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 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 3

A database administrator is conducting a stress test and providing feedback to a team that is developing an application that uses the Entity Framework. Which of the following explains the approach the administrator should use when conducting the stress test?

A. Capture business logic, check the performance of codes, and report findings.

B. Check the clustered and non-clustered indexes, and report findings.

C. Review application tables and columns, and report findings.

D. Write queries directly into the database and report findings.

Correct Answer: A

The approach that the administrator should use when conducting the stress test is to capture business logic, check the performance of codes, and report findings. This will help the administrator to evaluate how well the application handles high volumes of data and transactions, identify any bottlenecks or errors in the code, and provide feedback to the development team on how to improve the application\\'s efficiency and reliability. The other options are either too narrow or too broad in scope, and do not address the specific needs of an application that uses the Entity Framework. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, monitor database performance and security.

QUESTION 4

Which of the followingbestdescribes 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 5

A database administrator has been asked to assign a user the ability to view a data set. Which of the following practices best describes this request?

A. Access control

B. Security audit

C. Database audit

D. Password policy implementation

Correct Answer: A

The practice that best describes this request is access control. Access control is a process that regulates who can access what data in a system based on predefined rules or policies. Access control helps protect data from unauthorized or inappropriate access or modification bygranting or denying permissions or privileges to users or groups based on their roles or identities. By applying access control, the database administrator can assign a user the ability to view a data set without allowing them to change or delete it. The other options are either different practices or not related to this request. For example, security audit is a process that evaluates the security level of a system by identifying vulnerabilities or risks; database audit is a process that monitors and records the activities or events that occur on a database; password policy implementation is a process that defines and enforces rules or standards for creating and managing passwords. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.