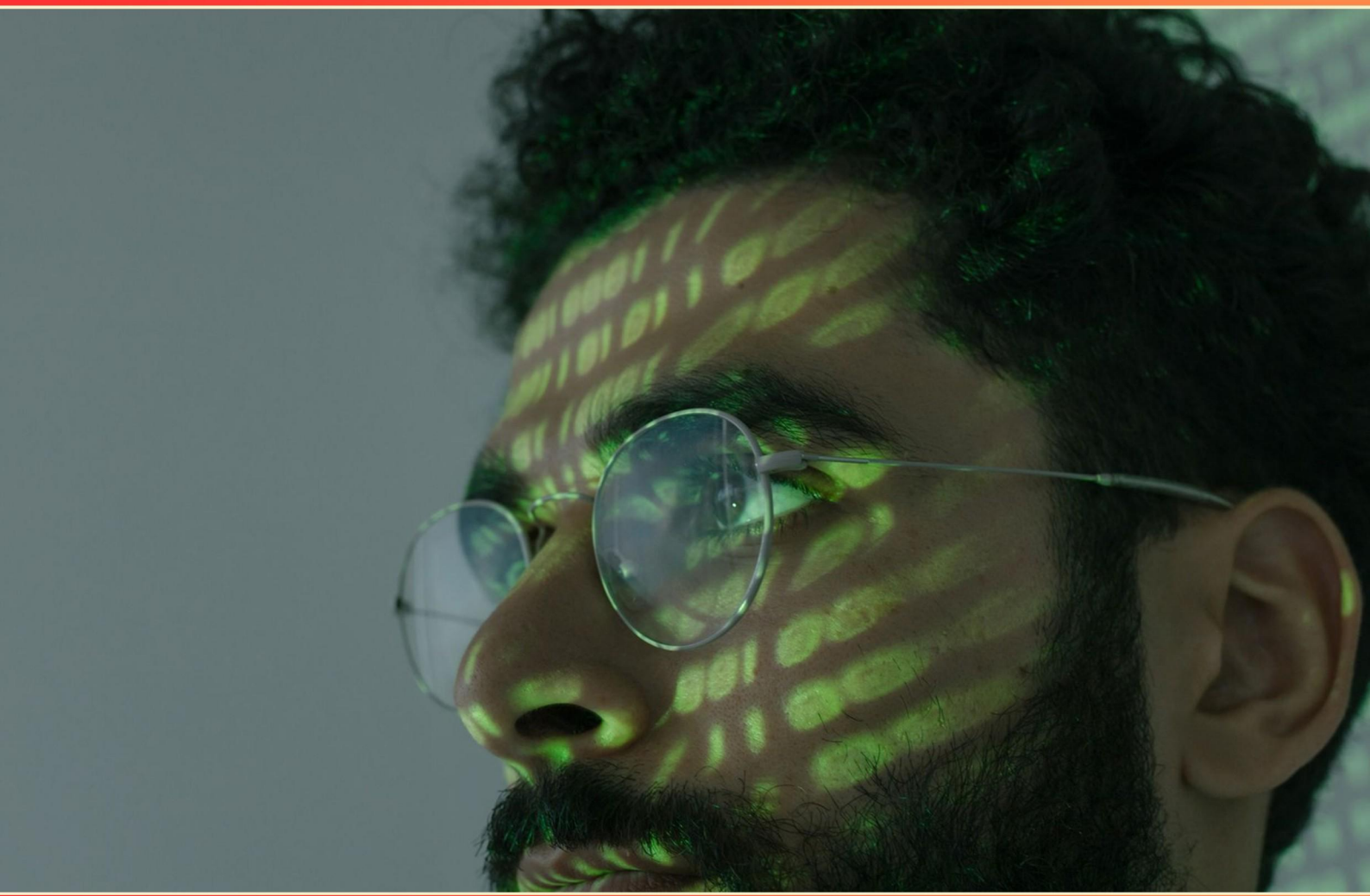
CYBER PROKNOW AI PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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

1. **What does continued high-profile international operations suggest about ISIS's capabilities after losses?**

