

DELTA ACADEMY 64-26 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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	15

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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

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1. Which statement is NOT supported by the notes?

- A. Detention lasts long enough to determine if a crime occurred and involvement
- B. The Simmons decision requires telling V/W prior to in-field show up
- C. Burn marks & residue are evidence of meth pipe
- D. Detention can last indefinitely

2. Backup strategies define RPO and RTO. Which statement is correct?

- A. RPO stands for Recovery Point Objective and specifies acceptable data loss.
- B. RPO defines how quickly you can restore from backup.
- C. RTO specifies acceptable data loss.
- D. RTO defines backup file retention policy.

3. Which is a privacy-by-design principle?

- A. Maximize retention of all data.
- B. Widen access to stored data.
- C. Avoid documenting data policies.
- D. Minimize data collection.

4. Which OSI layer provides user-facing services such as email, web, and file transfer?

- A. Application
- B. Physical
- C. Data Link
- D. Network

5. During DNS resolution, which server category is queried after root servers to determine the next step?

- A. Root Servers
- B. Authoritative Name Servers
- C. TLD Servers
- D. Caching Resolver

- 6. What constitutes high availability (HA) and disaster recovery (DR) planning?**
- A. HA minimizes downtime using redundant components; DR planning ensures data and services can be restored after a disruption, with defined RTO and RPO.
 - B. HA means running all systems on a single server to simplify management.
 - C. DR planning is unnecessary if backups exist, since backups cover all scenarios.
 - D. HA and DR are identical concepts with no practical distinction.
- 7. Which approach helps achieve idempotence in APIs?**
- A. Using global locks
 - B. Unique request IDs, upsert operations, and careful side-effect handling
 - C. Increasing timeouts
 - D. Caching responses
- 8. In the Knock Notice process, what is the second step?**
- A. ID
 - B. Knock
 - C. State Purpose
 - D. Wait a Reasonable Amount of Time
- 9. Which type of waiver is granted by implication rather than written or spoken words?**
- A. Implied
 - B. Expressed
 - C. Conditional
 - D. Voluntary
- 10. For a juvenile, how many calls are allowed after booking?**
- A. 2 calls
 - B. 3 calls total
 - C. 4 calls
 - D. 1 call

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which statement is NOT supported by the notes?

- A. Detention lasts long enough to determine if a crime occurred and involvement
- B. The Simmons decision requires telling V/W prior to in-field show up
- C. Burn marks & residue are evidence of meth pipe
- D. Detention can last indefinitely**

The main idea here is how long detention should last and what kinds of evidence are used in field investigations. Detention is described as lasting only as long as needed to determine whether a crime occurred and who is involved. Extending detention indefinitely would go beyond that purpose and isn't supported by the notes, since it would undermine the reasonable-time concept and the procedural safeguards typically emphasized. The notes also indicate procedures like informing victims or witnesses before an in-field show up, which is a procedural requirement that protects those involved and helps ensure fair handling. They also note that burn marks and residue can be evidence pointing to meth use or possession, illustrating how physical traces support a case. So, the statement about detention lasting indefinitely doesn't fit with the described limits and purpose, while the other statements align with the noted procedures and evidence.

2. Backup strategies define RPO and RTO. Which statement is correct?

- A. RPO stands for Recovery Point Objective and specifies acceptable data loss.**
- B. RPO defines how quickly you can restore from backup.
- C. RTO specifies acceptable data loss.
- D. RTO defines backup file retention policy.

In backup planning, two time-based goals matter: how much data you can afford to lose and how quickly you must be back online after an outage. RPO is Recovery Point Objective, and it defines the maximum tolerable data loss—the most data you're willing to lose between backups. It answers questions like how recent backups need to be. RTO, on the other hand, is Recovery Time Objective and specifies how quickly you must restore systems, focusing on downtime rather than data loss. The other options mix up these definitions or introduce retention concepts, so the statement that RPO stands for Recovery Point Objective and specifies acceptable data loss is the best fit.

3. Which is a privacy-by-design principle?

- A. Maximize retention of all data.
- B. Widen access to stored data.
- C. Avoid documenting data policies.
- D. Minimize data collection.**

Privacy-by-design means building systems with privacy protections built in from the start, not added after the fact. The best choice reflects data minimization: only collect what you truly need to accomplish the task. When you collect and keep less data, there's less to protect, and it's easier to comply with privacy rules and reduce risk from breaches. The other options go against this approach: storing more data than necessary raises exposure, widening who can access data weakens security, and not documenting data policies removes essential governance and accountability. For example, if you only need an email for sign-in, don't collect or keep additional personal details.

4. Which OSI layer provides user-facing services such as email, web, and file transfer?

A. Application

B. Physical

C. Data Link

D. Network

The key idea is that user-facing network services are provided by the Application layer. This layer hosts the protocols and interfaces that everyday applications use to talk over a network. When you open a web browser, check email, or transfer a file, your program relies on protocols defined at this level—HTTP(S) for web, SMTP/IMAP/POP for email, and FTP/SFTP for file transfer. The Application layer is what end-user software interacts with directly to access those services; the layers below handle the actual transport, routing, and transmission. So this layer is the best match for providing user-facing services like email, web, and file transfer.

