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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">• Business Continuity: Finally, this topic covers the importance of disaster recovery techniques. Moreover, the topic explains backup and restore best practices and processes.
Topic 3	<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 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"> • 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.

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CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q97-Q102):

NEW QUESTION # 97

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. Entity relationship diagram
- C. Troubleshooting guide
- D. Database reference manual

Answer: B

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 # 98

Which of the following statements contains an error?

- A. Select EmpId from employee
- B. Select EmpId where EmpId=90030 and DeptId=34
- C. Select EmpId from employee where EmpId=90030
- D. Select* from employee where EmpId=90030

Answer: B

Explanation:

The statement that contains an error is option B. This statement is missing the FROM clause, which specifies the table or tables from which to retrieve data. The FROM clause is a mandatory clause in a SELECT statement, unless the statement uses a subquery or a set operator. The correct syntax for option B would be:

```
SELECT EmpId FROM employee WHERE EmpId=90030 AND DeptId=34 Copy
```

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which of the following scripts would set the database recovery model for sys.database?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The script that would set the database recovery model for sys.database is option A. This script uses the ALTER DATABASE statement to modify the recovery model of the sys.database to full with no wait.

The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the recovery model correctly. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which of the following describes a scenario in which a database administrator would use a relational database rather than a non-relational database?

- A. An organization requires data encryption.
- B. An organization wants to store a large number of videos, photos, and documents.
- C. An organization wants to process complex data sets.
- D. An organization wants to maintain consistency among the data in the database.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A scenario in which a database administrator would use a relational database rather than a non-relational database is when an organization wants to maintain consistency among the data in the database. A relational database is a type of database that organizes data into tables with predefined columns and rows, and enforces rules and constraints to ensure data integrity and accuracy. A relational database also supports transactions, which are sets of operations that must be executed as a whole or not at all, to prevent data corruption or inconsistency. The other options are either not exclusive to relational databases or not relevant to the choice of database type. For example, data encryption can be applied to both relational and non-relational databases, processing complex data sets may require specialized tools or techniques that are not dependent on the database type, and storing a large number of videos, photos, and documents may be better suited for a non-relational database that can handle unstructured or semi-structured data.

NEW QUESTION # 101

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. CROSS JOIN
- B. JOIN
- C. UNION
- D. INTERSECT

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SQL command that the administrator should use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated is option C. 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 D would return only the records that are common to both tables, but not the ones that are unique to each table; option A 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