   A. They lack capability to strike abroad.

   B. They retain capability to strike abroad despite losses.

   C. They have shifted entirely to online activity.

   D. They have no operational capacity.

2. **What does OPIR stand for in the context of intelligence?**

   A. Orbital Positioning and Imaging Radar

   B. Overhead Persistent Infrared

   C. Onboard Processing and Information Relay

   D. Optical Photographic Imaging Range

3. **What is the purpose of a DLP solution and where is it typically deployed?**

   A. Detects and prevents data exfiltration or misuse; deployed at endpoints, networks, and in the cloud.

   B. Manages encryption keys for databases; deployed only on servers.

   C. Analyzes user behavior for marketing insights; deployed in data lakes.

   D. Automates patch deployment for endpoints; deployed on gateways.

4. **SBOMs enable which practice in supply chain risk management?**

   A. Enforcing password changes every 90 days.

   B. Blocking all external network access by default.

   C. Identifying all components and known vulnerabilities.

   D. Encrypting source code at rest.

5. **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

6. Which capability is most essential for timely decision-making during a missile crisis?

A. PNT services providing precise location, navigation, and time reference

B. Terrestrial environmental monitoring

C. Spacelift operations

D. Weather observation networks

7. Which statement best describes the continuous coverage aspect of Geosynchronous Earth Orbit?

A. It provides continuous coverage over a specific area

B. It constantly sweeps across all latitudes

C. It offers real-time imaging of the entire planet

D. It requires frequent orbital adjustments to stay stable

8. What is the difference between symmetric and asymmetric cryptography and give an example use case for each.

A. Symmetric uses the same key (example AES for data at rest); Asymmetric uses public/private keys (example RSA for TLS or digital signatures).

B. Symmetric uses public/private keys; Asymmetric uses shared secret.

C. Symmetric is slower than Asymmetric.

D. Symmetric cannot be used for data at rest.

9. What is GLONASS?

A. A global navigation satellite system owned and operated by the Russian Federation

B. A weather satellite network used for climate monitoring

C. A lunar reconnaissance program

D. A private satellite communications system

10. What is the responsibility of the FSB?

A. Counterintelligence operations

B. Cyber defense operations

C. Diplomatic coordination

D. Economic espionage relief

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What does continued high-profile international operations suggest about ISIS's capabilities after losses?

A. They lack capability to strike abroad.

B. They retain capability to strike abroad despite losses.

C. They have shifted entirely to online activity.

D. They have no operational capacity.

The idea being tested is whether ongoing high-profile attacks abroad show that the group still has the ability to strike outside its core territory even after losing territory. When such operations continue to occur internationally, it indicates that the organization retains some level of operational capability—planning, funding, and execution—or at least the ability to inspire and mobilize supporters abroad. This persistence can come from a decentralized network, external affiliates, or sympathizers who operate independently of a central leadership. The fact that attacks continue internationally demonstrates they are not completely eliminated or incapable of acting, even as they lose territory. The other options don't fit because a lack of capability to strike abroad would contradict the observed high-profile attacks; shifting entirely to online activity ignores real-world operations that still occur; and having no operational capacity would similarly contradict the ability to conduct those attacks.

2. What does OPIR stand for in the context of intelligence?

A. Orbital Positioning and Imaging Radar

B. Overhead Persistent Infrared

C. Onboard Processing and Information Relay

D. Optical Photographic Imaging Range

OPIR stands for Overhead Persistent Infrared. The idea is a space-based infrared sensing system that stays on station to continuously monitor large areas from above, so it can detect new or changing heat sources like missile plumes or hot equipment. Infrared detects heat, not visible light, which lets it see heat signatures even in daylight or through some weather—key for early warning and persistent surveillance. The terms "overhead" and "persistent" emphasize the vantage (from above, in orbit) and the ongoing coverage. The other options don't fit because they describe different concepts (like optical or radar imaging) or on-board processing rather than the infrared sensing modality itself.

3. What is the purpose of a DLP solution and where is it typically deployed?

A. Detects and prevents data exfiltration or misuse; deployed at endpoints, networks, and in the cloud.

B. Manages encryption keys for databases; deployed only on servers.

C. Analyzes user behavior for marketing insights; deployed in data lakes.

D. Automates patch deployment for endpoints; deployed on gateways.

Data Loss Prevention aims to stop sensitive information from leaving or being misused by detecting and blocking unauthorized data movement. It works where data travels and resides: on endpoints like laptops and workstations to catch data leaking from user devices, across networks to monitor data in transit, and in the cloud to govern data stored and processed by cloud services. DLP uses data classification, policy rules, and content inspection to identify sensitive information (such as personal data, financial data, or confidential intellectual property) and can block, quarantine, alert, or apply encryption to prevent leakage. This combination of purpose and broad deployment across endpoints, networks, and cloud is what makes this option the best fit. Other options describe encryption key management, data analytics for marketing, or patch automation—functions that are different from DLP's primary goal of preventing data loss or misuse.

