

DRAFT — UNOFFICIAL — NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE

PUBLICATION

EXAM-TM50K-PRE



PRE-TEST — SL 5K: ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE MANAGER

Maven Smart System (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

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

DRAFT — NOT FOR OFFICIAL USE. FOR TRAINING PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.

26 MARCH 2026

DRAFT — UNOFFICIAL — NOT FOR OPERATIONAL USE

PRE-TEST — SL 5K: ADVANCED KNOWLEDGE MANAGER

MAVEN SMART SYSTEM (MSS) — USAREUR-AF

Field	Detail
Course	SL 5K: Advanced Knowledge Manager
Form	Pre-Test
Level	SL 5K (Advanced Specialist)
Audience	Senior knowledge managers / enterprise KMOs; prerequisite: SL 4K + enterprise KM experience
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. "Enterprise KM architecture" at the Corps/Theater level differs from brigade KM primarily in:

- A. The quantity of documents stored in the knowledge system
 B. The complexity of governance, the diversity of organizational units served, cross-echelon knowledge flow design, and the integration of multiple domain-specific KM systems
 C. The classification level of the knowledge managed
 D. The number of KM officers assigned to the enterprise

2. In a federated knowledge system, "cross-domain federation" via "parallel networks" means:

A. Two networks share a single database with synchronized copies at each classification level
B. Users with appropriate clearance can query both networks simultaneously through a single interface
C. Knowledge is automatically replicated from lower to higher classification networks
D. Each classification domain operates its own separate knowledge system — there is no automated bridge between classification levels

3. A "knowledge graph" represents information as:

A. A network of entities (nodes) and the relationships between them (edges), enabling complex relational queries and inference
B. A hierarchical taxonomy of document categories
C. A visual flowchart of the KM process workflow
D. A diagram of the KM system's database schema

4. "AI-assisted doctrine development" in a SL 5K context means:

A. AI generates Draft summaries or proposed doctrine updates that are reviewed and revised by subject-matter experts before any publication or distribution
B. AI automatically generates updated doctrine publications when new lessons are collected
C. AI validates doctrine documents against Army formatting standards
D. AI identifies outdated doctrine paragraphs for human review and deletion

5. STANAG 4778 is relevant to coalition knowledge sharing because:

A. It defines the encryption standard for NATO communications
B. It specifies a standardized format for NATO information management and sharing, enabling interoperability between alliance member knowledge systems
C. It governs the classification handling procedures for NATO SECRET documents
D. It defines the minimum security requirements for coalition network connections

6. "Information sharing agreements" (ISAs) for partner nation knowledge exchange are required because:

A. Partner nation personnel require a separate MSS user account under a separate ISA
B. ISAs provide legal protection against partner nation misuse of shared information
C. Army Regulation 380-5 requires ISAs for all information shared with non-Army organizations
D. Data sovereignty, classification handling, and permitted use of shared information must be formally agreed upon before any knowledge exchange begins — implicit sharing is not authorized

7. "Knowledge risk" in an enterprise KM program refers to:

A. The risk that the KM system is hacked and knowledge is exfiltrated
B. The risk that critical operational knowledge is unavailable when needed — due to failure to capture, personnel departure, system unavailability, or inadequate distribution
C. The risk that classified knowledge is stored at an inappropriate classification level
D. The risk that knowledge products contain factually incorrect information

8. A "knowledge system decommission plan" must be developed before deployment because:

A. Army Regulation requires all software systems to have a decommission plan before ATO approval
B. The decommission plan is reviewed annually as part of the governance cycle
C. The decommission plan defines the backup and recovery procedures for the system
D. Organizational dependencies on a

knowledge system make decommissioning extremely difficult without advance planning — a system without a decommission plan is a long-term liability

9. "KM metrics" for an enterprise knowledge program should include both:

