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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following constraints is used to enforce referential integrity?

Options:

- A- Surrogate key
- B- Foreign key
- C- Unique key
- D- Primary key

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The constraint that is used to enforce referential integrity is foreign key. A foreign key is a column or a set of columns in a table that references the primary key of another table. A primary key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in the table. Referential integrity is a rule that ensures that the values in the foreign key column match the values in the primary key column.

of the referenced table. Referential integrity helps maintain the consistency and accuracy of the data across related tables. The other options are either different types of constraints or not related to referential integrity at all. For example, a surrogate key is a column that is artificially generated to serve as a primary key, such as an auto-increment number or a GUID (Globally Unique Identifier); a unique key is a column or a set of columns in a table that uniquely identifies each row in the table, but it can have null values unlike a primary key; there is no such constraint as TID. Reference: 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

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following tools is used for natively running a Linux system in Windows?

Options:

A- WSL

B- [Remote Desktop Protocol

C- SSH

D- ITelnet

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The tool that is used for natively running a Linux system in Windows is WSL. WSL, or Windows Subsystem for Linux, is a feature that allows users to run a Linux system natively on Windows 10 or Windows Server. WSL enables users to install and use various Linux distributions, such as Ubuntu, Debian, Fedora, etc., and run Linux commands, tools, applications, etc., without requiring a virtual machine or a dual-boot setup. WSL also provides users with interoperability and integration between Linux and Windows, such as file system access, network communication, process management, etc. WSL is useful for users who want to use Linux features or functionalities on Windows, such as development, testing, scripting, etc. The other options are either different tools or not related to running a Linux system in Windows at all. For example, Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) is a protocol that allows users to remotely access and control another computer or device over a network; SSH, or Secure Shell, is a protocol that allows users to securely connect and communicate with another computer or device over a network; Telnet is a protocol that allows users to interact with another computer or device over a network using a text-based interface. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, create database objects using scripting and programming languages.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following NoSQL database types best categorizes MongoDB?

Options:

- A- Document
- B- Column-oriented
- C- Graph
- D- Key-value stores

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The NoSQL database type that best categorizes MongoDB is document. Document databases are databases that store and manage data as documents, which are collections of fields and values in formats such as JSON (JavaScript Object Notation) or XML (Extensible Markup Language). Document databases do not use any schema or structure to organize data, but rather use identifiers or indexes to enable flexible and dynamic access to data based on fields or values. Document databases are suitable for storing large amounts of complex or unstructured data that have variable attributes or nested structures. MongoDB is an example of a document database that uses JSON-like documents to store and query data. The other options are either different types of NoSQL databases or not related to NoSQL databases at all. For example, column-oriented databases are databases that store and manage data as columns rather than rows; graph databases are databases that store and manage data as nodes and edges that represent entities and relationships; key-

value stores are databases that store and manage data as pairs of keys and values. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify common database types.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following database structures is a type of NoSQL database?

Options:

- A- Hierarchical
- B- Key-value stores
- C- Cloud
- D- Object-oriented

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The database structure that is a type of NoSQL database is key-value stores. Key-value stores are databases that store and manage data as pairs of keys and values. Keys are unique identifiers that locate data in the database; values are arbitrary data that can be any type or format. Key-value stores do not use any schema or structure to organize data, but rather use hash tables or indexes to enable fast and simple access to data based on keys. Key-value stores are suitable for storing large amounts of simple or unstructured data that do not require complex queries or relationships. The other options are either different types of databases or not related to database structures at all. For example, hierarchical databases are databases that store and manage data as nodes in a tree-like structure; cloud databases are databases that are hosted and accessed over the internet using cloud computing services; object-oriented databases are databases that store and manage data as objects that have attributes and methods. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify common database types.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is part of logical database infrastructure security?

Options:

- A- Surveillance
- B- Biometric access
- C- Perimeter network
- D- Cooling system

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.1 Given a scenario, implement database infrastructure security.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following sets the age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster?

Options:

- A- MTBF
- B- RTO
- C- MTTF
- D- RPO

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The option that sets the age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster is RPO. RPO, or Recovery Point Objective, is a metric that defines the maximum amount of data that can be lost or acceptable data loss in the event of a disaster or disruption. RPO indicates how frequently the data should be backed up or replicated to minimize the risk of data loss. RPO also sets the

age requirement for data that should be recovered after a major disaster, as it determines how far back in time the recovery process should go. For example, if the RPO is one hour, then the data should be backed up or replicated every hour, and the recovery process should restore the data to the state it was in one hour before the disaster. The other options are either different metrics or not related to data recovery at all. For example, MTBF, or Mean Time Between Failures, is a metric that measures the average time that a system or component operates without failure; RTO, or Recovery Time Objective, is a metric that defines the maximum amount of time that can be taken to restore a system or service after a disaster or disruption; MTTF, or Mean Time To Failure, is a metric that measures the average time that a system or component operates until it fails. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.3 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of data.

