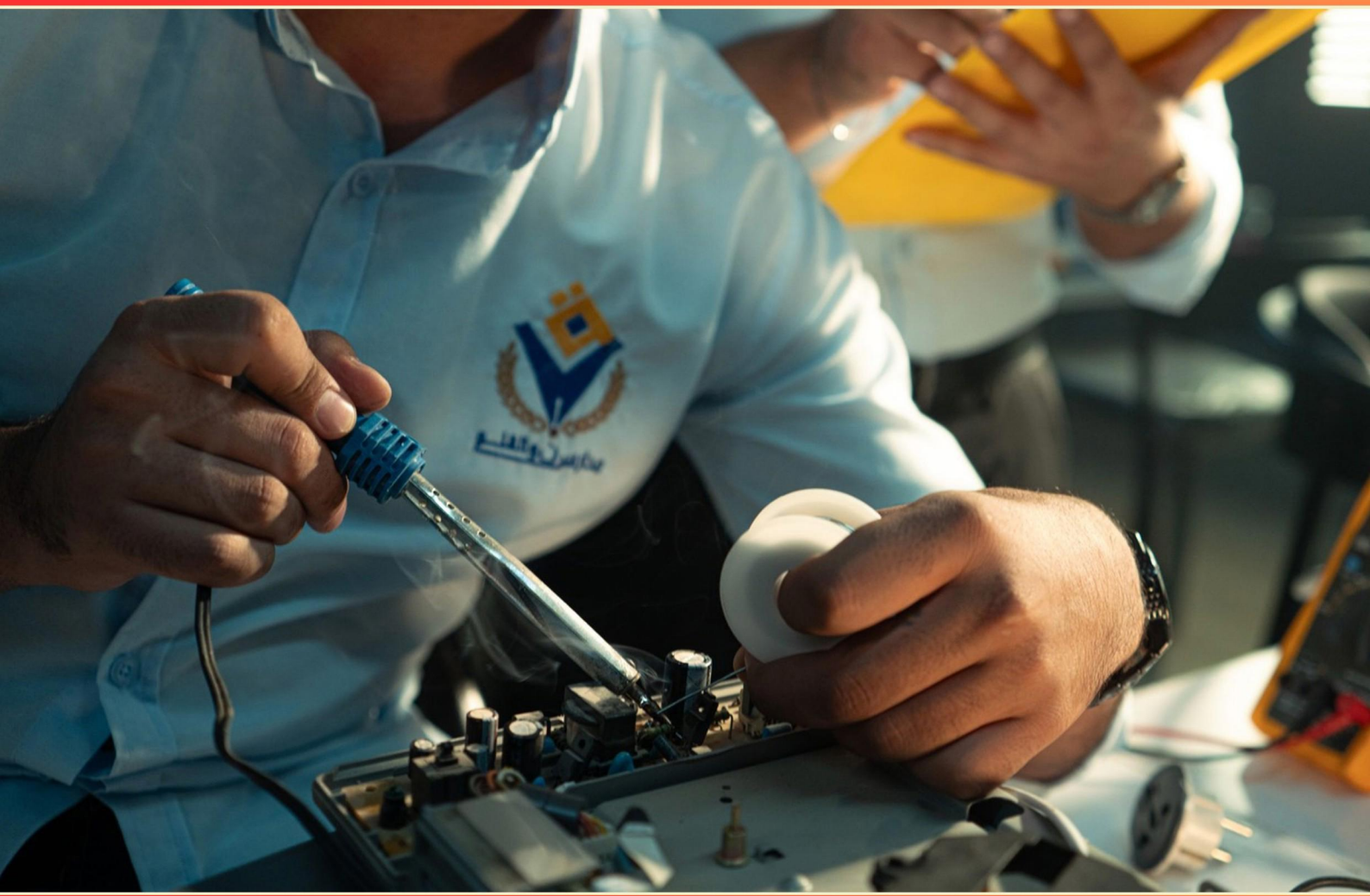
CYBER SUPPORT JOURNEYMAN PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://cybersupportjourneyman.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 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 accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 16

SAMPLE

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.

