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Exam : DS0-001

**Title : CompTIA DataSys+
Certification Exam**

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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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 5	<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.

CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q88-Q93):

NEW QUESTION # 88

Which of the following should a company develop to ensure preparedness for a fire in a data center?

- A. Disaster recovery plan
- B. Data retention policy
- C. Deployment plan
- D. Backup plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

The document that a company should develop to ensure preparedness for a fire in a data center is a disaster recovery plan. A disaster recovery plan is a document that outlines how an organization will continue its operations in the event of a disaster or disruption, such as fire, flood, earthquake, cyberattack, etc. A disaster recovery plan typically includes the following elements: - The objectives and scope of the plan - The roles and responsibilities of the staff involved - The identification and assessment of the risks and impacts - The strategies and procedures for restoring the critical functions and data - The resources and tools required for the recovery process - The testing and maintenance schedule for the plan A disaster recovery plan helps an organization to minimize the damage and downtime caused by a disaster, as well as to resume normal operations as soon as possible. The other options are either different types of documents or not specific to fire preparedness. For example, a deployment plan is a document that describes how a system or software will be installed or launched; a backup plan is a document that specifies how data will be copied and stored for backup purposes; a data retention policy is a document that defines how long data should be kept and when it should be deleted or archived.

NEW QUESTION # 89

(Which of the following would a database administrator monitor to gauge server health? Select two.)

- A. CPU usage
- B. Network sniffer
- C. Memory usage
- D. Firewall traffic
- E. Domain controllers
- F. Transaction logs

Answer: A,C

Explanation:

The correct answers are A. CPU usage and B. Memory usage. According to CompTIA DataSys+ objectives, monitoring server health is a foundational responsibility of a database administrator (DBA), and it primarily focuses on core system resources that directly impact database performance, stability, and availability. CPU and memory are the two most critical indicators of overall server health in database environments.

CPU usage reflects how much processing power is being consumed by database queries, background jobs, indexing operations, and concurrent user activity. High or sustained CPU utilization can indicate inefficient queries, missing indexes, blocking processes, or workload spikes. DataSys+ emphasizes CPU monitoring as essential for identifying performance bottlenecks and ensuring the database server can handle current and future workloads.

Memory usage is equally important because databases rely heavily on memory for caching data, query execution plans, and buffering disk I/O. Insufficient available memory can cause excessive disk reads, slower query performance, and system thrashing. DataSys+ materials highlight memory monitoring as a key metric for tuning database configurations and maintaining consistent performance.

Option C, transaction logs, are important for recovery, auditing, and troubleshooting but do not directly indicate overall server health; they reflect database activity rather than system resource status. Option D, network sniffer, are security and diagnostics tools used by network administrators, not standard DBA health metrics. Option E, domain controllers, relate to authentication infrastructure and fall outside the scope of database server health monitoring. Option F, firewall traffic, is relevant to network security monitoring, not internal server performance.

CompTIA DataSys+ clearly differentiates system health metrics (CPU, memory, disk I/O) from security and infrastructure components. For gauging server health effectively, CPU and memory usage provide the most direct, actionable insight. Therefore, A and B are the verified and correct answers.

NEW QUESTION # 90

Which of the following is part of logical database infrastructure security?

- A. Surveillance
- B. Cooling system
- C. Perimeter network
- D. Biometric access

Answer: C

Explanation:

The option that is part of logical database infrastructure security is perimeter network. Perimeter network, also known as DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), is a network segment that lies between an internal network and an external network, such as the internet. Perimeter network provides an additional layer of security for the internal network by isolating and protecting the servers or services that are exposed to the external network, such as web servers, email servers, database servers, etc. Perimeter network also helps prevent unauthorized access or attacks from the external network to the internal network by using firewalls, routers, proxies, etc. The other options are either part of physical database infrastructure security or not related to database infrastructure security at all. For example, surveillance is a method of monitoring and recording physical activities or events in a location or resource; biometric access is a device that uses biological characteristics to control access to a physical location or resource; cooling system is a device or system that regulates the temperature and humidity of a location or resource. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, implement database infrastructure security.

NEW QUESTION # 91

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

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

Answer: B

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 # 92

A database administrator would like to create a table named XYZ. Which of the following queries should the database administrator use to create the table?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

Answer: D

Explanation:

The query that the administrator should use to create the table is option B. This query uses the CREATE TABLE statement to define a new table named XYZ with three columns: ID, Name, and Age. Each column has a data type and a constraint, such as NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY, or CHECK. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the table name or columns correctly. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify and apply database structure types.

NEW QUESTION # 93

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