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CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

A group of developers needs access to a database in a development environment, but the database contains sensitive data. Which of the following should the database administrator do before giving the developers access to the environment?

- A. Remove sensitive data from tables.
- B. Encrypt connections to the development environment.
- C. Audit access to tables with sensitive data.
- **D. Mask the sensitive data.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The database administrator should mask the sensitive data before giving the developers access to the environment. Data masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data, such as random numbers or characters, to protect it from unauthorized access or exposure. Data masking preserves the format and structure of the original data, but does not reveal its actual value. This allows developers to work with realistic data without compromising its confidentiality or compliance. The other options are either insufficient or excessive for this scenario. For example, auditing access to tables with sensitive data may help monitor and

track who accesses the data, but does not prevent it from being seen; removing sensitive data from tables may compromise the quality or completeness of the data, and may not be feasible if there is a large amount of data; encrypting connections to the development environment may protect the data in transit, but not at rest or in use.

NEW QUESTION # 14

(Which of the following is a CPU-intensive operation that improves database performance and information retrieval?)

- A. Index optimization
- B. Patch management
- C. Data corruption checks
- D. Database compression

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Index optimization. CompTIA DataSys+ identifies index management and optimization as a critical database maintenance activity that can be CPU-intensive but significantly improves query performance and information retrieval. Index optimization involves reorganizing, rebuilding, or analyzing database indexes to ensure they are structured efficiently and aligned with query usage patterns.

Indexes act as data access paths that allow the database engine to locate rows quickly without scanning entire tables. Over time, as data is inserted, updated, or deleted, indexes can become fragmented, inefficient, or poorly aligned with current workloads. Index optimization processes use CPU resources to analyze index statistics, rebalance tree structures, and rebuild index pages. While these operations temporarily consume CPU cycles, they result in faster query execution, reduced I/O operations, and improved overall system performance.

Option A, database compression, can reduce storage usage and I/O, but it primarily trades CPU for disk savings and does not directly optimize query access paths. Option B, patch management, involves applying software updates and security fixes and does not improve data retrieval performance. Option D, data corruption checks, are integrity and validation operations designed to detect or prevent data loss, not to enhance query performance.

CompTIA DataSys+ emphasizes that performance tuning often involves deliberate resource trade-offs. Index optimization is a prime example: it consumes CPU during maintenance windows to deliver long-term performance benefits during normal database operations. Well-optimized indexes reduce query latency, improve response times, and enhance user experience, especially in read-heavy or reporting environments.

DataSys+ also highlights best practices such as scheduling index maintenance during low-usage periods and monitoring CPU impact to avoid service disruptions. When implemented correctly, index optimization is one of the most effective ways to improve database performance and information retrieval.

Therefore, the CPU-intensive operation that improves database performance and information retrieval is index optimization, making option C the correct and fully verified answer.

NEW QUESTION # 15

A programmer wants to configure a database to only allow read or write access when requests are coming from specific IP addresses. Which of the following can be used to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database?

- A. Dynamic IP address
- B. IDNS
- C. Static IP address
- D. Firewall

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best option to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database is a firewall. A firewall is a network device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing traffic based on a set of rules or policies. A firewall can be used to filter the traffic by IP addresses, ports, protocols, or other criteria, and allow or deny access to the database accordingly. The other options are either not relevant or not sufficient for this task. For example, a static IP address is an IP address that does not change over time, but it does not determine the access to the database; a dynamic IP address is an IP address that changes periodically, but it does not control the traffic to the database; an IDNS is an Internet Domain Name System, which translates domain names into IP addresses, but it does not regulate the access to the database. 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 # 16

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

Answer: D

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 # 17

Which of the following computer services associates IP network addresses with text-based names in order to facilitate identification and connectivity?

- A. DHCP
- B. NTP
- C. LDAP
- D. IDNS

Answer: D

Explanation:

The computer service that associates IP network addresses with text-based names in order to facilitate identification and connectivity is IDNS. IDNS, or Internet Domain Name System (DNS), is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa. Domain names are human-readable names that identify websites or devices on the internet, such as www.comptia.org or www.google.com. IP addresses are numerical identifiers that locate websites or devices on the internet, such as 104.18.26.46 or 142.250.72.238. IDNS helps users to access websites or devices using domain names instead of IP addresses, which are easier to remember and type. IDNS also helps administrators to manage websites or devices using domain names instead of IP addresses, which are more flexible and scalable. The other options are either different computer services or not related to IP network addresses or text-based names at all. For example, LDAP, or Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, is a service that provides access to directory information such as users, groups, or devices on a network; NTP, or Network Time Protocol, is a service that synchronizes the clocks of computers or devices on a network; DHCP, or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, is a service that assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters to computers or devices on a network. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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