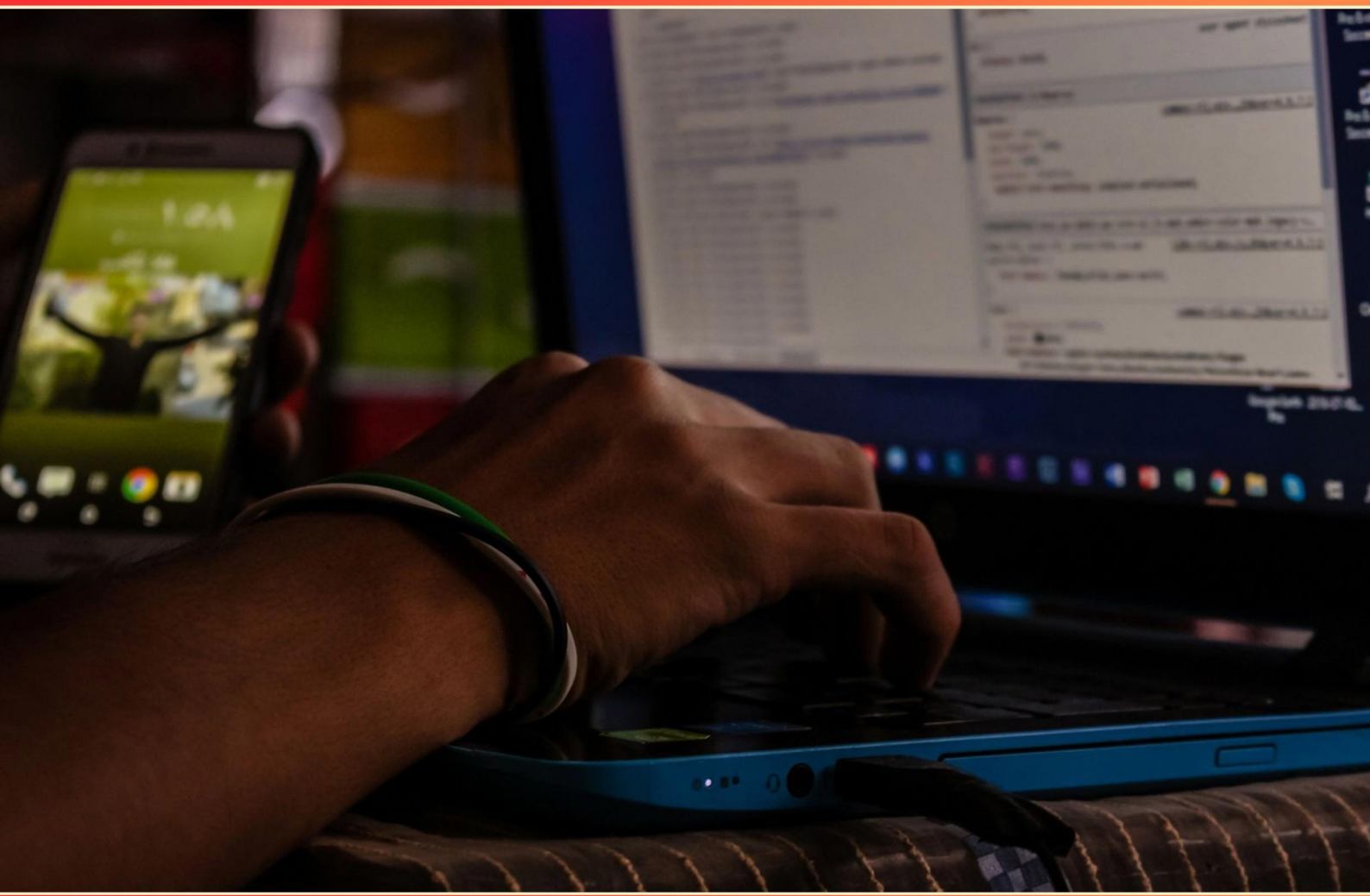
# PERFORM USER ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT PHASE 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

https://performuseracctmgmt.examzify.com

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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. During onboarding of a new employee, which action specifically contributes to enforcing access security?**

A. Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication

B. Submit Request

C. Sync HR Data

D. Set Group Memberships

**2. What should you check before modifying a user account?**

A. Verify data accuracy of information input

B. Move user account object to wrong position within the directory service structure

C. Update firmware on the device

D. Ignore regulatory guidance

**3. The Exchange Admin Center primarily serves as what?**

A. A web-based management console for Exchange Server

B. A file explorer

C. A video conferencing tool

D. A data analytics platform

**4. What training is submitted with the DD Form 2875?**

A. IT Security Policy Review

B. Physical Security Training

C. Personnel Records Training

D. Cyber Awareness Training, Army IT UAA

**5. Why are security questions not recommended as a primary authentication method?**

A. They are weak and vulnerable to social engineering; prefer MFA or device-based authentication; reserve security questions for secondary verification only.

