie. It analyzes that information, filters noise, and keeps the JFACC informed about changes, effectively serving as the ears that hear the unfolding picture. It also communicates and coordinates decisions, issues guidance, and distributes the Air Tasking Order to assign missions, acting as the voice that links the JFACC with all air assets and supporting forces. While the Air Tasking Order and various planning tools are essential to execution, they rely on the Air Operations Center to provide the ongoing situational picture, deliberation, and communication that the JFACC needs.

7. Which is an interoperability standard associated with NATO?

- A. STANAGs**
- B. IEEE 802.3
- C. SMTP
- D. USB-C

Interoperability across allied forces relies on standardized specifications that ensure different equipment and software can work together in the field. NATO uses Standardization Agreements, known as STANAGs, as formal documents that define technical and procedural requirements for equipment, communications, and operations. This common framework lets forces from different member nations operate smoothly together during missions, exercises, and logistics because everyone follows the same interfaces and behaviors. Among the options, the system of STANAGs is the NATO-related interoperability standard. The other items are widely used in broader contexts but are not NATO interoperability standards: IEEE 802.3 is an Ethernet networking standard, SMTP is an email protocol, and USB-C is a physical connector standard.

8. Which concept governs permissible actions and shapes information sharing within AFCOMAC operations?

- A. RMF
- B. ROE**
- C. BCP
- D. OPORD

Rules of Engagement set the directives that determine what actions are allowed and how information is shared during AFCOMAC operations. They translate legal, policy, and mission requirements into practical constraints, guiding decision-making in the field and controlling who can access or disseminate sensitive information. For example, ROE may authorize use of force only under specific conditions and limit intelligence or incident details to designated recipients, ensuring actions stay within legal and organizational boundaries. Other options don't fit as the governing concept here: a risk-management framework focuses on evaluating and authorizing cybersecurity risks, a business continuity plan concentrates on keeping essential functions running during disruptions, and an operations order is the plan for executing the mission that may reference ROE but does not itself establish the permissible-action rules.

9. Which term describes attackers moving laterally within a network after gaining initial access?

- A. Lateral movement**
- B. Baseline checking
- C. Time division
- D. Data exfiltration

Lateral movement is the act of attackers traveling from one compromised system to other machines inside the same network after they've gained initial access. They do this to broaden their foothold, escalate privileges, and reach more valuable data or higher-value targets while avoiding early detection, often by using legitimate credentials and internal tools. This movement within the network is distinct from simply exfiltrating data or performing defensive checks. Baseline checking is about comparing current system states to a known good baseline, not how an attacker moves inside the network. Time division doesn't describe attacker behavior in this context; it's a term from resource sharing and scheduling. Data exfiltration refers to stealing data from the network, which may occur after lateral movement, but it describes the act of removing data rather than moving laterally between internal systems.

10. EEI studies how the electromagnetic environment affects systems and how systems affect operations. This information is used to...

- A. Determine The Purchasing Strategy For New Hardware
- B. Improve The Visual Design Of Interfaces
- C. Design Robust, Interoperable Systems**
- D. Reduce The Size Of The Electromagnetic Spectrum Used

Understanding how electromagnetic environments interact with equipment and how those systems in turn influence operations helps engineers create designs that remain reliable and work smoothly with other devices. This whole field focuses on making systems robust against interference, noise, and varying EM conditions, while also ensuring they can operate alongside other systems and from different vendors. That means selecting appropriate shielding, grounding, filtering, redundancy, and compatible interfaces so the system can perform under real-world EM stress and still interoperate in a larger network. Because of this goal, the best option describes designing systems that are both strong in the face of electromagnetic challenges and capable of working with others without conflict. The other possibilities don't address how EEI translates into actual system performance and compatibility: a purchasing strategy is about buying decisions, not the technical robustness; visual design of interfaces concerns usability and appearance; and reducing the size of the electromagnetic spectrum used isn't a primary objective of EEI and often isn't feasible or desirable, since operation often depends on specific spectrum allocations and coexistence requirements.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://afcomac.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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