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QUESTION 1

Which of the following is an advantage of creating indexes?

- A. To help with space allocation
- B. To provide quick and efficient access to data
- C. To reduce memory
- D. To update the query plan

Correct Answer: B

The advantage of creating indexes is to provide quick and efficient access to data. An index is a data structure that stores the values of one or more columns of a table in a sorted order, along with pointers to the corresponding rows in the table. An index helps to speed up queries that search, filter, sort, or join data based on the indexed columns, as it reduces the number of disk accesses or scans required to locate the desired data. An index also helps to enforce uniqueness or referential integrity constraints on the indexed columns. The other options are either not true or not relevant for this purpose. For example, an index does not help with space allocation, as it consumes additional space in the database; an index does not reduce memory, as it may use memory for caching or buffering purposes; an index does not update the query plan, as it is an input or a factor for the query optimizer to generate the query plan.

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's daily backup failed. Previous backups were completed successfully. Which of the following should the database administrator examine first to troubleshoot the issue?

- A. CPU usage
- B. Disk space
- C. Event log
- D. OS performance

Correct Answer: C

The first thing that the database administrator should examine to troubleshoot the issue is the event log. The event log is a file that records the events and activities that occur on a system, such as database backups, errors, warnings, or failures. By examining the event log, the administrator can identify the cause and time of the backup failure, and also check for any other issues or anomalies that may affect the backup process or the backup quality. The other options are either not relevant or not the first priority for this task. For example, CPU usage, disk space, and OS performance may affect the performance or availability of the system, but not necessarily cause the backup failure; moreover, these factors can be checked after reviewing the event log for more information. 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



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;  
column2 datatype);
```

B)

```
Create Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype,  
column2 datatype);
```

C)

```
Select Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype,  
column2 datatype);
```

D)

```
Append Table XYZ(  
column1 datatype;  
column2 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 4

Which of the following is a typical instruction that is found on a Linux command-line script and represents a system shell?

- A. /bin/bash
- B. #/bin/shell
- C. >/bin/sh
- D. #!/bin/bash

Correct Answer: D

The instruction that is found on a Linux command-line script and represents a system shell is `#!/bin/bash`. This instruction is called a shebang or a hashbang, and it indicates the interpreter that should be used to execute the script. In this case, the interpreter is `/bin/bash`, which is the path to the bash shell, a common system shell for Linux. A system shell is a program that provides an interface for users to interact with the operating system, either through commands or scripts. A system shell can also perform various tasks, such as file management, process control, variable assignment, etc. The other options are either incorrect or not typical for this purpose. For example, `/bin/bash` is the path to the bash shell, but it does not indicate the interpreter for the script; `#/bin/shell` is not a valid shebang or a path to a system shell; `>/bin/sh` is a redirection operator followed by a path to a system shell, but it does not indicate the interpreter for the script. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.2 Given a scenario, create database objects using scripting and programming languages.

QUESTION 5

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?

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

Correct Answer: D

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. 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.



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