A. Document count and average document length B. Quantitative metrics (usage rate, lesson implementation rate, time-to-retrieve) and qualitative metrics (user-reported relevance, decision support effectiveness) — neither alone is sufficient C. System uptime and search response time D. Number of new lessons added per month and number of SOP updates

10. In a knowledge graph for a theater-level HQ, "schema management at enterprise scale" requires:

A. A single senior KM officer who reviews all schema changes before implementation B. Automatic schema generation from the underlying database structure C. A versioned schema with a formal change control process — entity and relationship definitions are operationally sensitive and uncontrolled schema changes can break downstream queries and pipelines D. A separate schema for each organizational unit in the theater HQ

11. Crossing a classification boundary with knowledge content is governed by which principle?

A. Knowledge products may be shared across classification levels if the content is relevant to the recipient B. Information can be automatically downgraded for partner nation sharing if it contains no marked sensitive passages C. Classification boundary crossing requires prior approval from the Security Officer (SSO/ISSO) — sharing content from a higher to a lower classification network is never automated or assumed D. Classification boundary decisions are made by the originating office, not the receiving KM

12. "Coalition knowledge sharing" via NATO IMP (Information Management Policy) framework requires that shared knowledge products:

A. Be translated into all official NATO languages before sharing B. Be stored in a NATO-hosted knowledge repository C. Meet the partner nation's information requirements as defined in the sharing agreement, be handled per the agreed classification scheme, and be marked with releasability designators D. Be reviewed by NATO SHAPE headquarters before distribution to partner nations

13. "Privacy Act" considerations for aggregated Soldier expertise data apply because:

A. Aggregated data about individual Soldiers' skills, locations, and assignments constitutes a system of records under the Privacy Act, requiring proper notice, access controls, and authorized use B. Expertise profiles are classified as CUI by default C. The Privacy Act applies only to data stored on SIPR D. Personnel data may not be stored in a non-Army system

14. A "knowledge risk register" in an enterprise KM program should capture:

A. All documents that have not been updated in the last 12 months B. Classified knowledge products that require additional access controls C. Known risks to knowledge availability: personnel departure without transfer, single-point-of-failure experts, stale critical SOPs, system dependencies without backup, and

capabilities that will be lost at the next major PCS cycle D. AI-generated knowledge products that have not yet been human-reviewed

15. The most significant long-term risk of an enterprise KM system that lacks a decommission plan is:

A. The organization becomes permanently dependent on the system — even after it no longer serves its purpose, the cost and complexity of decommissioning without a plan makes it effectively undiscardable B. The system will become a security vulnerability as its software ages without updates C. The data stored in the system will become corrupted over time without active maintenance D. The system will be decommissioned by the IT department without KM officer input

SECTION 2 — SHORT ANSWER

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

SA-1. Explain the difference between "cross-domain federation via parallel networks" and "cross-domain bridges" for knowledge sharing between classification levels. Why are bridges prohibited for automated knowledge transfer?

SA-2. A theater KM officer proposes using AI to automatically identify, summarize, and publish lessons from incoming AARs to the theater knowledge base. Describe what is acceptable and what is not acceptable in this proposal, and describe the correct procedure.

SA-3. Describe the information required in an information sharing agreement (ISA) before USAREUR-AF can begin sharing knowledge products with a partner nation KM system. What happens if knowledge is shared before an ISA is in place?

SA-4. Describe how you would design a knowledge graph schema for a theater-level joint operations KM system. What entities would you include, what relationships would you model, and why is the schema itself considered operationally sensitive?

SA-5. Describe the components of an enterprise KM metrics framework that would allow a theater KM officer to brief a corps commander on the effectiveness of the KM program. Include both quantitative and qualitative measures and explain how you would collect them.

