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QUESTION 1

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

A. MTBF

B. RTO

C. MTTF

D. RPO

Correct Answer: D

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. RPOindicates 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. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.3 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration of data.

QUESTION 2

A DBA is reviewing the following logs to determine the current data backup plan for a primary data server:

Timestamp	Activity	Size	Duration
2023-Jan-23 23:59:00	Back up to disk	7.35GB	03:14:55
2023-Jan-24 23:59:00	Back up to disk	0.12GB	00:14:22
2023-Jan-25 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.11GB	01:11:55
2023-Jan-26 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.23GB	01:22:12
2023-Jan-27 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.22GB	01:19:56
2023-Jan-28 23:59:00	Back up to disk	1.21GB	01:17:19
2023-Jan-29 23:59:00	Back up to disk	0.94GB	01:01:29
2023-Jan-30 23:59:00	Back up to disk	8.1GB	03:45:66

Which of the followingbestdescribes this backup plan?

A. Monthly full, daily differential

B. Daily differential

C. Daily full

D. Weekly full, daily incremental

Correct Answer: D

The backup plan that best describes the logs is weekly full, daily incremental. This means that a full backup of the entire database is performed once a week, and then only the changes made since the last backup are backed up every day. This can be inferred from the logs by looking at the size and duration of the backups. The full backups are larger and take longer than the incremental backups, and they occur every seven days. The other backup plans do not match the pattern of the logs. 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 is new to a company and wants to create a document that illustrates the interaction between

tables. Which of the following should the administrator create?

A. Troubleshooting guide

B. Entity relationship diagram

C. Data dictionary

D. Database reference manual

Correct Answer: B

The document that the administrator should create to illustrate the interaction between tables is an entity relationship diagram. An entity relationship diagram (ERD) is a graphical representation of the entities (tables), attributes (columns), and relationships (constraints) in a database. An ERD helps the administrator to visualize the structure and design of the database, as well as the dependencies and associations among the tables. The other options are either different types of documents or not related to the interaction between tables. For example, a troubleshooting guide is a document that provides instructions on how to solve common problems or errors in a database; a data dictionary is a document that describes the metadata (information about data) of a database; a database reference manual is a document that provides information on how to use or operate a database. 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 4

A database administrator is creating a table, which will contain customer data, for an online business. Which of the following SQL syntaxes should the administrator use to create an object?

A.
```
CREATE TABLE
(
    ID INT,
    NAME VARCHAR(100),
    AGE INT
)
```

B.
```
CREATE CUSTOMER
(
    ID INT,
    NAME VARCHAR(100),
    AGE INT
)
```

C.
```
CREATE
(
 TABLE CUSTOMER
    ID INT,
    NAME VARCHAR(100),
    AGE INT
)
```

D.
```
CREATE TABLE CUSTOMER
(
    ID INT,
    NAME VARCHAR(100),
    AGE INT
)
```

A. Option A

B. Option B

C. Option C

D. Option D

Correct Answer: B

The SQL syntax that the administrator should use to create an object is option B. This syntax uses the CREATE TABLE statement to define a new table named customer with four columns: customer_id, name, email, and phone. Each column has a data type and a constraint, such as NOT NULL or PRIMARY KEY. 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 5

Which of the following have data manipulation and procedural scripting power? (Choose two.)

A. PQL

B. PL/SQL

C. Advanced

D. SQL

E. SQL

F. T-SQL

Correct Answer: BF

The two options that have data manipulation and procedural scripting power are PL/SQL and T-SQL. PL/SQL, or Procedural Language/Structured Query Language, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Oracle databases. PL/SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, packages, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. PL/SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. T-SQL, or Transact-SQL, is an extension of SQL that adds procedural features to SQL for Microsoft SQL Server databases. T-SQL allows users to create and execute stored procedures, functions, triggers, etc., using variables, loops, conditions, exceptions, etc., in addition to SQL commands. T-SQL helps improve the performance, functionality, modularity, and security of SQL queries and applications. The other options are either not related or not having both data manipulation and procedural scripting power. For example, PQL, or Power Query Language, is a data analysis andtransformation language for Microsoft Power BI and Excel; Advanced SQL is a term that refers to the advanced features or techniques of SQL, such as subqueries, joins, aggregations, etc.; SQL, or Structured Query Language, is a standard language for manipulating and querying data in relational databases, but it does not have procedural features. 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

Which of the following statements contains an error?

A. Select EmpId from employee where EmpId=90030

B. Select EmpId where EmpId=90030 and DeptId=34

C. Select* from employee where EmpId=90030

D. Select EmpId from employee

Correct Answer: B

The statement that contains an error is option B. This statement is missing the FROM clause, which specifies the table or tables from which to retrieve data. The FROM clause is a mandatory clause in a SELECT statement, unless the

statement uses a subquery or a set operator. The correct syntax for option B would be:

SELECT EmpId FROM employee WHERE EmpId=90030 AND DeptId=34 Copy

The other options are either correct or valid SQL statements. For example, option A selects the employee ID from the employee table where the employee ID is equal to 90030; option C selects all columns from the employee table where the

employee ID is equal to 90030; option D selects the employee ID from the employee table without any filter condition. 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 7

Which of the following are ORM tools? (Choose two.)

A. PLSQL

B. XML

C. Entity Framework

D. T-SQL

E. Hibernate

F. PHP

Correct Answer: CE

QUESTION 8

Which of the following would a database administrator monitor to gauge server health? (Choose two.)

