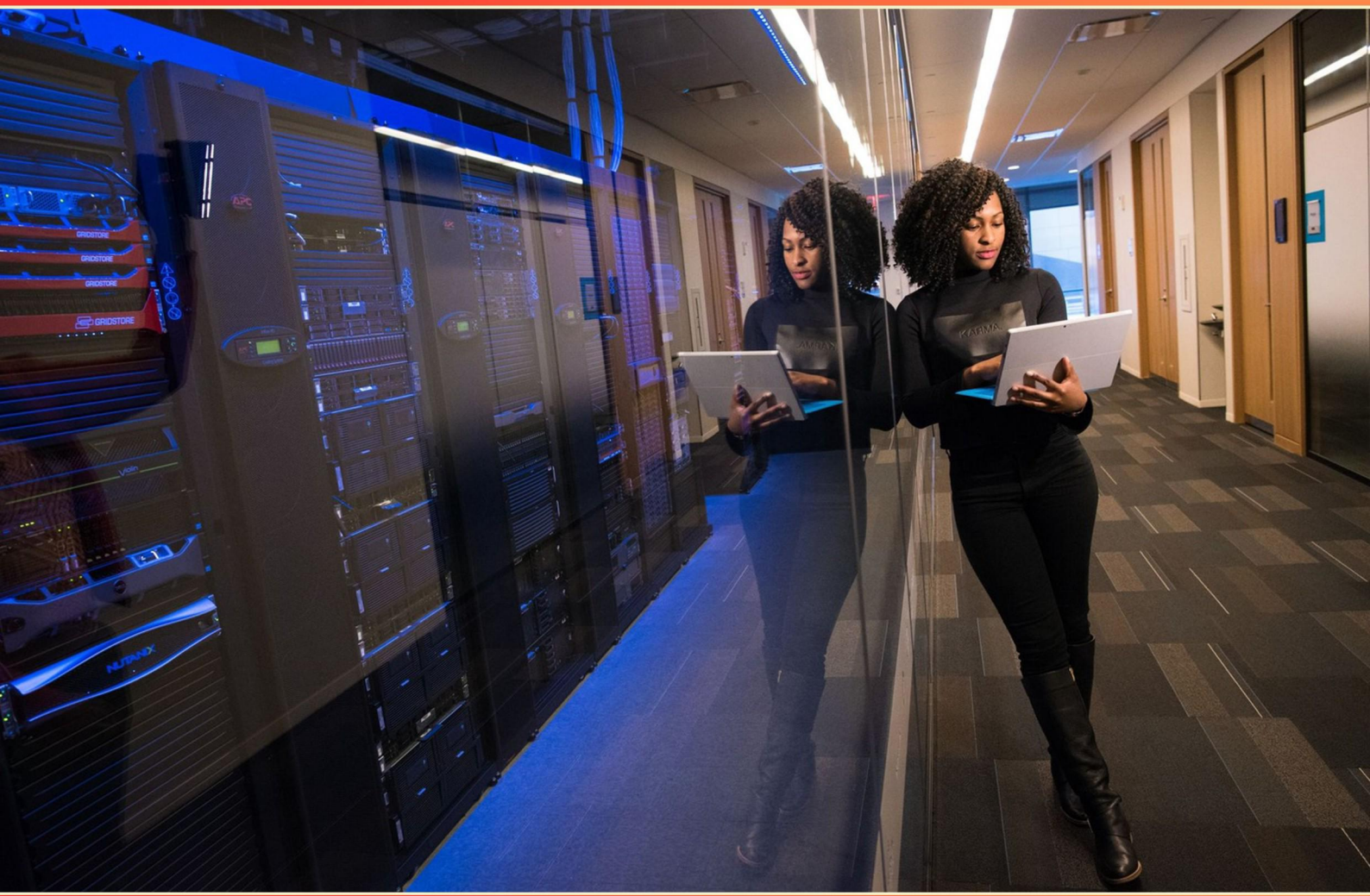
NAVY IT COMMUNICATIONS PART 5 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

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. CMS stands for?

A. Control Monitor Station

B. Central Monitoring System

C. Command Management System

D. Control Module Station

2. To generate, transmit, and receive information on or off the ship, which two segments of End-to-End communications are needed?

