DS0-001 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is part of logical database infrastructure security?

A. Surveillance

B. Biometric access

C. Perimeter network

D. Cooling system

Correct Answer: C

The option that is part of logical database infrastructure security is perimeter network. Perimeter network, also known as DMZ (Demilitarized Zone), is a network segment that lies between an internal network and an external network, such as the internet. Perimeter network provides an additional layer of security for the internal network by isolating and protecting the servers or services that are exposed to the external network, such as web servers, email servers, database servers, etc. Perimeter network also helps prevent unauthorized access or attacks from the external network to the internal network by using firewalls, routers, proxies, etc. The other options are either part of physical database infrastructure security or not related to database infrastructure security at all. For example, surveillance is a method of monitoring and recording physical activities or events in a location or resource; biometric access is a device that uses biological characteristics to control access to a physical location or resource; cooling system is a device or system that regulates the temperature and humidity of a location or resource. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, implement database infrastructure security.

QUESTION 2

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 3

Which of the following describes the purpose of a snapshot?

A. To create a dynamic data replication

B. To create a synonym

C. To create a

D. To create an image of a database

Correct Answer: D

The purpose of a snapshot is to create an image of a database. A snapshot is a copy of the state and content of a database at a specific point in time. A snapshot can be used for various purposes, such as backup and recovery, testing and development, reporting and analysis, etc. A snapshot can be created using various techniques, such as full copy, incremental copy, differential copy, etc. A snapshot can also be created using various tools or commands provided by the database system or software. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this question. For example, dynamic data replication is a process that copies and synchronizes data from one database server (the source) to one or more database servers (the target) in real time; a synonym is an alias or an alternative name for an object in a database; C is an incomplete option. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.2 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of database management systems.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following have data manipulation and procedural scripting power? (Choose two.)

A. PQL

B. PL/SQL

C. Advanced

D. SQL

E. SQL

F. T-SQL

Correct Answer: BF

The two options that have data manipulation and procedural scripting power are PL/SQL and T-SQL. PL/SQL, or Procedural Language/Structured Query Language, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Oracle databases. PL/SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, packages, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. PL/SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. T-SQL, or Transact-SQL, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Microsoft SQL Server databases. T-SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. T-SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. The other options are either not related or not having both data manipulation and procedural scripting power. For example, PQL, or Power Query Language, is a data analysis andtransformation language for Microsoft Power BI and Excel; Advanced SQL is a term that refers to the advanced features or techniques of SQL, such as subqueries, joins, aggregations, etc.; SQL, or Structured Query Language, is a standard language for manipulating and querying data in relational databases, but it does not have procedural features. 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 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.