

## DS0-001<sup>Q&As</sup>

CompTIA DataSys+

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**QUESTION 1**

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

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**QUESTION 2**

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

Correct Answer: A

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. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using

scripting and programming languages.

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### QUESTION 3

Which of the following would a database administrator monitor to gauge server health? (Choose two.)

- A. CPU usage
- B. Memory usage
- C. Transaction logs
- D. Network sniffer
- E. Domain controllers
- F. Firewall traffic

Correct Answer: AB

The two factors that the database administrator should monitor to gauge server health are CPU usage and memory usage. CPU usage is the percentage of time that the processor (CPU) of the server is busy executing instructions or processes. CPU usage indicates how much workload the server can handle and how fast it can process requests. High CPU usage may affect the performance or availability of the server and cause delays or errors. Memory usage is the amount of physical memory (RAM) or virtual memory (swap space) that the server uses to store data or run applications. Memory usage indicates how much space the server has to store temporary or intermediate data or results. High memory usage may affect the performance or availability of the server and cause swapping or paging. The other options are either not relevant or not direct indicators of server health. For example, transaction logs are files that record the changes made by transactions on the database; network sniffer is a tool that captures and analyzes network traffic; domain controllers are servers that manage user authentication and authorization in a network; firewall traffic is the amount of data that passes through a firewall device or software. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, monitor database performance.

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### QUESTION 4

A DBA left the company, and the DBA's account was removed from the system. Soon after, scheduled jobs began failing.

Which of the following would have most likely prevented this issue?

- A. Load balancing
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Service accounts
- D. Assigning a data steward

Correct Answer: C

The most likely way to prevent this issue is to use service accounts. Service accounts are special accounts that are used by applications or services to perform tasks or run jobs on behalf of users. Service accounts have limited permissions and access rights that are tailored to their specific functions. By using service accounts, the DBA can

ensure that scheduled jobs can run independently of individual user accounts, and avoid failures due to account removal or changes. The other options are either not related or not effective for this issue. For example, load balancing is a technique that distributes the workload across multiple servers or resources to improve performance and availability; business continuity plan is a plan that outlines how an organization will continue its operations in the event of a disaster or disruption; assigning a data steward is a process that designates a person who is responsible for ensuring the quality and governance of data. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, migrate data between databases.

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#### QUESTION 5

A database administrator would like for users to be able to access resources remotely from home. Which of the following best describes how the administrator can enable this access without compromising the security of the stored data?

- A. Implement a virtual private network.
- B. Implement strong passwords policies.
- C. Configure and deploy a firewall.
- D. Implement a parameter network for internet-facing database applications.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 6

Following a security breach, a database administrator needs to ensure users cannot change data unless a request is approved by the management team. Which of the following principles addresses this issue?

- A. Open access
- B. Least resistance
- C. Elevated privilege
- D. Least privilege

Correct Answer: D

The principle that addresses this issue is least privilege. Least privilege is a security principle that states that users should only have the minimum level of access or permissions required to perform their tasks or roles. By applying this principle, the administrator can ensure that users cannot change data unless they have been authorized by the management team through a request approval process. This prevents unauthorized or accidental modifications of data that may compromise its integrity or security. The other options are either opposite or unrelated to this principle. For example, open access means that users have unrestricted access to data; least resistance means that users have the easiest or most convenient access to data; elevated privilege means that users have higher or more permissions than they need. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, apply security principles and best practices for databases.

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**QUESTION 7**

A database administrator is updating an organization's ERD. Which of the following is the best option for the database administrator to use?

- A. Word processor
- B. Spreadsheet
- C. UML tool
- D. HTML editor

Correct Answer: C

The best option for the database administrator to use to update an organization's ERD is a UML tool. A UML tool is a software application that allows users to create, edit, and visualize diagrams using the Unified Modeling Language (UML). UML is a standard language for modeling software systems and their components, such as classes, objects, relationships, behaviors, etc. UML can also be used to create entity relationship diagrams (ERDs), which are graphical representations of the entities (tables), attributes (columns), and relationships (constraints) in a database. A UML tool can help the administrator to update an organization's ERD by providing features such as drag-and-drop, templates, symbols, validation, etc. The other options are either not suitable or not optimal for this task. For example, a word processor is a software application that allows users to create and edit text documents; a spreadsheet is a software application that allows users to organize and manipulate data in rows and columns; an HTML editor is a software application that allows users to create and edit web pages using HyperText Markup Language (HTML). References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, create database objects using scripting and programming languages.

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**QUESTION 8**

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

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

Correct Answer: A

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.

