DS0-001 Q&As

CompTIA DataSys+

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QUESTION 1

A database administrator needs to aggregate data from multiple tables in a way that does not impact the original tables, and then provide this information to a department. Which of the following is thebestway for the administrator to accomplish this task?

A. Create a materialized view.

B. Create indexes on those tables

C. Create a new database.

D. Create a function.

Correct Answer: A

The best way for the administrator to accomplish this task is to create a materialized view. A materialized view is a type of view that stores the result of a query on one or more tables as a separate table in the database. A materialized view can aggregate data from multiple tables in a way that does not impact the original tables, and then provide this information to a department as a single source of truth. A materialized view also improves query performance and efficiency by reducing the need to recompute complex queries every time they are executed. The other options are either not suitable or not optimal for this task. For example, creating indexes on those tables may improve query performance on individual tables, but not on aggregated data; creating a new database may require additional resources and maintenance, and may introduce inconsistency or redundancy; creating a function may require additional coding and execution, and may not store the result as a separate table. 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 is the correct order of the steps in the database deployment process?

A. 1. Connect

2.

Install

3.

Configure

4.

Confirm prerequisites

5.

Validate

6.

Test

7.

Release

B. 1. Configure

2.

Install

3.

Connect

4.

Test

5.

Confirm prerequisites

6.

Validate

7.

Release

C. 1. Confirm prerequisites

2.

Install

3.

Configure

4.

Connect

5.

Test

6.

Validate

7.

Release

D. 1. Install

2.

Configure

3.

Confirm prerequisites

4.

Connect

5.

Test

6.

Validate

7.

Release

Correct Answer: C

The correct order of the steps in the database deployment process is option C. This order follows the best practices for deploying a database system, which are:

Confirm prerequisites: Check the system requirements and compatibility of the database software and tools before installation.

Install: Install the database software and tools on the target server or platform. Configure: Configure the database settings and parameters according to the specifications and needs of the application or organization. Connect: Connect the

database to the network and other systems or applications that will access it.

Test: Test the functionality and performance of the database system and verify that it meets the expectations and requirements.

Validate: Validate the data quality and integrity of the database system and ensure that it complies with the standards and regulations. Release: Release the database system to production and make it available for use by end-users or

customers. The other options do not follow this order and may result in errors, inefficiencies, or security issues. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, install and

configure database software and tools.

QUESTION 3

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

A. RPfvl

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, RPfvl 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.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following concepts applies to situations that require court files to be scanned for permanent reference and original documents be stored for ten years before they can be discarded?

A. Data loss prevention

B. Data retention policies

C. Data classification

D. Global regulations

Correct Answer: B

The concept that applies to situations that require court files to be scanned for permanent reference and original documents be stored for ten years before they can be discarded is data retention policies. Data retention policies are rules or guidelines that specify how long data should be kept and when it should be deleted or archived. Data retention policies are often based on legal, regulatory, or business requirements, and help organizations manage their data lifecycle, storage, and compliance. The other options are either not related or not specific to this situation. For example, data loss prevention is a process that aims to prevent data from being leaked, stolen, or corrupted; data classification is a process that assigns labels or categories to data based on its sensitivity, value, or risk; global regulations are laws or standards that apply to data across different countries or regions. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, apply security principles and best practices for databases.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following transactions is allowed in a shared lock?

A. Read

B. Update

C. Delete

D. Insert

Correct Answer: A