

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

CompTIA DataSys+

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**QUESTION 1**

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 or compliance. 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 2**

Which of the following is a typical instruction that is found on a Linux command-line script and represents a system shell?

- A. `/bin/bash`
- B. `#!/bin/shell`
- C. `>/bin/sh`
- D. `#!/bin/bash`

Correct Answer: D

The instruction that is found on a Linux command-line script and represents a system shell is `#!/bin/bash`. This instruction is called a shebang or a hashbang, and it indicates the interpreter that should be used to execute the script. In this case, the interpreter is `/bin/bash`, which is the path to the bash shell, a common system shell for Linux. A system shell is a program that provides an interface for users to interact with the operating system, either through commands or scripts. A system shell can also perform various tasks, such as file management, process control, variable assignment, etc. The other options are either incorrect or not typical for this purpose. For example, `/bin/bash` is the path to the bash shell, but it does not indicate the interpreter for the script; `#!/bin/shell` is not a valid shebang or a path to a system shell; `>/bin/sh` is a redirection operator followed by a path to a system shell, but it does not indicate the interpreter for the script. 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 3**

A company is launching a proof-of-concept, cloud-based application. One of the requirements is to select a database engine that will allow administrators to perform quick and simple queries on unstructured data. Which of the following would be best suited for this task?

- A. MongoDB
- B. MS SQL
- C. Oracle
- D. Graph database

Correct Answer: A

The best suited database engine for this task is MongoDB. MongoDB is a type of non-relational database that stores data as documents in JSON-like format. MongoDB allows administrators to perform quick and simple queries on unstructured data, such as text, images, videos, or social media posts, without requiring a predefined schema or complex joins. MongoDB also supports cloud-based deployment, scalability, and high availability. The other options are either relational databases that require a fixed schema and structure for data, or specialized databases that are designed for specific purposes, such as graph databases for storing and analyzing network data. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify and apply database structure types.

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**QUESTION 4**

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

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

Correct Answer: C

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, RPFvI 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. 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 5**

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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