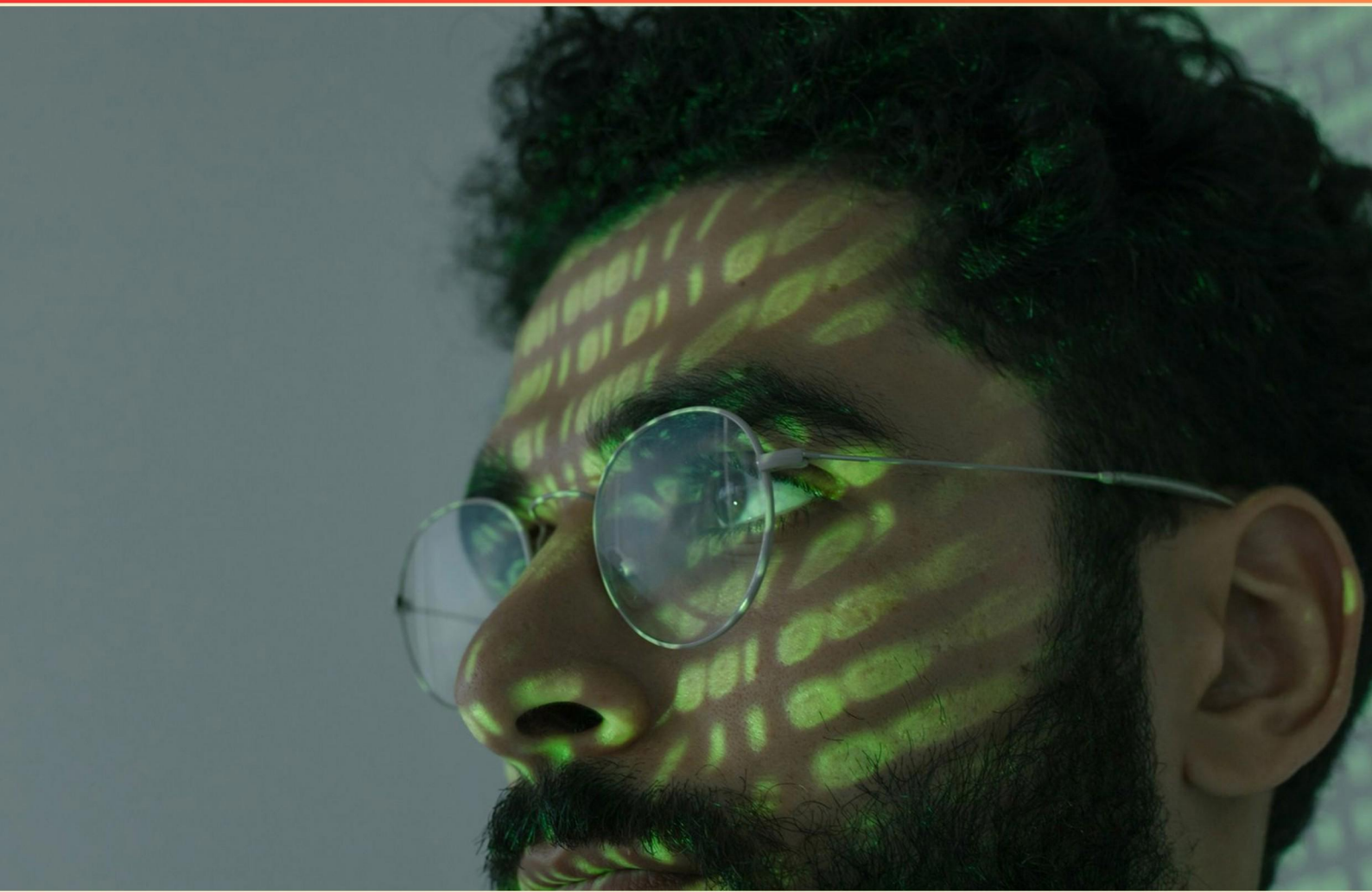


CYBER PROKNOW AI PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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 scenario illustrates the use of space capabilities in military command-and-control?**
 - A. Ground troops relying solely on land lines.
 - B. Satellites providing data feeds to weapons and C2 networks.
 - C. Air superiority maneuvers.
 - D. River patrols.
- 2. What is the difference between encryption and hashing?**
 - A. Encryption is reversible with a key; hashing is one-way; hashing is used for integrity and password storage with salting.
 - B. Hashing is reversible with a key; encryption is one-way.
 - C. Both encryption and hashing are reversible with the same key.
 - D. Encryption is reversible with a key; hashing is one-way; hashing is used for integrity and password storage with salting.
- 3. Which agency focuses on human intelligence?**
 - A. SVR
 - B. FSB
 - C. GRU
 - D. NSA
- 4. In the context of space operations, what does the abbreviation C2 stand for?**
 - A. Command and Control
 - B. Communications and Coordination
 - C. Control and Compliance
 - D. Coordinate and Command
- 5. Which technology provides precise geo-location, navigation, and time reference services essential for modern weapons systems?**
 - A. PNT systems.
 - B. SATCOM networks.
 - C. Nuclear detonation detection.
 - D. Environmental monitoring.