SAMPLE

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!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Which organization assigns COMMSEC incident report case numbers?

A. Air Force Communications Agency

B. Air Force Office of Record

C. Central Office of Records

D. National Security Agency

2. If a system requires only moderate security measures, which priority should it hold?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

3. What is the function of the AF Form 1109?

A. Visitor register log

B. Transfer report

C. Security clearance application

D. Incident report

4. A logical group of records is called a/an?

A. file

B. field

C. database

D. enterprise

5. What topology defines the way in which devices communicate, and data is transmitted throughout the network?

A. Physical

B. Logical

C. Star

D. Hybrid

SAMPLE

6. Which protocol provides messaging to assist with troubleshooting in TCP/IP?

A. Internet Protocol

B. Address Resolution Protocol

C. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol

D. Internet Control Message Protocol

7. A comprehensive term that specifies the destruction, salvage, and donation of records, or the transfer to a staging area or records center; and the transfer of records from one organization to another is called a?

A. retire

B. archive

C. acquisition

D. disposition

8. Which function provides standard descriptions of force packages for contingency planning?

A. Operational capabilities packages.

B. Theater deployable communications.

C. Manpower and equipment force packaging (MEFPAK).

D. Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) force modules.

9. When labeling media containing sensitive information, what is the primary consideration?

A. the level of confidentiality

B. the type of data stored

C. the method of storage

D. the length of retention

10. Which organization is responsible for the design, acquisition, and single systems management of the Defense Switched Network?

A. Defense Logistics Agency.

B. Communications Squadron.

C. Air Force Communications Agency.

D. Defense Information Systems Agency.

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which organization assigns COMMSEC incident report case numbers?

A. Air Force Communications Agency

B. Air Force Office of Record

C. Central Office of Records

D. National Security Agency

The correct answer highlights that the Air Force Communications Agency is responsible for assigning COMMSEC incident report case numbers. This organization plays a pivotal role in managing communications security (COMMSEC) within the Air Force, including logging and tracking security incidents related to communications systems. By creating a systematic way to assign case numbers, the agency ensures a consistent approach to handling security incidents and facilitates effective reporting, documentation, and follow-up. In contrast, the other options are associated with different functions or responsibilities. The Air Force Office of Record primarily deals with the archiving and maintenance of official records but does not handle COMMSEC incident reports specifically. The Central Office of Records is not directly involved in COMMSEC matters and typically pertains to overarching record management functions. The National Security Agency focuses on national security and intelligence but does not assign case numbers for Air Force-specific COMMSEC incidents. Thus, the Air Force Communications Agency is the most relevant organization for this function.

2. If a system requires only moderate security measures, which priority should it hold?

A. A

B. B

C. C

D. D

In a cybersecurity context, systems are often categorized based on the sensitivity of the information they handle and the potential impact of a security breach. The priority for security measures typically follows a tiered system where 'A' represents the highest priority for critical systems, and 'D' corresponds to the lowest priority for those requiring minimal security. Choosing the priority associated with moderate security measures suggests that the system's vulnerabilities need to be managed appropriately without requiring the extensive protocols and resources allocated to the highest-priority systems. This level of prioritization involves implementing sufficient controls and protections to mitigate risks effectively and ensure compliance with regulatory standards, while still allowing for efficient system operation. Systems classified with moderate security measures signify that they have important functions and contain valuable information, but they are not deemed critical to the organization's overall security posture. Therefore, the appropriate priority level would indeed be aligned with moderate measures, corresponding to the correct choice identified.

SAMPLE

3. What is the function of the AF Form 1109?

A. Visitor register log

B. Transfer report

C. Security clearance application

D. Incident report

The AF Form 1109 serves as a visitor register log, which is used to document individuals who are entering a specific area, such as a military installation. This form plays a critical role in maintaining security by tracking who is on-site, including the date and time of entry and the purpose of the visit. It is essential for accountability and helps ensure that access control measures are enforced, thus protecting sensitive areas from unauthorized access. The other options do not accurately describe the purpose of the AF Form 1109. A transfer report is typically used to document personnel moves, a security clearance application pertains to the process of seeking authorization to access classified information, and an incident report is utilized to document security breaches or other significant events. Each of these functions serves different operational needs within the military and does not overlap with the visitor registration function of the AF Form 1109.

4. A logical group of records is called a/an?

A. file

B. field

C. database

D. enterprise

A logical group of records is known as a file. In the context of data storage and management, a file serves as a collection of related data or records that are logically organized and can be accessed collectively. This organization allows for efficient data retrieval and management, making it easier to handle and process information. For example, a file could contain all the records of customers, including their names, addresses, and purchase history, which can be managed and accessed as a single unit. The other terms represent different concepts in data organization. A field refers to a single piece of information within a record, such as a customer's name or ID number. A database is a broader term that encompasses multiple files and provides a structured way to store, manage, and retrieve data efficiently. An enterprise typically refers to a larger business or organization and is not a technical term used in data management. Hence, in the context of the question, a file is the most accurate answer.

SAMPLE

5. What topology defines the way in which devices communicate, and data is transmitted throughout the network?

A. Physical

B. Logical

C. Star

D. Hybrid

The logical topology refers to the way in which data flows on the network and how devices communicate with one another, regardless of their physical arrangement. This concept is crucial because it determines the actual path that data takes and how it is handled by the network protocols. For instance, even if devices are physically connected in a certain way, the logical topology defines how the network appears from a functional perspective. In contrast, the physical topology describes the specific physical layout of devices and cables in the network, which does not always represent how the data is transmitted or how devices communicate logically. While star, hybrid, and other specific topologies may depict certain physical arrangements, they do not inherently address the logical pathways and data flow. Thus, when considering how data moves and devices interact on the network, the logical topology is the accurate descriptor. This reinforces the understanding that communication and data transmission dynamics are dictated by the logical arrangement rather than merely the physical configuration of network components.

6. Which protocol provides messaging to assist with troubleshooting in TCP/IP?

A. Internet Protocol

B. Address Resolution Protocol

C. Reverse Address Resolution Protocol

D. Internet Control Message Protocol

The Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) provides messaging designed for error handling and diagnostics in TCP/IP networks. It is utilized to communicate control information between network devices and plays a crucial role in troubleshooting. ICMP messages inform hosts about issues such as unreachable destinations, routing problems, and packet loss. For example, the widely used ping utility operates using ICMP to send echo request messages and wait for echo reply messages. This allows network administrators to determine the reachability of a device and the round-trip time for messages. Similarly, traceroute uses ICMP to track the path taken by packets through the network, identifying where delays or failures occur. Other protocols mentioned do not primarily focus on troubleshooting. The Internet Protocol, for instance, is responsible for addressing and routing packets but does not provide feedback about delivery issues. The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) is used for mapping IP addresses to MAC addresses, while the Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) does the inverse, but neither contains messaging related to network diagnostics. Thus, ICMP stands out as the protocol specifically designed to aid in troubleshooting within TCP/IP networks.

SAMPLE

7. A comprehensive term that specifies the destruction, salvage, and donation of records, or the transfer to a staging area or records center; and the transfer of records from one organization to another is called a?

