

# Perform User Account Management Phase 1 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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

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- 1. 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**
  
- 2. What is the correct structure order for Active Directory schema?**
  - A. Forest - Tree - Domain - Organizational Unit**
  - B. Domain - Forest - Organizational Unit - Tree**
  - C. Organizational Unit - Tree - Forest - Domain**
  - D. Tree - Domain - Forest - Organizational Unit**
  
- 3. SSL and TLS stand for?**
  - A. Secure Socket Layer and Transport Layer Security**
  - B. Secure System Layer and Transport Layer Service**
  - C. Simple Socket Layer and Transport Layer Server**
  - D. Secure Socket Layer and Transport Layer Server**
  
- 4. Who has access to ATCTS?**
  - A. Only military personnel**
  - B. Contractors only**
  - C. Military personnel, DoD Civilians and Contractors**
  - D. DoD Civilians only**
  
- 5. Which function is included in Outlook for planning events?**
  - A. Meeting scheduling**
  - B. Data encryption**
  - C. File compression**
  - D. Command-line scripting**

- 6. Revocability as it pertains to Army IT UAA?**
- A. It means the agreement cannot be revoked once signed.**
  - B. It applies only to physical access to buildings.**
  - C. It guarantees uninterrupted access regardless of behavior.**
  - D. Access to Army resources is a revocable privilege and is subject to content monitoring and security testing.**
- 7. Which statement about Microsoft Exchange Server is correct?**
- A. It is an email server that runs on a Windows Server operating system**
  - B. It is a Linux-based mail router**
  - C. It is a cloud storage service**
  - D. It is a DNS management tool**
- 8. Which statement best describes the domain's role in Active Directory?**
- A. It provides a common directory database and security policies for resources within the domain**
  - B. It stores user passwords**
  - C. It is DNS**
  - D. It is the same as a forest**
- 9. Which information Cyber Awareness Training reinforces best practices to protect?**
- A. Classified, Satellite Data, and Intellectual Property**
  - B. Classified, Unclassified, and Public Data**
  - C. Unclassified, Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI), and PII**
  - D. Classified, Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI), and Personally Identifiable Information (PII)**
- 10. Which of the following is a listed type of user account?**
- A. Visitor/Guest User Account**
  - B. Administrator Domain User**
  - C. Normal User Account**
  - D. Super User Account**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. 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.

## 2. What is the correct structure order for Active Directory schema?

**A. Forest - Tree - Domain - Organizational Unit**

**B. Domain - Forest - Organizational Unit - Tree**

**C. Organizational Unit - Tree - Forest - Domain**

**D. Tree - Domain - Forest - Organizational Unit**

Active Directory is structured with a forest at the top, which defines the overall security boundary and contains all domains and trees. Within a forest, you can have one or more trees, each representing a contiguous namespace. Each tree includes one or more domains, which are the administrative and security boundaries for objects. Inside a domain, Organizational Units are used to organize objects for delegation, policy application, and administration. The schema itself is shared across the entire forest, defined in the forest-wide schema partition and managed by a Schema Master. This means the structure order is forest → tree → domain → Organizational Unit.

## 3. SSL and TLS stand for?

**A. Secure Socket Layer and Transport Layer Security**

**B. Secure System Layer and Transport Layer Service**

**C. Simple Socket Layer and Transport Layer Server**

**D. Secure Socket Layer and Transport Layer Server**

SSL and TLS are names for protocols that secure communications over a network. SSL stands for Secure Sockets Layer and TLS stands for Transport Layer Security. TLS is the modern successor to SSL, providing stronger encryption and security improvements, and most current connections use TLS. The option that matches these expansions is correct, because it pairs Secure Sockets Layer with its SSL acronym and Transport Layer Security with TLS. Other options use terms like System, Service, or Server, which aren't part of the established acronyms.

#### 4. 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.

#### 5. Which function is included in Outlook for planning events?

- A. Meeting scheduling
- B. Data encryption**
- C. File compression
- D. Command-line scripting

Meeting scheduling is the function in Outlook for planning events. It lets you create a calendar invite, specify the date, time, location, and agenda, and invite attendees. The Scheduling Assistant helps you find a time that works for everyone by showing their availability, making coordination smoother. It also tracks RSVPs and updates attendees if details change, which is essential for organizing meetings. Data encryption protects the security and privacy of messages, not the process of planning events. File compression relates to reducing file size for storage or transfer, not scheduling. Command-line scripting falls outside the typical Outlook event-planning workflow and is more about automation or development tasks.

#### 6. Revocability as it pertains to Army IT UAA?

- A. It means the agreement cannot be revoked once signed.
- B. It applies only to physical access to buildings.
- C. It guarantees uninterrupted access regardless of behavior.
- D. Access to Army resources is a revocable privilege and is subject to content monitoring and security testing.**

Access to Army IT resources is treated as a privilege that can be withdrawn if a user violates policies, raises security concerns, or engages in misuse. The Authorized User Agreement (UAA) sets expectations for acceptable use, security responsibilities, and the controls in place to protect information. Because of that, access isn't guaranteed forever and can be revoked, and it may be monitored and subjected to security testing to detect and prevent improper use. That makes the statement describing access as a revocable privilege that is subject to content monitoring and security testing the best fit. It reflects how IT access is managed in a defense environment: privileges granted to users are conditional and continuously overseen to maintain security. The other options imply irrevocability, limit access only to physical spaces, or promise uninterrupted access regardless of behavior, none of which align with how UAA and Army IT security operate.

**7. Which statement about Microsoft Exchange Server is correct?**

- A. It is an email server that runs on a Windows Server operating system**
- B. It is a Linux-based mail router**
- C. It is a cloud storage service**
- D. It is a DNS management tool**

Microsoft Exchange Server is a messaging server that handles email, calendar, and contacts for an organization, and it runs on Windows Server operating systems. It relies on Active Directory for managing user accounts and permissions and supports both on-premises and hybrid deployments with cloud services. This distinguishes it from Linux-based mail routers, cloud storage services, or DNS management tools, which are not Exchange.

**8. Which statement best describes the domain's role in Active Directory?**

- A. It provides a common directory database and security policies for resources within the domain**
- B. It stores user passwords**
- C. It is DNS**
- D. It is the same as a forest**

In Active Directory, a domain defines a security boundary and a namespace. It contains a shared directory database that stores objects such as users, groups, computers, and resources, along with their attributes. It also houses the security policies applied to those objects via Group Policy, so you can manage permissions and settings consistently for everything within that domain. This combination—a common directory database plus domain-specific security policies—is what lets administrators control access and configuration for all resources in the domain, with domain controllers ensuring consistent replication of this data. DNS is used for name resolution and locating domain controllers, but the domain itself is not the DNS service. Passwords are stored as part of the directory, but describing the domain as simply storing passwords is too narrow; the domain's role is broader, encompassing the directory and policies. A forest, meanwhile, is a higher-level collection of domains that share a schema and global catalog.

9. Which information Cyber Awareness Training reinforces best practices to protect?
- A. Classified, Satellite Data, and Intellectual Property
  - B. Classified, Unclassified, and Public Data
  - C. Unclassified, Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI), and PII
  - D. Classified, Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI), and Personally Identifiable Information (PII)**

Cyber Awareness Training focuses on protecting information across different levels of sensitivity, emphasizing the most protection-relevant categories. The strongest emphasis is on safeguarding Classified data, which demands the strictest controls; Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI), which is sensitive and requires careful handling even though it isn't classified; and Personally Identifiable Information (PII), which directly affects individuals' privacy and safety. Training teaches the practices to protect these types—such as proper labeling, access controls, encryption, secure storage, and correct disposal—so employees can apply the right safeguards in real-world situations. Other choices mix in data that isn't always protected to the same extent, like public data, or omit a critical category (Classified or PII-related concerns), which doesn't align with the comprehensive protection mindset the training aims to instill.

10. Which of the following is a listed type of user account?
- A. Visitor/Guest User Account**
  - B. Administrator Domain User
  - C. Normal User Account
  - D. Super User Account

Understanding common user account types and privilege levels helps. A Guest or Visitor account is a standard, predefined category used in many systems to grant temporary, limited access without a personal profile. It's listed as a distinct type because it represents a specific, low-privilege role that can be enabled or disabled independently of regular user accounts. The other options describe roles or broad classifications rather than a specific listed account type in many practice contexts, so they aren't the standard listed type in this question.

## 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](mailto: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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