Questions DS0-001 Pdf Exam Latest Release | Updated DS0-001 Exam Voucher

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A lot of progress is being made in the CompTIA sector today. Many companies offer job opportunities to qualified candidates, but they have specific DS0-001 certification criteria to select qualified candidates. Thus, they can filter out effective and qualified candidates from the population. CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam (DS0-001) must be taken and passed to become a certified individual.

CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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 (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18
Which of the following concepts applies to situations that require court files to be scanned for permanent reference and original documents be stored for ten years before they can be discarded?

- A. Data classification
- B. Global regulations
- C. Data retention policies
- D. Data loss prevention

Answer: C

Explanation:
The concept that applies to situations that require court files to be scanned for permanent reference and original documents be stored for ten years before they can be discarded is data retention policies. Data retention policies are rules or guidelines that specify how long data should be kept and when it should be deleted or archived. Data retention policies are often based on legal, regulatory, or business requirements, and help organizations manage their data lifecycle, storage, and compliance. The other options are either not related or not specific to this situation. For example, data loss prevention is a process that aims to prevent data from being leaked, stolen, or corrupted; data classification is a process that assigns labels or categories to data based on its sensitivity, value, or risk; global regulations are laws or standards that apply to data across different countries or regions. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, apply security principles and best practices for databases.

NEW QUESTION # 19
A new retail store employee needs to be able to authenticate to a database. Which of the following commands should a database administrator use for this task?

- A. CREATE USER
- B. INSERT USER
- C. ALLOW USER
- D. ALTER USER

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command that the database administrator should use for this task is CREATE USER. The CREATE USER command is a SQL statement that creates a new user account in a database and assigns it a username and a password. The CREATE USER command also allows the database administrator to specify other options or attributes for the user account, such as default tablespace, quota, profile, role, etc. The CREATE USER command is the first step to enable a user to authenticate to a database. The other options are either invalid or not suitable for this task. For example, INSERT USER is not a valid SQL command; ALLOW USER is not a SQL command, but a keyword used in some database systems to grant permissions to users; ALTER USER is a SQL command

that modifies an existing user account, but does not create a new one.

NEW QUESTION # 20
(Which of the following are logical infrastructure security measures? Select two.)

- A. Camera systems
- B. Firewall
- C. Port security
- D. Key cards
- E. Time locks
- F. Strong passwords

Answer: B,F

Explanation:
The correct answers are A. Firewall and B. Strong passwords. CompTIA DataSys+ differentiates security controls into logical (technical) and physical infrastructure security measures. Logical security measures are implemented through software, configuration, and system controls to protect data, systems, and network resources from unauthorized access or misuse.
A firewall is a core logical infrastructure security control. It enforces security rules that regulate incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predefined policies. In database environments, firewalls are used to restrict access to database servers, limit exposed ports, and allow connections only from trusted IP addresses or networks. DataSys+ emphasizes firewalls as a first line of defense in protecting databases from unauthorized access and network-based attacks.
Strong passwords are another essential logical security measure. They are part of authentication controls that ensure only authorized users can access systems and databases. Strong password requirements-such as minimum length, complexity, expiration, and reuse restrictions-help mitigate attacks like brute-force attempts, credential stuffing, and unauthorized privilege escalation. DataSys+ highlights strong authentication controls as foundational to protecting database environments.
Option D, port security, can be ambiguous, but in CompTIA context it is often associated with network switch configurations and is more infrastructure-specific; however, the exam most clearly classifies firewall and authentication mechanisms as logical controls.
Options C, E, and F-key cards, camera systems, and time locks-are all physical security controls. These protect the physical facility or hardware but do not directly enforce access through software or system logic.
CompTIA DataSys+ stresses a layered security approach, where logical controls protect data and systems, while physical controls protect facilities. In this question, the focus is explicitly on logical infrastructure security, making Firewall and Strong passwords the most accurate and clearly aligned answers.
Therefore, the correct selections are A and B.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which of the following is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key?

- A. Data protection
- B. Data masking
- C. Data security
- D. Data encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:
The option that is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key is data encryption. Data encryption is a process that transforms data into an unreadable or scrambled form using an algorithm and a key. Data encryption helps protect data from unauthorized access or modification by third parties, such as hackers, eavesdroppers, or interceptors. Data encryption also helps verify the identity and authenticity of the source and destination of the data using digital signatures or certificates. Data encryption can be applied to data at rest (stored in a database) or data in transit (transmitted over a network). To read encrypted data, a user needs to have the corresponding key to decrypt or restore the data to its original form. The other options are either different concepts or not related to hiding data at all. For example, data security is a broad term that encompasses various methods and techniques to protect data from threats or risks; data masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data to protect its confidentiality or compliance; data protection is a term that refers to the legal or ethical obligations to safeguard personal or sensitive data from misuse or harm. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following firewall types allows an administrator to control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as connection information and data flow communications?

- A. Packet
- B. Circuit-level
- C. Proxy
- D. Stateful

Answer: D

Explanation:

The firewall type that allows an administrator to control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as connection information and data flow communications is stateful. A stateful firewall is a type of firewall that tracks the state of each connection and packet that passes through it, and applies rules or policies based on the context and content of the traffic. A stateful firewall can control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as source and destination IP addresses, ports, protocols, session status, application layer data, etc. The other options are either different types of firewalls or not related to firewalls at all. For example, a circuit-level firewall is a type of firewall that monitors and validates the establishment of TCP or UDP connections; a proxy firewall is a type of firewall that acts as an intermediary between the source and destination of the traffic; a packet firewall is a type of firewall that filters packets based on their header information. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

NEW QUESTION # 23

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