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QUESTION 1

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 2

A programmer wants to configure a database to only allow read or write access when requests are coming from specific IP addresses. Which of the following can be used to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database?

- A. Static IP address
- B. Firewall
- C. Dynamic IP address
- D. IDNS

Correct Answer: B

The best option to configure IP addresses to allow access to the database is a firewall. A firewall is a network device or software that controls the incoming and outgoing traffic based on a set of rules or policies. A firewall can be used to filter the traffic by IP addresses, ports, protocols, or other criteria, and allow or deny access to the database accordingly. The other options are either not relevant or not sufficient for this task. For example, a static IP address is an IP address that does not change over time, but it does not determine the access to the database; a dynamic IP address is an IP



address that changes periodically, but it does not control the traffic to the database; an IDNS is an Internet Domain Name System, which translates domain names into IP addresses, but it does not regulate the access to the database. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.2 Given a scenario, implement security controls for databases.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following is the best way to migrate a large data load from one table to another, considering total time and blocking?

- A. Split the load size into many transactions.
- B. Split the load size in half and run simultaneously.
- C. Batch into small loads and run in parallel.
- D. Batch large loads into one transaction.

Correct Answer: C

The best way to migrate a large data load from one table to another, considering total time and blocking, is to batch into small loads and run in parallel. This means that the large data load is divided into smaller chunks that can be processed simultaneously by multiple threads or processes. This reduces the total time required for the migration and also minimizes the blocking of other operations on the tables involved. The other options are either less efficient or more prone to blocking. For example, splitting the load size into many transactions may increase the overhead and latency of each transaction; splitting the load size in half and running simultaneously may still cause blocking or contention; batching large loads into one transaction may take longer and lock the tables for longer periods. References: CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.3 Given a scenario, migrate data between databases.

QUESTION 4

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 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 values unlike 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.

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