A. Shipboard LANs and RF comms system

B. Shipboard LANs and Shore facilities

C. RF comms system and Shore facilities

D. Shipboard LANs and RF communications systems

3. Which application monitors weather?

A. Nites

B. Ntcss-A

C. Jsips

D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

4. Which command shows your current IP configuration in Windows?

A. nslookup

B. ipconfig

C. ping

D. tracert

5. A delta circuit is?

A. Full-duplex with 2 frequencies

B. Simplex

C. Duplex

D. Half-duplex with 1 frequency

6. In a receiver, which function is responsible for converting the received signal into a form suitable for processing?

A. Reception

B. Selection

C. Detection

D. Amplification

7. HFRG stands for?

A. Hyper Frequency Radio Grid

B. High Fidelity Radio Grid

C. High Frequency Relay Gateway

D. High Frequency Radio Group

8. How many memory locations are available for frequency storage in the receiver?

A. 99 memory locations and 1 manual location

B. 50 memory locations

C. 200 memory locations

D. 100 memory locations

9. Which port is commonly used by SSH?

A. TCP port 22

B. TCP port 80

C. UDP port 53

D. TCP port 443

10. In change management, which step focuses on limiting impact by isolating and containing issues during an incident?

A. Recovery

B. Containment

C. Eradication

D. Preparation

Answers

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

Explanations

1. CMS stands for?

A. Control Monitor Station

B. Central Monitoring System

C. Command Management System

D. Control Module Station

The key idea here is recognizing what the acronym refers to in Navy IT terminology: a workstation designed for both watching system status and issuing commands. A Control Monitor Station is the interface operators use to observe alarms, check health metrics, and send control actions to equipment to keep the network running smoothly. It combines viewing and controlling functions in a single station, which is why this naming fits a dedicated operator interface. Other options describe broader or different roles. Central Monitoring System would imply an overarching monitoring framework rather than the specific operator workstation. Command Management System suggests handling commands and workflows rather than live monitoring and direct control at a local station. A Control Module Station would imply a modular component rather than the standard operator monitoring/control workstation.

2. To generate, transmit, and receive information on or off the ship, which two segments of End-to-End communications are needed?

A. Shipboard LANs and RF comms system

B. Shipboard LANs and Shore facilities

C. RF comms system and Shore facilities

D. Shipboard LANs and RF communications systems

End-to-end communications on a Navy platform requires two segments: the internal network that generates and routes data, and the external medium that carries that data off the ship. The shipboard LAN handles creating, processing, and distributing information among onboard devices, ensuring the data is properly addressed and available where needed. The RF communications system provides the wireless link that actually transmits signals beyond the ship's boundaries, enabling off-ship communication and connection to shore facilities or distant networks. Shore facilities are the far end of the link, not a segment inside the ship's own path, so the two essential segments are the on-board LAN and the RF transmission system. Without the LAN, data cannot be produced or routed; without the RF link, the information cannot reach off-ship destinations.

3. Which application monitors weather?

A. Nites

B. Ntcss-A

C. Jsips

D. Gccs-M, Tbmcs

Understanding weather monitoring in Navy IT means recognizing the tool that is built to track meteorological data, display current conditions and forecasts, and alert operators to weather-related impacts on missions. The weather-monitoring application collects and presents this information so planners can adjust flight timing, ship routes, and operational plans accordingly, helping keep operations safe and effective. Among the choices, the weather-monitoring tool is the one specifically focused on meteorological data and weather displays. The other systems serve different purposes: one is centered on logistics and maintenance support, another on information processing and messaging, and the remaining ones on global command-and-control and battle management. While they may integrate various data, they are not dedicated to monitoring weather, so they aren't the correct choice for this function.

4. Which command shows your current IP configuration in Windows?

A. nslookup

B. ipconfig

C. ping

D. tracert

Viewing your current IP configuration on Windows is done with the ipconfig command. It shows information for each network adapter, including the assigned IP address, subnet mask, default gateway, and DNS servers. For full details like MAC addresses and all DNS suffixes, you can use ipconfig /all. This is the go-to tool for quickly confirming what IP address your machine has and how it's configured for both IPv4 and IPv6. In contrast, nslookup is for querying DNS records and can reveal which DNS server you're using but not your own IP settings. Ping checks whether a host is reachable and measures latency, not your local configuration. Tracert traces the path packets take to a destination, showing hops along the route, but it doesn't display your IP configuration either.

