

CELLEBRITE MOBILE FORENSICS FUNDAMENTALS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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. Which cellular generation was introduced earlier, 3G or 4G?**
 - A. 4G
 - B. 3G
 - C. 2G
 - D. 5G

- 2. In what year were 4G LTE and WiMAX introduced?**
 - A. 2007
 - B. 2011
 - C. 2009
 - D. 2005

- 3. Which statement describes MEID in relation to IMEI?**
 - A. MEID Stands For Mobile Equipment Identifier
 - B. MEID Is The CDMA Equivalent To The IMEI In A GSM Network
 - C. MEID Is A Type Of SIM Card
 - D. MEID Stands For International Mobile Equipment Device

- 4. Global population is approximately how many people?**
 - A. 7.8 billion
 - B. 7.2 billion
 - C. 8.2 billion
 - D. 7.5 billion

- 5. MNC stands for?**
 - A. Mobile Number Code
 - B. Mobile Network Code
 - C. Mobile Node Code
 - D. Main Network Code

- 6. Which generation has the higher data rate according to the material?**
 - A. 2G
 - B. Both have the same data rate
 - C. 3G
 - D. Neither supports data transfer

7. Which question is used to determine the timing of the incident?

- A. When did the incident take place
- B. Who was involved
- C. Where did it occur
- D. Why it happened

8. In what year were 4G cellular networks introduced?

- A. 1999
- B. 2004
- C. 2008
- D. 2006

9. UFED phone detective is

- A. An optional plugin for advanced spatial analysis.
- B. Independent stand-alone tool not included in UFED suite.
- C. Application provided as part of the UFED series and available on all UFED versions.
- D. Cloud-based data viewer for extracted data.

10. What does CDMA stand for?

- A. Code division multiple authentication
- B. Code division multiple access
- C. Compact digital multiple access
- D. Communication division multiple access

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which cellular generation was introduced earlier, 3G or 4G?

- A. 4G
- B. 3G**
- C. 2G
- D. 5G

The key idea is how cellular generations followed one another over time. The third generation came first, bringing real mobile data and internet access beyond voice calls, with speeds that were a significant leap from 2G. The fourth generation arrived later, delivering much higher data speeds and embracing IP-based networks (like LTE), enabling more robust mobile broadband and services such as HD video streaming. So, the earlier introduction is the third generation.

2. In what year were 4G LTE and WiMAX introduced?

- A. 2007
- B. 2011
- C. 2009**
- D. 2005

4G became a reality in the market around 2009. That year is when both main 4G technologies—LTE and WiMAX—moved from research and pilots into commercial service, marking the official start of the 4G era. While development and early trials happened earlier, 2009 is widely cited as the introduction year because it's when first real-world deployments reached customers (LTE rolled out commercially in late 2009 in at least one major market, and Mobile WiMAX was expanding in various markets). The other years either precede these commercial launches or fall after the initial rollout.

3. Which statement describes MEID in relation to IMEI?

- A. MEID Stands For Mobile Equipment Identifier
- B. MEID Is The CDMA Equivalent To The IMEI In A GSM Network**
- C. MEID Is A Type Of SIM Card
- D. MEID Stands For International Mobile Equipment Device

MEID and IMEI serve the same purpose in different cellular technologies: they uniquely identify a device on the network. In CDMA networks, the device is identified by a MEID, while in GSM networks it's identified by an IMEI. Describing MEID as the CDMA equivalent to IMEI in a GSM network captures this relationship perfectly, since both numbers are used to recognize the hardware to the carrier and for related forensic or device-management tasks. While MEID does stand for Mobile Equipment Identifier, that alone doesn't explain its relationship to IMEI; and the other options describe MEID inaccurately (not a SIM card, and the incorrect expansion).

4. Global population is approximately how many people?

- A. 7.8 billion
- B. 7.2 billion
- C. 8.2 billion
- D. 7.5 billion**

Understanding the size of the world population is about using a reasonable, rounded estimate. In many recent references, the global population is described as roughly seven and a half to eight billion people. That makes seven and a half billion the closest, sensible figure to pick when exact numbers aren't required. It reflects the general range most sources use for a quick recall. The other numbers don't fit as well: seven point two billion would be noticeably low against typical estimates, eight point two billion would be higher than the common upper end of the current ballpark, and seven point eight billion, while plausible, isn't among the given choices. So seven and a half billion is the best match among the options.

