DS0-001 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the followingbestdescribes a collection of data that shares the same properties or attributes?

A. Relation set

B. ER model

C. Entity set

D. Tuples

Correct Answer: C

The option that best describes a collection of data that shares the same properties or attributes is entity set. An entity set is a term used in the entity-relationship (ER) model, which is a conceptual model for designing and representing databases. An entity set is a collection of entities that have the same type or characteristics, such as students, courses, products, etc. An entity is an object or thing that can be identified and distinguished from others, such as a specific student, course, product, etc. An entity set can have one or more attributes that describe the properties or features of the entities, such as name, age, price, etc. An entity set can also have one or more relationships with other entity sets that define how the entities are associated or connected, such as enrolled, taught by, purchased by, etc. The other options are either different terms or not related to the ER model at all. For example, relation set is a term used in the relational model, which is a logical model for implementing and manipulating databases; ER model is a term used to refer to the entity-relationship model itself; tuples are rows or records in a table or relation. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify common database types.

QUESTION 2

A group of developers needs access to a database in a development environment, but the database contains sensitive data. Which of the following should the database administrator do before giving the developers access to the environment?

A. Audit access to tables with sensitive data.

B. Remove sensitive data from tables

C. Mask the sensitive data.

D. Encrypt connections to the development environment.

Correct Answer: C

The database administrator should mask the sensitive data before giving the developers access to the environment. Data masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data, such as random numbers or characters, to protect it from unauthorized access or exposure. Data masking preserves the format and structure of the original data, but does notreveal its actual value. This allows developers to work with realistic data without compromising its confidentiality or compliance. The other options are either insufficient or excessive for this scenario. For example, auditing access to tables with sensitive data may help monitor and track who accesses the data, but does not prevent it from being seen; removing sensitive data from tables may compromise the quality or completeness of the data, and may not be feasible if there is a large amount of data; encrypting connections to the development environment may protect the data in transit, but not at rest or in use. 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 creating a table, which will contain customer data, for an online business. Which of the following SQL syntaxes should the administrator use to create an object?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE
(
   ID INT,
   NAME VARCHAR(100),
   AGE INT
)
```

B.
```
CREATE CUSTOMER
(
   ID INT,
   NAME VARCHAR(100),
   AGE INT
)
```

C.
```
CREATE
(
 TABLE CUSTOMER
   ID INT,
   NAME VARCHAR(100),
   AGE INT
)
```

D.
```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER
(
   ID INT,
   NAME VARCHAR(100),
   AGE INT
)
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

The SQL syntax that the administrator should use to create an object is option B. This syntax uses the CREATE TABLE statement to define a new table named customer with four columns: customer_id, name, email, and phone. Each column has a data type and a constraint, such as NOT NULL or PRIMARY KEY. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the table name or columns correctly. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify and apply database structure types.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following sets the age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster?

A. MTBF

B. RTO

C. MTTF

D. RPO

Correct Answer: D

The option that sets the age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster is RPO. RPO, or Recovery Point Objective, is a metric that defines the maximum amount of data that can be lost or acceptable data loss in the event of a disaster or disruption. RPOindicates how frequently the data should be backed up or replicated to minimize the risk of data loss. RPO also sets the age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster, as it determines how far back in time the recovery process should go. For example, if the RPO is one hour, then the data should be backed up or replicated every hour, and the recovery process should restore the data to the state it was in one hour before the disaster. The other options are either different metrics or not related to data recovery at all. For example, MTBF, or Mean Time Between Failures, is a metric that measures the average time that a system or component operates without failure; RTO, or Recovery Time Objective, is a metric that defines the maximum amount of time that can be taken to restore a system or service after a disaster or disruption; MTTF, or Mean Time To Failure, is a metric that measures the average time that a system or component operates until it fails. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.3 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of data.

QUESTION 5

A database is configured to use undo management with temporary undo enabled.

AnUPDATEis run on the table.

Which of the following describes where the undo is stored?

A. In the system global area

B. In the undo

C. In the SYSAUX

D. In the temporary

Correct Answer: D

The correct answer is D. When undo management with temporary undo is enabled, the undo data is stored in the temporary tablespace instead of the undo tablespace. The temporary tablespace is a tablespace that stores temporary data such as sort results or intermediate query results. The undo data is the data that records the changes made by transactions on the database. Undo data is used to roll back transactions in case of errors or failures, or to provide read consistency for concurrent queries. By storing undo data in the temporary tablespace, the database can reduce the space consumption and contention in the undo tablespace, and improve performance and scalability. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant for this question. For example, the system global area is a memory area that stores information shared by all sessions connected to an instance; the undo tablespace is a tablespace that stores undodata by default; the SYSAUX tablespace is a tablespace that stores auxiliary information for various database features. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.