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QUESTION 1

Which of the following cloud delivery models provides users with thehighestlevel of flexibility regarding resource provisioning and administration?

A. DBaaS

B. IaaS

C. SaaS

D. PaaS

Correct Answer: B

The cloud delivery model that provides users with the highest level of flexibility regarding resource provisioning and administration is IaaS. IaaS, or Infrastructure as a Service, is a cloud delivery model that provides users with access to virtualized computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and operating systems, over the internet. Users can provision, configure, and manage these resources according to their needs and preferences, without having to worry about the maintenance or security of the physical infrastructure. IaaS offers users the most control and customization over their cloud environment, as well as the ability to scale up or down as needed. The other options are either different cloud delivery models or not related to cloud computing at all. For example, DBaaS, or Database as a Service, is a cloud delivery model that provides users with access to database management systems and tools over the internet; SaaS, or Software as a Service, is a cloud delivery model that provides users with access to software applications and services over the internet; PaaS, or Platform as a Service, is a cloud delivery model that provides users with access to development platforms and tools over the internet. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

QUESTION 2

A business analyst is using a client table and an invoice table to create a database view that shows clients who have not made purchases yet. Which of the following joins ismostappropriate for the analyst to use to create this database view?

A. INNER JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key

B. RIGHT JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key WHERE BY Client.Key ISNOLL

C. LEFT JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key

D. LEFT JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key WHEREBY Invoice.Key ISNOLL

Correct Answer: D

The join that is most appropriate for the analyst to use to create this database view is option D. This join uses the LEFT JOIN clause to combine the client table and the invoice table based on the matching values in the Key column. The WHERE clause filters out the rows where the Invoice.Key column is not null, meaning that the client has made a purchase. The result is a view that shows only the clients who have not made any purchases yet. The other options either do not produce the desired result or have syntax errors. For example, option A would show only the clients who have made purchases, option B would show only the invoices that do not have a matching client, and option C would show all the clients regardless of their purchase status. 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

A database is configured to use undo management with temporary undo enabled.

AnUPDATEis run on the table.

Which of the following describes where the undo is stored?

A. In the system global area

B. In the undo

C. In the SYSAUX

D. In the temporary

Correct Answer: D

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

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is a potential issue raised by enterprise database users?

A. The need for multiple views or windows into the same database

B. The need to manage long transactions

C. The need for concurrent access and multiuser updates

D. The need to manually transfer records to paper

Correct Answer: C

A potential issue raised by enterprise database users is the need for concurrent access and multiuser updates. Concurrent access means that multiple users can access the same data at the same time, while multiuser updates mean that multiple users can modify the same data at the same time. These features are essential for enterprise database users who need to share and collaborate on data in real time. However, they also pose challenges such as maintaining data consistency, preventing conflicts or errors, and ensuring transaction isolation and durability. The other options are either not issues or not specific to enterprise database users.For example, the need for multiple views or windows into the same database may be a preference or a convenience, but not an issue; the need to manage long transactions may be a challenge for any database user, not just enterprise ones; the need to manually transfer records to paper may be an outdated or inefficient practice, but not an issue. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline,

Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.3 Given a scenario, identify common database issues.

QUESTION 5

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

A. Surrogate key

B. Foreign key

C. Unique key

D. Primary key

Correct Answer: B

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 valuesunlike a primary key; there is no such constraint as TID. 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 6

A database administrator needs a tool to document and explain the relationships between data in an organization\\'s database. Which of the following is thebesttool to accomplish this task?

A. Text editor

B. UML editor

C. Word processor

D. SQL query

Correct Answer: B

The best tool for the database administrator to document and explain the relationships between data in an organization\\'s database is a UML editor. A UML editor is a software application that allows users to create, edit, and visualize diagrams using the Unified Modeling Language (UML). UML is a standard language for modeling software systems and their components, such as classes, objects, relationships, behaviors, etc. UML can also be used to document and explain the relationships between data in an organization\\'s database by creating entity relationship diagrams (ERDs), which are graphical representations of the entities (tables), attributes (columns), and relationships (constraints) in a database. A UML editor can help the administrator to document and explain the relationships between data by providing features such as drag-and-drop, templates, symbols, validation, etc. The other options are either not suitable or not optimal for this task. For example, a text editor is a software application that allows users to create and

edit plain text files; a word processor is a software application that allows users to create and edit text documents; an SQL query is a statement that performs an operation on a database using Structured Query Language (SQL). 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 7

A server administrator wants to analyze a database server\\'s disk throughput. Which of the following should the administrator measure?