B. They are the strongest form of authentication.

C. Security questions are required by many regulations.

D. Security questions are faster than MFA and should be used as primary.

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**6. What should training and awareness for account management cover?**

A. One-time onboarding training is enough.

B. Regular training on policies, phishing awareness, password hygiene, MFA usage, and incident response.

C. Training should focus only on password changes.

D. Training is unnecessary if IT provides automation.

**7. What is a privileged access management (PAM) concept in account management?**

A. Controls for high-risk accounts, requiring just-in-time access, approval workflows, session recording.

B. A method to permanently grant admin rights without reviews.

C. A system to store passwords in plain text.

D. A policy to disable MFA for privileged users.

**8. Who has access to ATCTS?**

A. Only military personnel

B. Contractors only

C. Military personnel, DoD Civilians and Contractors

D. DoD Civilians only

**9. What is the first step in the user onboarding workflow for account creation?**

A. Gather required attributes (name, email, role)

B. Verify eligibility

C. Assign initial access

D. Create the account in the directory

**10. Which statement correctly describes the flow of SAML-based single sign-on?**

A. It enables user authentication via cookie-based sessions in the service provider

B. It returns a security assertion from the identity provider to the service provider to grant access

C. It stores user passwords in plaintext on the service provider

D. It uses SAML to request a password from the user

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. During onboarding of a new employee, which action specifically contributes to enforcing access security?

A. Enforce Multi-Factor Authentication

B. Submit Request

C. Sync HR Data

D. Set Group Memberships

*Enforcing multi-factor authentication strengthens access security from day one by requiring more than just a password to sign in. MFA adds a second verification factor—like a code from an authenticator app, a hardware token, or a biometric check—so even if a password is compromised, an attacker still can't access the account. This layered defense is especially important during onboarding when new accounts are being created and exposed to systems. Other onboarding actions support provisioning and permissions but don't directly add this extra line of defense at login. Submitting the onboarding request starts the process, syncing HR data keeps attributes accurate for provisioning, and setting group memberships assigns what resources the user can access. Without MFA, those steps alone don't enforce the stronger authentication that protects accounts at sign-in.*

## 2. What should you check before modifying a user account?

A. Verify data accuracy of information input

B. Move user account object to wrong position within the directory service structure

C. Update firmware on the device

D. Ignore regulatory guidance

*Before modifying a user account, verify the data you plan to change is accurate. This ensures you're editing the correct user and applying the right attributes (such as identity details, role, group memberships, and access rights). Correct input prevents accidental changes that could grant too much or too little access, cause authentication problems, or disrupt services tied to that account. The other options aren't about preparing a user account change: moving the account within the directory structure is an operational action, updating device firmware is unrelated to account data, and ignoring regulatory guidance would violate policy.*

## 3. The Exchange Admin Center primarily serves as what?

A. A web-based management console for Exchange Server

B. A file explorer

C. A video conferencing tool

D. A data analytics platform

*The Exchange Admin Center is a web-based management console for administering Exchange Server. It provides a browser-based interface that lets administrators configure and manage mailboxes, distribution groups, permissions, mail flow rules, and other settings without needing to run commands in a shell. This makes it the primary portal for performing everyday Exchange administration tasks. It's not a file explorer, a video conferencing tool, or a data analytics platform, which are unrelated functions.*

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## 4. What training is submitted with the DD Form 2875?

A. IT Security Policy Review

B. Physical Security Training

C. Personnel Records Training

D. Cyber Awareness Training, Army IT UAA

*When submitting an IT service request on the DD Form 2875, you must attach evidence of cybersecurity readiness and a signed user agreement. The best fit is Cyber Awareness Training, Army IT UAA, because these two items are the required documentation to accompany the form: Cyber Awareness Training shows you understand basic cyber risks and how to handle data securely, and the Army IT UAA (User Agreement) confirms you will follow the IT policies and security controls governing Army systems. Without these, the request isn't eligible for processing. Other trainings listed aren't part of what the form requires to move the request forward.*

## 5. Why are security questions not recommended as a primary authentication method?

A. They are weak and vulnerable to social engineering; prefer MFA or device-based authentication; reserve security questions for secondary verification only.

