

Cyber Support Journeyman Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	6
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. What aligns the requirements with a matching force generation model according to AFPD 104?**
 - A. Posturing.**
 - B. Tempo bands.**
 - C. Unit type codes.**
 - D. Joint manning document.**

- 2. What layer of the Open System Interconnect model defines the electrical, mechanical, procedural, and functional specifications for links between communicating network systems?**
 - A. Physical**
 - B. Data Link**
 - C. Network**
 - D. Transport**

- 3. What is the guidance for posting information on Air Force web sites?**
 - A. AFI 33-119**
 - B. AFI 33-129**
 - C. AFI 33-219**
 - D. AFI 33-329**

- 4. Instead of using binary, how are IPv4 addresses expressed to be more user-friendly?**
 - A. Colon Hexadecimal Format**
 - B. Dotted Decimal Notation**
 - C. Hexadecimal**
 - D. Octal**

- 5. What is the name of the standard all-purpose shell most commonly used?**
 - A. Restricted shell**
 - B. Bourne shell**
 - C. Korn shell**
 - D. C shell**

6. When labeling media containing sensitive information, what is the primary consideration?

- A. the level of confidentiality**
- B. the type of data stored**
- C. the method of storage**
- D. the length of retention**

7. Which enlisted training element is defined as an integrated bundle of expert knowledge and organizational skills inherent to a particular career field?

- A. Core task.**
- B. Duty competency.**
- C. Core competency.**
- D. Duty position task.**

8. Which function provides standard descriptions of force packages for contingency planning?

- A. Operational capabilities packages.**
- B. Theater deployable communications.**
- C. Manpower and equipment force packaging (MEFPAK).**
- D. Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) force modules.**

9. How many peripherals can a Universal Serial Bus manage simultaneously?

- A. 127**
- B. 128**
- C. 227**
- D. 228**

10. Which 3D Air Force Specialty (AFS) responsibilities include the installation and maintenance for large scale network wiring in support of fixed and deployed operations?

- A. Spectrum Operations.**
- B. Ground Radar Systems.**
- C. Cable and Antenna Systems.**
- D. Radio Frequency Transmission.**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What aligns the requirements with a matching force generation model according to AFPD 104?

- A. Posturing.**
- B. Tempo bands.**
- C. Unit type codes.**
- D. Joint manning document.**

Tempo bands represent a critical concept in aligning the requirements with a matching force generation model, particularly within the context of the Air Force Policy Directive 104 (AFPD 104). Tempo bands categorize operational tempo into different levels, defining how often forces are needed and the intensity of operations. This allows for a more strategic allocation of resources and ensures that the forces generated meet the anticipated operational requirements effectively. The correct answer emphasizes the importance of matching the pace of operations with the right level of readiness and sustainability for deployed forces. This approach helps in planning and preparing for missions under varying operational conditions, enhancing overall effectiveness and efficiency. Other concepts, such as posturing, unit type codes, and joint manning documents, play essential roles in force structure and readiness but do not specifically address the dynamic needs and tempo of operations in the same way that tempo bands do. By using tempo bands, the military can better synchronize its force generation capabilities with the operational demands, ensuring that the right forces are trained, equipped, and available at the right time.

2. What layer of the Open System Interconnect model defines the electrical, mechanical, procedural, and functional specifications for links between communicating network systems?

- A. Physical**
- B. Data Link**
- C. Network**
- D. Transport**

The Physical layer of the Open System Interconnection (OSI) model is responsible for defining the electrical, mechanical, procedural, and functional specifications for links between communicating network systems. This layer encompasses all the hardware involved in the transmission of data over a network, including cables, switches, and other devices that transmit raw bit streams. It specifies aspects such as voltage levels, timing of voltage changes, and physical data rates, ensuring that data transmitted over various physical mediums (like copper, fiber optics, or wireless) maintains integrity and usability across different devices and platforms. This layer serves as the foundation for the other layers in the OSI model, enabling reliable communication by establishing the basic means of transferring data. By defining these specifications, the Physical layer ensures that devices from different manufacturers can connect and communicate effectively, which is critical for establishing successful network communication. In contrast, the Data Link layer is focused more on node-to-node data transfer and error handling, the Network layer manages routing and forwarding of data packets, and the Transport layer is primarily concerned with end-to-end communication and data integrity between applications. Each layer builds upon the capabilities of the Physical layer but does not define the physical characteristics required for transmitting data.

