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QUESTION 1

Which of the following NoSQL database types best categorizes MongoDB?

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

Correct Answer: A

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

QUESTION 2

A database administrator wants to remove inactive customers from a database. Which of the following statements should the administrator use?



- A. `Update Transaction Customer;
Delete from customer where customer_ID = 20;
End;`
- B. `Open Transaction Customer;
Delete from customer where customer_ID = 20;
Close Transaction;`
- C. `While Transaction Customer;
Delete from customer where customer_ID = 20;
Catch;`
- D. `Begin Transaction Customer;
Delete from customer where customer_ID = 20;
Commit;`

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: A

The statement that the administrator should use to remove inactive customers from a database is option A. This statement uses the DELETE command to delete all the rows from the customer table where the status column is equal to 'inactive'. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect commands, or do not specify the condition correctly. 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 3

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.

QUESTION 4

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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. 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 5

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

- A. Root
- B. Master
- C. Log
- D. Model
- E. View



F. Index

Correct Answer: BD

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. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.3 Given a scenario, update database systems.

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