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QUESTION 1

A database administrator needs a tool to document and explain the relationships between data in an organization's database. Which of the following is the best tool to accomplish this task?

- A. Text editor
- B. UML editor
- C. Word processor
- D. SQL query

Correct Answer: B

The best tool for the database administrator to document and explain the relationships between data in an organization's database is a UML editor. A UML editor 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 document and explain the relationships between data in an organization's database by creating entity relationship diagrams (ERDs), which are graphical representations of the entities (tables), attributes (columns), and relationships (constraints) in a database. A UML editor can help the administrator to document and explain the relationships between data 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 text editor is a software application that allows users to create and edit plain text files; a word processor is a software application that allows users to create and edit text documents; an SQL query is a statement that performs an operation on a database using Structured Query Language (SQL).
References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, create database objects using scripting and programming languages.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following best describes the category of SQL commands required to revoke access to database objects?

- A. DCL
- B. IDDL
- C. IDML
- D. TCL

Correct Answer: A

The category of SQL commands that is required to revoke access to database objects is DCL. DCL, or Data Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database. DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE. GRANT is a DCL command that is used to grant privileges or roles to users or roles on specific objects in a database, such as tables, views, procedures, etc. REVOKE is a DCL command that is used to revoke privileges or roles from users or roles on specific objects in a database. For example, the following statement uses the REVOKE command to revoke the SELECT privilege from user Alice on table employee: REVOKE SELECT ON employee FROM Alice;

The other options are either different categories of SQL commands or not related to SQL commands at all. For example, IDDL is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; IDML is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; TCL, or Transaction Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage transactions on a database, such as committing or rolling back changes. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 3

A database administrator is migrating the information in a legacy table to a newer table. Both tables contain the same columns, and some of the data may overlap. Which of the following SQL commands should the administrator use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated?

- A. UNION
- B. JOIN
- C. IINTERSECT
- D. CROSS JOIN

Correct Answer: A

The SQL command that the administrator should use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated is option A. This command uses the UNION clause to combine the records from the legacy table and the newer table into a

single result set. The UNION clause also eliminates any duplicate records that may exist in both tables, and sorts the result by default. The other options either do not produce the desired result or have syntax errors. For example, option B

would join the records from the two tables based on a common column, but not remove any duplicates; option C would return only the records that are common to both tables, but not the ones that are unique to each table; option D would

produce a Cartesian product of the records from the two tables, which would increase the number of duplicates.

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 4

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.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the deployment phase in which a DBA ensures the most recent patches are applied to the new database?

- A. Importing
- B. Upgrading
- C. Provisioning
- D. Modifying

Correct Answer: B

The deployment phase in which a DBA ensures the most recent patches are applied to the new database is upgrading. Upgrading is a process that updates an existing database system or software to a newer version or release that may include new features, enhancements, bug fixes, security patches, etc. Upgrading helps improve the performance, functionality, compatibility, and security of the database system or software. Upgrading can be done manually or automatically using tools or scripts provided by the vendor or developer. Upgrading can also involve testing, backup, migration, or rollback procedures to ensure the quality and reliability of the new version or release. The other options are either different deployment phases or not related to deployment at all. For example, importing is a process that transfers data from one source to another using files or formats; provisioning is a process that allocates resources such as servers, storage, network, etc., for a system or software; modifying is a process that changes existing data or objects in a database using commands or scripts. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.3 Given a scenario, update database systems.

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