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## CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

### NEW QUESTION # 98

(Which of the following describes the method in which data is encrypted first with an encryption key and then wrapped by a managed root key?)

- A. DEK-based encryption
- **B. Envelope encryption**
- C. Symmetric encryption
- D. Asymmetric encryption

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. Envelope encryption. CompTIA DataSys+ describes envelope encryption as a key management and data protection method that combines the efficiency of symmetric encryption with the security and manageability of hierarchical key structures. In this approach, data is first encrypted using a data encryption key (DEK), and then the DEK itself is encrypted (or "wrapped") using a key encryption key (KEK), often referred to as a managed root key.

Envelope encryption is widely used in enterprise database systems and cloud platforms because it provides strong security while simplifying key rotation and management. Encrypting large volumes of data directly with a root or master key would be inefficient and risky. Instead, DataSys+ explains that symmetric DEKs are used for fast data encryption, while the root key is used only to protect the DEKs. If a root key must be rotated or compromised, only the wrapped DEKs need to be re-encrypted-not the underlying data.

Option A, asymmetric encryption, uses public and private key pairs but is computationally expensive and not typically used to encrypt large datasets directly. Option B, DEK-based encryption, is incomplete because it describes only the use of data encryption keys and does not account for the additional wrapping layer that defines envelope encryption. Option C, symmetric encryption, correctly describes how data is encrypted but does not include the managed key hierarchy required by the question.

CompTIA DataSys+ emphasizes envelope encryption as a best practice for data-at-rest protection, particularly in environments that require compliance, auditing, and centralized key management. It is commonly implemented using hardware security modules (HSMs) or cloud key management services.

Therefore, the method where data is encrypted with a DEK and then wrapped with a managed root key is envelope encryption, making option D the correct and fully verified answer.

### NEW QUESTION # 99

Which of the following cloud storage options provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API?

- A. Network file
- B. iBlock
- C. Ephemeral
- **D. Object**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The cloud storage option that provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API is object. Object storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as objects, which consist of data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage does not use any hierarchy or structure to organize data, but rather uses flat namespaces that allow users to access data using the unique identifier.

Object storage also provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface), which is a standard way of communicating with web services using HTTP methods (such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and formats (such as JSON, XML). Object storage is suitable for storing large amounts of unstructured data that do not require frequent changes or complex queries. The other options are either different types of cloud storage or not related to cloud storage at all. For example, network file storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as files in folders using protocols such as NFS (Network File System) or SMB (Server Message Block); ephemeral storage is a type of temporary storage that stores data only for the duration of a session or process; iBlock is not a valid acronym or type of cloud storage. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

#### NEW QUESTION # 100

Which of the following is most likely to prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data?

- A. Biometric locks
- B. Surveillance cameras
- C. Network firewall
- D. Strong password policy

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The option that is most likely to prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data is biometric locks.

Biometric locks are devices that use biological characteristics, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, iris scan, etc., to control access to a physical location or resource. Biometric locks help prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data by restricting unauthorized entry or theft of the hardware by intruders or attackers. Biometric locks also provide higher security and convenience than other types of locks, such as keys or passwords, which can be lost, stolen, or forgotten. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, a strong password policy is a set of rules or standards for creating and managing passwords for user accounts or systems; a network firewall is a device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing traffic on a network based on a set of rules or policies; surveillance cameras are devices that capture and record video footage of a physical location or resource. 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 # 101

Which of the following describes the purpose of a snapshot?

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

**Answer: D**

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. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this question. For example, dynamic data replication is a process that copies and synchronizes data from one database server (the source) to one or more database servers (the target) in real time; a synonym is an alias or an alternative name for an object in a database; C is an incomplete option. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.2 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of database management systems.

#### NEW QUESTION # 102

Which of the following outlines why replication is important during database management?

- A. To ensure that an administrator can easily retrieve data from the database
- B. To ensure that all vulnerabilities within the database are classified and mitigated
- C. To ensure the performance of web applications is improved
- D. To ensure consistency, availability, and reliability between databases

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 103

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