DS0-001 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

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 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

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 4

A new retail store employee needs to be able to authenticate to a database. Which of the following commands should a database administrator use for this task?

A. INSERT USER

B. ALLOW USER

C. CREATE USER

D. ALTER USER

Correct Answer: C

The command that the database administrator should use for this task is CREATE USER. The CREATE USER command is a SQL statement that creates a new user account in a database and assigns it a username and a password. The CREATE USER command also allows the database administrator to specify other options or attributes for the user account, such as default tablespace, quota, profile, role, etc. The CREATE USER command is the first step to enable a user to authenticate to a database. The other options are either invalid or not suitable for this task. For example, INSERT USER is not a valid SQL command; ALLOW USER is not a SQL command, but a keyword used in some database systems to grant permissions to users; ALTER USER is a SQL command that modifies an existing user account, but does not create a new one. 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 company wants to deploy a new application that will distribute the workload to five different database instances. The database administrator needs to ensure that, for each copy of the database, users are able to read and write data that will be synchronized across all of the instances.

Which of the following should the administrator use to achieve this objective?

A. [Peer-to-peer replication

B. Failover clustering

C. Log shipping

D. Availability groups

Correct Answer: A

The administrator should use peer-to-peer replication to achieve this objective. Peer-to-peer replication is a type of replication that allows data to be distributed across multiple database instances that are equal partners, or peers. Each peer can read and write data that will be synchronized across all peers. This provides high availability, scalability, and load balancing for the application. The other options are either not suitable for this scenario or do not support bidirectional data synchronization. For example, failover clustering provides high availability but does not distribute the workload across multiple instances; log shipping provides disaster recovery but does not allow writing data to secondary instances; availability groups provide high availability and read-only access to secondary replicas but do not support peer-to-peer replication. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.3 Given a scenario, implement replication of database management systems.