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following best describes a collection of data that shares the same properties or attributes?

Options:

A- Relation set

B- ER model

C- Entity set

D- Tuples

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify common database types.

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is used to write SQL queries in various programming languages?

Options:

- A- Indexing
- B- Object-relational mapping
- C- Excel
- D- Normalization

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The option that is used to write SQL queries in various programming languages is object-relational mapping. Object-relational mapping (ORM) is a technique that maps objects in an object-oriented programming language (such as Java, Python, C#, etc.) to tables in a relational database (such as Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, etc.). ORM allows users to write SQL queries in their preferred programming language without having to deal with the differences or complexities between the two paradigms. ORM also provides users with various benefits such as code reuse, abstraction, validation, etc. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, indexing is a technique that creates data structures that store the values of one or more columns of a table in a sorted order to

speed up queries; Excel is a software application that allows users to organize and manipulate data in rows and columns; normalization is a process that organizes data into tables and columns to reduce redundancy and improve consistency. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.2 Given a scenario, execute database tasks using scripting and programming languages.

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following cloud storage options provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API?

Options:

- A- Network file
- B- Object
- C- Ephemeral
- D- iBlock

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The cloud storage option that provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API is object. Object storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as objects, which consist of data, metadata, and a unique identifier. Object storage does not use any hierarchy or structure to organize data, but rather uses flat namespaces that allow users to access data using the unique identifier. Object storage also provides users with endpoints to retrieve data via REST API (Representational State Transfer Application Programming Interface), which is a standard way of communicating with web services using HTTP methods (such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE) and formats (such as JSON, XML). Object storage is suitable for storing large amounts of unstructured data that do not require frequent changes or complex queries. The other options are either different types of cloud storage or not related to cloud storage at all. For example, network file storage is a type of cloud storage that stores data as files in folders using protocols such as NFS (Network File System) or SMB (Server Message Block); ephemeral storage is a type of temporary storage that stores data only for the duration of a session or process; iBlock is not a valid acronym or type of cloud storage. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an attack in which an attacker hopes to profit from locking the database software?

Options:

- A- Spear phishing
- B- Ransomware
- C- SQL injection
- D- On-path

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The attack in which an attacker hopes to profit from locking the database software is ransomware. Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the data or files on a system or network and demands a ransom from the victim to restore them. Ransomware can target database software and lock its access or functionality until the victim pays the ransom, usually in cryptocurrency. Ransomware can cause serious damage and loss to the victim, as well as expose them to further risks or threats. Ransomware can be delivered through various methods, such as phishing emails, malicious attachments, compromised websites, etc. The other options are either different types of attacks or not related to locking database software at all. For example, spear phishing is a type of phishing attack that targets a specific individual or organization with personalized or customized emails; SQL injection is a type of attack that inserts malicious SQL statements into an input field or parameter of a web application to manipulate or compromise the underlying database; on-path is a type of attack that intercepts and modifies the data in transit between two parties on a network. 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

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following services is responsible for assigning, managing, and reclaiming IP addresses on a TCP/IP-based network?

Options:

- A- DNS
- B- DHCP
- C- LDAP
- D- ISMTP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The service that is responsible for assigning, managing, and reclaiming IP addresses on a TCP/IP-based network is DHCP. DHCP, or Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, is a service that automatically assigns IP addresses and other network configuration parameters, such as subnet mask, default gateway, DNS server, etc., to computers or devices on a network. DHCP helps simplify the administration and management of IP addresses on a network, as well as avoid conflicts or errors caused by manual or duplicate assignments. DHCP also allows computers or devices to release or renew their IP addresses when they join or leave the network. The other options are either different services or not related to IP addresses at all. For example, DNS, or Domain Name System, is a service that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa; LDAP, or Lightweight Directory Access Protocol, is a service that provides access to directory information such as users, groups, or devices on a network; ISMTP is not a valid acronym or service. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

Question 12

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following database instances are created by default when SQL Server is installed? (Choose two.)

Options:

A- Root

B- Master

C- Log

D- Model

E- View

F- Index

Answer:

B, D

Explanation:

The two database instances that are created by default when SQL Server is installed are master and model. Master is a system database that contains the information and settings of the SQL Server instance, such as the configuration, logins, endpoints, databases, etc. Master is essential for the operation and management of the SQL Server instance, and it should be backed up regularly. Model is a system database that serves as a template for creating new user databases. Model contains the default settings and objects, such as tables, views, procedures, etc., that will be inherited by the new user databases. Model can be modified to customize the new user databases according to specific needs or preferences. The other options are either not database instances or not created by default when SQL Server is installed. For example, root is not a database instance, but a term that refers to the highest level of access or privilege in a system; log is not a database instance, but a file that records the changes made by transactions on a database; view is not a database instance, but an object that represents a subset or a combination of data from one or more tables; index is not a database instance, but a data structure that stores the values of one or more columns of a table in a sorted order. Reference: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.3 Given a scenario, update database systems.

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