

Oklahoma Electronic Access Control Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2025 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 from reliable sources accurate, complete, and timely information about this product.

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. How long does an employee have to report an injury to qualify for worker's compensation?**
 - A. 15 days**
 - B. 30 days**
 - C. 45 days**
 - D. 60 days**
- 2. What method is often used for data logging in access control systems?**
 - A. Time and attendance tracking**
 - B. Security footage analysis**
 - C. User behavior analytics**
 - D. Biometric scanning**
- 3. Where should the location of the circuit disconnecting the primary power be identified?**
 - A. In the user manual**
 - B. On the circuit breaker itself**
 - C. On the exterior of the building**
 - D. Within the electrical panel**
- 4. What is the role of the administrator in electronic access control?**
 - A. To oversee physical security measures within a facility**
 - B. To manage user permissions and system settings**
 - C. To install hardware components of the system**
 - D. To directly handle all user access requests**
- 5. According to NFPA 70, direct buried cables must be:**
 - A. Protected by a concrete barrier**
 - B. Arranged so as to prevent damage when the ground settles**
 - C. Laid flat on the surface**
 - D. Intersected with other utility lines**

- 6. What is the first action to take if a coworker has sustained a high voltage shock and is unconscious?**
- A. Call for medical help**
 - B. Shut off power to the structure**
 - C. Perform CPR immediately**
 - D. Check for pulse and breathing**
- 7. What measurement is used to determine the conductivity of a circuit?**
- A. Voltage**
 - B. Resistance**
 - C. Continuity**
 - D. Current**
- 8. What is the impact of power outages on electronic access control systems?**
- A. It has no effect on access control systems.**
 - B. It can enhance security temporarily.**
 - C. It can disable access unless backup power is provided.**
 - D. It triggers alarms to alert users.**
- 9. Which of the following is a symptom of heat stroke?**
- A. Dry skin**
 - B. Rapid, weak pulse**
 - C. Nausea**
 - D. Headache**
- 10. When measuring resistance with a multimeter, what should a technician do first?**
- A. Connect the multimeter to live equipment**
 - B. Disconnect the circuit from the control equipment**
 - C. Set the multimeter to AC mode**
 - D. Calibrate the multimeter**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How long does an employee have to report an injury to qualify for worker's compensation?

- A. 15 days
- B. 30 days**
- C. 45 days
- D. 60 days

In Oklahoma, an employee must report a work-related injury to their employer within a specific timeframe to qualify for workers' compensation benefits. The correct answer is 30 days. This requirement is crucial because timely reporting ensures that the employer can investigate the incident and provide the necessary support for medical treatment. Additionally, reporting within this period helps to establish a clear connection between the injury and the workplace, which is essential for the workers' compensation claim process. Failure to report within the 30-day window may jeopardize the employee's ability to receive compensation for their injury. This timeframe is in alignment with Oklahoma law, which underscores the importance of prompt communication regarding workplace injuries.

2. What method is often used for data logging in access control systems?

- A. Time and attendance tracking**
- B. Security footage analysis
- C. User behavior analytics
- D. Biometric scanning

Time and attendance tracking is frequently utilized for data logging in access control systems because it systematically records the times when users access various areas. This information can help to manage employee hours, monitor access to restricted areas, and analyze patterns in facility usage. By integrating time and attendance data, organizations can generate reports that reveal not only who accessed specific locations but also the duration and frequency of visits, enhancing overall security and operational efficiency. While other methods, such as security footage analysis, user behavior analytics, and biometric scanning, contribute valuable data, they are not as focused on the systematic logging of access events over time. Security footage analysis provides visual evidence of events as they occur, yet it does not log access events in a structured manner suitable for attendance tracking. User behavior analytics can offer insights into general access patterns but does not specifically log entry and exit times. Biometric scanning ensures that the identity of the user is verified at the point of entry, but does not inherently provide a record of attendance over time without integration with additional logging software. Thus, time and attendance tracking stands out as a primary method for data logging in access control systems.

3. Where should the location of the circuit disconnecting the primary power be identified?

- A. In the user manual**
- B. On the circuit breaker itself**
- C. On the exterior of the building**
- D. Within the electrical panel**

The identification of the circuit disconnecting the primary power is essential for ensuring safety and quick access in case of emergencies or maintenance. Locating this information on the circuit breaker itself is significant because it provides immediate, direct access to the control mechanism for the power supply. When a technician or user approaches the breaker, they can see exactly where to disconnect power without needing to reference additional documentation, making it a practical and efficient safety measure. In contrast, while information in the user manual can provide guidance, it may not be readily accessible during an emergency. The exterior of the building is more concerned with outward visibility than technical details. The electrical panel does contain important information regarding circuit connections, but it might not offer quick identification of the primary power disconnect without inspecting individual breakers closely. Hence, having the disconnect labeled directly on the circuit breaker ensures that safety procedures can be swiftly and effectively followed.

4. What is the role of the administrator in electronic access control?

- A. To oversee physical security measures within a facility**
- B. To manage user permissions and system settings**
- C. To install hardware components of the system**
- D. To directly handle all user access requests**

The role of the administrator in electronic access control primarily involves managing user permissions and system settings. This includes defining who has access to specific areas, controlling user accounts, and adjusting configurations to ensure the system operates effectively and securely. Administrators are responsible for creating, modifying, and deleting user profiles, granting or revoking access rights based on organizational policies, and ensuring that the access control system aligns with security protocols. Understanding this role is crucial because effective management of user permissions helps prevent unauthorized access, ensures compliance with regulations, and enhances the overall security posture of the facility. The emphasis on managing permissions and settings rather than simply overseeing physical security measures, installing hardware, or handling requests directly underlines the critical nature of the administrator's responsibilities in maintaining the integrity of an electronic access control system.

