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Exam : DS0-001

**Title : CompTIA DataSys+
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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business Continuity: Finally, this topic covers the importance of disaster recovery techniques. Moreover, the topic explains backup and restore best practices and processes.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24

Which of the following is an advantage of creating indexes?

- A. To update the query plan
- B. To provide quick and efficient access to data**
- C. To help with space allocation
- D. To reduce memory

Answer: B

Explanation:

The advantage of creating indexes is to provide quick and efficient access to data. An index is a data structure that stores the values of one or more columns of a table in a sorted order, along with pointers to the corresponding rows in the table. An index helps to speed up queries that search, filter, sort, or join data based on the indexed columns, as it reduces the number of disk accesses or scans required to locate the desired data. An index also helps to enforce uniqueness or referential integrity constraints on the indexed columns. The other options are either not true or not relevant for this purpose. For example, an index does not help with space allocation, as it consumes additional space in the database; an index does not reduce memory, as it may use memory for caching or buffering purposes; an index does not update the query plan, as it is an input or a factor for the query optimizer to generate the query plan.

NEW QUESTION # 25

Which of the following commands is part of DDL?

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

Answer: B

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.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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

Answer: D

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 # 27

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

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

Answer: C

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, RPfM 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 # 28

A database is configured to use undo management with temporary undo enabled. An UPDATE is run on the table.

Which of the following describes where the undo is stored?

- A. In the temporary tablespace
- B. In the system global area
- C. In the SYSAUX tablespace
- D. In the undo tablespace

Answer: A

Explanation:

When undo management with temporary undo is enabled, the undo data is stored in the temporary tablespace instead of the undo tablespace. The temporary tablespace is a tablespace that stores temporary data such as sort results or intermediate query results. The undo data is the data that records the changes made by transactions on the database. Undo data is used to roll back transactions in case of errors or failures, or to provide read consistency for concurrent queries. By storing undo data in the temporary tablespace, the database can reduce the space consumption and contention in the undo tablespace, and improve performance and scalability.

The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this question. For example, the system global area is a memory area that stores information shared by all sessions connected to an instance; the undo tablespace is a tablespace that stores undo data by default; the SYSAUX tablespace is a tablespace that stores auxiliary information for various database features.

NEW QUESTION # 29

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