Radar, Airfield, and Weather Systems (RAWS) CDC Volume 1 Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide

BY EXAMZIFY

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

1. Which agency leads the Air Force in establishing criteria and procedures for precision equipment used in instrument flight operations?

A. Air Force Flight Standards Agency (AFFSA)

B. FAA

C. NASA

D. NAVAIR

2. When working on energized equipment, what is a good practice to perform?

A. Turn off the equipment before working

B. Test with two hands on the equipment

C. Remove PPE only after finishing

D. Keep one hand in your pocket or behind your back

3. Who is the closing authority for unsatisfactory evaluations?

A. Wing Commander

B. Unit Commander

C. QA Director

D. Base Commander

4. What do allied communication publications do?

A. Standardize communication procedures for allied forces

B. Publish weather almanacs

C. Provide encryption keys for each unit

D. Archive historical comm logs

5. Using the Joint Electronics Type Designation System, what does 'GRR' represent?

A. Ground Relay Receiver

B. General Radio Receiver

C. Group Relay Receiver

D. Guided Radar Receiver

6. What is a characteristic of static routing when the network changes?

A. It automatically adapts

B. It uses route broadcasts

C. It does not adapt to network topology changes without manual updates

D. It uses dynamic routing protocols

7. Joint publications provide guidance for military services to use while preparing what?

A. Single-service operation plan

B. Department-level doctrine

C. Tactical field plan

D. Appropriate joint operations plan

8. If an encryption key is compromised, which consequence is most likely?

A. The data becomes physically destroyed

B. The encryption system automatically updates keys

C. The attacker can read previously encrypted data and future communications if keys are not rotated

D. The network automatically switches to a different protocol

9. Which organization is responsible for the civilian accreditation of the many industry standards used to develop the cyberspace support equipment the Air Force operates and maintains?

A. IEEE

B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

C. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

D. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

10. Operation Location Kilo is associated with managing which program?

A. DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program

B. DoD satellite weather program

C. DoD cyber security program

D. DoD space weather program

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which agency leads the Air Force in establishing criteria and procedures for precision equipment used in instrument flight operations?

A. Air Force Flight Standards Agency (AFFSA)

B. FAA

C. NASA

D. NAVAIR

AFFSA leads the Air Force in establishing criteria and procedures for precision equipment used in instrument flight operations. This agency sets flight standards, develops instrument approach procedures, and oversees the flight inspection program to ensure precision navigation and landing aids meet Air Force requirements across all units. The FAA is responsible for civilian aviation standards, NASA focuses on research, and NAVAIR serves the Navy, so they aren't the lead for USAF precision equipment criteria.

2. When working on energized equipment, what is a good practice to perform?

A. Turn off the equipment before working

B. Test with two hands on the equipment

C. Remove PPE only after finishing

D. Keep one hand in your pocket or behind your back

When you work on energized equipment, the emphasis is on limiting the path electrical current can take through your body. Keeping one hand in your pocket or behind your back helps ensure you don't create a two-handed path that could run from one hand through your torso to the other hand if you accidentally contact a live part. This one-hand rule reduces the chance that a shock will involve the chest and heart, which can be life-threatening. This practice complements other safety steps like de-energizing when possible, using proper PPE and insulated tools, and following lockout/tagout procedures. It's a practical precaution for situations where you must work with energized parts, whereas using two hands or removing PPE before finishing would increase risk, and keeping both hands free makes it easier for current to cross the body.

3. Who is the closing authority for unsatisfactory evaluations?

A. Wing Commander

B. Unit Commander

C. QA Director

D. Base Commander

The unit commander is the person who closes unsatisfactory evaluations because they own the unit's performance and the corrective-action process. When an evaluation comes back unsatisfactory, a corrective action plan is put in place and must be completed and verified. The unit commander reviews that verification, signs off on the actions as complete and effective, and formally closes the evaluation in the tracking system. Higher-level leaders like the Wing Commander, Base Commander, or the QA Director oversee programs and trends, but they don't close individual unit findings. The unit commander has the authority and responsibility to ensure the unit meets standards and to finalize the closeout of that particular deficiency.

4. What do allied communication publications do?

A. Standardize communication procedures for allied forces

B. Publish weather almanacs

C. Provide encryption keys for each unit

D. Archive historical comm logs

Allied communications publications standardize how messages and signals are handled across forces from different nations, so everyone can communicate in a consistent, interoperable way during joint operations. They set common procedures for message formats, call signs, addressing, error handling, and transmission sequences, which reduces misinterpretation and speeds coordination when units with different equipment and languages work together. This shared framework is what makes combined missions workable and safer. Weather almanacs are produced by meteorological services for forecasting, not for standardizing how allied forces communicate. Encryption keys are managed through separate cryptographic security processes and key distribution, not through general allied communication publications. Archiving historical communication logs relates to records management, not the ongoing standardization of current communications procedures.

