DS0-001 Q&As

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QUESTION 1

Which of the following commands is part of DDL?

A. UPDATE

B. GRANT

C. CREATE

D. INSERT

Correct Answer: C

The command that is part of DDL is CREATE. CREATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DDL, or Data Definition Language. DDL is a subset of SQL commands that are used to define or modify the structure or schema of a

database, such as tables, columns, constraints, indexes, views, etc. CREATE is a DDL command that is used to create a new object in a database, such as a table, column, constraint, index, view, etc. For example, the following statement

uses the CREATE command to create a new table called employee with four columns:

CREATE TABLE employee (

emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

emp_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

emp_dept VARCHAR(20),

emp_salary DECIMAL(10,2)

);

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The other options are either part of different categories of SQL commands or not SQL commands at all. For example, UPDATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or Data Manipulation Language. DML is a subset of SQL

commands that are used to manipulate or modify the data or content of a database, such as inserting, updating, deleting, or selecting data. GRANT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DCL, or Data Control Language. DCL is a

subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database, such as granting or revoking privileges or roles. INSERT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or

Data Manipulation Language. INSERT is a DML command that is used to insert new data into a table. 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

A database administrator is concerned about transactions in case the system fails. Which of the following properties addresses this concern?

A. Durability

B. Isolation

C. Atomicity

D. Consistency

Correct Answer: A

The property that addresses this concern is durability. Durability is one of the four properties (ACID) that ensure reliable transactions in a database system. Durability means that once a transaction has been committed, its effects are permanent and will not be lost in case of system failure, power outage, crash, etc. Durability can be achieved by using techniques such as write-ahead logging, checkpoints, backup and recovery, etc. The other options are either not related or not specific to this concern. For example, isolation means that concurrent transactions do not interfere with each other and produce consistent results; atomicity means that a transaction is either executed as a whole or not at all; consistency means that a transaction preserves the validity and integrity of the data. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.3 Given a scenario, identify common database issues.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is recommended in order to provide encrypted data communication pathways for information as it is transmitted over a network?

A. TCP/IP

B. NFS

C. SMB

D. TLS

Correct Answer: D

The option that is recommended in order to provide encrypted data communication pathways for information as it is transmitted over a network is TLS. TLS, or Transport Layer Security, is a protocol that provides secure communication over the internet by encrypting the data using cryptographic algorithms and keys. TLS also provides authentication and integrity by verifying the identity of the parties involved and ensuring that the data has not been altered or tampered with. TLS can be used to protect various types of data, such as web traffic, email, instant messaging, voice over IP, etc. The other options are either not related or not sufficient for this purpose. For example, TCP/IP, or Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol, is a set of protocols that defines how data is transmitted and routed over the internet, but does not provide encryption or security; NFS, or Network File System, is a protocol that allows users to access and share files over a network, but does not provide encryption or security; SMB, or Server Message Block, is a protocol that allows users to access and share files, printers, and other resources over a network, but does not provide encryption or security. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 4

A database administrator would like to create a table named XYZ. Which of the following queries should the database administrator use to create the table?

A)

```
Create Table XYZ(
column1 datatype;
colum2 datatype);
```

B)

```
Create Table XYZ(
column1 datatype,
colum2 datatype);
```

C)

```
Select Table XYZ(
column1 datatype,
colum2 datatype);
```

D)

```
Append Table XYZ(
column1 datatype;
colum2 datatype);
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

The query that the administrator should use to create the table is option B. This query uses the CREATE TABLE

statement to define a new table named XYZ with three columns: ID, Name, and Age. Each column has a data type and a constraint, such as NOT NULL, PRIMARY KEY, or CHECK. 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 5

Which of the following is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key?

A. Data security

B. Data masking

C. Data protection

D. Data encryption

Correct Answer: D

The option that is used to hide data in a database so the data can only be read by a user who has a key is data encryption. Data encryption is a process that transforms data into an unreadable or scrambled form using an algorithm and a key. Data encryption helps protect data from unauthorized access or modification by third parties, such as hackers, eavesdroppers, or interceptors. Data encryption also helps verify the identity and authenticity of the source and destination of the data using digital signatures or certificates. Data encryption can be applied to data at rest (stored in a database) or data in transit (transmitted over a network). To read encrypted data, a user needs to have the corresponding key to decrypt or restore the data to its original form. The other options are either different concepts or not related to hiding data at all. For example, data security is a broad term that encompasses various methods and techniques to protect data from threats or risks; data masking is a technique that replaces sensitive data with fictitious but realistic data to protect its confidentiality or compliance; data protection is a term that refers to the legal or ethical obligations to safeguard personal or sensitive data from misuse or harm. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.