- 6. The Tiangong Space Station is a space program of which country?**
- A. United States
 - B. Russia
 - C. China
 - D. European Union
- 7. What are the benefits of access to space for combatant commanders?**
- A. Freedom of action, overflight, global perspective, responsiveness, multi-user capacity, speed, reach, and persistence
 - B. Limited reach and slow response
 - C. Exclusive civilian use
 - D. Increased terrestrial communication costs
- 8. What is the missile warning mission's primary function?**
- A. To notify national leaders of a missile attack against North America and multinational partners
 - B. To monitor weather fronts
 - C. To track commercial aircraft
 - D. To provide satellite manufacturing data
- 9. Space control involves which of the following?**
- A. Offensive and defensive operations to ensure freedom of action in space.
 - B. Weather forecasting to support launch windows.
 - C. Cataloging space debris.
 - D. Providing navigation signals to users.
- 10. The PLA Strategic Support Force is responsible for?**
- A. Nuclear deterrence
 - B. Centralizing the PLA's strategic space, cyber, electronic, and psychological warfare missions
 - C. Maritime domain awareness
 - D. Military logistics and supply

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which scenario illustrates the use of space capabilities in military command-and-control?

- A. Ground troops relying solely on land lines.
- B. Satellites providing data feeds to weapons and C2 networks.**
- C. Air superiority maneuvers.
- D. River patrols.

Space-enabled command-and-control relies on satellites and space-based assets to connect sensors, decision-makers, and shooters across wide distances. Satellites provide data feeds and communications that keep the C2 network informed, allow real-time situational awareness, and enable rapid, beyond-line-of-sight decision-making. The scenario where satellites feed data to weapons and C2 networks shows this directly: space assets deliver the information backbone that links observers, commanders, and weapons systems, enabling coordinated action across domains. The other options stay grounded—relying on land lines, focusing on air maneuvers, or river patrols—without illustrating the space-based data sharing and connectivity that underpins modern C2.

2. What is the difference between encryption and hashing?

- A. Encryption is reversible with a key; hashing is one-way; hashing is used for integrity and password storage with salting.
- B. Hashing is reversible with a key; encryption is one-way.
- C. Both encryption and hashing are reversible with the same key.
- D. Encryption is reversible with a key; hashing is one-way; hashing is used for integrity and password storage with salting.**

Encryption protects confidentiality by turning plaintext into ciphertext using an algorithm and a key, and it can be reversed to recover the original data with the right key. Hashing, on the other hand, produces a fixed-length digest from input data in a one-way process with no key, so the original data can't be recovered from the hash. This makes hashing ideal for integrity checks and for storing passwords: you store the hash (often with a salt) rather than the actual password, and you verify by comparing hashes rather than decrypting anything. Salting adds randomness to each password before hashing to defend against precomputed attacks. The other descriptions mix up reversibility or the need for a key, which doesn't fit how hashing works.

3. Which agency focuses on human intelligence?

- A. SVR**
- B. FSB
- C. GRU
- D. NSA

Human intelligence, or HUMINT, is information gathered from people rather than through technical means. The foreign intelligence service is built around collecting intelligence from human sources abroad to support national interests, making it the best fit for focusing on human intelligence. The other agencies have different primary missions: a domestic security service handles internal security and counterintelligence; a military intelligence service focuses on defense and battlefield information; and a signals intelligence agency specializes in intercepting communications and other non-human data. So the agency most centered on HUMINT is the foreign intelligence service.

4. In the context of space operations, what does the abbreviation C2 stand for?

- A. Command and Control**
- B. Communications and Coordination
- C. Control and Compliance
- D. Coordinate and Command

The concept being tested is what C2 means in space operations: Command and Control. It describes the authority and direction to plan, decide, command, and execute missions, keeping awareness of the whole situation and coordinating actions across space assets, ground stations, and mission control centers. It's not just about getting messages through; it's about who has the authority to make decisions, how those decisions are issued as orders, and how those orders are synchronized and monitored to achieve the mission goals. The other phrases don't capture that formal leadership and execution role: they either shift focus to only communication or collaboration, or use nonstandard wording. So the standard, correct expansion is Command and Control.

5. Which technology provides precise geo-location, navigation, and time reference services essential for modern weapons systems?

- A. PNT systems.**
- B. SATCOM networks.
- C. Nuclear detonation detection.
- D. Environmental monitoring.

