

# Navy Officer Candidate School (OCS) Cyber 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,**

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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. 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!**

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## **Questions**

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**1. What is the purpose of file extensions?**

- A. To indicate the size of the file**
- B. To show the owner of the file**
- C. To inform the operating system how to read a file**
- D. To encrypt the file's content**

**2. What is the primary function of a CPU?**

- A. Store data**
- B. Fetch, decode, and execute instructions**
- C. Output data**
- D. Input data**

**3. Which protocol is used for transmitting web pages over the Internet?**

- A. SMTP**
- B. FTP**
- C. HTTP**
- D. POP3**

**4. What does URL stand for?**

- A. Universal Resource Locator**
- B. Uniform Resource Locator**
- C. Unique Resource Locator**
- D. Universal Reference Locator**

**5. What best describes a website?**

- A. A single web page with text only**
- B. A collection of files, which can include various digital formats**
- C. An application used for browsing**
- D. A set of protocols for network communication**

**6. Which aspect of dynamic webpages enhances user experience?**

- A. Fixed layout**
- B. Interactive scripts**
- C. Simple design**
- D. Static content**

**7. Which of the following best describes 'data' in the context of cybersecurity?**

- A. Physical equipment used for security**
- B. Digits utilized in computation**
- C. Information processed and stored electronically**
- D. A form of communication**

**8. What best describes the philosophy of cyber security?**

- A. Aggressive tactics to eliminate threats**
- B. A defensive posture to minimize risks**
- C. Maximizing system vulnerabilities**
- D. Adopting a risk-seeking approach**

**9. What are the four basic processes a computer performs?**

- A. Input, output, control, and store**
- B. Read, process, output, and store**
- C. Fetch, decode, store, and execute**
- D. Input, process, store, and analyze**

**10. What does ASCII stand for?**

- A. American Standard Code for Information Interchange**
- B. Advanced Standard Code for Information Interpretation**
- C. American Systematic Code for Information Interaction**
- D. Applied Standard Code for Information Identification**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the purpose of file extensions?

- A. To indicate the size of the file
- B. To show the owner of the file
- C. To inform the operating system how to read a file**
- D. To encrypt the file's content

File extensions serve a crucial role in computing by informing the operating system about the format of a file and indicating which program or application should be used to open it. Each extension is typically comprised of a period followed by a few letters, such as ".txt" for text files or ".jpg" for image files. When a file is accessed, the operating system recognizes the extension and determines how to process the file correctly. This functionality ensures that files are handled efficiently; for example, a word processor understands to open a ".doc" file for editing, while an image viewer would open a ".png" file for display. Understanding the purpose of file extensions is fundamental for managing files effectively and troubleshooting any file-related issues, as the operating system relies on this information to execute the appropriate software for various file types.

## 2. What is the primary function of a CPU?

- A. Store data
- B. Fetch, decode, and execute instructions**
- C. Output data
- D. Input data

The primary function of a CPU (Central Processing Unit) is to fetch, decode, and execute instructions. This process is fundamental to how computers operate. The CPU is often referred to as the "brain" of the computer because it performs calculations and executes commands essential for running software and managing hardware operations. When a program is run, the CPU retrieves instructions from the memory, decodes them to understand the required operation, and then executes the instructions to perform tasks. This cycle of fetching, decoding, and executing is critical for processing information, managing tasks, and running applications effectively. While other components of a computer are responsible for storing data, inputting it, and outputting results, the CPU's primary role is to manipulate and process that data by executing programmed instructions. Understanding this function highlights the CPU's central role in computing and how it facilitates the operation of all other components.

### 3. Which protocol is used for transmitting web pages over the Internet?

- A. SMTP
- B. FTP
- C. HTTP**
- D. POP3

The correct answer is HTTP, which stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. It is the foundation of data communication on the World Wide Web and is specifically designed for transmitting hypertext documents, such as web pages, from a server to a client, typically a web browser. HTTP allows for the retrieval of linked resources across the internet, supporting the structure of the web by enabling features like hyperlinks and multimedia content. Its ability to facilitate communication between web clients and servers makes it essential for web browsing and online content delivery. In contrast, the other protocols mentioned serve different purposes: SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is used for sending emails, FTP (File Transfer Protocol) is used for transferring files between computers, and POP3 (Post Office Protocol version 3) is used for retrieving emails from a mail server. Each protocol has its own specific functions in internet communications, but HTTP is the protocol that directly pertains to the transmission of web pages.

### 4. What does URL stand for?

- A. Universal Resource Locator
- B. Uniform Resource Locator**
- C. Unique Resource Locator
- D. Universal Reference Locator

The term URL stands for Uniform Resource Locator. This is the standardized naming convention used to specify the address of a resource on the internet. A URL provides a means to locate that resource uniquely and consistently, enabling users to access websites and specific pages within them easily. In contexts such as web development and online navigation, understanding that a URL comprises several components—like the protocol (e.g., HTTP or HTTPS), domain name, and potential paths or queries—highlights its role in directing users to specific online content. This concept is foundational to web usage, making it critical knowledge for anyone involved in information technology or related fields. The precision of the term "Uniform" in this context emphasizes consistency and universality across the internet, distinguishing it from informal or less standardized methods of resource identification.

## 5. What best describes a website?

- A. A single web page with text only
- B. A collection of files, which can include various digital formats**
- C. An application used for browsing
- D. A set of protocols for network communication

A website is best described as a collection of files, which can include various digital formats. This definition encompasses not just text, but also images, videos, animations, scripts, and other multimedia elements. Websites are often structured using a collection of interconnected web pages that can be accessed through a browser. Each file can be in different formats, such as HTML, CSS, JavaScript, or media files like JPEG and MP4, contributing to the website's overall functionality and user experience. This variability is what makes websites rich and diverse in content, as they are designed to engage users through multiple means of information presentation. The other descriptions do not capture the full scope of what a website entails. A simple web page with text only limits the concept to a single page and basic content. An application used for browsing refers to the tools (browsers) we use to access websites, but does not define what a website is. Lastly, a set of protocols for network communication relates more to the underlying technologies that enable websites to function (such as HTTP/HTTPS) rather than the actual structure and content of a website itself.

## 6. Which aspect of dynamic webpages enhances user experience?

- A. Fixed layout
- B. Interactive scripts**
- C. Simple design
- D. Static content

Interactive scripts significantly enhance user experience on dynamic webpages by allowing for real-time engagement and functionality. These scripts enable various features such as user input forms, animations, interactive map displays, and dynamic content updates without requiring a complete page reload. As a result, users can interact with the webpage more fluidly, as their actions can influence the content or layout in meaningful ways, creating a more personalized and engaging browsing experience. This interactivity is a hallmark of dynamic webpages, distinguishing them from static ones that do not change in response to user inputs.

**7. Which of the following best describes 'data' in the context of cybersecurity?**

- A. Physical equipment used for security**
- B. Digits utilized in computation**
- C. Information processed and stored electronically**
- D. A form of communication**

In the context of cybersecurity, 'data' is best described as information processed and stored electronically. This encompasses all types of digital information, including text, images, videos, and various file formats that can be generated, analyzed, and utilized by software systems. Cybersecurity focuses on protecting this data from unauthorized access, corruption, or theft, ensuring that sensitive information remains secure and integrity is maintained during processing and storage. While physical equipment may play a role in the cybersecurity infrastructure, it does not encapsulate what 'data' itself is. The concept of digits utilized in computation is too narrow, as data can include much more than mere numerical values. Similarly, a form of communication refers to the ways in which information can be conveyed, but it does not specifically address the nature of data itself in a cybersecurity framework. Thus, the description of data as information processed and stored electronically aligns precisely with how data is understood and protected in the field of cybersecurity.

**8. What best describes the philosophy of cyber security?**

- A. Aggressive tactics to eliminate threats**
- B. A defensive posture to minimize risks**
- C. Maximizing system vulnerabilities**
- D. Adopting a risk-seeking approach**

The philosophy of cyber security primarily revolves around a defensive posture aimed at minimizing risks. This approach focuses on protecting information systems from various types of cyber threats and ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. By incorporating layers of security measures, such as firewalls, encryption, and user training, organizations aim to create a robust shield against potential breaches and attacks. In this context, the notion of minimizing risks acknowledges that while it is impossible to eliminate all threats completely, effective security practices can significantly reduce vulnerabilities and mitigate potential damages from cyber incidents. This perspective drives the development of strategies and solutions that prioritize resilience and proactive monitoring of systems to identify and address weaknesses before they can be exploited by malicious actors.

## 9. What are the four basic processes a computer performs?

- A. Input, output, control, and store
- B. Read, process, output, and store**
- C. Fetch, decode, store, and execute
- D. Input, process, store, and analyze

The selection of "Read, process, output, and store" accurately captures key functions associated with how computers operate. In the context of computer processes, "read" refers to gathering input data from various sources, such as user input devices or files. This is the initial step, where the computer takes in the information it needs to work with. "Process" involves manipulating or transforming the data according to a set of instructions. This could involve calculations, comparisons, or any operations that enable the computer to make decisions based on the data received. "Output" then denotes the result of the processing phase. This is where the computer communicates the outcome back to the user or other systems, typically through screens, printers, or network transmissions. Lastly, "store" represents the retention of data for current or future use. Computers require the ability to store data temporarily (in RAM) or long-term (on hard drives or other storage media) to ensure that information can be accessed later, either for further processing or for record-keeping. Together, these processes encompass the fundamental operations that define how a computer functions, ensuring that it can accept inputs, perform necessary computations, provide outputs, and maintain relevant data.

## 10. What does ASCII stand for?

- A. American Standard Code for Information Interchange**
- B. Advanced Standard Code for Information Interpretation
- C. American Systematic Code for Information Interaction
- D. Applied Standard Code for Information Identification

ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. It is a character encoding standard that is used to represent text in computers and other devices that use text. Each character in the ASCII set is represented by a numerical value which allows computers to communicate and process text efficiently. ASCII includes definitions for 128 characters, encompassing letters, digits, punctuation marks, and control characters. This standardization has been crucial in ensuring compatibility and consistency in data exchange across different systems and platforms, making it foundational for modern computing and programming.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://navyocscyber.examzify.com>**

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

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