5. During DNS resolution, which server category is queried after root servers to determine the next step?

A. Root Servers

B. Authoritative Name Servers

C. TLD Servers

D. Caching Resolver

DNS resolution works level by level in a hierarchy. A recursive resolver begins by asking the root servers to point it to the right part of the DNS tree for the domain being looked up. The root servers don't provide the final IP address; they refer you to the top-level domain (TLD) servers that match the domain's extension (like .com, .net, or .org). Those TLD servers then direct the resolver to the authoritative name servers for the specific domain, which finally hold the actual IP address. So, after consulting the root servers, the next place to query to continue the lookup is the TLD servers.

6. What constitutes high availability (HA) and disaster recovery (DR) planning?

- A. HA minimizes downtime using redundant components; DR planning ensures data and services can be restored after a disruption, with defined RTO and RPO.
- B. HA means running all systems on a single server to simplify management.
- C. DR planning is unnecessary if backups exist, since backups cover all scenarios.
- D. HA and DR are identical concepts with no practical distinction.

High availability aims to keep a system up and running with as little downtime as possible by using redundancy and automatic failover. Disaster recovery planning, on the other hand, is about restoring data and services after a disruption, and it centers on specific targets: how quickly you must recover (RTO) and how much data you can afford to lose (RPO). In practice, HA reduces the frequency and duration of outages by having duplicate components, parallel paths, and quick failover so normal operations continue with minimal interruption. DR planning prepares for broader, longer-lasting disruptions by outlining restore processes, alternate sites, data replication strategies, and the steps teams must follow to resume operations, all measured against RTO and RPO. RTO (recovery time objective) is the maximum allowable downtime after a disruption, while RPO (recovery point objective) is the maximum acceptable amount of data loss in terms of time. Together with redundant design for near-continuous operation, these targets guide both the architecture and the procedures for recovering from incidents. Why the idea of a single-server setup isn't compatible with this goal: removing redundancy makes a system highly vulnerable to outages, defeating high availability. Relying on backups alone isn't enough either—backups don't guarantee immediate restoration or protect against data loss during the downtime itself, and they don't cover the necessary procedures, testing, and failover plans that DR requires. And HA and DR aren't the same thing: HA focuses on keeping services available during small faults and failures, while DR addresses recovery after major disruptions and ensures a pathway back to normal operations.

7. Which approach helps achieve idempotence in APIs?

- A. Using global locks
- B. Unique request IDs, upsert operations, and careful side-effect handling
- C. Increasing timeouts
- D. Caching responses

Idempotence in APIs means that repeating the same request results in the same final state as making it once. Using unique request IDs lets the server detect and discard duplicate retries, so the operation isn't applied more than once. Upsert operations combine create and update into a single outcome: if the item already exists, you update it; if not, you create it, so repeated calls don't produce duplicates or additional changes. Careful side-effect handling ensures that performing the same operation again doesn't cause extra, unintended effects like extra increments or cascading actions. Relying on global locks can solve duplicate effects only by slowing things down and can still run into bottlenecks or race conditions in distributed systems. Increasing timeouts doesn't address the actual issue of repeated effects. Caching responses might improve performance but can return stale or inconsistent results for writes, and on its own doesn't guarantee that repeated requests won't cause multiple changes.

8. In the Knock Notice process, what is the second step?

- A. ID**
- B. Knock
- C. State Purpose
- D. Wait a Reasonable Amount of Time

The second step is identifying yourself. After you knock to announce your presence, you should verify who you are and what authority you represent before saying why you're there. This helps the occupant trust that you're legitimate and ensures you're authorized to proceed. Once identity is established, you can state your purpose, then wait a reasonable amount of time for a response before taking further steps.

9. Which type of waiver is granted by implication rather than written or spoken words?

- A. Implied**
- B. Expressed
- C. Conditional
- D. Voluntary

Waiver can happen in two main ways: express and implied. An expressed waiver is clear and explicit—someone says or signs that they are giving up a right. A waiver by implication, on the other hand, comes from how a person acts or from the surrounding circumstances, without any explicit statement. Think about a situation where a landlord keeps accepting late rent without objecting or enforcing the late-fee clause. Because the landlord's conduct shows they're tolerating those late payments, it's reasonable to infer they've waived the right to enforce that fee in those instances, even though nothing was written or spoken about giving up the right. That's waiver by implication. So the type described—granted not by words but by conduct or context—is the implied (implied) waiver. The other ideas don't fit as well: an express waiver is explicit in words or writing; a conditional waiver would hinge on a condition; voluntary is too general and doesn't specify how the waiver is established.

10. For a juvenile, how many calls are allowed after booking?

- A. 2 calls
- B. 3 calls total**
- C. 4 calls
- D. 1 call

The concept here is that there's a strict limit on how many times a juvenile can make phone calls after being booked. This limit exists to balance the need for the juvenile to reach someone who can help with their situation with the need to keep the booking process moving smoothly. Three calls in total is the limit. This means from the moment of intake, a juvenile can place up to three calls to different people as needed—commonly to a parent or guardian, an attorney, and one additional necessary contact. Keeping the total at three ensures the essential connections are possible without delaying processing or tying up resources. If there were fewer calls, important contacts might be hard to reach; if there were more, it could slow down the intake process and complicate administrative checks.

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://deltaacademy6426.examzify.com>

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

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