Positioning, Navigation, and Timing (PNT) provides the precise geo-location, navigation, and time reference that modern weapons systems depend on. The location data tells where a platform or target is, the navigation function tracks movement and supports trajectory planning, and the timing reference—often derived from global navigation satellite systems—keeps all sensors, guidance calculations, and command networks synchronized. This synchronization is essential for accurate targeting, sensor fusion, and coordinated fires. While SATCOM supports communication, it doesn't inherently supply the precise location and timing signals used for weapon guidance. Nuclear detonation detection and environmental monitoring play important sensing roles but not the core navigation and timing function that PNT delivers.

6. The Tiangong Space Station is a space program of which country?

- A. United States
- B. Russia
- C. China**
- D. European Union

China operates the Tiangong Space Station as part of its national space program run by the China National Space Administration. Tiangong, meaning "Heavenly Palace," is an independently developed, modular station in low Earth orbit, with its core module Tianhe launched in 2021 and additional modules added later. This project is distinct from the space programs of the United States or Russia, and from the European Union, which do not maintain a standalone Tiangong. The International Space Station is a separate multinational project. In short, Tiangong is a Chinese space program.

7. What are the benefits of access to space for combatant commanders?

- A. Freedom of action, overflight, global perspective, responsiveness, multi-user capacity, speed, reach, and persistence
- B. Limited reach and slow response
- C. Exclusive civilian use
- D. Increased terrestrial communication costs

Space-based capabilities give combatant commanders global reach, persistent sensing, and secure, rapid communications that enable decisive action. The benefits listed reflect how satellite ISR, communications, and navigation empower operations across the globe. Freedom of action comes from resilient, widely available connectivity and timing signals that keep forces coordinated even in contested environments. Overflight is enhanced by space-based surveillance and data links that reduce dependence on aircraft overflight and provide real-time situational awareness from anywhere. A global perspective is possible because satellites continuously monitor and connect regions around the world, not limited to a single theater. Responsiveness is improved through rapid tasking and near-instant data delivery, so decisions and actions can be taken quickly. Multi-user capacity means space systems can support many forces and partners simultaneously, enabling joint and coalition operations. Speed and reach are amplified by faster data transmission and the ability to reach distant or denied areas where ground networks may be limited. Persistence comes from satellite constellations that maintain ongoing coverage, enabling ongoing monitoring and sustained operations over time. Other options describe limitations or civilian-only use, which do not align with how space assets fundamentally enhance military command and control, intelligence, and communications.

8. What is the missile warning mission's primary function?

- A. To notify national leaders of a missile attack against North America and multinational partners
- B. To monitor weather fronts
- C. To track commercial aircraft
- D. To provide satellite manufacturing data

The primary function of the missile warning mission is to provide timely alerts about a missile launch to national leaders and multinational partners so they can decide and respond quickly to protect people and critical assets. This relies on a network of sensors—such as space-based infrared systems and ground radars—to detect launches, determine the likelihood of an attack, and rapidly disseminate warnings to authorities responsible for defense decisions. The emphasis is on early warning for North America and allied nations, enabling appropriate defense measures and crisis management. This isn't about weather forecasting, tracking of commercial aircraft, or gathering satellite manufacturing data, which fall outside the missile warning mission's goal of delivering quick, actionable threat information to decision-makers.

9. Space control involves which of the following?

- A. Offensive and defensive operations to ensure freedom of action in space.
- B. Weather forecasting to support launch windows.**
- C. Cataloging space debris.
- D. Providing navigation signals to users.

Space control is about preserving your ability to use space freely while preventing an adversary from doing the same. This involves offensive and defensive actions aimed at maintaining freedom of action in space and denying or degrading an opponent's access to space capabilities. Weather forecasting for launch windows is about planning and timing missions, not about controlling space or denying others' use of it. Cataloging space debris deals with tracking and understanding objects in orbit, which is space domain awareness rather than control. Providing navigation signals to users is delivering a service from space, not exercising control over space operations. So the best fit describes actions that actively protect and secure space power and access.

10. The PLA Strategic Support Force is responsible for?

- A. Nuclear deterrence
- B. Centralizing the PLA's strategic space, cyber, electronic, and psychological warfare missions**
- C. Maritime domain awareness
- D. Military logistics and supply

The question tests knowledge of what the PLA Strategic Support Force is designed to do: it centralizes and coordinates the PLA's space, cyber, electronic, and psychological warfare missions to enable information-age, joint operations. By bringing these capabilities under one service, it focuses on information warfare and supporting broader military aims through space assets, cyber operations, electronic attack/defense, and psychological operations. This isn't about nuclear deterrence, which is the role of the PLA Rocket Force; nor is it about maritime domain awareness, which falls under the Navy; nor is it about military logistics and supply, which are handled by logistics-related forces.

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://cyberproknowai.examzify.com>

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

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