4. SBOMs enable which practice in supply chain risk management?

A. Enforcing password changes every 90 days.

B. Blocking all external network access by default.

C. Identifying all components and known vulnerabilities.

D. Encrypting source code at rest.

SBOMs support supply chain risk management by providing a clear inventory of what makes up the software—every component, library, and dependency, along with versions and origins. With that visibility, security teams can map each component to known vulnerabilities in public databases (such as CVEs) and track which products include those at-risk components. This makes it possible to identify all components and their known vulnerabilities across a software portfolio and prioritize remediation. For example, if a specific library version has a CVE, the SBOM lets you quickly see whether that exact library is used in your software, enabling you to assess exposure and plan patches or replacements. The other options describe controls unrelated to SBOMs: enforcing password changes, blocking external network access, and encrypting source code at rest are different security measures focused on authentication, network security, and data protection, not on cataloging software components and their vulnerabilities.

5. 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.

6. Which capability is most essential for timely decision-making during a missile crisis?

A. PNT services providing precise location, navigation, and time reference

B. Terrestrial environmental monitoring

C. Spacelift operations

D. Weather observation networks

Precise position, navigation, and time reference enable rapid, coordinated actions when decisions must be made in a crisis. In a missile crisis, every sensor, command node, and weapon system needs a common, accurate understanding of where things are and what time it is. PNT provides that shared foundation, so radar tracks, data fusion, and battle-management decisions can be synchronized and interpreted correctly across the entire system. Without reliable PNT, timing mismatches and geolocation errors can delay decisions, misalign targeting, or disrupt coordination. While weather and environmental monitoring inform situational awareness, they don't supply the essential, universally trusted time and location reference that keeps multiple platforms and sensors working in lockstep. Spacelift operations aren't about the immediate decision-making needs in a crisis. Thus, accurate PNT is the most critical capability for timely decision-making.

7. Which statement best describes the continuous coverage aspect of Geosynchronous Earth Orbit?

A. It provides continuous coverage over a specific area

B. It constantly sweeps across all latitudes

C. It offers real-time imaging of the entire planet

D. It requires frequent orbital adjustments to stay stable

Continuous coverage means you can keep the same area under the satellite's view for an extended time. In geosynchronous orbit, the satellite's orbit is timed to match Earth's rotation, so it appears to stay fixed over a particular longitude in the sky. That lets you maintain constant visibility of a defined region within the satellite's footprint, providing near-continuous coverage for that area. It doesn't sweep across all latitudes, it doesn't image the entire planet in real time, and while it uses some station-keeping, it doesn't require frequent, disruptive orbital adjustments just to stay positioned.

8. What is the difference between symmetric and asymmetric cryptography and give an example use case for each.

A. Symmetric uses the same key (example AES for data at rest); Asymmetric uses public/private keys (example RSA for TLS or digital signatures).

B. Symmetric uses public/private keys; Asymmetric uses shared secret.

C. Symmetric is slower than Asymmetric.

D. Symmetric cannot be used for data at rest.

The key distinction is how encryption keys are used. In symmetric cryptography, the same secret key is used to both encrypt and decrypt data. This makes it very fast and suitable for handling large amounts of data, such as bulk file or disk encryption, or securing data in transit once the secret key has been securely distributed. A common example is AES, often used to protect data at rest like on hard drives or in databases. In asymmetric cryptography, a pair of keys is used: a public key and a private key. The public key can be shared openly and is used to encrypt data or to verify a signature, while the private key remains secret and is used to decrypt or to create a signature. This arrangement solves the key distribution problem and enables authentication and secure key exchange. A typical use case is TLS, where the server's private key participates in the handshake to establish a secure channel, and digital signatures (often using RSA or ECC) verify identity and integrity.

9. What is GLONASS?

A. A global navigation satellite system owned and operated by the Russian Federation

B. A weather satellite network used for climate monitoring

C. A lunar reconnaissance program

D. A private satellite communications system

GLONASS is a global navigation satellite system owned and operated by the Russian Federation. It provides location and time information anywhere on Earth by using a constellation of satellites in orbit, ground control stations, and signal transmissions that receivers use to calculate position. It's Russia's government-operated alternative to systems like GPS, offering global coverage for both civilian and military users. It's not a weather satellite network (that would monitor climate and weather), not a lunar reconnaissance program (that maps the Moon), and not a private satellite communications system (which would focus on transmitting signals rather than providing navigation data).

10. What is the responsibility of the FSB?

A. Counterintelligence operations

B. Cyber defense operations

C. Diplomatic coordination

D. Economic espionage relief

The main concept here is the role of a domestic security service in protecting the state by neutralizing espionage and foreign influence. The FSB is Russia's primary domestic security and counterintelligence agency, focused on detecting and preventing attempts by foreign intelligence services to penetrate or manipulate the country, safeguarding state secrets, and countering internal security threats. That makes counterintelligence operations the best fit, since it directly describes the core mission of monitoring, identifying, and stopping spies and foreign interference within the nation. While cyber-related work and other security tasks exist, they are not the defining function of the agency, and diplomatic coordination belongs to foreign affairs while economic espionage relief isn't a standard formal duty of the FSB.

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!