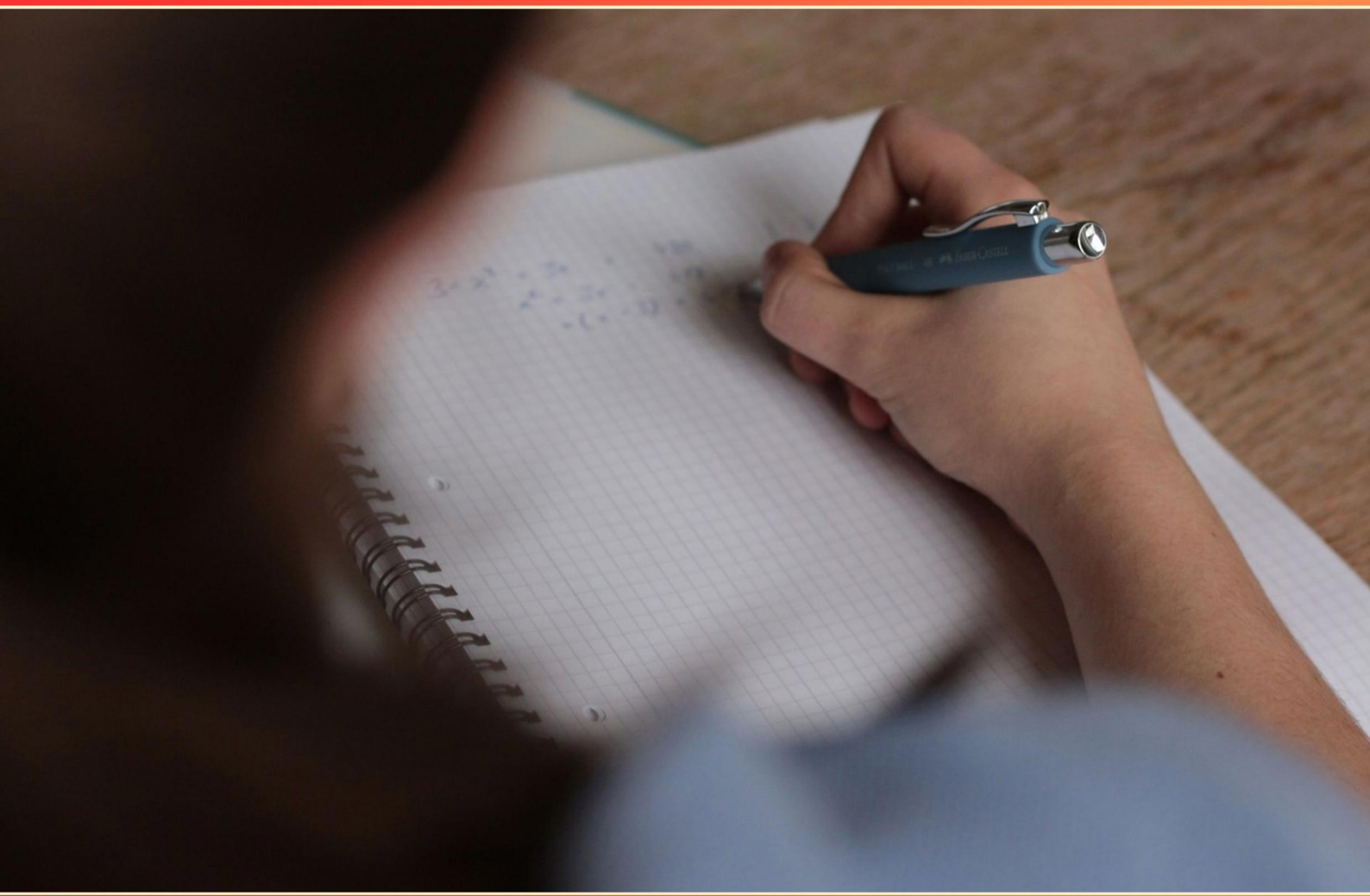
# AFCOMAC PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. In AFCOMAC networks, which term best describes the ability to verify the identity of a user?**

A. Integrity

B. Authentication

C. Confidentiality

D. Non-repudiation

**2. What are key SATCOM security considerations, including anti-jamming and link encryption?**

A. Use cryptographic protection for transmissions, anti-jamming techniques (nulling, spread spectrum), frequency hopping, and secure key management.