A. retire

B. archive

C. acquisition

D. disposition

The term that encompasses the destruction, salvage, donation of records, and transfer of records to various locations or organizations is "disposition." Disposition is a critical aspect of records management, as it addresses the final stage of the records life cycle. This process involves determining what should be done with records that are no longer actively needed, which includes various functions such as destroying outdated records, salvaging useful data, donating records for further use, transferring records to staging areas or a records center, and managing transfers between organizations. In records management, understanding disposition helps ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements while managing organizational risk. It is essential for maintaining the integrity of the record-keeping process and for preserving historical records when necessary. The other terms mentioned do not capture the full range of activities described in the question. For instance, "retire" refers specifically to moving records out of active use but does not encompass the broader actions of destruction, donation, or transfer. "Archive" relates to storing records for long-term preservation but does not imply destruction or transfer, while "acquisition" pertains to the process of obtaining records rather than managing their lifecycle.

8. Which function provides standard descriptions of force packages for contingency planning?

A. Operational capabilities packages.

B. Theater deployable communications.

C. Manpower and equipment force packaging (MEFPAK).

D. Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force (AETF) force modules.

The correct answer is centered around the concept of Manpower and Equipment Force Packaging, commonly referred to as MEFPAK. This function is essential in the context of contingency planning as it offers standardized descriptions and configurations of personnel, equipment, and resources necessary for various military operations. MEFPAK outlines how forces can be organized and deployed for specific contingencies, ensuring that the right capabilities are available to meet mission requirements effectively. By providing this structured approach, MEFPAK assists planners in preparing for diverse operational scenarios and ensures that units can be deployed rapidly and efficiently. In contrast, while operational capabilities packages do serve as a tool for force planning, they are not as comprehensive in providing the detailed descriptions necessary for contingency planning as MEFPAK. Theater deployable communications focus on communication resources rather than the broader scope of manpower and equipment. The Air and Space Expeditionary Task Force force modules pertain more to specific task organization for operational deployments, which doesn't encapsulate all aspects of contingency planning as comprehensively as MEFPAK does. Therefore, MEFPAK is uniquely suited to fulfilling the requirement for standard descriptions of force packages in contingency situations.

SAMPLE

9. When labeling media containing sensitive information, what is the primary consideration?

A. the level of confidentiality

B. the type of data stored

C. the method of storage

D. the length of retention

The primary consideration when labeling media containing sensitive information is the level of confidentiality. This is crucial because confidentiality levels dictate how the information should be handled and who has access to it. Labeling according to confidentiality ensures that data is sufficiently protected from unauthorized access and aligns with compliance requirements and organizational policies. By distinguishing between varying levels of confidentiality—such as public, internal use only, confidential, and highly confidential—organizations can establish clear protocols regarding the handling, sharing, and storage of information. This helps to mitigate risks related to data breaches and unauthorized disclosures, ultimately preserving the integrity and security of sensitive information. Other factors, such as the type of data stored, the method of storage, and the length of retention, are also important but secondary to the overarching need to assess and label data based primarily on its confidentiality. These additional considerations come into play once confidentiality has been established, influencing further handling and processing of the data.

10. Which organization is responsible for the design, acquisition, and single systems management of the Defense Switched Network?

A. Defense Logistics Agency.

B. Communications Squadron.

C. Air Force Communications Agency.

D. Defense Information Systems Agency.

The Defense Information Systems Agency (DISA) is the organization responsible for the design, acquisition, and single systems management of the Defense Switched Network (DSN). DISA's role is critical as it manages the overall infrastructure, ensuring that the network supports the Department of Defense (DoD) in providing secure and reliable communication channels. This organization is tasked with maintaining the integrity and security of the communication framework while also managing acquisition processes that allow for upgrades and expansions to the network. As the unified command responsible for delivering joint command and control capabilities, DISA plays a pivotal role in supporting military operations. Other organizations mentioned in the options serve different roles. For example, the Defense Logistics Agency focuses on logistics and supply chain management, whereas the Communications Squadron typically handles local communications tasks rather than overarching network management. The Air Force Communications Agency, although involved in communications, does not have the full scope of responsibilities for the DSN that DISA has.

SAMPLE

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://cybersupportjourneyman.examzify.com

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

SAMPLE