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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key?

A. Data security

B. Data masking

C. Data protection

D. Data encryption

Correct Answer: D

The option that is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key is data encryption. Data encryption is a process that transforms data into an unreadable or scrambled form using an algorithm and a key. Data encryption helps protect data from unauthorized access or modification by third parties, such as hackers, eavesdroppers, or interceptors. Data encryption also helps verify the identity and authenticity of the source and destination of the data using digital signatures or certificates. Data encryption can be applied to data at rest (stored in a database) or data in transit (transmitted over a network). To read encrypted data, a user needs to have the corresponding key to decrypt or restore the data to its original form. The other options are either different concepts or not related to hiding data at all. For example, data security is a broad term that encompasses various methods and techniques to protect data from threats or risks; data masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data to protect its confidentiality or compliance; data protection is a term that refers to the legal or ethical obligations to safeguard personal or sensitive data from misuse or harm. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 2

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 valuesunlike 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.

QUESTION 3

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

A. Gateway

B. IP configuration

C. Encryption

D. Scripts

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 4

An on-premises application server connects to a database in the cloud. Which of the following must be considered to ensure data integrity during transmission?

A. Bandwidth

B. Encryption

C. Redundancy

D. Masking

Correct Answer: B

The factor that must be considered to ensure data integrity during transmission is encryption. Encryption is a process that transforms data into an unreadable or scrambled form using an algorithm and a key. Encryption helps protect data integrity during transmission by preventing unauthorized access or modification of data by third parties, such as hackers, eavesdroppers, or interceptors. Encryption also helps verify the identity and authenticity of the source and destination of the data using digital signatures or certificates. The other options are either not related or not sufficient for this purpose. For example, bandwidth is the amount of data that can be transmitted over a network in a given time; redundancy is the duplication of data or components to provide backup or alternative sources in case of failure; masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data to protect its confidentiality orcompliance. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following indexes stores records in a tabular format?

A. Columnstore

B. Non-clustered

C. Unique

D. Secondary

Correct Answer: A

The index that stores records in a tabular format is columnstore. A columnstore index is a type of index that stores and compresses data by columns rather than by rows. A columnstore index can improve the performance and efficiency of queries that perform aggregations, calculations, or analysis on large amounts of data, such as data warehouse or business intelligence applications. A columnstore index can also reduce the storage space required for data by applying various compression techniques, such as dictionary encoding, run-length encoding, bit packing, etc. The other options are either different types of indexes or not related to indexes at all. For example, a non-clustered index is a type of index that stores the values of one or more columns in a sorted order along with pointers to the corresponding rows in the table; a unique index is a type of index that enforces uniqueness on one or more columns in a table; a secondary index is an alternative term for a non-clustered index. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

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