B. Rely on physical security at installations only.

C. Security is unnecessary if transmissions are short-range.

D. Only use unencrypted communications for speed.

**3. Which statement best describes Zero Trust architecture as applied to AFCOMAC networks?**

A. No implicit trust; every access request is authenticated, authorized, and continuously validated.

B. Trust is granted after initial login and never reevaluated.

C. All internal traffic is trusted; only external traffic is restricted.

D. Access is granted based solely on device IP address.

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

A. Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments

B. Direct Course Alignment and Personnel Evaluation System

C. Deployable Communications and Analysis Platform for Execution Support

D. Dynamic Contingency Action and Planning Execution System

**5. Which entity receives the ATO as a message and creates the flying schedule and fragmentation order?**

A. The Logistics Division (LD)

B. The Wing Operations Center (WOC)

C. The Mission Planning Cell (MPC)

D. The Air Mobility Squadron (AMS)

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**6. Explain antenna gain and how it affects link budget in a military RF link.**

A. Antenna gain has no effect on link budget and only changes color of the antenna.

B. Lower gain increases both range and reliability.

C. Antenna gain focuses power in a direction; higher gain improves range and reliability but reduces coverage area; it affects received signal strength in the link budget.

D. Higher gain reduces transmit power.

**7. The Prioritized Breakout Scheme is...?**

A. a product that consists of the information contained on the Prioritized Component List and covers who will break out the assets, in what order it will be done, what type of vehicle it will be loaded on and where it will be delivered.

B. A list of components sorted by weight

C. A process for quality control at assembly sites

D. A schedule for flying missions

**8. What are the key phases of the incident response lifecycle in AFCOMAC operations?**

A. Planning, deployment, maintenance, decommission.

B. Preparation, detection and analysis, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident lessons learned.

C. Initiation, execution, evaluation, closure.

D. Identification, reporting, escalation, remediation.

**9. In the Breakout context, which phase ensures continuous supply of components to meet the daily flying schedule?**

A. INITIAL FLUSH

B. Sustained Mode

C. Breakout Phase

D. Recovery Phase

**10. What is the primary document that initiates contingency planning?**

A. National Security Strategy

B. Joint Operations Plan (JOP)

C. Air Force Plan of Readiness

D. Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. In AFCOMAC networks, which term best describes the ability to verify the identity of a user?

A. Integrity

B. Authentication

C. Confidentiality

D. Non-repudiation

*Verifying the identity of a user is authentication. It's the process of proving who you claim to be before gaining access to a system or resource, which in AFCOMAC networks might involve passwords, smart cards, biometrics, or digital certificates (often used together as multi-factor authentication). Integrity, on the other hand, is about ensuring data remains unaltered; confidentiality is about protecting information from unauthorized disclosure; and non-repudiation is about providing evidence that a specific user performed an action and cannot later deny it. Authentication underpins who gets access and helps tie actions to a verified identity.*

## 2. What are key SATCOM security considerations, including anti-jamming and link encryption?

A. Use cryptographic protection for transmissions, anti-jamming techniques (nulling, spread spectrum), frequency hopping, and secure key management.

B. Rely on physical security at installations only.

C. Security is unnecessary if transmissions are short-range.

D. Only use unencrypted communications for speed.

*In SATCOM security, the strongest approach combines protecting the signal itself from interception with methods that keep the link usable even under interference. This means using encryption for the data on the link so that anyone who intercepts the signal cannot read or tamper with it, and applying anti-jamming techniques to keep the connection reliable in a contested or noisy environment. Anti-jamming measures include spread spectrum, which spreads the signal over a wider bandwidth to make it harder for a jammer to overwhelm; frequency hopping, which rapidly changes the carrier frequency according to a secret pattern so a jammer can't predict where to attack; and nulling, which uses antenna patterns to suppress interference by creating nulls in the direction of the jammer. These together help maintain link availability and reduce susceptibility to deliberate interference. Link encryption secures the content as it travels across the satellite link, so even if the signal is intercepted, the information remains unreadable. Secure key management is essential here: keys must be created, distributed, rotated, and protected so unauthorized parties cannot gain access, and legitimate users can update the cryptographic material as needed. Relying only on physical security at installations or assuming security isn't needed for short-range or unencrypted transmissions misses the realities of SATCOM risk. Interference and interception can occur beyond the physical site, and unencrypted channels are vulnerable to eavesdropping and manipulation.*