3. What is the guidance for posting information on Air Force web sites?

- A. AFI 33-119**
- B. AFI 33-129**
- C. AFI 33-219**
- D. AFI 33-329**

The correct choice, AFI 33-129, provides the necessary guidance for posting information on Air Force websites. This instruction specifically addresses responsibilities, policies, and procedures for maintaining compliance with the standards set forth in the digital realm. It emphasizes the importance of safeguarding sensitive information, ensuring proper content management, and promoting a consistent message across all official channels. Understanding AFI 33-129 is crucial for personnel involved in web management and information dissemination as it covers essential aspects like accessibility, security, and the appropriate format for online content. Familiarity with this instruction allows individuals to effectively navigate the requirements necessary for maintaining official web presences, thereby supporting the broader objectives of the Air Force's communications strategy.

4. Instead of using binary, how are IPv4 addresses expressed to be more user-friendly?

- A. Colon Hexadecimal Format**
- B. Dotted Decimal Notation**
- C. Hexadecimal**
- D. Octal**

IPv4 addresses are designed to be easier for humans to read and manage, which is why they are expressed in dotted decimal notation. This format breaks down the 32-bit binary address into four distinct octets, each consisting of 8 bits. These 8-bit segments are converted from binary to decimal, providing a number between 0 and 255 for each segment. Consequently, an IPv4 address appears in a format such as 192.168.1.1, where each number is easier for users to remember and work with compared to a lengthy binary string. In contrast, options like colon hexadecimal format and hexadecimal representation would be more complex for most users. Although they may reduce the size of the data representation, they do not enhance readability or usability to the same degree as dotted decimal notation. Octal representation is yet another method of expressing numbers, but it does not correspond with the standard representation of IPv4 addresses, which is specifically formatted in decimal segments.

5. What is the name of the standard all-purpose shell most commonly used?

- A. Restricted shell**
- B. Bourne shell**
- C. Korn shell**
- D. C shell**

The Bourne shell is the standard all-purpose shell that has been widely adopted in Unix and Unix-like operating systems since its introduction in the late 1970s. It serves as a command-line interface that allows users to interact with the operating system, executing commands and running scripts. This shell is known for its simplicity and efficiency, making it suitable for a diverse range of scripting and automation tasks. Additionally, many other shell types, like the Korn shell and the C shell, have been developed with the Bourne shell as a base or influence, which has further solidified its importance in the Unix ecosystem. The Bourne shell's design emphasizes predictable behavior and flexibility, making it a primary tool for system administrators and developers. In contrast, the other options represent different types of shells that have specific features or capabilities, but they are not considered the all-purpose standard shell. For example, the restricted shell is intended for environments with limited functionality, which can be useful for certain applications but is not as versatile as the Bourne shell. The Korn shell and C shell each have unique enhancements over the Bourne shell but cater to particular user preferences or scripting styles rather than serving as the foundational standard shell.

6. When labeling media containing sensitive information, what is the primary consideration?

- A. the level of confidentiality**
- B. the type of data stored**
- C. the method of storage**
- D. the length of retention**

The primary consideration when labeling media containing sensitive information is the level of confidentiality. This is crucial because confidentiality levels dictate how the information should be handled and who has access to it. Labeling according to confidentiality ensures that data is sufficiently protected from unauthorized access and aligns with compliance requirements and organizational policies. By distinguishing between varying levels of confidentiality—such as public, internal use only, confidential, and highly confidential—organizations can establish clear protocols regarding the handling, sharing, and storage of information. This helps to mitigate risks related to data breaches and unauthorized disclosures, ultimately preserving the integrity and security of sensitive information. Other factors, such as the type of data stored, the method of storage, and the length of retention, are also important but secondary to the overarching need to assess and label data based primarily on its confidentiality. These additional considerations come into play once confidentiality has been established, influencing further handling and processing of the data.

7. Which enlisted training element is defined as an integrated bundle of expert knowledge and organizational skills inherent to a particular career field?