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. B — Enterprise KM complexity: governance diversity, cross-echelon flow, multi-system integration. 2. D — Parallel networks = separate systems per domain with no automated bridge between classification levels. 3. A — Knowledge graph = entities (nodes) and relationships (edges)

enabling relational queries. 4. A — AI-assisted doctrine = Draft only, reviewed by SMEs before any publication. 5. B — STANAG 4778 = standardized NATO information management format for alliance interoperability. 6. D — ISA required because data sovereignty, classification handling, and permitted use must be formally agreed. 7. B — Knowledge risk = risk of critical knowledge being unavailable when needed. 8. D — Without decommission plan, organizational dependencies make the system effectively permanent. 9. B — KM metrics require both quantitative and qualitative measures. 10. C — Enterprise schema requires versioned, formal change control — schema changes can break downstream systems. 11. C — Classification boundary crossing requires SSO/ISSO approval — never automated. 12. C — Shared knowledge must meet ISA requirements, be handled per agreed classification scheme, and carry releasability designators. 13. A — Aggregated Soldier expertise data is a Privacy Act system of records. 14. C — Knowledge risk register captures personnel departure, single-point-of-failure experts, stale SOPs, system dependencies. 15. A — Lack of decommission plan creates permanent organizational dependency — effectively undiscardable.

Short Answer Guidance:

SA-1. Full credit: parallel networks = each classification domain (NIPR, SIPR, JWICS) maintains its own separate knowledge system; cross-domain bridges = automated connections that transfer content between classification levels without human review; bridges are prohibited for automated transfer because automated bridging can inadvertently transfer classified content to a lower network, bypass classification review, or expose the higher network's architecture; any cross-domain transfer must be a human-controlled, individually reviewed sanitization and re-classification process. Must explain both approaches and the specific risk of bridges for full credit.

SA-2. Full credit: acceptable — AI analyzes incoming AARs and produces Draft lesson summaries, proposes tags, and queues items for KM officer review; NOT acceptable — automatic publishing to the theater knowledge base without human review; correct procedure: AI generates Draft → KM officer queue → qualified SME or KM officer reviews each draft for accuracy, classification, sensitivity, and completeness → approves → status changes to Published → distribution routing runs; AI-generated content is NEVER auto-published regardless of confidence score. Must distinguish acceptable from unacceptable AND state the required procedure.

SA-3. Full credit: required ISA elements — data ownership and sovereignty (who retains rights to shared content); classification handling requirements (how partner handles CUI or equivalent); authorized use restrictions (what partner can do with the information); retention and destruction requirements; incident reporting procedures; authorized user definitions; consequences of sharing before ISA: unauthorized disclosure of Army information to a foreign entity, potential UCMJ or contractual violations, and loss of control over how the information is used or retransmitted. Must include ISA content AND consequences of premature sharing.

SA-4. Full credit: entities — Event (operation, exercise, briefing), LessonsLearned, Doctrine (publication, policy), Unit (echelon, AOR), SME/ExpertiseProfile, DecisionPoint; relationships — Event → generated → LessonsLearned; LessonsLearned → informed → Doctrine update; Unit → owns → LessonsLearned;

SME → hasExpertise → Domain; why schema is operationally sensitive: the entity types and relationship structure reveal what categories of knowledge the theater tracks, which units are linked to which operations, and what decision points the command considers significant — adversaries could use this structure to understand command priorities and information flows. Partial credit (3 pts) for entities without relationship modeling or sensitivity rationale.

SA-5. Full credit: quantitative — lesson submission rate per period; lessons implemented vs. identified (implementation rate); time-to-retrieve for a standard knowledge query; system uptime; SOP update currency (% updated within last 12 months); qualitative — user survey: "Did the KM system help you find the information you needed?" (1-5 scale); SME-assessed relevance of top-retrieved lessons; commander feedback on decision support quality; collection methods: automated system metrics from MSS; quarterly user survey; semi-annual interview of section KMOs; commander assessment at quarterly review. Both quantitative and qualitative measures with collection methods required for full credit.

USAREUR-AF Operational Data Team TM-50K Pre-Test | Version 1.0 | March 2026