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## CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

## CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

### NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following tools is used for natively running a Linux system in Windows?

- A. SSH
- **B. WSL**
- C. [Remote Desktop Protocol
- D. ITelnet

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The tool that is used for natively running a Linux system in Windows is WSL. WSL, or Windows Subsystem for Linux, is a feature that allows users to run a Linux system natively on Windows 10 or Windows Server. WSL enables users to install and use various Linux distributions, such as Ubuntu, Debian, Fedora, etc., and run Linux commands, tools, applications, etc., without requiring a virtual machine or a dual-boot setup. WSL also provides users with interoperability and integration between Linux and Windows, such as file system access, network communication, process management, etc. WSL is useful for users who want to use Linux features or functionalities on Windows, such as development, testing, scripting, etc. The other options are either different tools or not related to running a Linux system in Windows at all. For example, Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a protocol that allows users to remotely access and control another computer or device over a network; SSH, or Secure Shell, is a protocol that allows users to securely connect and communicate with another computer or device over a network; Telnet is a protocol that allows users to interact with another computer or device over a network using a text-based interface. 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 # 69

An account manager, who had employee ID number 0012, resigned from an organization. The account manager's view privileges need to be removed from the customer table. Which of the following commands would be the best option for the organization's database administrator to use to accomplish this task?

## REVOKE SELECT

- A. ON tblCustomer  
FROM '0012'  
UPDATE TABLE tblCustomer
- **B. ON tblCustomer  
FROM '0012'  
REVOKE DELETE**
- C. DROP SELECT  
FROM '0012'
- D. ON tblCustomer  
FROM '0012'  
REVOKE UPDATE

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The REVOKE SELECT command removes the user's (employee ID 0012) privilege to view (SELECT) data in the customer table, ensuring appropriate access control.

## NEW QUESTION # 70

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 # 71

Given the following customer table:

ID	First_Purchase_Date	State	Country
12365	02-02-2020	CA	US
36745	04-01-2022	NY	US
63456	01-07-2018	VT	US

Which of the following ORM snippets would return the ID, state, and country of all customers with the newest customers appearing first?

- **A.**

```
result = session.execute(  
    select (Customer.ID, Customer.State, Customer.Country)  
)
```

- B.

```
result = session.execute(  
    select(Customer.ID, Customer.State, Customer.Country).  
    .order_by(Customer.First_Purchase_Date.desc())  
)
```

- C.

```
result = session.execute(  
    select(Customer.ID, Customer.State, Customer.Country).  
    .order_by(Customer.First_Purchase_Date.asc())  
)
```

- D.

```
result = session.execute(  
    select(Customer.ID, Customer.State, Customer.Country).  
    .order_by(Customer.First_Purchase_Date)  
)
```

**Answer: A**

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 # 72

Which of the following have data manipulation and procedural scripting power? (Choose two.)

- A. T-SQL
- B. SQL
- C. Advanced
- D. PQL
- E. SQL
- F. PL/SQL

**Answer: A,F**

Explanation:

The two options that have data manipulation and procedural scripting power are PL/SQL and T-SQL. PL/SQL, or Procedural Language/Structured Query Language, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Oracle databases. PL/SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, packages, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. PL/SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. T-SQL, or Transact-SQL, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Microsoft SQL Server databases. T-SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. T-SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. The other options are either not related or not having both data manipulation and procedural scripting power. For example, PQL, or Power Query Language, is a data analysis and transformation language for Microsoft Power BI and Excel; Advanced SQL is a term that refers to the advanced features or techniques of SQL, such as subqueries, joins, aggregations, etc.; SQL, or Structured Query Language, is a standard language for manipulating and querying data in relational databases, but it does not have procedural features. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using scripting and programming languages.

