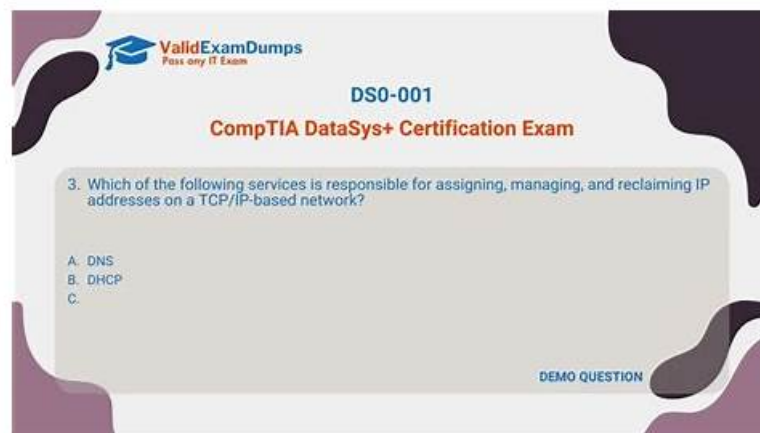


# CompTIA DS0-001 Reliable Test Online, Dump DS0-001 Check



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## CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Business Continuity: Finally, this topic covers the importance of disaster recovery techniques. Moreover, the topic explains backup and restore best practices and processes.</li></ul>

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## CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q144-Q149):

### NEW QUESTION # 144

Which of the following commands is part of DDL?

- **A. CREATE**
- B. INSERT
- C. GRANT
- D. UPDATE

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The command that is part of DDL is CREATE. CREATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DDL, or Data Definition Language. DDL is a subset of SQL commands that are used to define or modify the structure or schema of a database, such as tables, columns, constraints, indexes, views, etc. CREATE is a DDL command that is used to create a new object in a database, such as a table, column, constraint, index, view, etc. For example, the following statement uses the CREATE command to create a new table called employee with four columns:

```
CREATE TABLE employee (  
  emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,  
  emp_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,  
  emp_dept VARCHAR(20),  
  emp_salary DECIMAL(10,2)  
);
```

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The other options are either part of different categories of SQL commands or not SQL commands at all. For example, UPDATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or Data Manipulation Language. DML is a subset of SQL commands that are used to manipulate or modify the data or content of a database, such as inserting, updating, deleting, or selecting data. GRANT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DCL, or Data Control Language. DCL is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database, such as granting or revoking privileges or roles. INSERT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or Data Manipulation Language. INSERT is a DML command that is used to insert new data into a table. 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 # 145

A data scientist recently joined a company and needs to review the data before building models.

Which of the following tools can the data scientist use to find the most extensive details?

- A. Entity relationship diagram
- B. Maintenance documentation
- **C. Data dictionary**
- D. Unified modeling language

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

A data dictionary provides detailed metadata about data elements, including definitions, formats, and relationships, helping the data scientist understand the dataset comprehensively.

### NEW QUESTION # 146

A server administrator wants to analyze a database server's disk throughput. Which of the following should the administrator measure?

- A. RPFd
- **B. IOPS**
- C. Reads
- D. Latency

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The factor that the administrator should measure to analyze a database server's disk throughput is IOPS. IOPS, or Input/Output Operations Per Second, is a metric that measures the number of read and write operations that a disk can perform in one second. IOPS indicates the performance or speed of a disk and how well it can handle multiple requests or transactions. Higher IOPS means higher disk throughput and lower latency. IOPS can be affected by various factors, such as disk type, size, speed, cache, RAID level, etc. The other options are either not related or not sufficient for this purpose. For example, RPFV is not a valid acronym or metric; latency is the time delay between a request and a response; reads are the number of read operations performed by a disk. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, monitor database performance.

**NEW QUESTION # 147**

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. 

```
Append Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype;  
column2 datatype);
```
- B. 

```
Create Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype,  
column2 datatype);
```
- C. 

```
Create Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype;  
column2 datatype);
```
- D. 

```
Select Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype,  
column2 datatype);
```

**Answer: B**

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 # 148**

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

**Answer: B**

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. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify and apply database structure types.

### NEW QUESTION # 149

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