CompTIA DataSys+ Certification Exam Objectives

EXAM NUMBER: DS0-002 V2

CompTIA DataSys+ DS0-002 V2 Certification Exam
Exam Objectives Document Version 1.0

About the Exam

The CompTIA DataSys+ DS0-002 V2 certification exam will certify that the successful candidate has the knowledge and skills required to:

- Design, deploy, manage, and maintain databases.
- Demonstrate skills in data acquisition and integration.
- Apply and explain scripting and programming concepts in a database environment.
- Adhere to security and business continuity best practices.

This is equivalent to 2-3 years of hands-on experience as a database administrator.

These content examples are meant to clarify the exam objectives and should not be construed as a comprehensive listing of all the content of this examination.

EXAM ACCREDITATION

The CompTIA DataSys+ exam is accredited by the ANSI National Accreditation Board (ANAB) to show compliance with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 17024 standard and, as such, undergoes regular reviews and updates to the exam objectives.

EXAM DEVELOPMENT

CompTIA exams result from subject matter expert workshops and industry-wide survey results regarding the skills and knowledge required of an IT professional.

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PLEASE NOTE

The lists of examples provided in bulleted format are not exhaustive lists. Other examples of technologies, processes, or tasks pertaining to each objective may also be included on the exam, although not listed or covered in this objectives document. CompTIA is constantly reviewing the content of our exams and updating test questions to be sure our exams are current, and the security of the questions is protected. When necessary, we will publish updated exams based on existing exam objectives. Please know that all related exam preparation materials will still be valid.

TEST DETAILS

Required exam	DataSys+ DS0-002 V2
Number of questions	TBD
Types of questions	Multiple-choice and performance-based
Length of test	TBD
Recommended experience	2-3 years of hands-on experience as a database administrator

EXAM OBJECTIVES (DOMAINS)

The table below lists the domains measured by this examination and the extent to which they are represented.

DOMAIN		PERCENTAGE OF EXAMINATION
1.0	Database Fundamentals	
2.0	Database Deployment	
3.0	Database Management and Maintenance	
4.0	Data and Database Security	
5.0	Business Continuity	
6.0	Data Integration	
Total		**100%**

1.0 Database Fundamentals

1.1 Compare and contrast database types and data types.

- Relational vs. non-relational databases
- Not only Structured Query Language (NoSQL) types
  - Document
  - Key-value stores
  - Column-oriented
  - Graph
  - Vector
  - Time series
  - Object-oriented
- Data types
  - Structured
  - Unstructured
  - Semistructured

1.2 Given a scenario, develop, modify, and run Structured Query Language (SQL) code.

- SQL subtypes
  - Data Definition Language (DDL)
  - Data Manipulation Language (DML)
  - Transaction Control Language (TCL)
  - Data Query Language (DQL)
    - Windowing
    - Joins
    - Nested queries
- Create, read, update, and delete (CRUD) principle
- Set-based logic
- SQL programming
  - Triggers
  - Stored procedures
  - Functions

1.3 Compare and contrast scripting methods and environments.

- Script purpose and runtime location
  - Server side
  - Client side
- Languages
  - PowerShell
  - Python
  - Unix shell
  - Perl script
- Command-line scripting
  - Integrated development environment (IDE) scripting

1.4 Explain the impact of programming on database performance.

- Object-relational mapping (ORM)
  - Hibernate
  - Entity Framework
  - SQLAlchemy
  - Data build tool (dbt)
  - Ebean
- Measuring impact
  - Review SQL code generated by ORMs
  - Confirm the validity of the code
  - Determine the impact on the database server
  - Remediate

2.0 Database Deployment

2.1 Compare and contrast aspects of database planning and operations.

- Requirements gathering
  - Gap analysis
  - Resource projection
  - System specifications
    - Storage considerations
      - Size
      - Speed
      - Type
      - Cloud-based vs. on-premises vs. hybrid
    - Number of users
    - Type of users
  - Service-level agreement (SLA)
    - Key performance indicators (KPIs)
    - Escalation procedures
    - Reporting
- Phases of deployment
  - Installation and configuration
    - Database prerequisites
    - Provisioning
    - Upgrading
    - Modifying
    - Importing
- Database objectives
  - Types of cloud-hosted environments
    - Platform as a service (PaaS)
    - Software as a service (SaaS)
    - Infrastructure as a service (IaaS)
    - Database as a service (DBaaS)
  - Computational persistence
- Testing
  - Database quality check (columns and tables)
  - Schema compatibility
  - Stress testing
    - Database
    - Application
  - Regression testing
- Database validation
  - Index analysis
  - Data mapping
  - Data values
  - Referential integrity

