

CERTIFIED DOD ALL-SOURCE ANALYSIS (CDASA) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://cdasa.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. ICD _____ governs the production and evaluation of analytic products and delineates the role of the ODNI Analytic Ombuds.
 - A. ICD 202 and ODNI Analytic Ombuds
 - B. ICD 203 and the ODNI Analytic Ombuds
 - C. ICD 204 and the ODNI Analytic Ombuds
 - D. ICD 203 and the ODNI Privacy and Civil Liberties Board
2. Which term best describes the process of assigning a confidence level to a judgment taking into account source credibility and remaining gaps?
 - A. Confidence selection
 - B. Sensemaking
 - C. Targeted technique
 - D. Four ways of seeing
3. The NIPF shall be published:
 - A. Annually
 - B. Monthly
 - C. Biannually
 - D. Quarterly
4. Analysts may devise their own source descriptors for sources of publicly available information not obtained from an IC-produced open source report.
 - A. False
 - B. Only with supervisory approval
 - C. True
 - D. Only for unclassified information
5. The basic JIPOE process remains the same across the range of military operations, regardless of the level of war. True or false?
 - A. True
 - B. False
 - C. Often
 - D. Depends on scale

- 6. Which activity is included in the Methodology Building component?**
- A. Resource allocation and risk assessment
 - B. Project timeline and milestones, knowledge development plans and analytical approach and methodology
 - C. Data collection and validation
 - D. Stakeholder interviews and synthesis
- 7. IC elements shall review and where required revise their training programs to address explicitly how to maximize product utility.**
- A. Know Your Customers and What They Need
 - B. Timely electronic dissemination
 - C. Write for Tailored Reuse
 - D. Train to Think of Customer's Inclusively
- 8. Which statute gave the DNI authority over the intelligence budget, resource-shifting powers, and personnel decisions for top leadership positions in the IC outside of DoD?**
- A. Title 10 and Title 50, US code
 - B. The intelligence reform and terrorism prevention act of 2004
 - C. the intelligence reform and terrorism prevision act of 2004 AND Title 10 and Title 50, US code
 - D. Executive order 12333 of 1981, as amended
- 9. Which term best describes the general phenomenon of systematic deviations in judgment that occur under certain conditions?**
- A. Ambiguity effect
 - B. Availability bias
 - C. Representativeness bias
 - D. Cognitive bias
- 10. Which description best captures the ODNI's role within the IC?**
- A. Coordinates IC activities with respect to designated countries and topics
 - B. Oversees DoD intelligence budgets exclusively
 - C. Runs all CIA operations domestically
 - D. Establishes functional issue managers and mission managers to coordinate IC activities with respect to designated countries, regions, topics, and functional issues

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. ICD _____ governs the production and evaluation of analytic products and delineates the role of the ODNI Analytic Ombuds.

- A. ICD 202 and ODNI Analytic Ombuds
- B. ICD 203 and the ODNI Analytic Ombuds**
- C. ICD 204 and the ODNI Analytic Ombuds
- D. ICD 203 and the ODNI Privacy and Civil Liberties Board

ICD 203 governs how analytic products are produced and evaluated and defines the ODNI Analytic Ombuds. This creates the standard for analytic quality and oversight and designates the Ombuds as the independent channel for raising concerns about analytic work. Other ICDs cover different policy areas, and the Privacy and Civil Liberties Board is focused on privacy and civil liberties, not the analytic oversight mechanism described here. So, ICD 203 paired with the ODNI Analytic Ombuds is the correct combination.

2. Which term best describes the process of assigning a confidence level to a judgment taking into account source credibility and remaining gaps?

- A. Confidence selection**
- B. Sensemaking
- C. Targeted technique
- D. Four ways of seeing

The process being tested is choosing a confidence level for a judgment after weighing source credibility and remaining gaps. The best term is confidence selection because it emphasizes the action of selecting the appropriate confidence level based on how trustworthy the sources are and what information is still missing. When you evaluate credibility, corroboration, and gaps, you're effectively deciding how much weight to give the conclusion and what level of certainty to assign. Sensemaking refers to forming a coherent understanding from information overall, not specifically the act of assigning a quantified confidence to a judgment. Targeted technique is a vague label that doesn't capture the confidence-judgment act, and four ways of seeing is about framing perspectives rather than rating certainty.

3. The NIPF shall be published:

- A. Annually**
- B. Monthly
- C. Biannually
- D. Quarterly

The NIPF is published on an annual cycle to align with strategic planning and budgeting processes. This cadence lets analysts and policymakers reassess priorities in light of new intelligence, policy shifts, and major events, while still providing stability for resource allocation and program planning throughout the year. Publishing monthly, quarterly, or biannually would introduce excessive churn and hinder long term planning, whereas annual publication gives a clear, consistent framework of priorities for the year ahead.

4. Analysts may devise their own source descriptors for sources of publicly available information not obtained from an IC-produced open source report.

- A. False
- B. Only with supervisory approval
- C. True**
- D. Only for unclassified information

When analysts work with publicly available information (PAI) that didn't come from an IC-produced open-source report, they can create their own metadata to describe the source. This practice helps capture details the official open-source products might not cover—things like the source type (news site, blog, social media), date and location of publication, language, credibility or potential biases, and any limitations on what the information can support. Having these self-made descriptors improves traceability, allows better assessment of reliability, and makes it easier to integrate the material into analysis with clear provenance. This isn't limited to unclassified material; the key idea is documenting and tagging PAI sources so teammates understand what the source is, where it came from, and how trustworthy it might be. It's an internal, practical way to manage diverse open data without waiting for a formal IC descriptor to exist.

