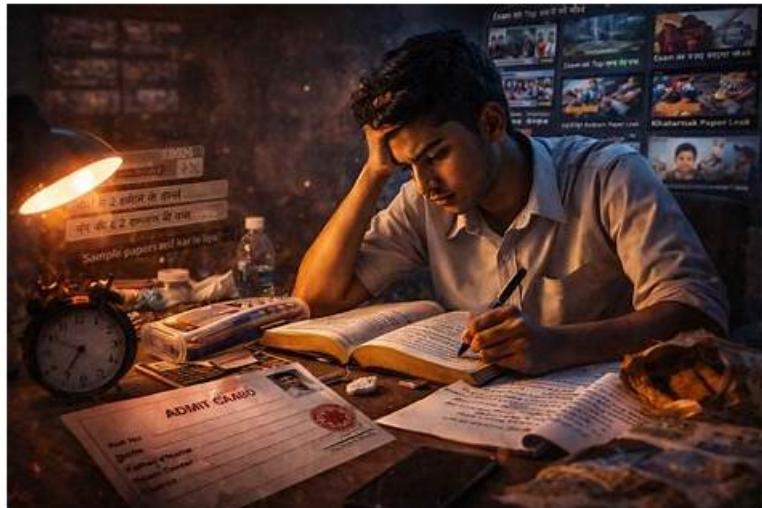


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CompTIA DS0-001 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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 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"> 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 5	<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.

CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

NEW QUESTION # 91

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

- A. IOPS
- B. Latency
- C. Reads
- D. RPM

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 92

Which of the following resources is the best way to lock rows in SQL Server?

- A. PID
- B. TID
- C. RID
- D. SID

Answer: C

Explanation:

The resource that is the best way to lock rows in SQL Server is RID. RID, or Row IDentifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each row in a heap table in SQL Server. A heap table is a table that does not have a clustered index, which means that the rows are not stored in any particular order. A RID consists of the file number, page number, and slot number of the row in the database. A RID can be used to lock rows in SQL Server to prevent concurrent access or modification by other transactions or users. A RID lock is a type of lock that locks a single row using its RID. A RID lock can be applied using the HOLDLOCK or XLOCK hints in a SELECT statement. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, TID, or Transaction IDentifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each transaction in a database; SID, or Security IDentifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each user or group in a Windows system; PID, or Process IDentifier, is an attribute that uniquely identifies each process in an operating system. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, implement database concurrency methods.

NEW QUESTION # 93

(An analyst in the United States configured a database server so it could be accessed remotely by users in Brazil and Canada. Users in Brazil can connect to the server, but users in Canada cannot connect to the server.

Which of the following is the reason for the issue?)

- A. The server port security is disabled.

- B. The rule set was configured to allow specific IP addresses.
- C. The firewall was configured to deny all connections.
- D. The perimeter network is rejecting remote connections.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. The rule set was configured to allow specific IP addresses. CompTIA DataSys+ materials emphasize the importance of network security controls, particularly firewall rules and access control lists (ACLs), in regulating remote database access. In this scenario, the database server is reachable by users in Brazil but not by users in Canada, which strongly indicates that access is being selectively permitted rather than globally blocked.

Firewall rule sets are often configured using IP-based allowlists, where only approved IP addresses or IP ranges are permitted to establish a connection. If the analyst allowed the IP address range associated with Brazil but did not include the IP range used by Canadian users, connections from Canada would fail while Brazilian users would still have access. This behavior aligns precisely with selective rule-based access control, a common best practice highlighted in DataSys+ for reducing attack surfaces.

Option A is incorrect because if the perimeter network were rejecting remote connections entirely, users in Brazil would also be unable to connect. Option C is incorrect for the same reason: a firewall rule denying all connections would block access from all locations, not just Canada. Option D, server port security being disabled, would typically prevent all inbound connections to the database service, again affecting all users regardless of geography.

CompTIA DataSys+ stresses that troubleshooting connectivity issues requires identifying whether failures are global or location-specific. Location-specific failures are most commonly caused by misconfigured firewall rules, IP filtering, or regional access restrictions. In database environments that support remote access, DBAs must ensure that firewall rules are consistently applied to all authorized networks.

Therefore, the most accurate and verified explanation is that the rule set was configured to allow specific IP addresses, and the Canadian users' IP range was not included. This makes option B the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 94

Which of the following describes the purpose of a snapshot?

- A. To create a tablespace
- B. To create an image of a database
- C. To create a dynamic data replication
- D. To create a synonym

Answer: B

Explanation:

The purpose of a snapshot is to create an image of a database. A snapshot is a copy of the state and content of a database at a specific point in time. A snapshot can be used for various purposes, such as backup and recovery, testing and development, reporting and analysis, etc. A snapshot can be created using various techniques, such as full copy, incremental copy, differential copy, etc. A snapshot can also be created using various tools or commands provided by the database system or software.

NEW QUESTION # 95

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

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

Answer: D

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 # 96

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