2.2 Given a scenario, implement techniques related to database design and documentation.

- Database schema
  - Logical
  - Physical
- Design documentation
  - Data dictionary
  - Entity relationship diagram
- Online transaction processing (OLTP) vs. online analytical processing (OLAP)
- Standard operating procedure (SOP) documentation
  - Organizational compliance
  - Maintenance
  - Third-party compliance
- Data consistency
  - Atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability (ACID)
  - Basically available, soft state, and eventually consistent (BASE)

2.3 Explain connectivity concepts related to databases.

- Networking concepts
  - Load balancing
  - Domain Name System (DNS)
  - Client/server architecture
    - Firewall and perimeter network considerations
    - Static and dynamic Internet Protocol (IP) addressing
    - Multizone region
    - Ports/protocols

3.0 Database Management and Maintenance

3.1 Explain the purpose of monitoring and reporting for database management and performance.

- System alerts and notifications
  - Growth in size/storage limits
  - Job completion/failure
  - Database backup alerts
- System health
  - Daily usage
  - Baseline configuration
  - Throughput
  - Log files
- Resource utilization
  - Operating system (OS) performance
  - Central processing unit (CPU) usage
  - Memory
  - Disk input/output operations per second (IOPS)
  - Disk space
  - Data metering
- Deadlock monitoring
- Connections and sessions
  - Concurrent connections
  - Failed/attempted connections

3.2 Explain common database maintenance processes.

- Patch management
- Integrity checks
  - Data corruption checks
- Periodic review of logs
- Performance tuning
  - Index optimization
  - Query optimization
  - Transaction volumes
- Partitioning
- Change management
  - Release schedules
  - Continuous integration and continuous deployment (CI/CD)
  - Change approval
  - Database refresh
  - Version control

3.3 Given a scenario, implement data management tasks.

- Data management
  - Modify data
  - Define data
  - Append columns
  - Create views
  - Create indexes
  - Create statistics
  - Create data tables
    - Table isolation levels
  - Create data relationships
- Database normalization and denormalization
- Computed columns

4.0 Data and Database Security

4.1 Explain data security concepts.

- Encryption
  - Data in motion
    - Client-side encryption
    - In-transit encryption
  - Data at rest
    - Keep your own key (KYOK)
    - Bring your own key (BYOK)
- Confidential computing
- Data protection
  - Masking
  - Anonymization
  - Suppression
  - Destruction techniques
  - Security audit
    - Expired accounts
    - Connection requests
    - Forensics
- Code auditing
  - SQL code
  - Credential storage checks

4.2 Explain the purpose of governance and regulatory compliance.

- Data loss prevention
- Data retention policies
- Data sovereignty
- Personally identifiable information (PII) and personal health information (PHI)
- Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS)
- Global regulations
  - General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Regional regulations
  - Data residency compliance

4.3 Given a scenario, implement policies and best practices related to authentication and authorization.

- Role-based access control
- Attribute-based access control (ABAC)
- Authentication
  - Multifactor
  - Single sign-on (SSO)
  - Kerberos
    - Service Principal Names (SPNs)
- Identity and access management (IAM)
  - Federated identity
  - Open Authorization (OAuth)
  - OpenID Connect
- Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) certificates

4.4 Explain the purpose of database security.

- Physical
- Logical
  - Firewall
  - Perimeter network
  - Port security
- Zero Trust architecture
- Attack surface management
  - Vulnerability scans
  - Patching
  - Remediation
- Preventing attacks
  - SQL injection
  - Data poisoning
  - Malware
  - Social engineering

5.0 Business Continuity

5.1 Given a scenario, implement backup and restoration processes.

- Scheduling and automating backups
- Backup types
  - Full
  - Incremental
  - Differential
- Test and restore backups
  - Validate backup hash
  - Restore points
- Database dumping
- Reports and alerts
- Storage location
  - On-site vs. off-site
- Archiving
- Snapshots

5.2 Explain the importance of disaster recovery (DR) and best practices.

- DR planning
  - DR documentation
    - System security plan (SSP)
    - Continuity of operations (COOP) plan
    - System design document (SDD)
- Log shipping
- DR plan testing
- DR metrics
  - Recovery point objective (RPO)
  - Recovery time objective (RTO)
- Failover
- Failback

5.3 Compare and contrast fault tolerance operations.

- High availability
- Risk analysis
  - Single point of failure
- Multizone region (MZR)
- Redundancy
  - Replication
    - Geo-replication
  - Mirroring
- Transaction logging