A. CPU usage

B. Memory usage

C. Transaction logs

D. Network sniffer

E. Domain controllers

F. Firewall traffic

Correct Answer: AB

The two factors that the database administrator should monitor to gauge server health are CPU usage and memory usage. CPU usage is the percentage of time that the processor (CPU) of the server is busy executing instructions or processes. CPU usage indicates how much workload the server can handle and how fast it can process requests. High CPU usage may affect the performance or availability of the server and cause delays or errors. Memory usage is the amount of physical memory (RAM) or virtual memory (swap space) that the server uses to store data or run applications. Memory usage indicates how much space the server has to store temporary or intermediate data or results. High memory usage may affect the performance or availability of the server and cause swapping or paging. The other options are either not relevant or not direct indicators of server health. For example, transaction logs are files that record the changes made by transactions on the database; network sniffer is a tool that captures and analyzes network traffic; domain controllers are servers that manage user authentication and authorization in a network; firewall traffic is the amount of data that passes through a firewall device or software. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.2 Given a scenario, monitor database performance.

QUESTION 9

Which of the following commands is part of DDL?

A. UPDATE

B. GRANT

C. CREATE

D. INSERT

Correct Answer: C

The command that is part of DDL is CREATE. CREATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DDL, or Data Definition Language. DDL is a subset of SQL commands that are used to define or modify the structure or schema of a

database, such as tables, columns, constraints, indexes, views, etc. CREATE is a DDL command that is used to create a new object in a database, such as a table, column, constraint, index, view, etc. For example, the following statement

uses the CREATE command to create a new table called employee with four columns:

CREATE TABLE employee (

emp_id INT PRIMARY KEY,

emp_name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

emp_dept VARCHAR(20),

emp_salary DECIMAL(10,2)

);

Copy

The other options are either part of different categories of SQL commands or not SQL commands at all. For example, UPDATE is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or Data Manipulation Language. DML is a subset of SQL

commands that are used to manipulate or modify the data or content of a database, such as inserting, updating, deleting, or selecting data. GRANT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DCL, or Data Control Language. DCL is a

subset of SQL commands that are used to control or manage the access or permissions of users or roles on a database, such as granting or revoking privileges or roles. INSERT is a SQL command that belongs to the category of DML, or

Data Manipulation Language. INSERT is a DML command that is used to insert new data into a table. 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 10

Which of the following commands when executed will rebuild statistics against user-defined tables in a database?

A. sp_autostats

B. sp_updatestats

C. DBCC UPDATEUSAGE

D. DBCC SHOW_STATISTICS

Correct Answer: B

QUESTION 11

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 12

A database administrator is migrating the information in a legacy table to a newer table. Both tables contain the same columns, and some of the data may overlap. Which of the following SQL commands should the administrator use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated?

A. UNION

B. JOIN

C. IINTERSECT

D. CROSS JOIN

Correct Answer: A

The SQL command that the administrator should use to ensure that records from the two tables are not duplicated is option A. This command uses the UNION clause to combine the records from the legacy table and the newer table into a

single result set. The UNION clause also eliminates any duplicate records that may exist in both tables, and sorts the result by default. The other options either do not produce the desired result or have syntax errors. For example, option B

would join the records from the two tables based on a common column, but not remove any duplicates; option C would return only the records that are common to both tables, but not the ones that are unique to each table; option D would

produce a Cartesian product of the records from the two tables, which would increase the number of duplicates. 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 13

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

A. Spear phishing

B. Ransomware

C. SQL injection

D. On-path

Correct Answer: B

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. References: 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 14

Which of the following can be used to protect physical database appliances from damage in a server room? (Choose two.)

A. Biometric access systems

B. Database control systems

C. Fire suppression systems

D. Camera systems

E. Key card systems

F. Cooling systems

Correct Answer: CF

The two options that can be used to protect physical database appliances from damage in a server room are fire suppression systems and cooling systems. Fire suppression systems are systems that detect and extinguish fires in a server room using water, gas, foam, or other agents. Fire suppression systems help prevent damage to physical database appliances caused by fire hazards such as overheating, electrical faults, or flammable materials. Cooling systems are systems that regulate the temperature and humidity in a server room using fans, air conditioners, chillers, or other devices. Cooling systems help prevent damage to physical database appliances caused by excessive heat or moisture that may affect their performance or lifespan. The other options are either not related or not effective for this purpose. For example, biometric access systems, camera systems, and key card systems are systems that control the access to a server room using fingerprints, facial recognition, video surveillance, or magnetic cards; these systems help prevent unauthorized entry or theft of physical database appliances, but not damage caused by environmental factors; database control systems are systems that manage the functionality and security of databases using software tools or commands; these systems help protect logical database appliances from errors or attacks, but not physical damage caused by environmental factors. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 5.0 Business Continuity, Objective 5.4 Given a scenario, implement disaster recovery methods.

QUESTION 15

A database administrator needs to ensure that a newly installed corporate business intelligence application can access the company\\'s transactional data. Which of the following tasks should the administrator performfirst?

A. Create a new service account exclusively for the business intelligence application.

B. Build a separate data warehouse customized to the business intelligence application\\\'s specifications.

C. Set up a nightly FTP data transfer from the database server to the business intelligence application server.

D. Send the business intelligence administrator the approved TNS names file to configure the data mapping.

E. Open a new port on the database server exclusively for the business intelligence application.

Correct Answer: A

The first task that the administrator should perform is to create a new service account exclusively for the business intelligence application. This will ensure that the application has the appropriate permissions and credentials to access the company\\\'s transactional data. The other options are either unnecessary, inefficient, or insecure. For example, building a separate data warehouse would require additional resources and time, setting up a nightly FTP data transfer would expose the data to potential breaches, sending the TNS names file would not guarantee that the application can connect to the database, and opening a new port on the database server would create a vulnerability for attackers. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, install and configure database software and tools.

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