5. Using the Joint Electronics Type Designation System, what does 'GRR' represent?

A. Ground Relay Receiver

B. General Radio Receiver

C. Group Relay Receiver

D. Guided Radar Receiver

In the Joint Electronics Type Designation System, a three-character code breaks down into a general family, a major function, and a specific device. For this code, the first character signals General, the second signals Radio, and the third signals Receiver. Put together, it expands to General Radio Receiver. That mapping means this isn't Ground Relay Receiver or Guided Radar Receiver, since the standard interpretation uses Radio as the middle element and Receiver as the last element. The familiar, widely used reading is General Radio Receiver.

6. What is a characteristic of static routing when the network changes?

A. It automatically adapts

B. It uses route broadcasts

C. It does not adapt to network topology changes without manual updates

D. It uses dynamic routing protocols

Static routing relies on manually configured paths and does not change those paths on its own when the network topology changes. If a link fails or a route becomes unreachable, there's no automatic rerouting; you must edit or add static entries to restore connectivity. This is why the characteristic described is that static routing does not adapt to network topology changes without manual updates. In contrast, dynamic routing protocols continuously exchange information and recalculate paths, and they don't depend on manual updates to respond to changes. Static routes are explicit next-hops or exit interfaces and don't rely on route broadcasts for discovery.

7. Joint publications provide guidance for military services to use while preparing what?

A. Single-service operation plan

B. Department-level doctrine

C. Tactical field plan

D. Appropriate joint operations plan

Joint publications establish a shared framework for planning across multiple services, ensuring interoperability and common procedures. They guide the preparation of an appropriate joint operations plan that integrates air, land, sea, and other capabilities to accomplish a mission. This plan coordinates command, control, logistics, and support across services so actions are synchronized and mutually supportive. A plan developed for a single service is not joint, so it doesn't reflect the cross-service coordination these publications are designed to facilitate. Department-level doctrine sets overarching principles rather than a concrete plan, and a tactical field plan typically operates at a unit level within one service. Therefore, joint publications are used when preparing an appropriate joint operations plan.

8. If an encryption key is compromised, which consequence is most likely?

A. The data becomes physically destroyed

B. The encryption system automatically updates keys

C. The attacker can read previously encrypted data and future communications if keys are not rotated

D. The network automatically switches to a different protocol

Key management and confidentiality hinge on keeping encryption keys secret. When a key is compromised, anything encrypted with that key can be decrypted, so data that was already encrypted (and possibly stored) can be read now. If the same key is still used for future communications, those new messages are also at risk of being decrypted. This is why rotating keys or issuing new keys, and adopting practices like forward secrecy for new sessions, are essential defenses. If no rotation occurs, the attacker can access both past data and future communications that rely on the compromised key. The other options miss this spread of risk: a compromised key doesn't destroy data, automatic key updates don't happen by themselves, and switching protocols isn't guaranteed or automatic.

9. Which organization is responsible for the civilian accreditation of the many industry standards used to develop the cyberspace support equipment the Air Force operates and maintains?

A. IEEE

B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI)

C. International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

D. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)

In the United States, civilian accreditation of the industry standards used to develop cyberspace support equipment is handled by the American National Standards Institute. ANSI coordinates standards work across industry and government, accredits standards development organizations and conformity assessment bodies, and serves as the U.S. representative to ISO and IEC. This means ANSI ensures that the standards underpinning Air Force cyberspace equipment are created and evaluated by competent, recognized bodies and remain interoperable with international norms. While organizations like IEEE develop standards and ISO provides international standards, the civilian accreditation role in the U.S. rests with ANSI (not NIST).

10. Operation Location Kilo is associated with managing which program?

A. DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program

B. DoD satellite weather program

C. DoD cyber security program

D. DoD space weather program

Operation Location Kilo designates the DoD portion of the next-generation weather radar program. This program refers to upgrading the weather radar network (NEXRAD) to its next generation, with the DoD handling military-specific requirements and governance. The result is enhanced radar data and integration tailored for defense operations, separate from civilian weather programs. The other areas—satellite weather, cyber security, or space weather—are managed by different initiatives and are not what Operation Location Kilo covers.

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://rawscdcvol1.examzify.com

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