

Information Warfare Officer (IWO) 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

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- 1. Who is the addressee for an OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP?**
 - A. NMCC**
 - B. ISIC**
 - C. CNO**
 - D. CINCS**

- 2. Which two locations comprise the NCTAMS sites?**
 - A. Wahiawa and Norfolk**
 - B. Wahiawa and Pearl Harbor**
 - C. Norfolk and San Diego**
 - D. Wahiawa and Yokosuka**

- 3. What PROWORD is used for inadvertent disclosure of EEFIs?**
 - A. ROGER**
 - B. BEADWINDOW**
 - C. OVER**
 - D. SAY AGAIN**

- 4. What is the function of the IAO?**
 - A. Information Accreditation Officer, oversee data integrity**
 - B. Information Access Officer, manage access control**
 - C. Interagency Analysis Officer, coordinate with allies**
 - D. Information Assurance Officer, implement/maintain network security**

- 5. What is EKMS?**
 - A. Electronic Key Management System**
 - B. Encryption Knowledge Management Standard**
 - C. Electronic Key Monitoring Service**
 - D. Enterprise Key Master System**

- 6. In the 1850 Billet and Rank listing, which designation corresponds to IWC?**
- A. IWC 05**
 - B. IWC 06**
 - C. N6 05**
 - D. CRC 04**
- 7. PLAD stands for what?**
- A. Plain Language Address**
 - B. Public Language Address**
 - C. Plain Language Access Device**
 - D. Plain Language Addressing Data**
- 8. What is the call sign for CWC/OTC?**
- A. CWC=A, OTC=B**
 - B. CWC=B, OTC=A**
 - C. CWC=C, OTC=D**
 - D. CWC=D, OTC=C**
- 9. What application is used for spectrum management?**
- A. Spectrum Manager Pro**
 - B. RF Analyzer**
 - C. RTSO**
 - D. Spectrum Control System**
- 10. Which of the following is NOT a type of order used in joint planning?**
- A. MISSIONORDER**
 - B. WARNORD**
 - C. PLANORD**
 - D. ALERTOD**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is the addressee for an OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREP?

- A. NMCC
- B. ISIC**
- C. CNO
- D. CINCS

The main idea is how urgent Navy incident reports are routed. OPREP-3 Navy Unit SITREPs are directed to the ISIC—the Navy’s incident-reporting center that serves as the immediate addressee. This keeps the report in the official, centralized channel so it can be validated and routed upward quickly. From the ISIC, the information is escalated to the National Military Command Center and then to higher authorities as needed. While NMCC, the CNO, or the CINCS may eventually see the report, they’re not the first point of contact for a Navy Unit SITREP—the ISIC is.

2. Which two locations comprise the NCTAMS sites?

- A. Wahiawa and Norfolk**
- B. Wahiawa and Pearl Harbor
- C. Norfolk and San Diego
- D. Wahiawa and Yokosuka

Two fixed hubs anchor Navy computer and telecommunications operations: Wahiawa and Norfolk. Wahiawa houses the Pacific-based NCTAMS, while Norfolk hosts the Atlantic-based NCTAMS, forming the primary backbone for Navy networks across the two theaters. Other locations like Pearl Harbor, San Diego, or Yokosuka are important communications nodes, but they are not the two primary NCTAMS sites.

3. What PROWORD is used for inadvertent disclosure of EEFI?

- A. ROGER
- B. BEADWINDOW**
- C. OVER
- D. SAY AGAIN

In military radio discipline, Beadwindow is the proword used when a breach of security has occurred on the net, specifically an inadvertent disclosure of EEFI (Essential Elements of Friendly Information). Declaring Beadwindow instantly flags that sensitive information has been exposed and instructs everyone on the line to stop discussing that category and to report any further disclosures. This helps contain the leak and protect sensitive data. Other prowords like Roger acknowledge receipt, Over ends the transmission, and Say Again asks for a replay; none of these indicate a security breach, so they aren’t the correct choice for this situation.

4. What is the function of the IAO?

- A. Information Accreditation Officer, oversee data integrity
- B. Information Access Officer, manage access control
- C. Interagency Analysis Officer, coordinate with allies
- D. Information Assurance Officer, implement/maintain network security**

The essential idea is safeguarding information systems through information assurance. The Information Assurance Officer is charged with implementing and maintaining security for information systems, which includes applying security controls, managing risk, protecting data, and keeping networks secure. This role also involves monitoring for threats, responding to incidents, and supporting continuity of operations to keep information available and trustworthy. The other roles described differ in focus: overseeing data integrity and accreditation, managing who can access systems, or coordinating with partners—none of which fully captures the ongoing security responsibilities of an Information Assurance Officer.

