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PUBLICATION

EXAM-TM10-PRE



PRE-TEST — SL 1: MAVEN USER

Maven Smart System (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY EUROPE AND AFRICA
(USAREUR-AF)
Wiesbaden, Germany

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PRE-TEST — SL 1: MAVEN USER

MAVEN SMART SYSTEM (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

Field	Detail
Course	SL 1: Maven User
Form	Pre-Test
Level	SL 1 (Foundational)
Audience	All personnel — all MOS/branches, officer and enlisted
Time Allowed	30 minutes
Passing Score	N/A — diagnostic only

INSTRUCTIONS

This diagnostic assessment establishes your baseline knowledge before training. Your score does not affect course eligibility. Answer honestly — results help the instructor tailor instruction to gaps.

SECTION 1 — MULTIPLE CHOICE

Circle the letter of the best answer. (2 points each)

1. A data system that allows users to view, filter, and interact with unit data through a structured interface is most accurately described as:

- A. A data-driven operational platform
- B. A word processing application
- C. A classified messaging system
- D. A logistics scheduling tool

2. You attempt to access a shared Army data system and receive an error message. The FIRST action you should take is:

- A. Call the system vendor's support line
- B. Attempt to log in three more times using different passwords
- C. Submit a help desk ticket immediately without attempting any troubleshooting
- D. Check whether your credentials and access permissions are valid for that system

3. In most Army data systems, "authentication" refers to:

- A. The process of approving a data access request
- B. Verifying the identity of a user before granting system access
- C. Encrypting data during transmission
- D. Assigning a classification marking to a document

4. A CAC (Common Access Card) is primarily used in Army IT systems to:

- A. Authenticate user identity for secure system access
- B. Provide physical access to motor pools only
- C. Store unclassified unit rosters
- D. Replace the requirement for a system password on all networks

5. Which of the following BEST describes a "dashboard" in a data platform context?

- A. A physical display board in a TOC showing hand-drawn charts
- B. A configurable visual interface displaying key metrics and data summaries
- C. A spreadsheet with all unit data exported to a shared drive
- D. A secure chat application for sharing operational information

6. When working with operational data in an Army system, classification markings are important because:

- A. They indicate which office created the document
- B. They tell the user which network the data originated from
- C. They specify the authorized handling, distribution, and export procedures for the data
- D. They are only relevant for SCI-level material and can be ignored for CUI data

7. A "filter" in a data application allows a user to:

- A. Remove corrupt records from a dataset permanently
- B. Merge two data tables into one combined view
- C. Export all data to a PDF for offline review
- D. Narrow the displayed data to records matching specific criteria

8. You need to submit a status update for your unit's equipment in a data system. The feature that typically allows a user to submit or modify data is called:

- A. An Action
- B. A transform
- C. A pipeline
- D. A branch

9. Which of the following is a common reason a user might receive a "403 Forbidden" error when accessing a data system?

- A. The system is undergoing scheduled maintenance
- B. The user's session has timed out due to inactivity
- C. The user lacks the required permissions to access the requested resource
- D. The network connection dropped during the request

10. "Data quality" in the context of operational data most directly refers to:

- A. The visual appearance and formatting of reports
- B. The accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data
- C. The speed at which data is transmitted across the network
- D. The number of users who have access to the data

11. In an Army unit, which of the following tasks is MOST likely to involve direct use of a data management platform?

A. Conducting individual PT assessments B. Tracking equipment readiness and maintenance status across the unit C. Writing a counseling statement for a Soldier D. Scheduling leave for personnel using a paper DA 31

12. A "dataset" is best described as:

A. A single data point or measurement B. A type of database software C. A secure folder on a classified network drive D. A collection of related data organized in a structured format

13. Which of the following BEST describes the concept of "role-based access control" in a data system?

A. Only the system administrator can view any data B. All users have equal access to all data in the system C. A user's access to data is determined by their assigned role within the system D. Access is granted based on time of day and network availability