5. A delta circuit is?

A. Full-duplex with 2 frequencies

B. Simplex

C. Duplex

D. Half-duplex with 1 frequency

One-way transmission is the focus here. A delta circuit is simplex, meaning data can travel in only one direction—from transmitter to receiver—without a return path. It doesn't support simultaneous two-way communication or even a back-and-forth on the same channel. Full-duplex would require two channels (or frequencies) for two-way talk at the same time, while half-duplex uses a single channel but still alternates direction. Since a delta circuit provides just a single-path, one-way link, simplex is the best fit. Think of a broadcast feed from a base to field units where receivers listen but don't respond on that link.

6. In a receiver, which function is responsible for converting the received signal into a form suitable for processing?

A. Reception

B. Selection

C. Detection

D. Amplification

Detection is the function that converts the received modulated carrier into the actual information to be processed. After the RF front end captures and conditions the signal, detection (demodulation) strips away the carrier and recovers the baseband or digital data, making it ready for decoding and further processing. Amplification just increases signal strength and doesn't recover information, reception is the act of capturing the signal, and selection is choosing which signal or channel to process.

7. HFRG stands for?

A. Hyper Frequency Radio Grid

B. High Fidelity Radio Grid

C. High Frequency Relay Gateway

D. High Frequency Radio Group

HFRG refers to a unit built around High Frequency radios used for long-range Navy communications. In Navy terminology, a High Frequency Radio Group is a coordinated collection of HF radios managed together to handle frequencies, traffic, and procedures for reliable long-distance contact. The concept emphasizes organizing assets into a group to efficiently supervise operations and maintain orderly communications over vast distances, leveraging HF's ability to reach distant units via ionospheric propagation. The other options don't align with established Navy acronyms. Terms like Hyper Frequency Radio Grid or High Fidelity Radio Grid aren't standard Navy designations for HF operations, and High Frequency Relay Gateway would describe a hardware bridge rather than a group of radios.

8. How many memory locations are available for frequency storage in the receiver?

A. 99 memory locations and 1 manual location

B. 50 memory locations

C. 200 memory locations

D. 100 memory locations

Memory locations are the preset slots you use to store specific frequencies so you can recall them instantly. This receiver provides 100 memory locations, meaning you can save up to 100 different frequencies for quick access. That number offers a practical balance between having enough presets for typical operations and not overcomplicating the hardware. The other options are less fitting: 50 would limit how many frequencies you can store, 200 would be more than the design typically supports, and mentioning a manual location introduces a slot that isn't a true memory location, so it doesn't change the count of stored frequencies.

9. Which port is commonly used by SSH?

A. TCP port 22

B. TCP port 80

C. UDP port 53

D. TCP port 443

SSH requires a reliable, connection-oriented path for secure remote sessions, so it runs over TCP. The standard, widely used port for SSH is TCP port 22, defined as the default listening port by IANA. This makes it the most common choice for SSH connections in practice. While administrators can configure SSH to listen on other ports, 22 remains the default and most familiar. The other ports correspond to different services—port 80 for HTTP, port 53 for DNS, and port 443 for HTTPS—so they're not used for SSH by default.

10. In change management, which step focuses on limiting impact by isolating and containing issues during an incident?

A. Recovery

B. Containment

C. Eradication

D. Preparation

Containment focuses on limiting impact by isolating affected systems and stopping the incident from spreading. By cutting off the paths an issue uses—such as isolating compromised machines, blocking malicious access, or applying temporary safeguards—you stabilize the environment and create a safe window for investigation and remediation. Recovery comes after containment and works to restore services, while eradication aims to remove the root cause from the environment, and preparation is about getting things ready before an incident occurs. So containment is the best fit because its primary goal is to stop further harm and buy time for proper analysis and fix.

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://navyitcommspt5.examzify.com

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