5. What is EKMS?

- A. Electronic Key Management System**
- B. Encryption Knowledge Management Standard
- C. Electronic Key Monitoring Service
- D. Enterprise Key Master System

EKMS stands for Electronic Key Management System. It's the framework that handles the life cycle of cryptographic keys used to secure communications, including generating keys, distributing them securely to the right devices, storing and tracking them, updating or revoking keys, and destroying them when they're no longer valid. The goal is centralized control, auditability, and protection of key material so that only authorized devices and personnel can encrypt or decrypt messages. The other options don't align with the established term or purpose of EKMS, as they don't describe the official system for managing cryptographic keys.

6. In the 1850 Billet and Rank listing, which designation corresponds to IWC?

- A. IWC O5
- B. IWC O6**
- C. N6 O5
- D. CRC O4

The key idea is matching a billet to the level of authority it requires. The IWC designation refers to a senior, cross-functional leadership role that sits at the high end of the officer ranks in this listing. That level of responsibility is encoded by the pay grade O-6, which is the benchmark for captains/colonels who oversee broad, complex programs and coordinate across divisions. So the designation that fits IWC is the one aligned with O-6, because it reflects the senior scope and authority of the billet. The other options imply either a lower level of responsibility (O-5) or use different prefixes that correspond to different systems, which don't map to the IWC billet in this listing.

7. PLAD stands for what?

- A. Plain Language Address
- B. Public Language Address**
- C. Plain Language Access Device
- D. Plain Language Addressing Data

The key idea here is how the acronym signals audience and accessibility in messaging. PLAD is used to denote a framework where communications to the public are crafted in clear, accessible language and directed specifically to the general public. That emphasis on public-facing language and the act of addressing the audience is what makes Public Language Address the best fit. Why this fits better than the other options: Plain Language Address focuses on the style of language but not who the message is for, which loosens the audience emphasis. Plain Language Access Device suggests a tool or hardware rather than a method of messaging. Plain Language Addressing Data implies data about addressing rather than the act of addressing communications to people. The chosen term directly captures the idea of reaching and addressing the public in clear language.

8. What is the call sign for CWC/OTC?

- A. CWC=A, OTC=B
- B. CWC=B, OTC=A**
- C. CWC=C, OTC=D
- D. CWC=D, OTC=C

In radio communications, units are assigned fixed call signs so messages are clear and unambiguous on air. For the pair CWC and OTC, the established mapping designates that CWC uses the second symbol as its call sign, while OTC uses the first symbol. That exact pairing matches the official assignment, making it the correct choice. The other mappings mix up which symbol belongs to each unit, which would create confusion and misrouting of transmissions.

9. What application is used for spectrum management?

- A. Spectrum Manager Pro
- B. RF Analyzer
- C. RTSO**
- D. Spectrum Control System

Spectrum management requires a tool that handles the end-to-end workflow of using radio frequencies: planning who uses which bands, monitoring actual usage in real time, detecting conflicts or interference, and coordinating reallocations as missions evolve. An application focused on radio spectrum operations (RTSO) is designed for exactly that—providing integrated capabilities to plan, track, and adjust spectrum resources across units and time. This makes it the best fit for managing spectrum effectively. An RF Analyzer, by contrast, is centered on measuring and analyzing specific signals within the spectrum, not on coordinating or allocating spectrum resources. The other named tools sound plausible but don't align with the core management workflow as directly as RTSO does.

10. Which of the following is NOT a type of order used in joint planning?

A. MISSIONORDER

B. WARNORD

C. PLANORD

D. ALERTOD

Joint planning relies on a set of orders that shape how preparation and execution unfold. A warning order is sent early to provide initial awareness and outline the commander's intent so units can begin planning and preparing. A plan order is used to initiate or direct the planning process when a full operations order isn't ready yet. An alert order raises readiness and informs units that an operation may occur, prompting synchronization and preparation. A mission order, however, is an execution-focused directive that conveys intent and grants a subordinate the flexibility to execute within given constraints. It is not a planning-tool type of order, but rather an instruction used during execution. Therefore, mission order is the one that is not a type of order used in joint planning.

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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://infowarfareofficer.examzify.com>

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

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