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**3. Which statement best describes Zero Trust architecture as applied to AFCOMAC networks?**

A. No implicit trust; every access request is authenticated, authorized, and continuously validated.

B. Trust is granted after initial login and never reevaluated.

C. All internal traffic is trusted; only external traffic is restricted.

D. Access is granted based solely on device IP address.

*Zero Trust treats every access attempt as untrusted and requires verification at every step. In AFCOMAC networks, this means there's no default trust just because someone is inside the network or connected to a VPN. Each request to reach a resource is evaluated by three things: who is making the request (identity), what they are allowed to do (authorization), and whether their device and session meet current security requirements (continuous validation). This continuous checks and policy-driven access create the least-privilege path, often implemented with identity-based controls and micro-segmentation, so even if a credential is compromised, lateral movement is limited and access is restricted. That description fits Zero Trust best because it emphasizes no implicit trust and ongoing verification for every access, not a one-time login or a simple perimeter rule. The other ideas imply trusting internal traffic by default, or basing access on location or IP alone, which are not compatible with Zero Trust principles.*

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

A. Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments

B. Direct Course Alignment and Personnel Evaluation System

C. Deployable Communications and Analysis Platform for Execution Support

D. Dynamic Contingency Action and Planning Execution System

*This item tests your knowledge of the DCAPES acronym and its role in Air Force deployment planning. DCAPES stands for Deliberate and Crisis Action Planning and Execution Segments. It reflects two planning modes: Deliberate planning, which handles routine, longer-term deployment and readiness activities, and Crisis Action Planning, which handles time-urgent, dynamic responses when emergencies arise. The Execution Segments refer to the parts of the process that actually implement the plan, coordinating movement data, cargo, personnel, aircraft availability, and tasking across units to move people and equipment efficiently. Together, this naming shows that DCAPES covers both planning approaches and the execution framework used to carry out deployments. Other phrasings don't match established DoD terminology, so they don't fit the official expansion.*

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**5. Which entity receives the ATO as a message and creates the flying schedule and fragmentation order?**

A. The Logistics Division (LD)

B. The Wing Operations Center (WOC)

C. The Mission Planning Cell (MPC)

D. The Air Mobility Squadron (AMS)

*Wing Operations Center is the hub for executing air operations at the wing level. It receives the Air Tasking Order as a message and uses it to build the Wing Flying Schedule and the Fragmentation Order. The ATO contains the assigned missions, timing, and tasking, and the WOC translates that into actionable orders for the subordinate units, updating or issuing the FRAGORD as needed to reflect changes. This central role in coordinating execution and ensuring units know what to do and when to do it is why the Wing Operations Center is the best answer. The Logistics Division handles sustainment and support, not the tasking or scheduling of flights. The Mission Planning Cell focuses on developing detailed plans and mission data, but the actual dissemination of the ATO and creation of the FRAGORD and Flying Schedule happen at the WOC. The Air Mobility Squadron deals with airlift operations and asset movement, but not the overall ATO execution or fragmentation process.*

**6. Explain antenna gain and how it affects link budget in a military RF link.**

A. Antenna gain has no effect on link budget and only changes color of the antenna.

B. Lower gain increases both range and reliability.

C. Antenna gain focuses power in a direction; higher gain improves range and reliability but reduces coverage area; it affects received signal strength in the link budget.

D. Higher gain reduces transmit power.

*Antenna gain describes how much the antenna concentrates radiated power in a particular direction compared with an isotropic radiator. In a military RF link, the link budget adds up transmit power, transmitter gain, receiver gain, and then subtracts path losses and other losses to determine the received signal strength. Because gain effectively boosts the power that reaches the other end, higher transmitter gain (or higher receiver gain) increases the received power, improving link margin, range, and reliability for signals within the main beam. However, higher gain usually comes with a narrower beamwidth, so the coverage area—the angular region where the signal is strong—shrinks. It's important to note that higher gain does not reduce transmit power; it increases the effective radiated power toward the target. So gain focuses energy in a direction, and that focused energy improves the link budget's received signal strength, hence better range and reliability, at the cost of reduced broad-area coverage.*

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## 7. The Prioritized Breakout Scheme is...?

