Question 1

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 is most appropriate for the analyst to use to create this database view?

Options:

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

B- RIGHT JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key WHERE BY Client.Key IS NOLL

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

D- LEFT JOIN ON Client.Key = Invoice.Key WHERE BY Invoice.Key IS NOLL

Answer:

D

Explanation:

The join that is most appropriate for the analyst to use to create this database view is option D. This join uses theLEFT JOINclause to combine theclienttable and theinvoicetable based on the matching values in theKeycolumn. TheWHEREclause filters out the rows where

theInvoice.Keycolumn 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.Reference: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

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A database administrator manages a database server that is running low on disk space. A lot of backup files are stored on the server's disks.

Which of the following is the best action for the administrator to take?

Options:

A- Move all the backup files to external disks.

B- Delete all the backup files containing data that is rated as classified.

C- Delete all the backup files that are not required by the backup retention policy.

D- Delete all the backup files except for the most recent one.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The best action for the administrator to take is to delete all the backup files that are not required by the backup retention policy. This will free up disk space on the server and also comply with the best practices for data backup and recovery. The backup retention policy defines how long the backup files should be kept and when they should be deleted or archived. The other options are either risky, inefficient, or impractical. For example, moving all the backup files to external disks would require additional hardware and time, deleting all the backup files containing data that is rated as classified would compromise data security and compliance, and deleting all the backup files except for the most recent one would limit the recovery options in case of a disaster.Reference: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

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A company wants to deploy a new application that will distribute the workload to five different database instances. The database administrator needs to ensure that, for each copy of the database, users are able to read and write data that will be synchronized across all of the instances.

Which of the following should the administrator use to achieve this objective?

Options:

A- [Peer-to-peer replication

B- Failover clustering

C- Log shipping

D- Availability groups

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The administrator should use peer-to-peer replication to achieve this objective. Peer-to-peer replication is a type of replication that allows data to be distributed across multiple database instances that are equal partners, or peers. Each peer can read and write data that will be synchronized across all peers. This provides high availability, scalability, and load balancing for the application. The other options are either not suitable for this scenario or do not support bidirectional data synchronization. For example, failover clustering provides high

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is the correct order of the steps in the database deployment process?

A)

1. Connect

2. Install

3. Configure

4. Confirm prerequisites

5. Validate

6. Test

7. Release

B)

1. Configure

2. Install

3. Connect

4. Test

5. Confirm prerequisites

6. Validate

7. Release

C)

1. Confirm prerequisites

2. Install

3. Configure

4. Connect

5. Test

6. Validate

7. Release

D)

1. Install

2. Configure

3. Confirm prerequisites

4. Connect

5. Test

6. Validate

7. Release

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

C

Explanation:

The correct order of the steps in the database deployment process is option C. This order follows the best practices for deploying a database system, which are:

Confirm prerequisites: Check the system requirements and compatibility of the database software and tools before installation.

Install: Install the database software and tools on the target server or platform.

Configure: Configure the database settings and parameters according to the specifications and needs of the application or organization.

Connect: Connect the database to the network and other systems or applications that will access it.

Test: Test the functionality and performance of the database system and verify that it meets the expectations and requirements.

Validate: Validate the data quality and integrity of the database system and ensure that it complies with the standards and regulations.

Release: Release the database system to production and make it available for use by end-users or customers. The other options do not follow this order and may result in errors, inefficiencies, or security issues.Reference:CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 2.0 Database Deployment, Objective 2.1 Given a scenario, install and configure database software and tools.

Question 5

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;
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The statement that the administrator should use to remove inactive customers from a database is option A. This statement uses theDELETEcommand to delete all the rows from thecustomertable where thestatuscolumn is equal to'inactive'. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect commands, or do not specify the condition correctly.Reference: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

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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
)
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

B

Explanation:

The SQL syntax that the administrator should use to create an object is option B. This syntax uses theCREATE TABLEstatement to define a new table namedcustomerwith four columns:customer_id,name,email, andphone. Each column has a data type and a constraint, such asNOT NULLorPRIMARY KEY. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the table name or columns correctly.Reference:CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 1.0 Database Fundamentals, Objective 1.1 Given a scenario, identify and apply database structure types.

Question 7

Question Type: **MultipleChoice**

A database administrator is conducting a stress test and providing feedback to a team that is developing an application that uses the Entity Framework. Which of the following explains the approach the administrator should use when conducting the stress test?

Options:

A- Capture business logic, check the performance of codes, and report findings.

B- Check the clustered and non-clustered indexes, and report findings.

C- Review application tables and columns, and report findings.

D- Write queries directly into the database and report findings.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The approach that the administrator should use when conducting the stress test is to capture business logic, check the performance of codes, and report findings. This will help the administrator to evaluate how well the application handles high volumes of data and transactions, identify any bottlenecks or errors in the code, and provide feedback to the development team on how to improve the application's efficiency and reliability. The other options are either too narrow or too broad in scope, and do not address the specific needs of an application that uses the Entity Framework.Reference:CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 4.0 Data and Database Security, Objective 4.3 Given a scenario, monitor database performance and security.

Question 8

Which of the following scripts would set the database recovery model for sys.database?

A)

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'
USE[master]
GO
ALTER DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT
GO
```

B)

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'
USE[master]
GO
UPDATE DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT
GO
```

C)

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'
USE[master]
GO
TRUNCATE DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT
GO
```

D)

```
select name, recoverymodel from sys.database where name='XYZ'
USE[master]
GO
DROP DATABASE [xyz] SET RECOVERY FULL WITH NO_WAIT
GO
```

Options:

A- Option A

B- Option B

C- Option C

D- Option D

Answer:

A

Explanation:

The script that would set the database recovery model for sys.database is option A. This script uses theALTER DATABASEstatement to modify the recovery model of the sys.database to full with no wait. The other options either have syntax errors, use incorrect keywords, or do not specify the recovery model correctly.Reference:CompTIA DataSys+ Course Outline, Domain 3.0 Database Management and Maintenance, Objective 3.1 Given a scenario, perform common database maintenance tasks.

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