B. They are the strongest form of authentication.

C. Security questions are required by many regulations.

D. Security questions are faster than MFA and should be used as primary.

*Security questions are weak as a primary authentication method because they rely on information that can be easily obtained or guessed. Attackers can use social engineering to coax legitimate details from you or a help desk, and many common questions have answers that are publicly available or can be found through a quick search, social media, or past data breaches. People also tend to reuse the same answers across multiple sites, making a single leaked or guessed answer dangerously effective. The answers are typically static and don't change when other credentials are updated, so once the information is known, it can compromise access across services. That's why stronger protections are preferred: multi-factor authentication or device-based methods require something you have (a hardware token or a trusted device) or something you are (biometrics), adding a second barrier beyond what you know. Security questions can still be useful for secondary verification or account recovery, but they should not be relied on as the main gatekeeper.*

## 6. What should training and awareness for account management cover?

A. One-time onboarding training is enough.

B. Regular training on policies, phishing awareness, password hygiene, MFA usage, and incident response.

C. Training should focus only on password changes.

D. Training is unnecessary if IT provides automation.

*Regular, ongoing training and awareness are essential for account management because security isn't a one-and-done task. People need to know the applicable policies, how to recognize phishing and social engineering, how to maintain strong credentials and avoid reuse, how to enable and use multi-factor authentication, and what to do when something suspicious or a potential incident occurs. This combination builds good habits, keeps everyone up to date as threats evolve, and reduces the chance that an attacker exploits human factors. One-time onboarding misses the ongoing need to reinforce safe practices; focusing only on password changes overlooks phishing, MFA, and incident response, which limits effectiveness. Automation helps protect systems, but without informed users who understand policies and proper response, gaps remain.*

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## 7. What is a privileged access management (PAM) concept in account management?

A. Controls for high-risk accounts, requiring just-in-time access, approval workflows, session recording.

B. A method to permanently grant admin rights without reviews.

C. A system to store passwords in plain text.

D. A policy to disable MFA for privileged users.

*Privileged access management focuses on securing and governing privileged accounts through strict controls, time-limited access, formal approvals, and visibility into privileged activity. The described features—controls for high-risk accounts, just-in-time access, approval workflows, and session recording—best capture how PAM reduces risk by limiting when and how admin rights are used and by keeping auditable records. Granting admin rights permanently without reviews bypasses essential oversight and the principle of least privilege. Storing passwords in plain text violates basic security and proper vaulting practices PAM relies on. Disabling MFA for privileged users weakens authentication and goes against the strong access controls PAM enforces.*

## 8. Who has access to ATCTS?

A. Only military personnel

B. Contractors only

C. Military personnel, DoD Civilians and Contractors

D. DoD Civilians only

*Access to ATCTS is governed by need-to-know and appropriate authorization, not by one specific group. Military personnel rely on ATCTS for operations and command decisions, so they naturally have access. DoD civilians are part of the workforce with the same clearance and training requirements as military members for many roles, so they also need access. Contractors provide essential maintenance, development, and support for the system, and they gain access under security and contract requirements to fulfill those duties. Because each group can have a legitimate need to use ATCTS and must meet the same security controls, all three categories access the system when properly authorized.*

## 9. What is the first step in the user onboarding workflow for account creation?

A. Gather required attributes (name, email, role)

B. Verify eligibility

C. Assign initial access

D. Create the account in the directory

*Collecting the basic user information is the starting point because you need a concrete identity to begin any provisioning. This step captures essential attributes like name, email, and role, which create a unique user record and establish the foundation for everything that follows. With these details, you can verify the person's eligibility, actually create the account in the directory, and determine the appropriate initial access. If you don't have these core attributes, you can't reliably identify the user, you can't determine what permissions to grant, and you can't even create a valid directory entry, so all subsequent steps depend on having this information first.*

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**10. Which statement correctly describes the flow of SAML-based single sign-on?**

A. It enables user authentication via cookie-based sessions in the service provider

B. It returns a security assertion from the identity provider to the service provider to grant access

C. It stores user passwords in plaintext on the service provider

D. It uses SAML to request a password from the user

*SAML-based single sign-on revolves around the identity provider issuing a security assertion to the service provider after the user has been authenticated. Once the IdP verifies the user, it creates a SAML assertion that proves the user's identity (and can carry attributes), signs it, and sends it to the service provider. The service provider validates that assertion and, if valid, establishes a session for the user so access is granted. This flow is captured by the description of returning a security assertion from the identity provider to the service provider to grant access. Cookie-based SP sessions can occur afterward, but they describe how the SP maintains access, not the core SSO mechanism. Storing passwords in plaintext on the service provider and using SAML to request a password from the user are not part of how SAML SSO works; passwords aren't shared with the SP, and SAML doesn't request a password from the user after the initial authentication.*

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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:

https://performuseracctmgmt.examzify.com

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

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