## Lesson 1 Progress Check

- · Due No due date
- Points 100
- Questions 16
- Time Limit 30 Minutes
- · Allowed Attempts Unlimited

## Instructions



This quiz checks your understanding of lesson concepts.

- This is a timed assessment.
- You are allowed multiple attempts.
- Minimum passing score is 80%.

Take the Quiz Again

## **Attempt History**

|        | Attempt   | Time       | Score            |  |
|--------|-----------|------------|------------------|--|
| KEPT   | Attempt 2 | 12 minutes | 93.75 out of 100 |  |
| LATEST | Attempt 2 | 12 minutes | 93.75 out of 100 |  |
|        | Attempt 1 | 11 minutes | 68.75 out of 100 |  |

(!) Correct answers are hidden.

Score for this attempt: 93.75 out of 100

Submitted Nov 1 at 6:12pm

| This attempt took 12 minutes.  |
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|  |
| Question 1   |
| 6.25 / 6.25 pts  |
| According to JP 1, Vol 1, US strategic interests are frequently described using three categories:  |
| Critical, Vital, and Peripheral  |
| ○ Vital, Semi-vital, and Non-vital   |
| Critical, Vital, and Important   |
| <ul><li>Vital, Important, and Peripheral</li></ul>   |
| This answer is correct.  |
| <ul> <li>Question 2</li> <li>6.25 / 6.25 pts</li> <li>JP 1, Vol 1, introduces the, which describes three broad categories of strategic relationship among the actors in the</li> </ul> |
| operational environment.   |
| o joint functions  |
| <ul> <li>elements of national power</li> </ul>   |
| competition continuum  |
| O joint missions   |
| This answer is correct.  |
|  |
| Question 3   |
| 6.25 / 6.25 pts  |
| According to JP 1, Vol 1, which of the following factors is strategically important when implementing forcible action?   |
| The joint force commander must determine a fixed amount of time the forcible action will take to accomplish the objectives.  |
| Air superiority must be achieved prior to any other joint force commander objective.   |
| The Joint Force Commander objectives must have a task and purpose.   |

There must be national will to win and the means available to do it decisively. This answer is correct. Question 4 6.25 / 6.25 pts According to Major Holland's article, "Kobayashi Maru delivers 'coalition friendly' Platform," coalition-focused applications being developed for U.S. military personnel are now available at various coalition partner space operations centers around the globe, specifically those who are part of the FVEY Alliance. These FVEY (or "Five Eye") nations include Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and France. Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Australia, New Zealand, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Australia, Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. This answer is correct. Question 5 6.25 / 6.25 pts According to Major Holland's article, "Kobayashi Maru delivers 'coalition friendly' Platform," the Space Command and Control Program Office has just developed A cloud-native platform that allows coalition space systems to host US space systems. A cloud-native platform called "Kobayashi Maru" that translates coalition security protocols into US secret-compatible code. A cloud-based platform developed by the Air Force computer scientists at Wright Patterson AFB that can communicate with both coalition and U.S. Space systems. A cloud-native platform that leverages commercial best practices, cutting-edge deployment technologies and requisite security procedures to provide a resilient operational backbone in order to host coalition-focused Space C2 capabilities.

https://canvas.asu.edu/courses/202384/quizzes/1529165

This answer is correct.

Question 6

6.25 / 6.25 pts

AFPD 3-14 *Counterspace Operations* states that space support to operations function provides capabilities to aid, protect, enhance and complement the activities of other military forces, as well as intelligence, civil, and commercial users. Space support to operations capabilities include \_\_\_\_\_\_

- Denial, degradation, and deception.
- ISR, launch detection, missile tracking, and satellite communications.
- ISR, target tracking, target engagement, and assessment.
- Missile tracking, missile engagement, and missile destruction.

This answer is correct.

Question 7

6.25 / 6.25 pts

In his article "To Enable and Sustain: Pacific Air Forces' Theater Security Cooperation as a Line of Operation," Lt Col Warner states that the key to PACAF's successful contribution to Operation Damayan is a result of its

- Joint Strategic Capabilities Plan.
- Contingency plan.
- Theater security cooperation line of operation.
- Strategic 5-year plan.

This answer is correct.

Question 8

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to JP 3-12, *Cyberspace Operations*, which of the following may complicate the planning of cyberspace operations (CO) when multinational partner nations are involved?



National agendas of the partner nations may differ significantly from the US National standards and foreign laws, as well as interpretation of international laws pertaining to CO, may differ.