5. MNC stands for?

- A. Mobile Number Code
- B. Mobile Network Code**
- C. Mobile Node Code
- D. Main Network Code

In mobile networks, MNC stands for the Mobile Network Code. This code identifies the specific mobile operator within a country, and when it's combined with the Mobile Country Code (MCC), it forms a unique identifier for the operator's network (the public land mobile network) in the IMSI and other network data. Knowing the MNC helps a forensic analyst map device data to the exact operator, which can be important for understanding subscriber records, roaming behavior, and network services tied to that operator. The MNC is typically two or three digits, with the exact length depending on the country and operator. Other terms listed don't correspond to standard naming in mobile networks—Mobile Number Code, Mobile Node Code, or Main Network Code aren't used to describe what MNC represents.

6. Which generation has the higher data rate according to the material?

- A. 2G
- B. Both have the same data rate
- C. 3G**
- D. Neither supports data transfer

The key idea is that newer mobile generations are designed to carry data faster, thanks to wider bandwidths and more advanced communication technologies. 2G networks, while capable of data, operate at much lower speeds—tens to a few hundred kilobits per second depending on the specific technology (GPRS, EDGE). 3G networks are built for mobile data from the start and deliver much higher speeds—typically hundreds of kilobits per second up to several megabits per second (and even higher with newer enhancements). Because of that substantial speed increase, 3G has the higher data rate.

7. Which question is used to determine the timing of the incident?

A. When did the incident take place

B. Who was involved

C. Where did it occur

D. Why it happened

Timing is established by asking for when the incident occurred. The best question is the one that asks when it took place because it directly seeks the temporal information needed to anchor events on a timeline. In forensic work, knowing the exact time lets you line up device timestamps, logs, and file metadata with other evidence to reconstruct the sequence of actions. The other questions focus on who was involved, where it happened, or why it occurred, which provide context but not the timing itself. So asking when it happened is the most direct way to determine the incident's timing.

8. In what year were 4G cellular networks introduced?

A. 1999

B. 2004

C. 2008

D. 2006

The concept being tested is when the next generation of mobile networks was first introduced. In the mid-2000s, industry groups and standards bodies began outlining what 4G would entail—higher data speeds, an all-IP network approach, and the foundations for technologies like LTE and WiMAX. That initial stage of defining and planning 4G happened around 2006, which is why this year is presented as the introduction year in the options. The earlier years correspond to earlier generations, and later years reflect when deployments and formal standards matured, but the prompt chooses 2006 as the starting point for 4G in this context.

9. UFED phone detective is

A. An optional plugin for advanced spatial analysis.

B. Independent stand-alone tool not included in UFED suite.

C. Application provided as part of the UFED series and available on all UFED versions.

D. Cloud-based data viewer for extracted data.

In the UFED environment, some analytical tools are bundled as part of the standard UFED software and are available across all versions. UFED Phone Detective is one of those built-in applications, so investigators don't need a separate add-on or a different product to access it. It's designed to work within the UFED suite, leveraging the data extracted from a device to help organize and analyze the findings, all within the UFED workflow. It is not a standalone tool outside the UFED platform, nor an optional plugin, nor a cloud-based viewer for extracted data.

10. What does CDMA stand for?

- A. Code division multiple authentication
- B. Code division multiple access**
- C. Compact digital multiple access
- D. Communication division multiple access

CDMA stands for Code Division Multiple Access. The idea is that many users can share the same frequency band at the same time by encoding each user's signal with a unique spreading code. The transmitter spreads the data across a wide bandwidth using this code, and the receiver, knowing the same code, correlates to despread and recover the intended signal while other users' signals remain as interference. This code-based separation is what allows multiple users to access the channel concurrently, unlike approaches that rely on separate frequencies or time slots. The other options use terms that don't describe how CDMA works or refer to unrelated concepts.

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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://cellebitemobileforensicsfund.examzify.com>

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

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