A. a product that consists of the information contained on the Prioritized Component List and covers who will break out the assets, in what order it will be done, what type of vehicle it will be loaded on and where it will be delivered.

B. A list of components sorted by weight

C. A process for quality control at assembly sites

D. A schedule for flying missions

*The main idea being tested is that the Prioritized Breakout Scheme is a plan that converts a prioritized list of assets into an actionable loading and delivery process. It uses the information from the Prioritized Component List to specify who will conduct the breakout, the order in which assets are prepared and moved, what type of vehicle will be used, and where each item will be delivered. This makes the scheme a concrete logistics tool that links priorities to specific actions, ensuring rapid and organized deployment. This is not just a list ranked by weight, which would tell you only mass without directing steps. It isn't a quality-control process at assembly sites, which focuses on standards rather than movement. And it isn't merely a schedule for flying missions, which centers on timing rather than the actual breakout and delivery logistics of assets.*

## 8. What are the key phases of the incident response lifecycle in AFCOMAC operations?

A. Planning, deployment, maintenance, decommission.

B. Preparation, detection and analysis, containment, eradication, recovery, and post-incident lessons learned.

C. Initiation, execution, evaluation, closure.

D. Identification, reporting, escalation, remediation.

*The incident response lifecycle in AFCOMAC operations is a sequential set of actions that moves from preparation to learning, ensuring incidents are handled quickly and effectively while reducing future risk. It starts with preparation, where plans, teams, playbooks, training, and communication channels are established so the organization is ready to respond. Detection and analysis follow, involving continuous monitoring to confirm an incident, determine its scope, severity, and potential impact. Containment then aims to limit the spread and impact of the incident, with a short-term focus on stopping further damage while enabling cleanup work. Eradication goes a step further to remove the root causes—such as malware, compromised accounts, or vulnerable components—from the environment. Recovery focuses on restoring services and data to normal operation, validating that systems are secure, and monitoring for any signs of reinfection. Finally, post-incident lessons learned capture what happened, what worked well, and what didn't, feeding back into improved policies, tools, and training for future responses. This full sequence ensures proactive readiness, effective response, and continuous improvement. Other options either describe broad project-like phases or omit essential stages such as analysis, containment, eradication, or post-incident learning, so they don't align with a complete incident response process.*

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**9. In the Breakout context, which phase ensures continuous supply of components to meet the daily flying schedule?**

A. INITIAL FLUSH

B. Sustained Mode

C. Breakout Phase

D. Recovery Phase

*Sustained Mode focuses on maintaining a steady, ongoing flow of parts to match the daily flying schedule. It involves forecasting demand based on planned flights, keeping buffer stock to cover variability, and coordinating with suppliers so that components arrive just as they're needed. This steady, repeatable process prevents gaps and minimizes excess, which is exactly what's required to support daily operations. The other phases serve different purposes: an initial flush is about starting up and cleaning the system, not sustaining regular supply; a breakout phase handles sudden spikes in demand rather than the normal daily rhythm; and a recovery phase concentrates on returning to standard operations after a disruption.*

**10. What is the primary document that initiates contingency planning?**

A. National Security Strategy

B. Joint Operations Plan (JOP)

C. Air Force Plan of Readiness

D. Joint Strategic Campaign Plan (JSCP)

*The key idea is how joint contingency planning gets started: a single guiding document translates national objectives into actionable planning requirements. The Joint Strategic Campaign Plan does just that. It provides the planning guidance, sets priorities, and directs Combatant Commands to begin developing operation plans and contingencies. It acts as the trigger for the formal planning cycle, turning strategic aims into concrete planning tasks across the services. The National Security Strategy outlines broad national policy but doesn't initiate the joint planning process itself. The Joint Operations Plan is a specific plan produced after planning has progressed, not the document that starts the process. The Air Force Plan of Readiness isn't the standard initiating document in joint doctrine. So, the primary document that kicks off contingency planning is the Joint Strategic Campaign Plan.*

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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:

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

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