DS0-001 Q&As

CompTIA DataSys+

Pass CompTIA DS0-001 Exam with 100% Guarantee

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

https://www.leads4pass.com/ds0-001.html

100% Passing Guarantee
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by CompTIA Official Exam Center

- **Instant Download** After Purchase
- **100% Money Back** Guarantee
- **365 Days** Free Update
- **800,000+** Satisfied Customers

QUESTION 1

Which of the following is an attack in which an attacker hopes to profit from locking the database software?

A. Spear phishing

B. Ransomware

C. SQL injection

D. On-path

Correct Answer: B

The attack in which an attacker hopes to profit from locking the database software is ransomware. Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the data or files on a system or network and demands a ransom from the victim to restore them. Ransomware can target database software and lock its access or functionality until the victim pays the ransom, usually in cryptocurrency. Ransomware can cause serious damage and loss to the victim, as well as expose them to further risks or threats. Ransomware can be delivered through various methods, such as phishing emails, malicious attachments, compromised websites, etc. The other options are either different types of attacks or not related to locking database software at all. For example, spear phishing is a type of phishing attack that targets a specific individual or organization with personalized or customized emails; SQL injection is a type of attack that inserts malicious SQL statements into an input field or parameter of a web application to manipulate or compromise the underlying database; on-path is a type of attack that intercepts and modifies the data in transit between two parties on a network. 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

QUESTION 2

Which of the following NFs is considered themostpreferable for relational database design?

A. 1 NF

B. 3 NF

C. 4 NF

D. 2NF

Correct Answer: B

The NF (normal form) that is considered the most preferable for relational database design is 3 NF. 3 NF, or Third Normal Form, is a level of normalization that organizes data into tables and columns to reduce redundancy and improve consistency. Normalization is a process that applies a set of rules or criteria to eliminate or minimize the anomalies or problems that may arise from inserting, updating, or deleting data in a database. 3 NF is achieved when a table satisfies the following conditions: - It is in 2 NF (Second Normal Form), which means that every non-key column depends on the whole primary key and not on any subset of it - It has no transitive dependencies, which means that every non-key column depends directly on the primary key and not on any other non- key column 3 NF is considered the most preferable for relational database design because it ensures that each table has only one purpose or theme and that each column has only one value or meaning. This helps avoid data duplication, inconsistency, and update anomalies. The other options are either lower or higher levels of normalization that are either less preferable or less practical for relational database design. For example, 1 NF (First Normal Form) is the lowest level of normalization that requires each column to have atomic values and each row to have a unique identifier; 4 NF (Fourth Normal Form) is a higher

level of normalization that requires each table to have no multi-valued dependencies, which means that there are no columns that can have more than one value for the same primary key value; 2 NF (Second Normal Form) is an intermediate level of normalization that requires each non-key column to depend on the whole primary key and not on any subset of it. 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 types of RAID, if configured with the same number and type of disks, would provide thebestwrite performance?

A. RAID 3

B. RAID 5

C. RAID 6

D. RAID 10

Correct Answer: D

The type of RAID that would provide the best write performance if configured with the same number and type of disks is RAID 10. RAID 10, or RAID 1+0, is a type of RAID that combines mirroring and striping techniques to provide both redundancy and performance. Mirroring means that data is duplicated across two or more disks to provide fault tolerance and data protection. Striping means that data is split into blocks and distributed across two or more disks to provide faster access and throughput. RAID 10 requires at least four disks and can tolerate the failure of up to half of the disks without losing data. RAID 10 provides the best write performance among the RAID types because it can write data in parallel to multiple disks without parity calculations or overhead. The other options are either different types of RAID or not related to RAID at all. For example, RAID 3 is a type of RAID that uses striping with a dedicated parity disk to provide redundancy and performance; RAID 5 is a type of RAID that uses striping with distributed parity to provide redundancy and performance; RAID 6 is a type ofRAID that uses striping with double distributed parity to provide extra redundancy and performance. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following firewall types allows an administrator to control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as connection information and data flow communications?

A. Circuit-level

B. Stateful

C. Proxy

D. Packet

Correct Answer: B

The firewall type that allows an administrator to control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as connection information and data flow communications is stateful. A stateful firewall is a type of firewall that tracks the state of each connection and packet that passes through it, and applies rules or policies based on the context and content of the traffic. A stateful firewall can control traffic and make decisions based on factors such as source and destination IP

addresses, ports, protocols, session status, application layer data, etc. The other options are either different types of firewalls or not related to firewalls at all. For example, a circuit-level firewall is a type of firewall that monitors and validates the establishment of TCP or UDP connections; a proxy firewall is a type of firewall that acts as an intermediary between the source and destination of the traffic; a packet firewall is a type of firewall that filters packets based on their header information. 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

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.