14. When exporting data from an Army operational system, the FIRST consideration should be:

A. Whether the export is authorized based on the data's classification and handling instructions B. The file format required by the receiving system C. The size of the file relative to email attachment limits D. Whether the data can be opened on a personal device

15. A chart that displays data values as horizontal or vertical rectangular bars is called:

A. A scatter plot B. A line chart C. A pie chart D. A bar chart

SECTION 2 — SHORT ANSWER

Answer in 2–5 sentences. (6 points each)

SA-1. Describe two ways that a data management platform (like MSS) could improve situational awareness for an S3 shop compared to tracking the same information in spreadsheets.

SA-2. What is a "primary key" in a data context, and why is it important for maintaining data quality?

SA-3. You are an NCO and your unit has been directed to start using a new data platform for equipment tracking. Describe two questions you would ask before your first log-in to ensure you are set up correctly.

SA-4. In your own words, explain what it means to "filter" data in a table or chart, and describe a practical military example where filtering would be useful.

SA-5. Why is it important for Army data systems to enforce classification markings at the data level, rather than relying on users to remember what is classified?

SCORING SUMMARY

Section	Questions	Points Each	Total Points
Multiple Choice	15	2	30
Short Answer	5	6	30
Total	—	—	60

Passing: N/A — Pre-test is diagnostic only.

ANSWER KEY — INSTRUCTOR USE ONLY

Do not distribute to students.

Multiple Choice: 1. A — A data-driven operational platform is the correct category; the other options are unrelated system types. 2. D — Credential/permission verification is the correct first troubleshooting step before escalating. 3. B — Authentication is identity verification; authorization is the approval of access. 4. A — CAC provides PKI-based identity authentication for secure system access. 5. B — A dashboard is a configurable visual summary interface; the other options are not dashboards. 6. C — Classification markings govern authorized handling, distribution, and export procedures. 7. D — Filtering narrows displayed records to those matching specified criteria without deleting data. 8. A — An Action is the platform feature that allows users to submit or modify data. 9. C — 403 Forbidden indicates insufficient permissions, not timeout (401/session) or maintenance. 10. B — Data quality encompasses accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data itself. 11. B — Equipment readiness tracking is a primary data platform use case in Army units. 12. D — A dataset is a structured collection of related data records. 13. C — Role-based access control assigns permissions based on role, not individual or time. 14. A — Classification and authorized handling review must precede any export action. 15. D — A bar chart uses rectangular bars; the other options describe different chart types.

Short Answer Guidance:

SA-1. Key points (3 of the following for full credit): real-time data vs. static snapshots; multiple users updating simultaneously without version conflicts; automated filtering/sorting vs. manual; visual dashboards vs. manual chart creation; audit trail of changes; cross-unit data visibility. Partial credit (3 pts): identifies one valid point with explanation.

SA-2. Key points: a primary key is a unique identifier for each record in a dataset; it ensures no two records are duplicates of the same entity; it enables accurate joining with other datasets; without it, data could be duplicated or incorrectly merged. Full credit requires definition AND explanation of importance.

SA-3. Key points: any two of — Do I have an account/credentials? What role/permissions am I assigned? What network do I access this from? Are there classification constraints on my role? Who is the data steward for my unit's project? Is there training required before access? Partial credit (3 pts) for one valid question with rationale.

SA-4. Key points: filtering reduces displayed records to those matching a condition without deleting data; practical example should be military-specific (e.g., filter equipment tracker to show only RED readiness items, filter SITREP data to a specific BN, filter personnel by MOS). Full credit requires both explanation and a valid military example.

SA-5. Key points: human error is inevitable under operational stress; automated enforcement ensures consistent compliance regardless of user awareness level; classification markings at the data level prevent unauthorized export even if user forgets to check; audit logs capture access attempts for accountability. Full credit requires at least two distinct reasons.

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