

素晴らしい-効率的なDS0-001模擬試験最新版試験-試験の準備方法DS0-001日本語



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CompTIA DS0-001 認定試験の出題範囲:

| トピック | 出題範囲 |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| トピック 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">データとデータベースのセキュリティ: このトピックでは、データセキュリティの概念、ガバナンスと規制遵守の目的、認証と認可のポリシーとベストプラクティスの実装に焦点を当てます。さらに、このトピックでは、データベースインフラストラクチャのセキュリティと、攻撃の種類とデータシステムに対するその影響について説明します。 |
| トピック 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">データベースの管理とメンテナンス: ここでは、データベースの管理とパフォーマンスの監視とレポート作成、一般的なデータベースメンテナンスプロセス、ドキュメントの作成、および関連ツールの使用方法について学びます。最後に、このトピックはデータ管理タスクの実装に焦点を当てます。 |
| トピック 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">データベースの基礎: このトピックでは、データベース構造の種類、シナリオに基づいたSQLコードの開発と変更、スクリプト手法と環境の比較、データベース操作に対するプログラミングの影響について説明します。 |
| トピック 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">ビジネス継続性: 最後に、このトピックでは災害復旧技術の重要性について説明します。さらに、このトピックではバックアップと復元のベストプラクティスとプロセスについて説明します。 |
| トピック 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">データベースの展開: このトピックでは、データベースの計画と設計の侧面について説明します。また、データベースの実装、テスト、展開フェーズにも焦点を当てています。 |

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CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam 認定 DS0-001 試験問題 (Q109-Q114):

質問 # 109

Which of the following is the correct order of the steps in the database deployment process?

A)

1. Connect
2. Install
3. Configure
4. Confirm prerequisites
5. Validate
6. Test
7. Release

B)

1. Configure
2. Install
3. Connect
4. Test
5. Confirm prerequisites
6. Validate
7. Release

C)

1. Confirm prerequisites
2. Install
3. Configure
4. Connect
5. Test
6. Validate
7. Release

D)

1. Install
2. Configure
3. Confirm prerequisites
4. Connect
5. Test
6. Validate
7. Release

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

正解: A

解説:

The correct order of the steps in the database deployment process is option C. This order follows the best practices for deploying a database system, which are:

- * Confirm prerequisites: Check the system requirements and compatibility of the database software and tools before installation.
- * Install: Install the database software and tools on the target server or platform.
- * Configure: Configure the database settings and parameters according to the specifications and needs of the application or organization.
- * Connect: Connect the database to the network and other systems or applications that will access it.
- * Test: Test the functionality and performance of the database system and verify that it meets the expectations and requirements.

* Validate: Validate the data quality and integrity of the database system and ensure that it complies with the standards and regulations.

* Release: Release the database system to production and make it available for use by end-users or customers. The other options do not follow this order and may result in errors, inefficiencies, or security issues. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective

2.1 Given a scenario, install and configure database software and tools.

質問 # 110

Which of the following is a result of an on-path attack on a system?

- A. A website that has crashed and is no longer accessible
- B. A Wi-Fi network that redirects to clones of legitimate websites
- C. A web application that returns the addresses of its customers
- D. An email from an unknown source requesting bank account details

正解: B

解説:

A result of an on-path attack on a system is a Wi-Fi network that redirects to clones of legitimate websites. An on-path attack is a type of attack that intercepts and modifies the traffic between two parties without their knowledge or consent. An attacker can use an on-path attack to create a rogue Wi-Fi network that mimics a legitimate one, and then redirect the users to fake websites that look like the ones they intended to visit. The attacker can then steal the users' personal or financial information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or bank account details. The other options are either results of different types of attacks or not related to attacks at all. For example, a website that has crashed and is no longer accessible may be a result of a denial-of-service attack, an email from an unknown source requesting bank account details may be a result of a phishing attack, and a web application that returns the addresses of its customers may be a result of a poor design or a data breach. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.4 Given a scenario, identify common types of attacks against databases.

質問 # 111

(A developer needs to integrate a trigger to execute an action in a database. Which of the following SQL snippets is a correct use of a trigger?)