5. According to NFPA 70, direct buried cables must be:

- A. Protected by a concrete barrier**
- B. Arranged so as to prevent damage when the ground settles**
- C. Laid flat on the surface**
- D. Intersected with other utility lines**

According to NFPA 70, direct buried cables must be arranged so as to prevent damage when the ground settles. This guideline ensures that the installation of these cables remains safe and functional over time, particularly considering natural ground movements that can occur due to settling, shifting, or other environmental factors. By properly arranging the cables, they can withstand these changes without risk of damage, which is crucial for maintaining a reliable and secure electrical system. The other options do not align with the code's intent or requirements for direct burial installations. For instance, while protective barriers can be beneficial in certain situations, they are not universally mandated for all buried cables. Laying cables flat on the surface would contradict the purpose of burying them and could expose them to damage. Lastly, intersecting with other utility lines may create complications and does not contribute to the integrity or safety of the direct buried installation.

6. What is the first action to take if a coworker has sustained a high voltage shock and is unconscious?

- A. Call for medical help**
- B. Shut off power to the structure**
- C. Perform CPR immediately**
- D. Check for pulse and breathing**

In the event of a coworker sustaining a high voltage shock and becoming unconscious, the priority is to ensure safety for both the victim and the rescuer. The first action should be to shut off power to the structure. This prevents the risk of further electrocution, not just to the affected individual but also to anyone attempting to assist. High voltage scenarios are extremely dangerous, and without safely de-energizing the area, any effort to provide help could lead to additional injuries. Once the power is safely off, it is appropriate to then assess the condition of the victim and utilize necessary first aid measures, including calling for medical assistance and potentially performing CPR if the individual is unresponsive and not breathing. Each subsequent step hinges on first ensuring that the environment is safe for intervention. This systematic approach ensures the safety of rescue efforts and is foundational in emergency response practices.

7. What measurement is used to determine the conductivity of a circuit?

- A. Voltage**
- B. Resistance**
- C. Continuity**
- D. Current**

The measurement typically used to determine the conductivity of a circuit is resistance. Conductivity, in an electrical context, refers to how easily electric current can flow through a material or circuit. Resistance is the opposition that a material presents to the flow of electric current, and it is inversely related to conductivity. This means that as resistance decreases, conductivity increases, allowing for a better flow of electricity. While continuity checks are important in identifying whether a circuit is complete or if there are breaks, they don't measure conductivity directly. Voltage refers to the electric potential difference; while it plays a role in the current flow, it does not directly indicate how well a circuit can conduct electricity. Current measures the flow of electric charge but, similar to voltage, does not provide a direct reading of a circuit's conductivity. In summary, resistance is the correct measurement for determining conductivity, as it quantifies how much a material resists the flow of electric current.

8. What is the impact of power outages on electronic access control systems?

- A. It has no effect on access control systems.**
- B. It can enhance security temporarily.**
- C. It can disable access unless backup power is provided.**
- D. It triggers alarms to alert users.**

Power outages can significantly disrupt the functionality of electronic access control systems. When these systems lose electrical power, they typically cease to operate, meaning that access to secured areas is compromised. Without a source of power, electronic locks, keypads, and any monitoring systems that require electricity to function will become inoperative, potentially leaving doors unlocked or inaccessible. The impact of a power outage highlights the importance of having backup power solutions, such as uninterruptible power supplies (UPS) or generators, which can ensure that the access control systems remain operational even during outages. Without such measures in place, personnel may find themselves unable to gain entry to critical areas or unable to monitor entrances and exits, leading to security vulnerabilities. This situation contrasts with the other options: the notion that power outages have no effect ignores the fundamental reliance of electronic systems on electricity. Considering that outages typically do not enhance security, as they often expose vulnerabilities, the idea that they could trigger alarms is not universally applicable; many alarm systems also depend on power to function correctly. Thus, when evaluating the implications of power outages, it's clear that a reliable answer is that such situations can disable access unless appropriate backup power solutions are implemented.

9. Which of the following is a symptom of heat stroke?

- A. Dry skin
- B. Rapid, weak pulse**
- C. Nausea
- D. Headache

A symptom of heat stroke that stands out is dry skin. In heat stroke, the body's temperature regulation fails, which can lead to a cessation of sweating despite elevated body temperatures. This lack of sweating results in dry skin, distinguishing it from other heat-related illnesses such as heat exhaustion, where sweating is still present. While rapid, weak pulse, nausea, and headache are symptoms commonly associated with heat-related illnesses, they can also occur in other conditions. Rapid, weak pulse might indicate various medical scenarios, but the presence of dry skin is particularly characteristic of heat stroke itself. This unique symptom underscores the seriousness of heat stroke, highlighting the need for immediate medical attention.

10. When measuring resistance with a multimeter, what should a technician do first?

- A. Connect the multimeter to live equipment
- B. Disconnect the circuit from the control equipment**
- C. Set the multimeter to AC mode
- D. Calibrate the multimeter

Before measuring resistance with a multimeter, it is essential to disconnect the circuit from the control equipment. This step ensures that the multimeter can accurately measure the resistance without interference from power sources. When the circuit is live, current flows through the components, and this can lead to misleading readings, potential damage to the multimeter, or safety hazards for the technician. By disconnecting the circuit, the technician isolates the component being tested, allowing for a safe and precise measurement of resistance. This practice not only protects the integrity of the multimeter but also ensures compliance with proper safety protocols in electronic maintenance and troubleshooting.