5. The basic JIPOE process remains the same across the range of military operations, regardless of the level of war. True or false?

- A. True**
- B. False
- C. Often
- D. Depends on scale

JIPOE is a disciplined, repeatable method for understanding the operational environment and adversaries to inform planning and decision-making. The steps—define the operational environment, describe the environment, evaluate the adversary, determine adversary COAs, and develop and refine ISR requirements—are applied the same way across all operations and levels of war. The reason this is the best answer is that doctrine treats JIPOE as a universal framework; the level of war doesn't change the fundamental process, only the scope, depth, and time horizon of the analysis. For example, at a strategic level you'd examine broad geopolitical factors, alliance structures, and long-range intentions; at a tactical level you'd focus on near-term capabilities, current deployments, and immediate vulnerabilities. The process remains the same, and it's iterative, continually updating as new intelligence arrives to maintain a common, informed understanding across the force.

6. Which activity is included in the Methodology Building component?

- A. Resource allocation and risk assessment
- B. Project timeline and milestones, knowledge development plans and analytical approach and methodology**
- C. Data collection and validation
- D. Stakeholder interviews and synthesis

Methodology Building centers on defining how the analysis will be conducted. It sets up the plan that guides the entire effort, including the project timeline and milestones, knowledge development plans to ensure the team gains necessary competencies, and the analytical approach and methodology that will structure the work. This combination creates a concrete blueprint for execution and consistency across the analysis, which is why the option describing the project timeline and milestones, knowledge development plans, and the analytical approach and methodology best fits this component. Resource allocation and risk assessment relate to planning and managing how work is funded and risks are handled, rather than establishing the analytical framework. Data collection and validation focus on gathering and verifying information, not on how the analysis is to be conducted. Stakeholder interviews and synthesis involve gathering input and shaping findings, not setting the methodological approach.

7. IC elements shall review and where required revise their training programs to address explicitly how to maximize product utility.

- A. Know Your Customers and What They Need
- B. Timely electronic dissemination
- C. Write for Tailored Reuse
- D. Train to Think of Customer's Inclusively**

Maximizing product utility comes from training that explicitly centers on inclusive thinking about who will use the product. When staff are trained to think of customers inclusively, they anticipate diverse needs, abilities, contexts, and environments, and design and support services to accommodate them. This ensures the product remains usable and valuable for the widest audience, which is exactly what "address explicitly how to maximize product utility" calls for. The other options miss this explicit inclusivity focus. Knowing what customers need is important, but it doesn't guarantee consideration of diverse user groups. Timely electronic dissemination is about delivery speed, not about expanding utility. Writing for tailored reuse concerns how content can be repurposed, not how products serve a broad range of customers.

8. Which statute gave the DNI authority over the intelligence budget, resource-shifting powers, and personnel decisions for top leadership positions in the IC outside of DoD?
- A. Title 10 and Title 50, US code
 - B. The intelligence reform and terrorism prevention act of 2004**
 - C. the intelligence reform and terrorism prevision act of 2004 AND Title 10 and Title 50, US code
 - D. Executive order 12333 of 1981, as amended

The statute that created the DNI's centralized control over the intelligence budget, allowed shifting resources across IC components, and authorized personnel decisions for top leadership positions outside the DoD is the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004. This law established the Director of National Intelligence and the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, giving the DNI the authority to consolidate and manage the IC budget, reallocate resources to address priority needs, and appoint senior leaders for IC agencies other than the Department of Defense. Titles 10 and 50 lay out broader defense and national-security authorities, but they do not, by themselves, grant the DNI-wide budget control or cross-agency leadership appointment powers. Executive Order 12333 also reorganizes aspects of intelligence activities but the explicit, statute-based authorities described come from IRTPA.

9. Which term best describes the general phenomenon of systematic deviations in judgment that occur under certain conditions?
- A. Ambiguity effect
 - B. Availability bias
 - C. Representativeness bias
 - D. Cognitive bias**

Systematic deviations in judgment under certain conditions come from how our minds rely on mental shortcuts, or heuristics, to process information. These shortcuts can produce repeatable errors, which together are described as cognitive biases. That umbrella term captures the broad pattern of misjudgments that can occur across different situations and decisions. The other terms describe specific instances of this broader phenomenon: availability bias refers to judging frequency or likelihood based on how easily examples come to mind; representativeness bias involves judging probability by how similar something seems to a stereotype or prototype; ambiguity effect is about opting for known risks over unknown ones when probabilities are unclear. Each of these is a particular bias, but cognitive bias is the overarching category that best fits the general idea of systematic deviations in judgment under certain conditions.

10. Which description best captures the ODNI's role within the IC?

- A. Coordinates IC activities with respect to designated countries and topics
- B. Oversees DoD intelligence budgets exclusively
- C. Runs all CIA operations domestically**
- D. Establishes functional issue managers and mission managers to coordinate IC activities with respect to designated countries, regions, topics, and functional issues

ODNI's role is to knit the Intelligence Community together by creating structures that coordinate activities across agencies for designated countries, regions, topics, and functional issues. The emphasis is on turning coordination into action through functional issue managers and mission managers who oversee and synchronize work across the IC. This setup helps align priorities, identify gaps, and allocate resources efficiently so analysis, collection, and dissemination stay coherent across agencies. ODNI does not run CIA operations domestically; CIA operates under its own leadership, with DNI coordination to ensure the IC functions as a unified whole.

SAMPLE

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://cdasa.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE