Cyber Support Journeyman Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 function allows the DOD to reach a large audience through various personal communication devices in real-time?**

   A. Command Post

   B. AtHoc's solutions

   C. Regional warning system

   D. Command warning system

2. **Who primarily manages records at the command level in the Air Force?**

   A. Base records manager

   B. Chief of Office of Records

   C. Command records manager

   D. Functional area records manager

3. **What is the main purpose of the Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)?**

   A. Provide aerial surveillance capabilities

   B. Support automated planning and execution for air operations

   C. Facilitate emergency management communication

   D. Integrate supply chain logistics

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. **Which program was created in response to specific Defense Planning Guidance aimed at migrating to an interoperable ground systems architecture?**

   A. Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS)

   B. National Military Command System (NMCS)

   C. Strategic Automated Command and Control System (SACCS)

   D. Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)

6. Which 3D Air Force Specialty (AFS) responsibilities include the deployment, sustainment, troubleshooting, and repairing of standard radio frequency (RF) line-of-sight, wideband and ground based satellite devices?

A. Spectrum Operations.

B. Ground Radar Systems.

C. Cable and Antenna Systems.

D. Radio Frequency Transmission.

7. What method borrows bits from the host field of an IP address to create a subnet?

A. Classful Subnet Masking

B. Classless Inter-Domain Routing

C. Virtual Private Networking

D. Virtual Local Area Networking

8. What type of publication provides "how to" documents within the Air Force?

A. Air Force Pamphlets

B. Air Force Instructions

C. Air Force Publications

D. Air Force Policy Directives

9. What encryption device is certified to secure all classification levels and categories and is able to encrypt trunk-level high-speed circuits?

A. TSEC/KIV-7

B. TSEC/KIV-7HS

C. TSEC/KIV-7HSA

D. TSEC/KIV-19

10. An accreditation decision which allows a system to operate in an environment for which it was originally intended is known as?

A. a full accreditation

B. a type accreditation

C. a major accreditation

D. an interim accreditation

Answers

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

Explanations

1. What function allows the DOD to reach a large audience through various personal communication devices in real-time?

A. Command Post

B. AtHoc's solutions

C. Regional warning system

D. Command warning system

The function that enables the Department of Defense (DOD) to effectively reach a large audience through various personal communication devices in real-time is AtHoc's solutions. AtHoc is a mass notification system designed specifically for emergency communication, allowing organizations to send timely and actionable information across multiple communication channels, including mobile phones, email, and social media platforms. This capability is crucial for the DOD to ensure that personnel are quickly informed about urgent situations, such as natural disasters, security threats, or operational updates. By utilizing AtHoc, the DOD can ensure that critical messages are disseminated effectively and that individuals receive the information they need to respond appropriately. Other options, while related to communication and alerts, do not offer the same level of versatility or immediacy in reaching a wide audience in real-time as AtHoc does. Command Post and Regional warning systems may focus on specific operational areas or situations rather than comprehensive, real-time communication, limiting their effectiveness relative to the broader capabilities of AtHoc's solutions.

2. Who primarily manages records at the command level in the Air Force?

A. Base records manager

B. Chief of Office of Records

C. Command records manager

D. Functional area records manager

The command records manager is primarily responsible for managing records at the command level in the Air Force. This role involves overseeing the Records Management Program within the command and ensuring that records are created, maintained, and disposed of according to applicable regulations and policies. The command records manager serves as the key point of contact for compliance with records management requirements, providing guidance and training to personnel within the command on proper record-keeping practices. In this role, the command records manager also coordinates with other levels of records management, ensuring integration and adherence to established procedures for documentation and file management. By effectively managing these processes at the command level, the command records manager strengthens operational readiness and accountability, which are critical attributes for Air Force missions and objectives.

3. What is the main purpose of the Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)?

A. Provide aerial surveillance capabilities

B. Support automated planning and execution for air operations

C. Facilitate emergency management communication

D. Integrate supply chain logistics

The Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS) is primarily designed to support automated planning and execution for air operations. This system is essential for ensuring that air missions are planned efficiently, resources are allocated appropriately, and the execution of these missions is managed in real-time. TBMCS provides the necessary tools to integrate various elements of air warfare, including intelligence, operations, and logistical support, which enables commanders to make informed decisions swiftly. Its focus on air operations coordination distinguishes it from systems that may deal with other facets of military operations, such as logistics or emergency communications. For instance, while aerial surveillance capabilities are critical for gathering intelligence, they are not the core function of TBMCS. Similarly, logistics integration and emergency communication, while important aspects of military operations, fall outside the primary scope of TBMCS's objective to streamline air mission processes.

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. Which program was created in response to specific Defense Planning Guidance aimed at migrating to an interoperable ground systems architecture?

A. Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS)

B. National Military Command System (NMCS)

C. Strategic Automated Command and Control System (SACCS)

D. Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS)

The Distributed Common Ground Station (DCGS) was established as a response to the need for an interoperable ground systems architecture as outlined in specific Defense Planning Guidance. This program enables the integration and sharing of intelligence information across multiple platforms and services, thereby enhancing operational effectiveness and situational awareness. The DCGS's focus on interoperability allows various military branches to access and utilize data from different sources, which is crucial for coordinating joint operations in modern warfare environments. The other programs listed, while significant, do not specifically address the goal of creating an interoperable ground systems architecture in the same way that DCGS does. For instance, the National Military Command System focuses on command and control capabilities rather than on joint ground systems interoperability. Similarly, the Strategic Automated Command and Control System and the Theater Battle Management Core System serve different, although important, functions within military operations. Thus, the DCGS stands out as the program aimed specifically at meeting the interoperability needs articulated in Defense Planning Guidance.

6. Which 3D Air Force Specialty (AFS) responsibilities include the deployment, sustainment, troubleshooting, and repairing of standard radio frequency (RF) line-of-sight, wideband and ground based satellite devices?

A. Spectrum Operations.

B. Ground Radar Systems.

C. Cable and Antenna Systems.

D. Radio Frequency Transmission.

The correct answer involves responsibilities that specifically focus on the deployment, sustainment, troubleshooting, and repairing of various radio frequency transmission devices, which are essential components in communication and data transfer operations within the Air Force. This specialty oversees both line-of-sight radio frequency communication systems as well as broader satellite communications, making it integral to maintaining effective and reliable communication channels. Radio Frequency Transmission encompasses a wide range of equipment and functionalities that are critical for operational readiness, including the management of signals transmitted and received over radio waves. This requires specialized knowledge in radio frequency propagation, signal design, and system integration, particularly in the context of military operations where dependable communication is vital. In relation to the other options, while they involve various aspects of communication technology and support, they do not specifically address the comprehensive role of handling standard RF communication technologies as outlined in the question. Spectrum Operations focuses more on frequency management and regulation rather than direct hands-on maintenance or repair, Ground Radar Systems pertains specifically to radar technology, and Cable and Antenna Systems are concerned with the physical installation and maintenance of cables and antennas but do not cover the full scope of radio frequency transmission analysis and troubleshooting.

7. What method borrows bits from the host field of an IP address to create a subnet?

A. Classful Subnet Masking

B. Classless Inter-Domain Routing

C. Virtual Private Networking

D. Virtual Local Area Networking

The correct method that borrows bits from the host field of an IP address to create a subnet is Classless Inter-Domain Routing, commonly referred to as CIDR. This technique allows for a more flexible and efficient allocation of IP addresses compared to traditional classful addressing, which strictly defines classes of networks (A, B, C) with fixed subnet masks. CIDR enables the division of a network into subnets by allowing the use of variable-length subnet masking (VLSM). This means that the number of bits used to represent the network and the number of bits used for hosts can be customized. By borrowing bits from the host portion, CIDR can accommodate more subnets without wasting IP addresses, effectively increasing the number of available networks and better aligning address assignments with actual needs. Classful subnet masking, while related, does not allow for such flexibility, as it operates under the rigid constraints of predefined subnet boundaries. Virtual Private Networking and Virtual Local Area Networking pertain to different concepts in networking, such as creating secure virtual networks over public connections or managing local networks, rather than directly addressing the method of subnetting IP addresses.

8. What type of publication provides "how to" documents within the Air Force?

A. Air Force Pamphlets

B. Air Force Instructions

C. Air Force Publications

D. Air Force Policy Directives

Air Force Pamphlets are designed specifically to provide "how to" documents within the Air Force. They serve to offer practical guidance, procedures, and detailed information on certain tasks or operations, making it easier for personnel to understand and implement required procedures. While other types of documents like Air Force Instructions detail policies and procedural requirements, Air Force Pamphlets focus more on instructional content that aids in the execution of tasks. Air Force Publications encompass a broad range of materials, providing official policies and overarching guidelines rather than step-by-step instructions. Air Force Policy Directives establish broad policy and governance within the Air Force but do not typically provide the detailed "how to" guidance that pamphlets are designed for. Therefore, the designation of Air Force Pamphlets as the source for "how to" documents is accurate, as they are intentionally created to serve that purpose.

9. What encryption device is certified to secure all classification levels and categories and is able to encrypt trunk-level high-speed circuits?

A. TSEC/KIV-7

B. TSEC/KIV-7HS

C. TSEC/KIV-7HSA

D. TSEC/KIV-19

The TSEC/KIV-19 is a secure encryption device designed specifically for high-speed trunk communications and is certified to secure multiple classification levels and categories of information. Its capabilities include the encryption of high-speed trunk-level circuits, which are essential for transmitting sensitive data across networks securely. Unlike the other devices mentioned, the KIV-19 supports higher data rates and is designed to function in various operational environments, making it particularly suitable for the needs of military and government communications. This encryption device utilizes advanced algorithms to ensure that all data transmitted remains secure, regardless of its classification. Thus, its ability to handle all classification levels effectively, coupled with high-speed circuit encryption, makes it the correct answer for this question.

10. An accreditation decision which allows a system to operate in an environment for which it was originally intended is known as?

A. a full accreditation

B. a type accreditation

C. a major accreditation

D. an interim accreditation

The correct choice reflects a decision that confirms a system meets all necessary security requirements to operate safely and effectively within its designated environment. Full accreditation signifies that a comprehensive evaluation has been performed, and all security controls are deemed sufficient for the system to operate as intended without restrictions. This status ensures that the system aligns with established standards and policies, providing confidence to stakeholders that it is secure and meets operational goals. When a system has full accreditation, it typically indicates a thorough assessment of its security posture and an affirmation of its compliance with regulatory or organizational standards. In contrast, other types of accreditation, such as interim accreditation, imply that the system may not yet meet all criteria or that certain conditions must be fulfilled before fully approving the system's operation. Type and major accreditations are not standard terms commonly used in the context of accreditation decisions, further solidifying the choice of full accreditation as the most accurate response.

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!