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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Database Fundamentals: This topic covers database structure types, SQL code development and modification based on scenarios, comparison of scripting methods and environments, and the impact of programming on database operations.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Database Management and Maintenance: Here, you'll learn about monitoring and reporting for database management and performance, common database maintenance processes, documentation production, and relevant tools usage. Lastly, the topic focuses on implementing data management tasks.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Continuity: Finally, this topic covers the importance of disaster recovery techniques. Moreover, the topic explains backup and restore best practices and processes.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Database Deployment: In this topic, you'll find discussions on database planning and design aspects. It also focuses on the implementation, testing, and deployment phases of databases.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Data and Database Security: This topic focuses on data security concepts, governance and regulatory compliance purposes, implementing authentication and authorization policies and best practices. Additionally, the topic discusses database infrastructure security, and understanding types of attacks and their effects on data systems.
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CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q20-Q25):

NEW QUESTION # 20

A database administrator manages a database server that is running low on disk space. A lot of backup files are stored on the server's disks.

Which of the following is the best action for the administrator to take?

- A. Move all the backup files to external disks.
- B. Delete all the backup files except for the most recent one.
- **C. Delete all the backup files that are not required by the backup retention policy.**
- D. Delete all the backup files containing data that is rated as classified.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best action for the administrator to take is to delete all the backup files that are not required by the backup retention policy. This will free up disk space on the server and also comply with the best practices for data backup and recovery. The backup retention policy defines how long the backup files should be kept and when they should be deleted or archived. The other options are either risky, inefficient, or impractical. For example, moving all the backup files to external disks would require additional hardware and time, deleting all the backup files containing data that is rated as classified would compromise data security and compliance, and deleting all the backup files except for the most recent one would limit the recovery options in case of a disaster. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.2 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of database management systems.

NEW QUESTION # 21

(Which of the following statements is TRUNCATE an example of?)

- A. MCL statement
- B. DCL statement
- C. DML statement
- **D. DDL statement**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. DDL statement. CompTIA DataSys+ clearly classifies the TRUNCATE statement as a Data Definition Language (DDL) operation because it affects the structure and allocation of database objects rather than manipulating individual rows in a transactional manner.

TRUNCATE is used to quickly remove all rows from a table while preserving the table structure itself.

Unlike DELETE, which is a Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement that removes rows one by one and can be rolled back in many database systems, TRUNCATE operates by deallocating data pages. This makes it significantly faster and more efficient for clearing large tables, but also more destructive in nature.

DataSys+ emphasizes that DDL operations are typically auto-committed, meaning they cannot be rolled back once executed in most

implementations.

Option D, DML, is incorrect because DML statements (such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE) work at the row level and are designed for routine data manipulation within existing structures. TRUNCATE does not qualify because it bypasses row-level logging and transactional controls. Option B, DCL (Data Control Language), is used for permission and access management (e.g., GRANT, REVOKE) and has no role in data removal. Option C, MCL, is not a recognized SQL command category and is therefore invalid.

CompTIA DataSys+ materials stress the importance of understanding SQL command categories, particularly the risks associated with DDL statements. Because TRUNCATE is fast, non-transactional, and irreversible in most cases, it should be used cautiously and typically only by administrators. Its classification as DDL is essential knowledge for exam objectives related to database operations, data safety, and change management.

Therefore, the correct and verified classification of TRUNCATE is DDL, making option A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A database administrator is migrating the information in a legacy table to a newer table. Both tables contain the same columns, and some of the data may overlap.

Which of the following SQL commands should the administrator use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated?

- A. IINTERSECT
- B. UNION
- C. CROSS JOIN
- D. JOIN

Answer: B

Explanation:

The SQL command that the administrator should use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated is option A. This command uses the UNION clause to combine the records from the legacy table and the newer table into a single result set. The UNION clause also eliminates any duplicate records that may exist in both tables, and sorts the result by default. The other options either do not produce the desired result or have syntax errors. For example, option B would join the records from the two tables based on a common column, but not remove any duplicates; option C would return only the records that are common to both tables, but not the ones that are unique to each table; option D would produce a Cartesian product of the records from the two tables, which would increase the number of duplicates. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using scripting and programming languages.

NEW QUESTION # 23

Which of the following resources is the best way to lock rows in SQL Server?

- A. SID
- B. PID
- C. RID
- D. TID

Answer: C

Explanation:

The resource that is the best way to lock rows in SQL Server is RID. RID, or Row Identifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each row in a heap table in SQL Server. A heap table is a table that does not have a clustered index, which means that the rows are not stored in any particular order. A RID consists of the file number, page number, and slot number of the row in the database. A RID can be used to lock rows in SQL Server to prevent concurrent access or modification by other transactions or users. A RID lock is a type of lock that locks a single row using its RID. A RID lock can be applied using the HOLDLOCK or XLOCK hints in a SELECT statement. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, TID, or Transaction Identifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each transaction in a database; SID, or Security Identifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each user or group in a Windows system; PID, or Process Identifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each process in an operating system.

NEW QUESTION # 24

(Which of the following types of scripting can be executed on a web browser?)

- A. Client-side
- B. Server-side
- C. Command-line
- D. PowerShell

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Client-side. CompTIA DataSys+ explains that client-side scripting refers to code that is executed directly within the user's web browser, rather than on a backend server or operating system shell. The most common and widely recognized client-side scripting language is JavaScript, which runs natively in modern web browsers and is used to enhance interactivity, validate input, and dynamically update content on web pages.

Client-side scripts execute after a web page is delivered to the user's browser. This allows for immediate feedback, such as form validation, dynamic content updates, and interactive user interfaces, without requiring a round trip to the server. DataSys+ highlights client-side scripting as an important concept when discussing web applications that interact with databases, particularly because improper client-side controls can introduce security risks if not reinforced by server-side validation.

Option A, server-side scripting, runs on the web server rather than in the browser. Examples include PHP, Python, Ruby, and server-side JavaScript (such as Node.js). These scripts handle tasks like database queries, authentication, and business logic and are never executed in the browser itself. Option B, PowerShell, is a scripting and automation language used primarily in Windows environments for system and database administration tasks and cannot run inside a web browser. Option D, command-line scripting, refers to scripts executed in a terminal or shell environment, not within a browser context.

CompTIA DataSys+ emphasizes the distinction between client-side and server-side execution models because of their impact on performance, security, and data handling. Understanding where code executes is critical for protecting databases from exposure and enforcing proper validation controls.

Therefore, the type of scripting that can be executed in a web browser is client-side scripting, making option C the correct and fully verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 25

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