OKLAHOMA TESTING – ELECTRONIC ACCESS CONTROL (EAC) 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. What does "credentialing" in EAC systems refer to?

A. The process of issuing and managing access credentials

B. The process of designing secure areas

C. The collection of user biometric data

D. The maintenance of EAC system hardware

2. What is a biometric access control method primarily based on?

A. Physical keys for access

B. Unique biological traits

C. Numerical codes for entry

D. Remote control systems

3. Which statement about underground cable and conductors is true according to NFPA 70?

A. All conductors are interchangeable

B. Insulated conductors must be listed for wet use

C. Cables must be buried at a minimum depth of 12 inches

D. Non-insulated conductors are safer underground

4. Which of the following is a type of electrical locking mechanism?

A. Magnetic locks

B. Mechanical locks

C. Combination locks

D. Deadbolts

5. How can EAC systems assist with visitor management?

A. By allowing unlimited access to all visitors

B. By registering and issuing temporary credentials to guests and monitoring their access logs

C. By eliminating the need for identification

D. By reducing the number of staff needed for visitor management

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6. How does a "deadbolt" enhance EAC security?

A. It adds aesthetic value to doors

B. It provides a stronger locking mechanism that is resistant to unauthorized entry

C. It allows electronic access via mobile devices

D. It is easier to install than standard locks

7. Which factor is not typically considered when establishing budget constraints for an EAC system?

A. Initial installation costs

B. Projected maintenance costs

C. Discounts for volume purchases

D. Insurance rates for excess liabilities

8. What does "delayed egress" refer to in an access control system?

A. A system that allows immediate exit from a building

B. A device that opens a door instantly

C. A system that delays door opening for 15 seconds

D. A security feature preventing all egress

9. What is the application fee for any tech or salesperson?

A. $25

B. $49

C. $75

D. $100

10. What is a global system of interconnected computer networks called?

A. The web

B. The Internet

C. A network

D. A server

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does "credentialing" in EAC systems refer to?

A. The process of issuing and managing access credentials

B. The process of designing secure areas

C. The collection of user biometric data

D. The maintenance of EAC system hardware

Credentialing in Electronic Access Control (EAC) systems specifically refers to the process of issuing and managing access credentials. This encompasses several key activities, including verifying a user's identity, assigning the appropriate access rights, and ensuring that the credentials are securely maintained throughout their lifecycle. Credentialing is crucial for maintaining the security of the system, as it determines who can access specific areas or resources based on their credentials. This process typically involves the generation of unique identification methods, such as keycards, biometric data, or PINs, which are linked to individual users. Proper credentialing helps prevent unauthorized access and ensures that only individuals with the right permissions can enter restricted areas or utilize sensitive information. The other options focus on different aspects of EAC systems. Designing secure areas is related to physical security and layout rather than the management of credentials. The collection of user biometric data is a technique used within credentialing but does not encompass the full scope involving issuance and management. Maintenance of EAC system hardware pertains to the physical upkeep of devices and does not address the critical elements of handling access information. Thus, the focus on credentialing as it relates to the issuance and management of credentials is what makes the first option the correct answer.

2. What is a biometric access control method primarily based on?

A. Physical keys for access

B. Unique biological traits

C. Numerical codes for entry

D. Remote control systems

A biometric access control method is primarily based on unique biological traits. This approach utilizes distinctive characteristics of individuals, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, iris patterns, or voice recognition to verify identity and grant access. Biometric systems are designed to analyze and compare these biological traits against stored data to ensure that only authorized users can gain entry. The reliance on unique biological traits is key, as they offer a high level of security. Unlike physical keys or numerical codes, which can be lost, stolen, or guessed, biometric traits are inherently tied to the individual, making them much harder to replicate or distribute without authentication. The use of biometrics enhances safety and security by ensuring that access is granted solely based on the individual's unique biological identifiers.

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3. Which statement about underground cable and conductors is true according to NFPA 70?

A. All conductors are interchangeable

B. Insulated conductors must be listed for wet use

C. Cables must be buried at a minimum depth of 12 inches

D. Non-insulated conductors are safer underground

The correct statement according to NFPA 70 is that insulated conductors must be listed for wet use. This requirement ensures the safety and reliability of electrical systems that may be exposed to moisture and wet conditions, which is critical for underground installations. Conductors used in such environments must have insulation that can withstand the potential exposure to water and other environmental factors to prevent failures or hazards. Cables intended for underground installation must have proper insulation and ratings to ensure they function correctly over time, as moisture can significantly affect their performance and safety. Thus, the specification of insulation being suitable for wet use is an essential aspect of maintaining safety standards in electrical installations.

4. Which of the following is a type of electrical locking mechanism?

A. Magnetic locks

B. Mechanical locks

C. Combination locks

D. Deadbolts

Magnetic locks are indeed a type of electrical locking mechanism. They operate using an electromagnet, which generates a magnetic field that holds the locking mechanism in place. This type of lock requires an electrical current to be fed to it in order to maintain its locking state; when the power is turned off, the magnetic force is removed and the door becomes unlocked. Other types of locks mentioned, such as mechanical locks, combination locks, and deadbolts, operate primarily through physical mechanisms and do not rely on electrical power. Mechanical locks utilize internal gears and tumblers to secure a door, while combination locks use a series of dials or keys to unlock, and deadbolts are typically operated by rotating a key or thumb turn without requiring electricity. Thus, magnetic locks stand out as the only option that functions through an electrical system, highlighting their specific role in electronic access control systems.