A. RPfvl

B. Latency

C. IOPS

D. Reads

Correct Answer: C

The factor that the administrator should measure to analyze a database server\\'s disk throughput is IOPS. IOPS, or Input/Output Operations Per Second, is a metric that measures the number of read and write operations that a disk can perform in one second. IOPS indicates the performance or speed of a disk and how well it can handle multiple requests or transactions. Higher IOPS means higher disk throughput and lower latency. IOPS can be affected by various factors, such as disk type, size, speed, cache, RAID level, etc. The other options are either not related or not sufficient for this purpose. For example, RPfvl is not a valid acronym or metric; latency is the time delay between a request and a response; reads are the number of read operations performed by a disk. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, monitor database performance.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is a tool for preventing data loss?

A. Gateway

B. IP configuration

C. Encryption

D. Scripts

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which of the following ismostlikely to prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data?

A. Biometric locks

B. Strong password policy

C. Network firewall

D. Surveillance cameras

Correct Answer: A

The option that is most likely to prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data is biometric locks. Biometric locks are devices that use biological characteristics, such as fingerprints, facial recognition, iris scan, etc., to control access to a physical location or resource. Biometric locks help prevent tampering with server hardware that houses data by restricting unauthorized entry or theft of the hardware by intruders or attackers. Biometric locks also provide higher security and convenience than other types of locks, such as keys or passwords, which can be lost, stolen, or forgotten. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, a strong password policy is a set of rules or standards for creating and managing passwords for user accounts or systems; a network firewall is a device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing traffic on a network based on a set of rules or policies; surveillance cameras are devices that capture and record video footage of a physical location or resource. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 10

Which of the following transactions is allowed in a shared lock?

A. Read

B. Update

C. Delete

D. Insert

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 11

Which of the following database instances are initiated by default when a database administrator installs a SQL Server instance for the first time? (Choose two.)

A. Model

B. Master

C. Root

D. Log

E. View

F. Index

Correct Answer: AB

QUESTION 12

A database administrator needs to provide access to data from two different tables to multiple group users in order to facilitate ongoing reporting. However, some columns in each table are restricted, and users should not be able to see the values in these columns.

Which of the following is thebestaction for the administrator to take?

A. Create a stored procedure.

B. Create a view.

C. Create a csv export.

D. Create a trigger.

Correct Answer: B

The best action for the administrator to take is to create a view. A view is a virtual table that shows a subset of data from one or more tables. The administrator can use a view to provide access to data from two different tables to multiple group users without exposing the restricted columns. The view can also simplify the queries and improve the performance of the reporting process. The other options are either not suitable for this scenario or do not address the requirement of hiding some columns from users. For example, creating a stored procedure would require additional coding and execution, creating a csv export would create a static file that may not reflect the latest data changes, and creating a trigger would perform an action in response to an event rather than provide access to data. 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 13

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

A. Network file

B. Object

C. Ephemeral

D. iBIock

Correct Answer: B

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. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, select an appropriate database deployment method.

QUESTION 14

Which of the followingbestdescribes the category of SQL commands required to revoke access to database objects?

A. DCL

B. IDDL

C. IDML

D. TCL

Correct Answer: A

The category of SQL commands that is required to revoke access to database objects is DCL. DCL, or Data Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database. DCL includes commands such as GRANT and REVOKE. GRANT is a DCL command that is used to grant privileges or roles to users or roles on specific objects in a database, such as tables, views, procedures, etc. REVOKE is a DCL command that is used to revoke privileges or roles from users or roles on specific objects in a database. For example, the following statement uses the REVOKE command to revoke the SELECT privilege from user Alice on table employee: REVOKE SELECT ON employee FROM Alice;

The other options are either different categories of SQL commands or not related to SQL commands at all. For example, IDDL is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; IDML is not a valid acronym or category of SQL commands; TCL, or Transaction Control Language, is a subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage transactions on a database, such as committing or rolling back changes. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 15

Which of the following is a characteristic of all non-relational databases?

A. Columns with the same data type

B. Unstructured data

C. Logical record groupings

D. Tabular schema

Correct Answer: B

The characteristic of all non-relational databases is unstructured data. Unstructured data is data that does not have a predefined or fixed format, schema, or structure. Unstructured data can include various types of data, such as text, images, audio, video, etc. Non-relational databases, also known as NoSQL databases, are databases that store and manage unstructured data using different models, such as key-value, document, graph, columnar, etc. Non-relational

databases are suitable for handling large volumes, variety, and velocity of data that do not fit well in the relational model. The other options are either characteristics of relational databases or not related to database types at all. For example, columns with the same data type, logical record groupings, and tabular schema are characteristics of relational databases, which are databases that store and manage structured data using tables, rows, columns, and constraints. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify common database types.