- All the answers are correct.
- National standards and foreign laws, as well as interpretation of international laws pertaining to CO, may differ.
- Nations without established CO doctrine may need to be advised of the potential benefits of CO and assisted in integration into the planning process.

This answer is correct.

Question 9

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to Tewell In his article "Assessing the U.S. Aircraft Carrier Gap in the Gulf,"

There are times when short-term risk needs to be taken by removing aircraft carriers from operational theaters in order to maintain and revitalize the carrier fleets.

Marine aircraft carrier strike forces can deploy to cover the gap in Naval carrier task force rotations.

Small extensions to aircraft carrier deployments, when added together across the fleet, will act as a bridge to extend combat coverage across the operational theaters.

USAF Combat fighter wings can deploy to adequately cover the carrier gaps created by departing carrier task forces from operational theaters.

This answer is correct.

Question 10

6.25 / 6.25 pts

In "Rethinking the Cyber Domain and Deterrence," Dorothy Denning posits there are two approaches to creating an effective cyber deterrent. What are those two approaches?

- Unilaterally deciding a deterrence framework and applying virtual leverage.
- Focus on specific classes of cyber weapon and use of established regimes.
- Future casting to foresee future cyber weapons and virtual isolationism.

| Flexible articulate networks and the "globalization" of the cyber commons.  |
|---|
| This answer is correct.  II  Question 11 6.25 / 6.25 pts In "Air Advising in Afghanistan," Colonel Douglas and Dr. Ritschel point out that a couple of large impediments to innovation are  |
| the lack of consistent funding and spare parts.   |
| the inexperience and enthusiasm of the younger Afghan aircrew.  |
| the Afghan culture that frowns on questioning authority as well as the previously adopted Soviet military model that, unlike many Western counterparts, is less flexible and more top-down driven.  |
| the USAF training model is very specific and inflexible.  |
| This answer is correct.   |
| Question 12 6.25 / 6.25 pts The 2017 OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE Report to Congress listed "Security" as one of the key challenges, and within the "security" category, the key issues included  feeding the hungry Iraqis.  Iraq's counter terrorism service needs rebuilding.  reducing the amount of human trafficking.  demining all areas north of the Euphrates. |
| This answer is correct.   |
| iii Question 13 6.25 / 6.25 pts   |

| According to Cohen's article "The Future of COIN," when considering Cyber operations, the Air Force's and other electronic warfare assets must be factored into the COIN fight.  |
|--|
| ○ HC-130P Combat King II   |
| ○ MC-130J Commando II  |
| ○ EC-130J Commando Solo  |
| ● EC-130H Compass Call   |
| This answer is correct.  IncorrectQuestion 14  0 / 6.25 pts  |
| According to Joint Publication 3-24, <i>Counterinsurgency</i> , Air Operations' ability to quickly support ground forces can reduce the risk to dispersed ground units, lower the need for mutual support between ground units, and therefore decrease overall troop requirements. |
| However, what related risk must joint air planners consider and balance?   |
| The risk of popular support "drift" toward insurgents due to fewer friendly forces.  |
| The risk of unmanageable span-of-control issues in the C2 structure.   |
| The risk of catastrophic tactical surprise of dispersed ground forces.   |
| The risk of unplanned ordnance shortfalls for precision guided weapons.  |
| This answer is incorrect. Please review Lesson 1, Objective 6.   |
|  |
| Question 15  |
| 6.25 / 6.25 pts  |
| During stability operations, coalition aircraft conduct periodic missions to eliminate suspected insurgent leaders and weapons caches. Which spacepower role is most associated with this effort?  |
| Area of interest monitoring  |
| Warning of attack  |
| Satellite communications   |

Enable precision strikes

This answer is correct.

Question 16

6.25 / 6.25 pts

According to Cohen's article "The Future of COIN," a recent experiment where the Air Force practiced temporarily running the Combined Air Operations Center (CAOC) for the Middle East out of Shaw AFB, S.C., instead of Al Udeid AB Qatar, resulted in

- A successful demonstration that airmen could manage aircraft just as well from the other side of the world should the CAOC ever be threatened.
- Near mission failure as Shaw air operations center personnel lost situational awareness of real-time threats in theater.
- Total failure, as the Theater Battle Management Core System (TBMCS) software crashed shortly after the Shaw air operations center took control.
- Mixed success, as theater sorties continued supporting coalition forces, but friction did slow response times.

This answer is correct.

Quiz Score: 93.75 out of 100