- A. Core task.**
- B. Duty competency.**
- C. Core competency.**
- D. Duty position task.**

The definition of an integrated bundle of expert knowledge and organizational skills inherent to a particular career field aligns perfectly with the concept of core competency. Core competencies refer to the collective skills, experiences, and capabilities that are essential for performing tasks effectively within a specific career path. They encapsulate not only the technical knowledge required but also the organizational skills that enable a professional to excel in their role. Core competencies serve as the foundation for effective job performance within any given field, ensuring that individuals possess the necessary expertise to navigate the complexities of their duties. This integration of knowledge and skill is crucial for success and adaptability in a rapidly evolving work environment. In contrast, core tasks typically refer to specific, essential activities that must be performed, while duty competencies are the measurable qualifications expected from individuals in their roles. Duty position tasks are specific tasks tied to individual roles, lacking the broader focus on comprehensive knowledge and skills that core competencies encapsulate.

8. Which function provides standard descriptions of force packages for contingency planning?

- A. Operational capabilities packages.**
- B. Theater deployable communications.**
- C. Manpower and equipment force packaging (MEFPAK).**
- D. Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) force modules.**

The correct answer is centered around the concept of Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging, commonly referred to as MEFPAK. This function is essential in the context of contingency planning as it offers standardized descriptions and configurations of personnel, equipment, and resources necessary for various military operations. MEFPAK outlines how forces can be organized and deployed for specific contingencies, ensuring that the right capabilities are available to meet mission requirements effectively. By providing this structured approach, MEFPAK assists planners in preparing for diverse operational scenarios and ensures that units can be deployed rapidly and efficiently. In contrast, while operational capabilities packages do serve as a tool for force planning, they are not as comprehensive in providing the detailed descriptions necessary for contingency planning as MEFPAK. Theater deployable communications focus on communication resources rather than the broader scope of manpower and equipment. The Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force force modules pertain more to specific task organization for operational deployments, which doesn't encapsulate all aspects of contingency planning as comprehensively as MEFPAK does. Therefore, MEFPAK is uniquely suited to fulfilling the requirement for standard descriptions of force packages in contingency situations.

9. How many peripherals can a Universal Serial Bus manage simultaneously?

- A. 127**
- B. 128**
- C. 227**
- D. 228**

A Universal Serial Bus (USB) can manage a maximum of 127 peripherals simultaneously. This limit is established by the USB architecture, which allows for a single host controller to connect to multiple devices through a tiered star topology. Each USB device is addressed by the host, and there are specific limits on the number of devices to ensure proper communication and functioning of the bus. The number 127 includes multiple types of devices, such as hubs and endpoints. Importantly, while the USB specification allows for this quantity, practical limitations such as power distribution, bus bandwidth, and the specific capabilities of the USB host controller can affect the actual number of usable devices in any given setup. Other options like 128, 227, and 228 either exceed this established maximum or do not align with the design specifications set forth in the USB standards.

10. Which 3D Air Force Specialty (AFS) responsibilities include the installation and maintenance for large scale network wiring in support of fixed and deployed operations?

- A. Spectrum Operations.**
- B. Ground Radar Systems.**
- C. Cable and Antenna Systems.**
- D. Radio Frequency Transmission.**

The focus on Cable and Antenna Systems as the correct answer is rooted in the specific responsibilities associated with this Air Force Specialty. This AFS is primarily responsible for the installation, maintenance, and repair of various cable and antenna systems that are crucial for communications in both fixed and deployed operations. These systems support data networks, which include the infrastructure for wired connections essential in different operational environments. In large-scale operations, effective communication networks rely heavily on properly installed and maintained wiring and antenna systems. The expertise in this area encompasses a wide range of tasks from running cables, ensuring proper signal flow, and troubleshooting any connectivity issues that arise within these extensive networks. The other options pertain to areas that have different focuses. For instance, Spectrum Operations deals with the management of the electromagnetic spectrum, and Ground Radar Systems focuses on radar technologies for navigation and surveillance purposes. Radio Frequency Transmission is related to the transmission of information over radio frequencies but does not specifically address the installation of physical wiring like cable and antenna systems. Therefore, the distinction of roles within these specialties highlights why Cable and Antenna Systems is the correct choice for the responsibilities mentioned in the question.

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://cybersupportjourneyman.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE