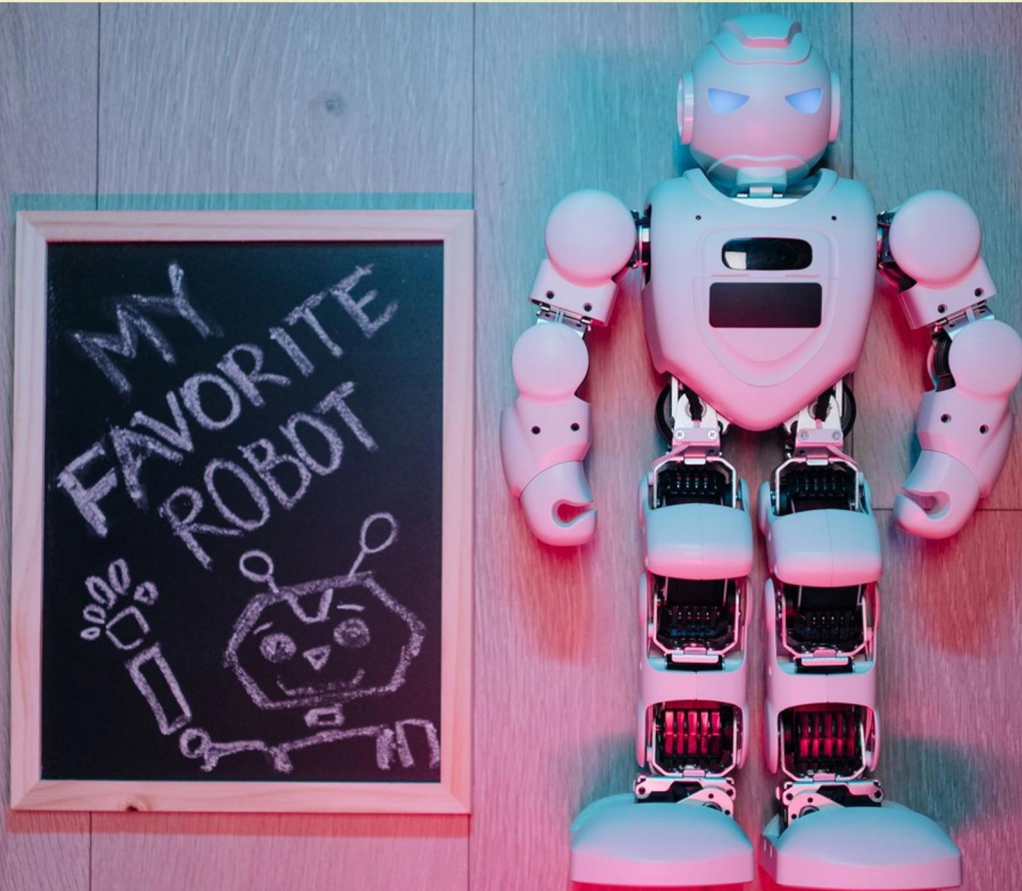


DIGITAL INTELLIGENCE SYSTEMS FOUNDATION COURSE (DISFC) PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://disfc.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. What is the operational range of a RQ-7B Shadow?**
 - A. 50 km
 - B. 100 km
 - C. 200 km
 - D. 300 km

- 2. What is a primary goal of using performance metrics?**
 - A. To simplify data collection
 - B. To measure the effectiveness of predictive models
 - C. To evaluate team performance
 - D. To assess the overall cost of a project

- 3. What system is intended to replace the BCCS?**
 - A. TSI
 - B. P-MFWS
 - C. CPCE
 - D. Guardrail

- 4. What is a predictive model in the context of Digital Intelligence?**
 - A. A database used for storing large volumes of data
 - B. A statistical technique used to forecast outcomes based on historical data
 - C. A method to gather user preferences
 - D. A visual representation of current data

- 5. How does collaborative filtering improve recommendation systems?**
 - A. By using algorithms to create user profiles
 - B. By analyzing user behavior and preferences
 - C. By compiling product reviews from experts
 - D. By employing demographic segmentation

- 6. How can the Internet of Things (IoT) enhance digital intelligence?**
 - A. By limiting data collection points
 - B. By enabling smart devices to collect and share data automatically
 - C. By reducing the number of sensors needed
 - D. By ensuring data is only collected manually

- 7. What does "scalability" refer to in Digital Intelligence Systems?**
- A. The ability of a system to handle an increasing amount of work
 - B. A method for securing information systems
 - C. The process of analyzing data in real-time
 - D. A standard for measuring software quality
- 8. What intelligence system provides the information link to the rest of the MCIS?**
- A. IFS
 - B. TGS
 - C. OSRVT
 - D. TAN
- 9. What does "cross-validation" refer to in model evaluation?**
- A. A method of ignoring outliers in data
 - B. A technique for assessing statistical analysis generalization
 - C. A way to bypass model training
 - D. A process to remove bias from data
- 10. In what way does user feedback influence system design?**
- A. It has no influence on design decisions
 - B. It helps in creating irrelevant features
 - C. It guides the iterative improvement of user experiences
 - D. It complicates the design process

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the operational range of a RQ-7B Shadow?

- A. 50 km
- B. 100 km**
- C. 200 km
- D. 300 km

The operational range of the RQ-7B Shadow is approximately 100 kilometers. This specifics come from the design and intended use of the Shadow UAV, which is developed to provide real-time, tactical reconnaissance and surveillance while supporting ground forces. Its range allows it to effectively cover significant ground without losing connection with its control station, making it suitable for various military operations. While some UAVs may have shorter or longer ranges, the Shadow's ability to operate around this 100 km mark aligns with its mission profile of providing quick and efficient data to ground commanders. Understanding the operational capabilities of such systems is crucial for strategic planning and effective deployment in the field.

2. What is a primary goal of using performance metrics?

- A. To simplify data collection
- B. To measure the effectiveness of predictive models**
- C. To evaluate team performance
- D. To assess the overall cost of a project

The primary goal of using performance metrics is to measure the effectiveness of predictive models. This is crucial in various fields, especially in data science and analytics, where understanding how well a model performs in terms of accuracy, precision, recall, F1 score, and other relevant statistics determines the model's utility in making informed decisions. By evaluating these metrics, organizations can assess whether their predictive models are successfully identifying patterns or making accurate predictions, which in turn drives improvements and optimizations. Metrics provide concrete, quantitative ways to judge model performance and guide adjustments, enhancing the overall efficacy of analytics efforts. This systematic approach enables stakeholders to have a clearer view of a model's success and areas that may require further development or investigation.

3. What system is intended to replace the BCCS?

- A. TSI**
- B. P-MFWS
- C. CPCE
- D. Guardrail

The system intended to replace the Base Command and Control System (BCCS) is the Theater Security Initiative (TSI). This initiative aims to enhance command and control capabilities by modernizing the systems and processes used in military operations. TSI incorporates advanced technologies and concepts to ensure that military command structures can effectively manage and coordinate operations across various theaters. In the context of military systems, TSI is designed to improve situational awareness, facilitate better communication among forces, and streamline decision-making processes. The move to replace older systems like the BCCS reflects the need for greater integration and adaptability in modern warfare environments. Other options such as P-MFWS (Portable Multi-Function Workstation), CPCE (Common Tactical Picture Command and Control Environment), and Guardrail represent different systems or technologies used in military operations, but they do not specifically serve the role of replacing the BCCS. Each of these systems has distinct functions and objectives that differ from the overarching goal of TSI.

4. What is a predictive model in the context of Digital Intelligence?

- A. A database used for storing large volumes of data
- B. A statistical technique used to forecast outcomes based on historical data**
- C. A method to gather user preferences
- D. A visual representation of current data

A predictive model, particularly within the framework of Digital Intelligence, is fundamentally a statistical technique that utilizes historical data to generate forecasts about future outcomes. This process involves analyzing patterns and relationships within the data to derive insights that can predict future events or behaviors. In the context of applications such as machine learning or data analytics, these models are instrumental in making informed decisions, automating processes, and optimizing performance based on anticipated scenarios. For example, businesses often deploy predictive modeling to forecast customer behavior, sales trends, or market movements, allowing them to tailor their strategies accordingly. The other options reflect different concepts within data management or analysis, but they do not accurately capture the essence of a predictive model. A database pertains to data storage, gathering user preferences focuses on collecting qualitative data rather than forecasting, and a visual representation relates to data presentation rather than predictive analytics. Hence, the definition encapsulated in the second choice correctly conveys the purpose and function of predictive models in digital intelligence systems.

5. How does collaborative filtering improve recommendation systems?

- A. By using algorithms to create user profiles
- B. By analyzing user behavior and preferences**
- C. By compiling product reviews from experts
- D. By employing demographic segmentation

Collaborative filtering enhances recommendation systems primarily by analyzing user behavior and preferences. This technique leverages the interactions between users and items, such as ratings, purchase history, or item views, to identify patterns across a user base. By understanding how different users interact with various items, collaborative filtering can suggest items to a user based on the preferences of others who have similar tastes. This method stands out because it does not require detailed knowledge of item attributes or user demographics; instead, it relies on the historical data of interactions. If users A and B have similar preferences, and user A enjoyed a specific item that user B has not yet tried, the system can recommend that item to user B with the assumption that they may also enjoy it. This personalized approach can lead to high-quality recommendations that resonate well with individual users. The other methods listed, while they can contribute to recommendation systems, do not align directly with the principles of collaborative filtering. User profiling focuses on individual characteristics rather than collective user behavior. Compiling expert reviews can provide valuable insights but lacks the personalized touch that collaborative filtering offers. Demographic segmentation, although useful for targeted marketing, does not utilize the relational data between users and items that is fundamental to collaborative filtering.

6. How can the Internet of Things (IoT) enhance digital intelligence?

- A. By limiting data collection points
- B. By enabling smart devices to collect and share data automatically**
- C. By reducing the number of sensors needed
- D. By ensuring data is only collected manually

The enhancement of digital intelligence through the Internet of Things (IoT) is primarily achieved by enabling smart devices to collect and share data automatically. This capability allows for real-time monitoring and analysis of various environments, behaviors, and processes. When devices are interconnected via the IoT, they can communicate with one another and transmit data without requiring manual intervention. This constant flow of data not only increases the volume of information available for analysis but also improves the timeliness and accuracy of the insights drawn from that data. Automated data collection through IoT devices allows organizations to respond swiftly to changes in conditions, optimize processes, and make data-driven decisions, ultimately leading to enhanced digital intelligence. In contrast, limiting data collection points, reducing the number of sensors needed, or ensuring that data is only collected manually would hinder the capability to gather comprehensive and diverse datasets. A wider array of data collection methods is essential for developing insightful digital intelligence, making the ability of IoT devices to automate data collection and sharing crucial for advancements in this field.

7. What does "scalability" refer to in Digital Intelligence Systems?

- A. The ability of a system to handle an increasing amount of work**
- B. A method for securing information systems
- C. The process of analyzing data in real-time
- D. A standard for measuring software quality

Scalability in Digital Intelligence Systems refers to the ability of a system to handle an increasing amount of work efficiently. This means that as the demand on the system grows, whether through increased data volume, user interactions, or workload, the system can expand or adapt to meet these demands without compromising performance. Scalability can involve both vertical scaling (adding resources to a single node) and horizontal scaling (adding more nodes to the system). This concept is crucial for digital systems because it determines how well a system can grow in response to changing requirements. For instance, a scalable system can accommodate a growing user base or increased data processing needs without significant downtime or loss of service quality. Organizations must consider scalability when designing their digital intelligence systems to ensure they remain effective and efficient as needs evolve. The other choices focus on different aspects of information systems and digital intelligence that, while important, do not directly define scalability. Methods for securing information pertain to security practices, real-time data analysis relates to processing speed and methodologies, and standards for measuring software quality focus on performance metrics rather than the system's ability to grow.

8. What intelligence system provides the information link to the rest of the MCIS?

- A. IFS**
- B. TGS
- C. OSRVT
- D. TAN

The Integrated Force Structure (IFS) is the intelligence system that acts as a critical information link to the rest of the Marine Corps Intelligence System (MCIS). The role of IFS is to consolidate various types of intelligence data and ensure seamless communication across different components of the MCIS. This integration is vital for operational effectiveness, as it allows for real-time sharing of intelligence, enhances situational awareness, and supports decision-making processes within the Marine Corps. In contrast, the other systems mentioned have distinct roles. TGS (Tactical Ground Station) typically focuses on gathering and processing data from specific sources, OSRVT (Open Source Remote Video Telemetry) is concerned with acquiring open-source video data for intelligence purposes, and TAN (Tactical Analysis Network) is geared towards tactical-level operations and communication. While these systems have their functions, they do not serve the primary role of linking intelligence data across the entire MCIS as the IFS does.

9. What does "cross-validation" refer to in model evaluation?

- A. A method of ignoring outliers in data
- B. A technique for assessing statistical analysis generalization**
- C. A way to bypass model training
- D. A process to remove bias from data

Cross-validation refers to a robust technique used in model evaluation that assesses how the results of a statistical analysis will generalize to an independent dataset. The idea is to partition the original data into subsets, using some of these subsets to train the model and the remaining subsets to test it. This method helps to ensure that the model performs well not just on the data it was trained on but also on new, unseen data. By effectively assessing the model's performance, cross-validation helps to mitigate the risk of overfitting, which occurs when a model learns the noise in the training data instead of the actual underlying patterns. Through various forms of cross-validation, such as k-fold or leave-one-out, the same dataset is used in multiple rounds of training and testing, which provides a more reliable estimate of the model's ability to generalize. The other options do not accurately describe cross-validation. Ignoring outliers is a data preprocessing technique unrelated to model evaluation. Bypassing model training entirely would not allow for any evaluation, as a model requires training before it can be assessed. Removing bias from data is more about data preparation and often requires different strategies than the evaluation process that cross-validation provides.

10. In what way does user feedback influence system design?

- A. It has no influence on design decisions
- B. It helps in creating irrelevant features
- C. It guides the iterative improvement of user experiences
- D. It complicates the design process

User feedback plays a crucial role in shaping system design by guiding the iterative improvement of user experiences. Engaging with the feedback allows designers and developers to understand how users interact with the system, what their needs are, and where frustrations may lie. This information is invaluable; it informs adjustments and enhancements that can lead to more intuitive, user-friendly systems. When user feedback is collected, it often unveils areas where the design may not meet user expectations or where additional features could enhance usability. As a result, incorporating this feedback into the design process fosters a cycle of continuous improvement. This iterative approach not only helps create solutions that better align with user needs but also contributes to higher satisfaction and engagement with the system. For instance, if users express difficulty in navigating an application, designers can use that feedback to refine layout, improve functionality, or simplify processes. By prioritizing user input, the design evolves into a more effective and enjoyable experience, making user feedback a vital component of successful system design.

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://disfc.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE