User Account Management 25B 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

1. **How many parts are there in an Army IT User Access Agreement?**

   A. 2

   B. 3

   C. 4

   D. 5

2. **What is the purpose of a security policy in User Account Management?**

   A. To develop social media strategies

   B. To dictate how to use project management tools

   C. To set rules for account creation and monitoring

   D. To create marketing initiatives

3. **What are some potential impacts of poor user account management?**

   A. Increased operational efficiencies

   B. Higher training costs for staff

   C. Security breaches and data loss

   D. Improved user experience

4. **Who typically handles the deletion of accounts during a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) in a tactical environment?**

   A. The Network Administrator

   B. The user themselves

   C. The S6

   D. The Human Resources Department

5. **What is the purpose of a guest account?**

   A. To provide permanent access to all users

   B. To offer temporary access with restricted permissions

   C. To allow administrative access without a password

   D. To keep track of user activity

6. How should an organization manage account termination for employees?

- **A. Notify the user and allow them to keep access**
- **B. Deactivate the account immediately and recover access rights**
- **C. Archive the account without any further action**
- **D. Wait for a grace period before deleting the account**

7. What is a significant risk associated with shared accounts?

- **A. They simplify auditing processes**
- **B. They are easy to manage**
- **C. They create accountability issues**
- **D. They enhance security monitoring**

8. What are the two types of access requested on the SAAR?

- **A. Public and Private**
- **B. Authorized and Privileged**
- **C. Guest and Temporary**
- **D. Standard and Elevated**

9. Which of the following describes a security group in the context of Active Directory?

- **A. A type of user account**
- **B. A method of user training**
- **C. A group granted permissions to resources**
- **D. A backup for user accounts**

10. What is a common outcome of using a password manager for users?

- **A. Increased likelihood of password reuse**
- **B. Stronger password practices through secure storage**
- **C. Higher incidents of forgotten passwords**
- **D. More frequent login failures**

Answers

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

Explanations

1. How many parts are there in an Army IT User Access Agreement?

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

The Army IT User Access Agreement consists of three distinct parts. These parts typically include the identification of user responsibilities, guidelines for proper use of the IT systems, and the consequences of violating the agreement. This structured approach ensures that users are aware of their roles in maintaining security and integrity while using Army IT resources. Each section serves an important purpose: defining expectations, educating users about security practices, and establishing accountability. Understanding this structure helps users comprehend the importance of their actions in relation to the Army's information systems, fostering a culture of security and responsible usage within the organization.

2. What is the purpose of a security policy in User Account Management?

A. To develop social media strategies

B. To dictate how to use project management tools

C. To set rules for account creation and monitoring

D. To create marketing initiatives

The purpose of a security policy in User Account Management is to set rules for account creation and monitoring. This involves establishing guidelines that dictate how user accounts are created, managed, and monitored throughout their lifecycle. A well-defined security policy ensures that only authorized users can access sensitive information and that accounts are monitored for any suspicious activity, which helps in maintaining the integrity and confidentiality of an organization's data. This policy typically includes rules on password creation, user access rights, and the process for deactivating accounts when users leave the organization or no longer need access. By enforcing such rules, a security policy helps mitigate risks associated with unauthorized access and potential data breaches, ultimately contributing to the overall security posture of the organization. Other options do not pertain directly to user account management. For instance, developing social media strategies and creating marketing initiatives do not involve account management principles or security considerations. Similarly, dictating the use of project management tools is unrelated to user account security policies. Each of these tasks falls outside the scope of managing user accounts effectively and securely.

3. What are some potential impacts of poor user account management?

A. Increased operational efficiencies

B. Higher training costs for staff

C. Security breaches and data loss

D. Improved user experience

Poor user account management can lead to security breaches and data loss for several reasons. When user accounts are not properly managed, it can result in weak password policies, unauthorized access to sensitive information, and failure to timely revoke access for former employees. These vulnerabilities can be exploited by malicious actors, leading to data breaches where sensitive corporate data, customer information, or intellectual property is compromised. Moreover, inadequate tracking of user activity can make it difficult to detect unauthorized access in a timely manner, exacerbating the risk of data loss. In contrast, increased operational efficiencies and an improved user experience suggest a well-run user account management system, while higher training costs for staff would likely be a result of inefficiencies rather than a direct impact of poor management. Thus, the identification of security breaches and data loss as a consequence of poor user account management highlights the importance of implementing robust control measures and policies to protect data integrity and confidentiality.

4. Who typically handles the deletion of accounts during a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) in a tactical environment?

A. The Network Administrator

B. The user themselves

C. The S6

D. The Human Resources Department

The deletion of accounts during a Permanent Change of Station (PCS) in a tactical environment is typically handled by the S6, which is the signal or communications section of a military unit. The S6 is responsible for managing all aspects of network and communications systems, including user accounts. When personnel are relocated permanently, the S6 ensures that their accounts are properly deactivated to maintain security and manage resources effectively. This process is crucial in a tactical environment, where security and access management are vital to operational integrity. The S6 has the necessary authority and technical understanding to ensure that all pertinent accounts associated with deploying personnel are removed or deactivated without compromising the operation or creating vulnerabilities in the network. In contrast, while users themselves could technically request account deletions, they typically do not have the authority or access to manage accounts at this level. The Network Administrator may assist, but would often work under the direction of the S6. The Human Resources Department mainly deals with personnel-related functions rather than technical account management in a tactical setting. Thus, the S6 is the most logical and responsible party for handling this key task during a PCS.

5. What is the purpose of a guest account?

A. To provide permanent access to all users

B. To offer temporary access with restricted permissions

C. To allow administrative access without a password

D. To keep track of user activity

The purpose of a guest account is indeed to offer temporary access with restricted permissions. Guest accounts are typically created to allow users who do not have a permanent account, such as visitors or temporary users, to access certain resources or services. Because these users do not require full privileges, guest accounts are limited in what they can do—often restricted to basic functions and information. This helps maintain security and control within a system while still accommodating occasional or temporary users. The restricted nature of guest accounts ensures that sensitive data and critical system functions remain protected. It also allows organizations to monitor and manage guest activity effectively, minimizing the risk of unauthorized access or misuse of resources. This temporary access feature is fundamentally designed to meet the needs of users who may not require a full account but still need some level of interaction with the system.

6. How should an organization manage account termination for employees?

A. Notify the user and allow them to keep access

B. Deactivate the account immediately and recover access rights

C. Archive the account without any further action

D. Wait for a grace period before deleting the account

Managing account termination for employees is a critical aspect of an organization's security and access control policies. When an employee's association with the organization ends, ensuring that their access to sensitive systems and information is promptly and effectively revoked is essential to protect organizational assets. Deactivating the account immediately and recovering access rights is the best practice because it minimizes the risk of unauthorized access. When an employee leaves, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, their knowledge and access to company data could potentially be misused if their accounts remain active. By promptly deactivating the account, the organization ensures that the former employee no longer has any ability to access confidential information, systems, or resources. This approach also streamlines the process of managing access rights, making sure that any permissions or roles associated with the terminated account are handled properly, preventing any potential security vulnerabilities. Other approaches, such as notifying the user and allowing continued access, archiving the account without action, or waiting for a grace period, can expose the organization to unnecessary risks and potential data breaches as they prolong the time during which unauthorized access may occur.

7. What is a significant risk associated with shared accounts?

A. They simplify auditing processes

B. They are easy to manage

C. They create accountability issues

D. They enhance security monitoring

Shared accounts pose significant accountability issues because they are accessed by multiple users without a clear way to track individual actions or changes made by each person. This lack of individual accountability makes it challenging to determine who is responsible for any specific actions, whether they are positive or negative. In scenarios involving security incidents, it becomes problematic to pinpoint the user responsible for changes or breaches, leading to difficulties in troubleshooting and investigating security events. Additionally, shared accounts can encourage complacency among users, as individuals may feel less inclined to be personally responsible for their actions when they believe they are part of a collective group using the same credentials. In contrast, shared accounts do not simplify auditing processes, as tracking activity is made more complex without unique identifiers for each user. They may not necessarily be easier to manage; in fact, managing permissions and the rotation of access credentials can become cumbersome. Security monitoring is typically less effective with shared accounts, as the absence of individual user logs can impede real-time threat detection and response.

8. What are the two types of access requested on the SAAR?

A. Public and Private

B. Authorized and Privileged

C. Guest and Temporary

D. Standard and Elevated

The correct choice is based on the specific classifications of access types that are commonly referenced in user account management and associated request forms like the SAAR (System Authorization Access Request). The terms "Authorized" and "Privileged" distinctly categorize access levels that users may request. Authorized access typically refers to the essential permissions that allow users to perform their assigned functions within a system. This type of access is foundational for daily operational tasks and is essential for routine user activities. Privileged access, on the other hand, often refers to elevated levels of permissions that grant users additional capabilities or broader access than what is typically required for standard operations. This is critical for system administrators, IT staff, or other roles where users need to manage systems, conduct maintenance, or oversee configurations that require heightened levels of clearance. In this context, recognizing the distinction between Authoritative and Privileged access is essential for ensuring that the right individuals have the appropriate level of access needed to perform their duties effectively while also maintaining security protocols within the system.

9. Which of the following describes a security group in the context of Active Directory?

A. A type of user account

B. A method of user training

C. A group granted permissions to resources

D. A backup for user accounts

A security group in Active Directory is a collection of user accounts, computers, and other security groups that are used to manage permissions and access to resources within a network. When a security group is granted permissions, all members of that group inherit those permissions, making it easier to manage access rights to various resources such as files, folders, and printers. This collective approach allows administrators to assign access controls efficiently and effectively. Instead of granting permissions individually to each user, which can be cumbersome and error-prone, administrators can simply add users to the appropriate security group. This structure enhances scalability and simplifies the process of managing user rights across the organization. The other options do not accurately describe the role of security groups. For instance, a type of user account refers specifically to individual user identities within Active Directory, while user training is unrelated to the technical function of groups. A backup for user accounts implies data recovery rather than access management, which is the primary focus of security groups.

10. What is a common outcome of using a password manager for users?

A. Increased likelihood of password reuse

B. Stronger password practices through secure storage

C. Higher incidents of forgotten passwords

D. More frequent login failures

Using a password manager significantly enhances password practices by securely storing and generating complex passwords for users. Password managers encourage the creation of strong, unique passwords for each account, which helps mitigate the risk of security breaches that can occur from using simple or reused passwords across multiple sites. By securely managing credentials, users can avoid the hassle of remembering numerous strong passwords, minimizing the temptation to revert to weaker, easily memorable ones. This leads to an overall improvement in security posture, as individuals are more likely to adopt better password practices with the aid of these tools. In contrast, the other outcomes either represent potential drawbacks or do not align with the primary benefits of utilizing a password manager. For instance, password reuse increases the risk of security vulnerabilities, while incidents of forgotten passwords may actually decrease as a result of using a password manager. Additionally, users experience fewer login failures due to the accuracy and ease of accessing their stored credentials.

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://useracctmgmt25b.examzify.com

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