5. How can EAC systems assist with visitor management?

A. By allowing unlimited access to all visitors

B. By registering and issuing temporary credentials to guests and monitoring their access logs

C. By eliminating the need for identification

D. By reducing the number of staff needed for visitor management

EAC systems significantly enhance visitor management by registering and issuing temporary credentials to guests, which allows for controlled access to specific areas within a facility. This process ensures that only authorized individuals are granted entry, thereby improving security. In addition, EAC systems maintain detailed access logs, which track when and where visitors have accessed certain areas, facilitating easy monitoring and accountability. This level of oversight not only helps in managing the flow of visitors but also provides a historical record that can be referenced for security audits or incident investigations. Therefore, the ability to both credential and monitor access plays a crucial role in effectively managing visitors in a secure and organized manner.

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6. How does a "deadbolt" enhance EAC security?

A. It adds aesthetic value to doors

B. It provides a stronger locking mechanism that is resistant to unauthorized entry

C. It allows electronic access via mobile devices

D. It is easier to install than standard locks

A deadbolt enhances Electronic Access Control (EAC) security primarily by providing a stronger locking mechanism that is resistant to unauthorized entry. Unlike standard spring bolt locks, which can be easily manipulated or forced open, deadbolts have a solid metal bolt that extends deep into the door frame. This construction makes it significantly more difficult for intruders to gain access through physical means, such as picking or bumping the lock. In the context of EAC, deadbolts serve as a critical physical barrier that complements electronic systems, ensuring that even if electronic access systems are bypassed or fail, the deadbolt remains a formidable barrier that enhances overall security. This dual layer of protection—physical and electronic—helps create a more secure environment for sensitive areas.

7. Which factor is not typically considered when establishing budget constraints for an EAC system?

A. Initial installation costs

B. Projected maintenance costs

C. Discounts for volume purchases

D. Insurance rates for excess liabilities

When establishing budget constraints for an Electronic Access Control (EAC) system, the focus is primarily on direct costs related to the implementation and ongoing operation of the system. Options such as initial installation costs, projected maintenance costs, and discounts for volume purchases are directly tied to the budgeting process—these factors influence how much funding is necessary for acquiring and maintaining the EAC system. Initial installation costs encompass expenses for hardware, software, and labor needed to set up the system. Projected maintenance costs account for future expenses related to servicing and updating the system to ensure it continues to function effectively. Discounts for volume purchases can significantly impact budgeting by decreasing overall costs when procuring multiple units or components. Insurance rates for excess liabilities, while important for risk management, do not directly influence the immediate budget for the EAC system itself. This factor is more related to overall business operations and risk exposure rather than the specific financial planning involved in establishing a budget for an electronic access control system. Thus, it is typically not considered a primary factor when directly determining the budget constraints for an EAC project.

8. What does "delayed egress" refer to in an access control system?

A. A system that allows immediate exit from a building

B. A device that opens a door instantly

C. A system that delays door opening for 15 seconds

D. A security feature preventing all egress

Delayed egress refers specifically to a system designed to manage the immediate egress or exit from a building by introducing a delay before the door unlocks. This feature is critical in security situations, allowing for controlled exits, particularly in facilities where unauthorized exit could pose a risk, such as secure environments or high-security areas. The delay, typically around 15 seconds, gives security personnel the opportunity to assess the situation or respond if an unauthorized exit attempt occurs. Thus, the correct option points directly to the operational characteristic of a delayed egress system, which aims to balance safety and security without completely restricting individuals from exiting a building.

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9. What is the application fee for any tech or salesperson?

A. $25

B. $49

C. $75

D. $100

The application fee for any tech or salesperson is set at $49. This fee is established to cover the administrative costs associated with processing license applications and conducting background checks, which are essential in ensuring that all individuals entering the industry meet the necessary qualifications and standards. Understanding this fee is important for anyone aspiring to work in the electronic access control field, as it represents a key step in obtaining the required certification or licensure in Oklahoma. Recognizing the fee structure also highlights the importance of budgeting for the necessary costs related to licensure, which is a fundamental part of the professional landscape in this industry.

10. What is a global system of interconnected computer networks called?

A. The web

B. The Internet

C. A network

D. A server

The term that describes a global system of interconnected computer networks is the Internet. The Internet functions as a vast network that links millions of private, public, academic, business, and government networks across the globe, allowing for the sharing of information and communication through standardized protocols. The Internet supports a wide array of services, including the World Wide Web, email, file transfer, and more. It enables devices around the world to connect and interact, making it essential for modern communication and information dissemination. The significance of the Internet extends beyond just being a collection of networks; it represents a unique infrastructure that facilitates global communication and access to resources. While the web refers to the system of interlinked hypertext documents and multimedia content accessible via the Internet, it only represents a portion of what the Internet encompasses. A network is a more general term that can refer to any collection of interconnected devices or systems, and a server is a specific type of computer that provides data or services to other computers on a network. Thus, the most accurate choice to define the global connectivity of networks is the Internet.

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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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