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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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?

Options:

- A- Data loss prevention
- B- Data retention policies
- C- Data classification
- D- Global regulations

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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. Reference: 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 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A database is configured to use undo management with temporary undo enabled. An UPDATE is run on the table.

Which of the following describes where the undo is stored?

Options:

A- In the system global area

B- In the undo

C- In the SYSAUX

D- In the temporary

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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 undo data by default; the SYSAUX tablespace is a tablespace that stores auxiliary information for various database features. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A DBA left the company, and the DBA's account was removed from the system. Soon after, scheduled jobs began failing.

Which of the following would have most likely prevented this issue?

Options:

- A- Load balancing
- B- Business continuity plan
- C- Service accounts
- D- Assigning a data steward

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The most likely way to prevent this issue is to use service accounts. Service accounts are special accounts that are used by applications or services to perform tasks or run jobs on behalf of users. Service accounts have limited permissions and access rights that are tailored to their specific functions. By using service accounts, the DBA can ensure that scheduled jobs can run independently of individual user accounts, and avoid failures due to account removal or changes. The other options are either not related or not effective for this issue.

For example, load balancing is a technique that distributes the workload across multiple servers or resources to improve performance and availability; business continuity plan is a plan that outlines how an organization will continue its operations in the event of a disaster or disruption; assigning a data steward is a process that designates a person who is responsible for ensuring the quality and governance of data. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, migrate data between databases.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A company needs to prepare a document that establishes the responsibilities, metrics, penalties, and other generalities that a provider would have to fulfill for customers to use its platforms.

Which of the following documents meets these requirements?

Options:

A- DOU

B- SLA

C- MOU

D- SOW

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The document that meets these requirements is an SLA. An SLA, or Service Level Agreement, is a contract between a service provider and a customer that defines the scope, quality, and terms of the service delivery. An SLA typically includes the responsibilities, metrics, penalties, and other generalities that a provider would have to fulfill for customers to use its platforms. An SLA also establishes the expectations and obligations of both parties, as well as the methods for measuring and monitoring the service performance. The other options are either different types of documents or not related to service delivery. For example, a DOU, or Data Use Agreement, is a document that governs the sharing and use of data between parties; an MOU, or Memorandum of Understanding, is a document that expresses a mutual agreement or intention between parties; a SOW, or Statement of Work, is a document that describes the specific tasks and deliverables of a project or contract. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.4 Given a scenario, implement service level agreements.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A programmer wants to configure a database to only allow read or write access when requests are coming from specific IP addresses. Which of the following can be used to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database?

Options:

- A- Static IP address
- B- Firewall
- C- Dynamic IP address
- D- IDNS

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The best option to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database is a firewall. A firewall is a network device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing traffic based on a set of rules or policies. A firewall can be used to filter the traffic by IP addresses, ports, protocols, or other criteria, and allow or deny access to the database accordingly. The other options are either not relevant or not sufficient for this task. For example, a static IP address is an IP address that does not change over time, but it does not determine the access to the database; a dynamic IP address is an IP address that changes periodically, but it does not control the traffic to the database; an IDNS is an Internet Domain Name System, which translates domain names into IP addresses, but it does not regulate the

access to the database. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Following a security breach, a database administrator needs to ensure users cannot change data unless a request is approved by the management team. Which of the following principles addresses this issue?

Options:

- A- Open access
- B- Least resistance
- C- Elevated privilege
- D- Least privilege

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The principle that addresses this issue is least privilege. Least privilege is a security principle that states that users should only have the minimum level of access or permissions required to perform their tasks or roles. By applying this principle, the administrator can ensure that users cannot change data unless they have been authorized by the management team through a request approval process. This prevents unauthorized or accidental modifications of data that may compromise its integrity or security. The other options are either opposite or unrelated to this principle. For example, open access means that users have unrestricted access to data; least resistance means that users have the easiest or most convenient access to data; elevated privilege means that users have higher or more permissions than they need. Reference: 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 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the best way to migrate a large data load from one table to another, considering total time and blocking?

Options:

- A- Split the load size into many transactions.
- B- Split the load size in half and run simultaneously.
- C- Batch into small loads and run in parallel.
- D- Batch large loads into one transaction.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The best way to migrate a large data load from one table to another, considering total time and blocking, is to batch into small loads and run in parallel. This means that the large data load is divided into smaller chunks that can be processed simultaneously by multiple threads or processes. This reduces the total time required for the migration and also minimizes the blocking of other operations on the tables involved. The other options are either less efficient or more prone to blocking. For example, splitting the load size into many transactions may increase the overhead and latency of each transaction; splitting the load size in half and running simultaneously may still cause blocking or contention; batching large loads into one transaction may take longer and lock the tables for longer periods. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, migrate data between databases.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a result of an on-path attack on a system?

Options:

- A-** A Wi-Fi network that redirects to clones of legitimate websites
- B-** A website that has crashed and is no longer accessible
- C-** An email from an unknown source requesting bank account details
- D-** A web application that returns the addresses of its customers

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A result of an on-path attack on a system is a Wi-Fi network that redirects to clones of legitimate websites. An on-path attack is a type of attack that intercepts and modifies the traffic between two parties without their knowledge or consent. An attacker can use an on-path attack to create a rogue Wi-Fi network that mimics a legitimate one, and then redirect the users to fake websites that look like the ones they intended to visit. The attacker can then steal the users' personal or financial information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, or bank account details. The other options are either results of different types of attacks or not related to attacks at all. For example, a website that has crashed and is no longer accessible may be a result of a denial-of-service attack, an email from an

unknown source requesting bank account details may be a result of a phishing attack, and a web application that returns the addresses of its customers may be a result of a poor design or a data breach. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.4 Given a scenario, identify common types of attacks against databases.

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