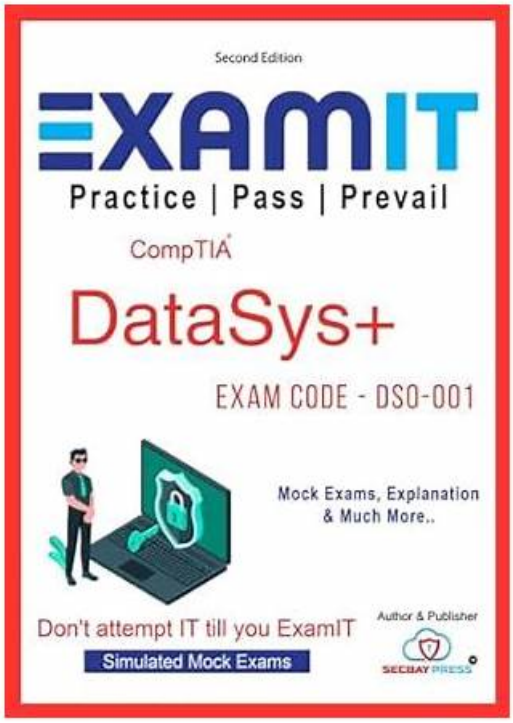
DS0-001 Test Prep & Reliable Study DS0-001 Questions



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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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 (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51
A company wants to deploy a new application that will distribute the workload to five different database instances. The database administrator needs to ensure that, for each copy of the database, users are able to read and write data that will be synchronized across all of the instances.
Which of the following should the administrator use to achieve this objective?

- A. Failover clustering
- B. Log shipping
- C. Availability groups
- D. Peer-to-peer replication

Answer: D

Explanation:
The administrator should use peer-to-peer replication to achieve this objective. Peer-to-peer replication is a type of replication that allows data to be distributed across multiple database instances that are equal partners, or peers. Each peer can read and write data that will be synchronized across all peers. This provides high availability, scalability, and load balancing for the application. The other options are either not suitable for this scenario or do not support bidirectional data synchronization. For example, failover clustering provides high availability but does not distribute the workload across multiple instances; log shipping provides disaster recovery but does not allow writing data to secondary instances; availability groups provide high availability and read- only access to secondary replicas but do not support peer-to-peer replication.

NEW QUESTION # 52
A developer is designing a table that does not have repeated values. Which of the following indexes should the developer use to prevent duplicate values from being inserted?

- A. Unique
- B. Composite
- C. Implicit
- D. Single column

Answer: A

Explanation:
The index that the developer should use to prevent duplicate values from being inserted is unique. A unique index is a type of index

that enforces the uniqueness of the values in one or more columns of a table. A unique index ensures that no two rows in the table have the same value or combination of values in the indexed columns. A unique index helps to maintain data integrity and avoid data duplication or inconsistency. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, a single column index is a type of index that involves only one column of a table, but it does not prevent duplicate values unless it is also unique; an implicit index is a type of index that is automatically created by the database system when a constraint or a primary key is defined on a column or columns of a table, but it does not prevent duplicate values unless it is also unique; a composite index is a type of index that involves two or more columns of a table, but it does not prevent duplicate values unless it is also unique.

NEW QUESTION # 53
(Which of the following describes the method in which data is encrypted first with an encryption key and then wrapped by a managed root key?)

- A. DEK-based encryption
- B. Asymmetric encryption
- C. Envelope encryption
- D. Symmetric encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Envelope encryption. CompTIA DataSys+ describes envelope encryption as a key management and data protection method that combines the efficiency of symmetric encryption with the security and manageability of hierarchical key structures. In this approach, data is first encrypted using a data encryption key (DEK), and then the DEK itself is encrypted (or "wrapped") using a key encryption key (KEK), often referred to as a managed root key.
Envelope encryption is widely used in enterprise database systems and cloud platforms because it provides strong security while simplifying key rotation and management. Encrypting large volumes of data directly with a root or master key would be inefficient and risky. Instead, DataSys+ explains that symmetric DEKs are used for fast data encryption, while the root key is used only to protect the DEKs. If a root key must be rotated or compromised, only the wrapped DEKs need to be re-encrypted-not the underlying data.
Option A, asymmetric encryption, uses public and private key pairs but is computationally expensive and not typically used to encrypt large datasets directly. Option B, DEK-based encryption, is incomplete because it describes only the use of data encryption keys and does not account for the additional wrapping layer that defines envelope encryption. Option C, symmetric encryption, correctly describes how data is encrypted but does not include the managed key hierarchy required by the question.
CompTIA DataSys+ emphasizes envelope encryption as a best practice for data-at-rest protection, particularly in environments that require compliance, auditing, and centralized key management. It is commonly implemented using hardware security modules (HSMs) or cloud key management services.
Therefore, the method where data is encrypted with a DEK and then wrapped with a managed root key is envelope encryption, making option D the correct and fully verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 54
Given the following customer table:
Which of the following ORM snippets would return the ID, state, and country of all customers with the newest customers appearing first?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The ORM snippet that would return the ID, state, and country of all customers with the newest customers appearing first is option C. This snippet uses the select method to specify the columns to be returned, the order method to sort the results by ID in descending order, and the all method to fetch all the records. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect methods, or do not sort the results correctly.

NEW QUESTION # 55
A database administrator needs to aggregate data from multiple tables in a way that does not impact the original tables, and then provide this information to a department. Which of the following is the best way for the administrator to accomplish this task?

- A. Create a new database.
- B. Create indexes on those tables
- C. Create a materialized view.
- D. Create a function.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best way for the administrator to accomplish this task is to create a materialized view. A materialized view is a type of view that stores the result of a query on one or more tables as a separate table in the database. A materialized view can aggregate data from multiple tables in a way that does not impact the original tables, and then provide this information to a department as a single source of truth. A materialized view also improves query performance and efficiency by reducing the need to recompute complex queries every time they are executed. The other options are either not suitable or not optimal for this task. For example, creating indexes on those tables may improve query performance on individual tables, but not on aggregated data; creating a new database may require additional resources and maintenance, and may introduce inconsistency or redundancy; creating a function may require additional coding and execution, and may not store the result as a separate table. 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 # 56
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