- A. CREATE TRIGGER trigger_test
BEFORE UPDATE
ON flights
FOR EACH ROW
SET flight_count = flight_count_prev + 1;
- B. CREATE TRIGGER trigger_test
DURING UPDATE
ON flights
FOR EACH ROW
SET flight_status = 'booked';
- C. CREATE TRIGGER trigger_test
AFTER DROP
ON flights
FOR EACH ROW
SET add_ons = 0;
- D. CREATE TRIGGER trigger_test
BEFORE ALTER
ON flights
FOR EACH ROW
SET add_ons = 0;

正解: A

解説:

Option D is the only snippet that demonstrates a valid trigger timing and event pairing as commonly tested for DataSys+ objectives around database automation and enforcing data integrity. In mainstream relational databases that support row-level triggers (for

example, MySQL/MariaDB-style syntax), triggers are typically defined to fire BEFORE or AFTER a DML event such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE. Option D uses BEFORE UPDATE, which is a recognized pattern: it runs automatically prior to an update operation, allowing the database to enforce business rules or modify values consistently and centrally.

By contrast, ALTER and DROP are DDL operations and are not generally supported as row-level trigger events in common SQL implementations; they are handled through DDL auditing features, event triggers (in specific platforms), or administrative logging—not through FOR EACH ROW triggers. Therefore, options A and C are incorrect for typical trigger usage patterns expected in DataSys+ scenarios. Option B is also invalid because DURING is not a standard trigger timing keyword; the standard model is BEFORE/AFTER (and in some platforms, INSTEAD OF for views).

One typing/logic note: many platforms require referencing the row being modified (for example, NEW.

column and OLD.column) rather than bare column names, and trigger bodies often use BEGIN ... END plus statement terminators. Still, among the provided choices, D correctly illustrates the concept DataSys+ emphasizes: using triggers to automate consistent rule enforcement on DML changes.

質問 # 112

(Which of the following is the purpose of including a COLLATE clause in a column definition?)

- A. To ensure all values entered into a column fall within a data range
- B. To create a computed column that is included in an index
- C. To specify how data is sorted in a database
- D. To support functional dependency

正解: C

解説:

The correct answer is B. To specify how data is sorted in a database. CompTIA DataSys+ explains that the COLLATE clause defines the collation rules applied to character-based data in a column. Collation determines how string data is compared, sorted, and evaluated, including rules for alphabetical order, case sensitivity, accent sensitivity, and character encoding. These rules directly affect query results, indexing behavior, and comparison operations involving textual data.

When a COLLATE clause is included in a column definition, it overrides the database or server default collation for that specific column. This is especially important in environments that support multiple languages or regional settings, where sorting and comparison rules may differ. For example, case-insensitive collations treat uppercase and lowercase letters as equivalent, while case-sensitive collations do not. DataSys+ highlights that incorrect collation settings can lead to unexpected query results, inefficient indexing, or inconsistent application behavior.

Option A is incorrect because computed columns and indexing behavior are defined through expressions and index definitions, not collation rules. Option C, functional dependency, relates to normalization theory and the relationship between attributes in a relational schema; collation has no impact on dependency enforcement.

Option D describes data validation, which is handled through constraints such as CHECK, NOT NULL, or data types—not collation. CompTIA DataSys+ emphasizes that DBAs must understand how collation affects sorting, grouping, and comparison operations, especially for reporting and internationalized applications. Proper use of the COLLATE clause ensures consistent behavior across queries and prevents subtle bugs related to string comparisons.

Therefore, the primary purpose of including a COLLATE clause in a column definition is to control how textual data is sorted and compared, making option B the correct and verified answer.

質問 # 113

Which of the following best describes the category of SQL commands required to revoke access to database objects?

- A. IDDL
- B. TCL
- C. IDML
- D. DCL

正解: D

解説:

The category of SQL commands that is required to revoke access to database objects is DCL. DCL, or Data Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database. DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE. GRANT is a DCL command that is used to grant privileges or roles to users or roles on specific objects in a database, such as tables, views, procedures, etc. REVOKE is a DCL command that is used to revoke privileges or roles from users or roles on specific objects in a database. For example, the following statement uses the

REVOKE command to revoke the SELECT privilege from user Alice on table employee:

REVOKE SELECT ON employee FROM Alice;

The other options are either different categories of SQL commands or not related to SQL commands at all.

For example, IDDL is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; IDML is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; TCL, or Transaction Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage transactions on a database, such as committing or rolling back changes. References:

CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

質問 # 114

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