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## QUESTION 9

A database administrator wants to create a database that does not have a predefined schema. Which of the following tools should the administrator use to create this type of database? (Choose two.)

- A. PostgreSQL
- B. MariaDB
- C. MySQL
- D. SQL Server
- E. MongoDB
- F. Cosmos

Correct Answer: EF

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## QUESTION 10

Which of the following is a tool for preventing data loss?

- A. Gateway
- B. IP configuration
- C. Encryption
- D. Scripts

Correct Answer: C

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## QUESTION 11

Over the weekend, a company's transaction database was moved to an upgraded server. All validations performed after the migration indicated that the database was functioning as expected. However, on Monday morning, multiple users reported that the corporate reporting application was not working.

Which of the following are the most likely causes? (Choose two.)

- A. The access permissions for the service account used by the reporting application were not changed.
- B. The new database server has its own reporting system, so the old one is not needed.
- C. The reporting jobs that could not process during the database migration have locked the application.
- D. The reporting application's mapping to the database location was not updated.

- E. The database server is not permitted to fulfill requests from a reporting application.
- F. The reporting application cannot keep up with the new, faster response from the database.

Correct Answer: AD

The most likely causes of the reporting application not working are that the access permissions for the service account used by the reporting application were not changed, and that the reporting application's mapping to the database location was not updated. These two factors could prevent the reporting application from accessing the new database server. The other options are either irrelevant or unlikely to cause the problem. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, troubleshoot common database issues.

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### QUESTION 12

Which of the following constraints is used to enforce referential integrity?

- A. Surrogate key
- B. Foreign key
- C. Unique key
- D. Primary key

Correct Answer: B

The constraint that is used to enforce referential integrity is foreign key. A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that references the primary key of another table. A primary key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in the table. Referential integrity is a rule that ensures that the values in the foreign key column match the values in the primary key column of the referenced table. Referential integrity helps maintain the consistency and accuracy of the data across related tables. The other options are either different types of constraints or not related to referential integrity at all. For example, a surrogate key is a column that is artificially generated to serve as a primary key, such as an auto-increment number or a GUID (Globally Unique Identifier); a unique key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in the table, but it can have null values unlike a primary key; there is no such constraint as TID. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using scripting and programming languages.

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### QUESTION 13

Which of the following is a potential issue raised by enterprise database users?

- A. The need for multiple views or windows into the same database
- B. The need to manage long transactions
- C. The need for concurrent access and multiuser updates
- D. The need to manually transfer records to paper

Correct Answer: C

A potential issue raised by enterprise database users is the need for concurrent access and multiuser updates.

Concurrent access means that multiple users can access the same data at the same time, while multiuser updates mean that multiple users can modify the same data at the same time. These features are essential for enterprise database users who need to share and collaborate on data in real time. However, they also pose challenges such as maintaining data consistency, preventing conflicts or errors, and ensuring transaction isolation and durability. The other options are either not issues or not specific to enterprise database users. For example, the need for multiple views or windows into the same database may be a preference or a convenience, but not an issue; the need to manage long transactions may be a challenge for any database user, not just enterprise ones; the need to manually transfer records to paper may be an outdated or inefficient practice, but not an issue. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.3 Given a scenario, identify common database issues.

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#### QUESTION 14

A company needs information about the performance of users in the sales department. Which of the following commands should a database administrator use for this task?

- A. DROP
- B. InPDATE
- C. [delete
- D. ISELECT

Correct Answer: D

The command that the database administrator should use for this task is SELECT. The SELECT command is a SQL statement that retrieves data from one or more tables or views in a database. The SELECT command can also use various clauses or options to filter, group, sort, or aggregate data according to specific criteria or conditions. By using the SELECT command, the database administrator can obtain information about the performance of users in the sales department, such as their sales volume, revenue, commission, etc. The other options are either not related or not suitable for this task. For example, DROP is a SQL command that deletes an existing table or object from a database; UPDATE is a SQL command that modifies existing data in one or more rows of a table; DELETE is a SQL command that removes existing data from one or more rows of a table. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database

Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using scripting and programming languages.

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#### QUESTION 15

Which of the following scripts would set the database recovery model for sys.database?



- A. 

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'  
USE[master]  
GO  
ALTER DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT  
GO
```
- B. 

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'  
USE[master]  
GO  
UPDATE DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT  
GO
```
- C. 

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'  
USE[master]  
GO  
TRUNCATE DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT  
GO
```
- D. 

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'  
USE[master]  
GO  
DROP DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT  
GO
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

The script that would set the database recovery model for sys.database is option A. This script uses the ALTER DATABASE statement to modify the recovery model of the sys.database to full with no wait. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the recovery model correctly. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.