6.0 Data Integration

6.1 Given a scenario, use data acquisition techniques and methods.

- Data classification
- Extract, load, transform (ELT) and extract, transform, load (ETL)
- Connectivity
  - Open Database Connectivity (ODBC)
  - Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)
  - Open Data Protocol (OData)
  - File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
  - Network File System (NFS)
  - Secure Shell (SSH)
  - Common Internet File System (CIFS)
  - Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
  - Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
  - Application programming interface (API)
- Data sources
  - Streaming vs. non-streaming
  - Scraping
- Data formats
  - JavaScript Object Notation (JSON)
  - Extensible Markup Language (XML)
  - Flat file

6.2 Given a scenario, troubleshoot common data acquisition issues.

- Data corruption
- Data unavailability
- Data format issues
  - Encoding
- Schema mismatch
- Connection-related issues
  - Permissions
  - Timeouts
- Encryption issues
  - Data encryption keys
  - Key encryption keys
- Infrastructure limitations
  - Platform
  - Software versioning
  - Drivers
- Programming errors
  - Syntax
  - Runtime

6.3 Explain emerging technologies and AI concepts related to data integration.

- Machine learning
  - Data manipulation libraries
    - NumPy
    - pandas
    - scikit-learn
    - Tidyverse
    - MATLAB
- Generative AI
  - Hallucinations
  - Prompt engineering
  - Retrieval-augmented generation (RAG)
- Human-in-the-loop
- Virtual data warehouses
- Robotic process automation (RPA)

CompTIA DataSys+ Acronym List

The following is a list of acronyms that appear on the CompTIA DataSys+ DS0-002 V2 certification exam. Candidates are encouraged to review the complete list and attain a working knowledge of all listed acronyms as part of a comprehensive exam preparation program.

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
ABAC	Attribute-based Access Control
ACID	Atomicity, Consistency, Isolation, and Durability
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
API	Application Programming Interface
BASE	Basically Available, Soft State, and Eventually Consistent
BYOK	Bring Your Own Key
CI/CD	Continuous Integration and Continuous Delivery
CIFS	Common Internet File System
COOP	Continuity of Operations
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRUD	Create, Read, Update, and Delete
DAS	Direct-attached Storage
DB	Database
DBaaS	Database as a Service
DBMS	Database Management Service
dbt	Data Build Tool
DCL	Data Control Language
DDL	Data Definition Language
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DML	Data Manipulation Language
DNS	Domain Name System
DoS	Denial of Service
DQL	Data Query Language
DR	Disaster Recovery
ELT	Extract, Load, Transform
ETL	Extract, Transform, Load
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GDPR	General Data Protection Regulation
IaaS	Infrastructure as a Service
IAM	Identity and Access Management
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IOPS	Input/Output Per Second
IP	Internet Protocol
JDBC	Java Database Connectivity

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
JSON	JavaScript Object Notation
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KYOK	Keep Your Own Key
LAN	Local Area Network
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
MySQL	My Structured Query Language
MZR	Multizone Region
NAS	Network-attached Storage
NFS	Network File System
NoSQL	Not Only Structured Query Language
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
OLAP	Online Analytical Processing
OLTP	Online Transaction Processing
ORM	Object-relational Mapping
OS	Operating System
PaaS	Platform as a Service
PCI DSS	Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard
PHI	Personal Health Information
PHP	Hypertext Preprocessor
PII	Personally Identifiable Information
RAG	Retrieval-augmented Generation
RAM	Random-access Memory
REST	Representational State Transfer
RPA	Robotic Process Automation
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RPO	Recovery Point Objective
RTO	Recovery Time Objective
SaaS	Software as a Service
SAN	Storage Area Network
SDD	System Design Document
SLA	Service-level Agreement
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPN	Service Principal Name
SQL	Structured Query Language
SSD	Solid-state Drive
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSMS	SQL Server Management Studio
SSO	Single Sign-on
SSP	System Security Plan
TCL	Transaction Control Language
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

ACRONYM	DEFINITION
UML	Unified Modeling Language
VLAN	Virtual LAN
VPC	Virtual Private Cloud
VXLAN	Virtual Extensible LAN
XML	Extensible Markup Language

CompTIA DataSys+ Hardware and Software List

CompTIA has included this sample list of hardware and software to assist candidates as they prepare for the DataSys+ DS0-002 V2 certification exam. This list may also be helpful for training companies that wish to create a lab component for their training offering. The bulleted lists below each topic are sample lists and are not exhaustive.

EQUIPMENT

- Desktop/laptop

SOFTWARE

- Free software/SQL environment to run scripts (e.g., MariaDB, DBeaver, SQL Server Management Studio [SSMS])
- Programming languages to practice connecting to a database (e.g., SQL, Python, PowerShell)
- Text editing software (e.g., Notepad++, Visual Studio code)
- Unified Modeling Language (UML) tools

OTHER

- Sample database (e.g., .csv files, Northwind) to practice imports
- Samples of technical (procedural or descriptive) documentation (e.g., data dictionary, entity relationship diagram)