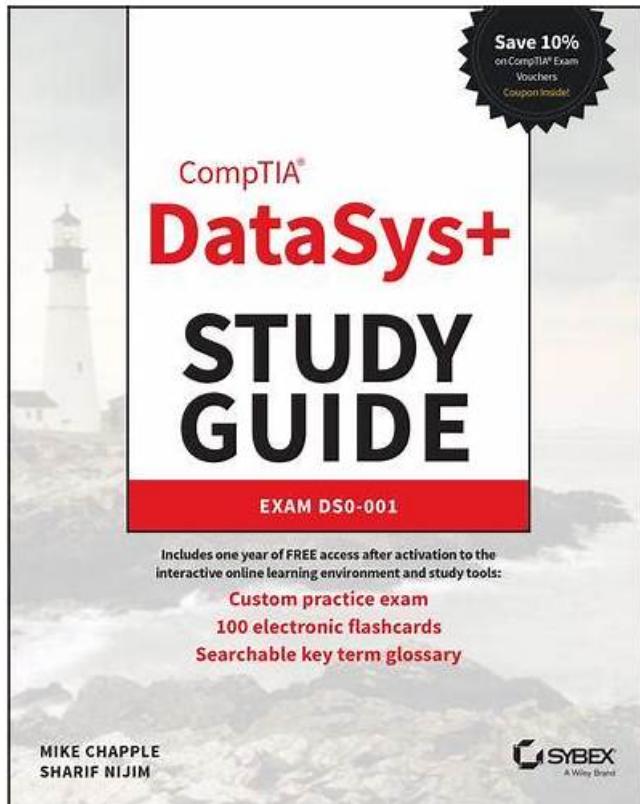


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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 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 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 5	<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.

CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q75-Q80):

NEW QUESTION # 75

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

- A. PID
- B. SID
- 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 # 76

A database administrator is concerned about transactions in case the system fails. Which of the following properties addresses this concern?

- A. Atomicity
- B. Isolation
- C. Consistency
- D. Durability

Answer: D

Explanation:

The property that addresses this concern is durability. Durability is one of the four properties (ACID) that ensure reliable

transactions in a database system. Durability means that once a transaction has been committed, its effects are permanent and will not be lost in case of system failure, power outage, crash, etc. Durability can be achieved by using techniques such as write-ahead logging, checkpoints, backup and recovery, etc. The other options are either not related or not specific to this concern. For example, isolation means that concurrent transactions do not interfere with each other and produce consistent results; atomicity means that a transaction is either executed as a whole or not at all; consistency means that a transaction preserves the validity and integrity of the data. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.3 Given a scenario, identify common database issues.

NEW QUESTION # 77

A database administrator is new to a company and wants to create a document that illustrates the interaction between tables. Which of the following should the administrator create?

- A. Data dictionary
- B. Troubleshooting guide
- C. Database reference manual
- D. Entity relationship diagram

Answer: D

Explanation:

The document that the administrator should create to illustrate the interaction between tables is an entity relationship diagram. An entity relationship diagram (ERD) is a graphical representation of the entities (tables), attributes (columns), and relationships (constraints) in a database. An ERD helps the administrator to visualize the structure and design of the database, as well as the dependencies and associations among the tables. The other options are either different types of documents or not related to the interaction between tables. For example, a troubleshooting guide is a document that provides instructions on how to solve common problems or errors in a database; a data dictionary is a document that describes the metadata (information about data) of a database; a database reference manual is a document that provides information on how to use or operate a database. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, create database objects using scripting and programming languages.

NEW QUESTION # 78

Which of the following cloud storage options provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API?

- A. Network file
- B. Block
- C. Ephemeral
- D. Object

Answer: D

Explanation:

The cloud storage option that provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API is object. Object storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as objects, which consist of data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage does not use any hierarchy or structure to organize data, but rather uses flat namespaces that allow users to access data using the unique identifier. Object storage also provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface), which is a standard way of communicating with web services using HTTP methods (such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and formats (such as JSON, XML). Object storage is suitable for storing large amounts of unstructured data that do not require frequent changes or complex queries. The other options are either different types of cloud storage or not related to cloud storage at all. For example, network file storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as files in folders using protocols such as NFS (Network File System) or SMB (Server Message Block); ephemeral storage is a type of temporary storage that stores data only for the duration of a session or process; iBlock is not a valid acronym or type of cloud storage.

NEW QUESTION # 79

Which of the following is an advantage of creating indexes?

- A. To update the query plan
- B. To provide quick and efficient access to data

- C. To help with space allocation
- D. To reduce memory

Answer: B

Explanation:

The advantage of creating indexes is to provide quick and efficient access to data. An index is a data structure that stores the values of one or more columns of a table in a sorted order, along with pointers to the corresponding rows in the table. An index helps to speed up queries that search, filter, sort, or join data based on the indexed columns, as it reduces the number of disk accesses or scans required to locate the desired data. An index also helps to enforce uniqueness or referential integrity constraints on the indexed columns. The other options are either not true or not relevant for this purpose. For example, an index does not help with space allocation, as it consumes additional space in the database; an index does not reduce memory, as it may use memory for caching or buffering purposes; an index does not update the query plan, as it is an input or a factor for the query optimizer to generate the query plan.

NEW QUESTION # 80

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