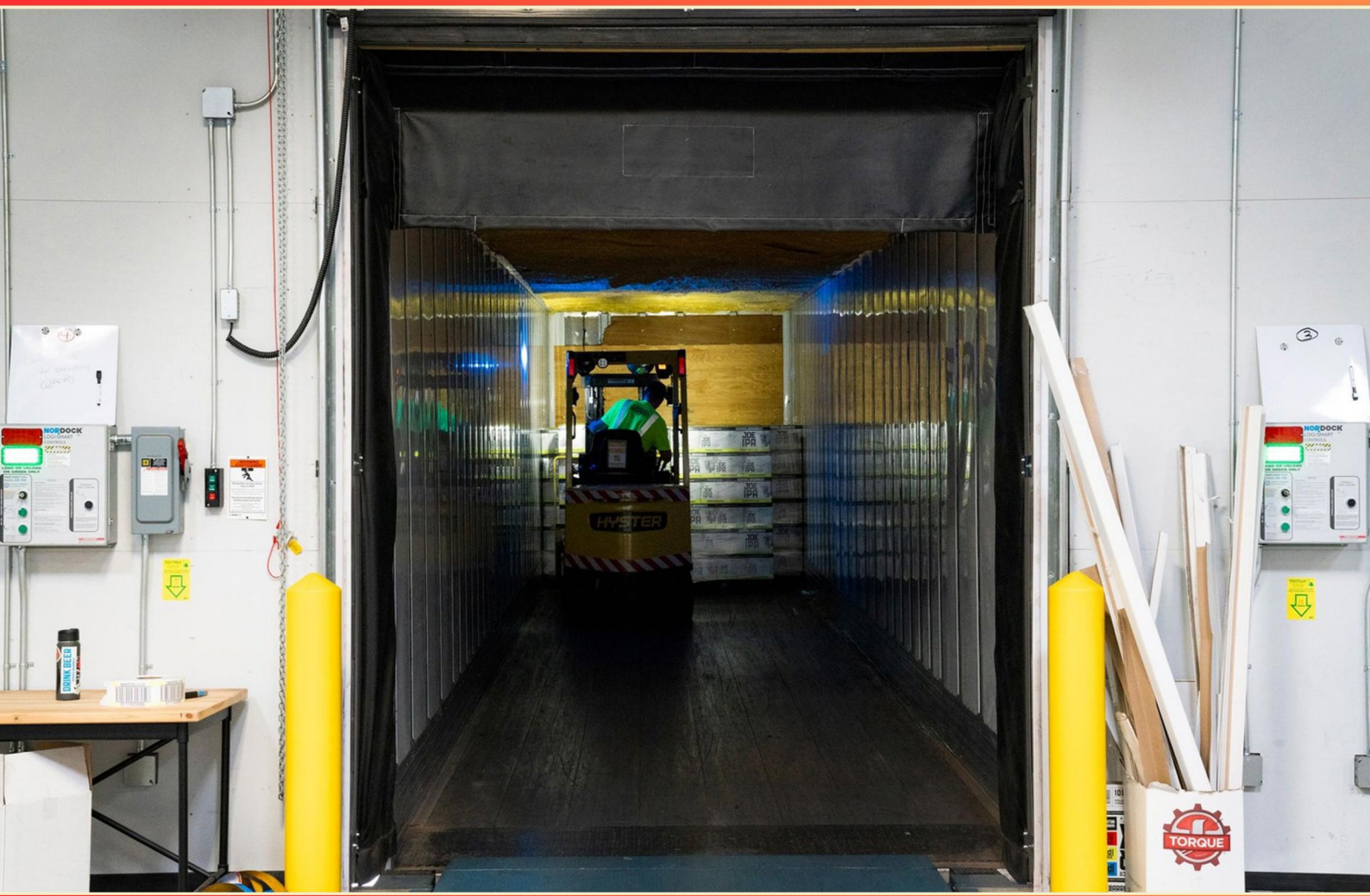
DEFENSE PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY SYSTEM (DPAS) 1020 CUSTOMIZATION PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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https://dpas1020customization.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.

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!

Questions

1. Which factors determine sensitive assets?

A. CIIC codes and Pilferable mark

B. CIIC codes only

C. Pilferable mark only

D. Asset value

2. A Sys Id can be deleted even if it is being used by an asset.

A. Always

B. Never

C. False

D. Indeterminate

3. What is NIIN and how is it used in asset records?

A. NIIN is a random asset tag

B. NIIN is a location code

C. NIIN uniquely identifies a weapon system item; combined with serial for asset to track accountability.

D. NIIN is a vendor code for orders

4. The Report/Form Message is free-form text that is created for later use.

A. It Is Stored As A Binary File

B. It Is Free-Form Text Created For Later Use

C. It Must Be Fixed Template

D. It Is Automatically Deleted After Use

5. An Acquisition Program association can be deleted regardless of CIP usage.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if CIP is active

D. Only if CIP is not used

6. What data formats are supported for bulk data import into DPAS 1020?

A. CSV and Excel templates

B. JSON files

C. XML files

D. PDF forms

7. Which principle guides access control in DPAS 1020?

A. Need-to-know

B. Separation of duties

C. Least privilege

D. Mandatory access control

8. When revoking a user's access, why should audit trails be updated?

A. To ensure traceability of access changes for security and compliance.

B. To improve UI aesthetics.

C. To reduce server load.

D. To increase data redundancy.

9. Dspsl stands for which term in the system?

A. Disposal Status

B. Disposal Schedule

C. Disposal Activity

D. Disposal System

10. What is the purpose of an Item Master in DPAS?

A. It centralizes item identifiers (NIIN), descriptions, unit of issue, hazard class, and related attributes used across assets.

B. It stores vendor pricing and procurement details.

C. It records incident reports and safety data sheets.

D. It logs disposal actions and asset depreciation.

Answers

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

Explanations

1. Which factors determine sensitive assets?

A. CIIC codes and Pilferable mark

B. CIIC codes only

C. Pilferable mark only

D. Asset value

In DPAS, whether an asset is considered sensitive is determined by two indicators: CIIC codes and the Pilferable mark. The CIIC code shows the level of security and accountability required for the item, indicating how closely it must be controlled, tracked, and stored. The Pilferable mark flags items that are particularly at risk of theft, signaling the need for tighter handling, movement controls, and verification. Using both together provides a complete picture of sensitivity, since some items are sensitive due to security requirements (reflected in the CIIC code) and others are flagged as pilferable for theft risk. Asset value on its own isn't the deciding factor, because high-value items aren't automatically sensitive, and some low-value items can be highly sensitive due to their security implications.

2. A Sys Id can be deleted even if it is being used by an asset.

A. Always

B. Never

C. False

D. Indeterminate

Deleting a Sys Id that is being used by an asset would break the link between that asset and its identifier. The system treats Sys Ids as unique references that assets rely on for correct tracking and history. If you removed the Sys Id while assets still point to it, those assets would end up with a dangling reference, which compromises data integrity and traceability. Because of this, the system does not allow deletion when there are active references. To proceed, you must first remove or reassign all assets that reference the Sys Id (for example, update assets to a different Sys Id or deactivate the Sys Id), and only then can the Sys Id be deleted. This approach preserves consistent, reliable data across the asset records.

3. What is NIIN and how is it used in asset records?

A. NIIN is a random asset tag

B. NIIN is a location code

C. NIIN uniquely identifies a weapon system item; combined with serial for asset to track accountability.

D. NIIN is a vendor code for orders

National Item Identification Number (NIIN) is the nine-digit identifier that uniquely identifies an item within the DoD supply system. In asset records, the NIIN specifies what item you're dealing with (its exact identity across inventories). When you pair that NIIN with the serial number of a specific asset, you can track that individual item through its lifecycle for accountability. So NIIN serves as the unique item identifier, not a random tag, a location code, or a vendor code, and together with a serial number it enables precise asset tracking of each item.

4. The Report/Form Message is free-form text that is created for later use.

A. It Is Stored As A Binary File

B. It Is Free-Form Text Created For Later Use

C. It Must Be Fixed Template

D. It Is Automatically Deleted After Use

The key idea here is that a Report/Form Message is meant to be flexible, user entered text that you create and keep for future use. This free form nature means you can write descriptive notes, details, or comments without being constrained by a predefined template, and you can retrieve and reuse those messages later when generating reports or forms. It's stored as readable text you can edit or append, not as an opaque binary file, and it's not automatically deleted after use—these messages are kept so you can reference them again. That combination—unstructured text you create and save for later use—is why this option is the best fit.

5. An Acquisition Program association can be deleted regardless of CIP usage.

A. True

B. False

C. Only if CIP is active

D. Only if CIP is not used

In DPAS, deletions are not unconditional—dependencies matter. An Acquisition Program association often ties to a Contract Information Package (CIP), and the system enforces referential integrity to protect linked data and maintain a complete audit trail. If CIP usage is active or there are linked CIP records, the association cannot be deleted. This means the idea that it can be deleted regardless of CIP usage is not correct. Deletion is only permissible when there are no active CIP links or CIP usage, avoiding orphaned records and preserving data integrity.

6. What data formats are supported for bulk data import into DPAS 1020?

A. CSV and Excel templates

B. JSON files

C. XML files

D. PDF forms

Bulk data import into DPAS 1020 relies on structured, tabular templates. CSV and Excel templates provide a straightforward, table-based format with a header row that maps directly to the system's data fields. Each row represents a single record and each column corresponds to a field, which makes bulk ingestion efficient and easy to validate. These formats are widely supported, easy to generate from existing data, and handle large datasets well, with clear error reporting when something doesn't align with expected field definitions. JSON and XML introduce hierarchical structures that require additional parsing and transformation to fit a flat row-and-column import, adding complexity to bulk loads. PDF forms, on the other hand, are human-facing and not suited to automated bulk data extraction, making them unreliable for large-scale imports. So the preferred option for bulk import is CSV and Excel templates because they are simple, compatible with DPAS's data field mapping, and scalable for large datasets.

7. Which principle guides access control in DPAS 1020?

A. Need-to-know

B. Separation of duties

C. Least privilege

D. Mandatory access control

Least privilege is the guiding principle for DPAS 1020 access control. The idea is to grant each user only the minimum permissions necessary to perform their duties, which reduces the risk if an account is compromised and makes auditing clearer. In DPAS, access is tied to roles and tasks, ensuring someone can do their job without extra rights that could expose sensitive data or functionality. Need-to-know is related in that it restricts access to specific data, but it operates under the broader goal of least privilege rather than defining the main rule. Separation of duties focuses on preventing fraud by dividing responsibilities, not on limiting each user's access to the minimum necessary. Mandatory access control is a specific model; the primary guidance for DPAS 1020 remains granting the least privileges.

8. When revoking a user's access, why should audit trails be updated?

A. To ensure traceability of access changes for security and compliance.

B. To improve UI aesthetics.

C. To reduce server load.

D. To increase data redundancy.

Updating audit trails when a user's access is revoked maintains traceability of who changed permissions, when it happened, and what was changed. This creates a complete record that security teams can rely on to verify that revocation occurred promptly and correctly, hold approvers and administrators accountable, and investigate any incidents. It also satisfies compliance and governance requirements that require auditable evidence of access control changes, making audits and reporting straightforward. Without updating the trail, there can be ambiguity about whether and when access was removed, which weakens security posture and oversight. The other options don't support traceability or governance in the same essential way.

9. Dspsl stands for which term in the system?

A. Disposal Status

B. Disposal Schedule

C. Disposal Activity

D. Disposal System

DSPSL corresponds to the Disposal Activity in DPAS. This term represents the actual actions taken during the disposal process—what was done, who performed it, and when the disposal steps occurred. It's about the activities surrounding disposal, rather than the current state (Disposal Status), the planned timing (Disposal Schedule), or the platform itself (Disposal System). So Disposal Activity is the best fit because it specifically describes the actions executed in the disposal workflow.

10. What is the purpose of an Item Master in DPAS?

A. It centralizes item identifiers (NIIN), descriptions, unit of issue, hazard class, and related attributes used across assets.

B. It stores vendor pricing and procurement details.

C. It records incident reports and safety data sheets.

D. It logs disposal actions and asset depreciation.

The Item Master in DPAS is the centralized source of truth for item identity and the common attributes used across DPAS assets. It stores item identifiers like the National Item Identification Number (NIIN), item descriptions, unit of issue, hazard class, and related attributes so every part of the system refers to the same data. This standardization enables consistent item identification, accurate inventory and ordering, and reliable safety classification across modules. Vendor pricing and procurement details belong to separate procurement records, incident reports and safety data sheets are part of safety/incident management, and disposal actions with asset depreciation fit into asset lifecycle and accounting workflows. That's why the Item Master's purpose is to standardize identifiers and core item attributes used across DPAS.

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://dpas1020customization.examzify.com

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