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QUESTION 1

Which of the following types of RAID, if configured with the same number and type of disks, would provide thebestwrite performance?

A. RAID 3

B. RAID 5

C. RAID 6

D. RAID 10

Correct Answer: D

The type of RAID that would provide the best write performance if configured with the same number and type of disks is RAID 10. RAID 10, or RAID 1+0, is a type of RAID that combines mirroring and striping techniques to provide both redundancy and performance. Mirroring means that data is duplicated across two or more disks to provide fault tolerance and data protection. Striping means that data is split into blocks and distributed across two or more disks to provide faster access and throughput. RAID 10 requires at least four disks and can tolerate the failure of up to half of the disks without losing data. RAID 10 provides the best write performance among the RAID types because it can write data in parallel to multiple disks without parity calculations or overhead. The other options are either different types of RAID or not related to RAID at all. For example, RAID 3 is a type of RAID that uses striping with a dedicated parity disk to provide redundancy and performance; RAID 5 is a type of RAID that uses striping with distributed parity to provide redundancy and performance; RAID 6 is a type ofRAID that uses striping with double distributed parity to provide extra redundancy and performance. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

QUESTION 2

A DBA is reviewing the following logs to determine the current data backup plan for a primary data server:

Timestamp	Activity	Size	Duration
2023-Jan-23 23:59:00	Back up to disk	7.35GB	03:14:55
2023-Jan-24 23:59:00	Back up to disk	0.12GB	00:14:22
2023-Jan-25 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.11GB	01:11:55
2023-Jan-26 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.23GB	01:22:12
2023-Jan-27 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.22GB	01:19:56
2023-Jan-28 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.21GB	01:17:19
2023-Jan-29 23:59:00	Back up to disk	0.94GB	01:01:29
2023-Jan-30 23:59:00	Back up to disk	8.1GB	03:45:66

Which of the followingbestdescribes this backup plan?

A. Monthly full, daily differential

B. Daily differential

C. Daily full

D. Weekly full, daily incremental

Correct Answer: D

The backup plan that best describes the logs is weekly full, daily incremental. This means that a full backup of the entire database is performed once a week, and then only the changes made since the last backup are backed up every day. This can be inferred from the logs by looking at the size and duration of the backups. The full backups are larger and take longer than the incremental backups, and they occur every seven days. The other backup plans do not match the pattern of the logs. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.2 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of database management systems.

QUESTION 3

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 4

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 5

Which of the following can be used to protect physical database appliances from damage in a server room? (Choose

two.)

A. Biometric access systems

B. Database control systems

C. Fire suppression systems

D. Camera systems

E. Key card systems

F. Cooling systems

Correct Answer: CF

The two options that can be used to protect physical database appliances from damage in a server room are fire suppression systems and cooling systems. Fire suppression systems are systems that detect and extinguish fires in a server room using water, gas, foam, or other agents. Fire suppression systems help prevent damage to physical database appliances caused by fire hazards such as overheating, electrical faults, or flammable materials. Cooling systems are systems that regulate the temperature and humidity in a server room using fans, air conditioners, chillers, or other devices. Cooling systems help prevent damage to physical database appliances caused by excessive heat or moisture that may affect their performance or lifespan. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, biometric access systems, camera systems, and key card systems are systems that control the access to a server room using fingerprints, facial recognition, video surveillance, or magnetic cards; these systems help prevent unauthorized entry or theft of physical database appliances, but not damage caused by environmental factors; database control systems are systems that manage the functionality and security of databases using software tools or commands; these systems help protect logical database appliances from errors or attacks, but not physical damage caused by environmental factors. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.4 Given a scenario, implement disaster recovery methods.